4000 B.C - 1752 A.D.



Resolving the 6,000-Year Testimony Marking the Far East

> Hidden But Not Lost!

# **GARDEN OF MAPS**

TIMOTHY SCHWAB ANNA ZAMORANOS



4000 B.C - 1752 A.D.

Resolving the 6,000-Year Testimony Marking the Far East

# TIMOTHY SCHWAB ANNA ZAMORANOS

Note: This is a continuation of our 384-page book, The Search For King Solomon's Treasure: The Lost Isles of Gold and Garden of Eden which is free in eBook at OphirInstitute.com. Print is available internationally there as well. Because this is a publishing from a cartographic perspective using full-color, high-resolution maps, we will not be releasing this one in eBook. We will produce a series on YouTube and other platforms encouraging all to acquire the print version so one can observe what the maps demonstrate in detail. This project is supported by a free 300-page Sourcebook in which we release our sources for your review. Those are noted in brackets [ ], and new sources are noted at the bottom of each page in this edition. All maps are used legally and there are many more we did not include that we may in videos.

Copyright © 2024 by Timothy Schwab and Anna Zamoranos.

Library Of Congress Control Number:	1-13612723471
ISBN Number:	979-8-884-69583-2

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the copyright owner.

All maps used per publishing rights under public domain and purchased licenses from U.S. Library of Congress, Wikimedia Commons, and art services such as Alamy, AdobeStock, etc. Any people depicted in stock imagery provided by Adobe Stock, iStock, Alamy or other service are models, and such images are being used for illustrative purposes only. Certain stock imagery © Adobe Stock, iStock, Alamy or other service. All content is additionally protected by the Fair Use Act including all maps, images, quotations, etc. Copyright Disclaimer under section 107 of the Copyright Act 1976, allowance is made for "fair use" for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, education and research.

To order additional copies of this book, contact:

TheGodCulture@gmail.com Facebook: The God Culture - Original www.TheGodCulture.com Book Website: www.OphirInstitute.com

Teaching videos available at: YouTube and Rumble: The God Culture Tik Tok: @TheGodCultureTT Instagram, Odyssey, and Gab: @TheGodCulture

contents

Introduction	
Chapter 1: 4000 - 850 B.C. Earliest Maps to the Garden of Eden: The Mindset of the Ancients	9
Chapter 2: 850 - 150 B.C. The Greek Record: Their Isles of Gold & Silver Plotted in the Philippines	43
Chapter 3: Paradise & Land of Gold from the First Century to 1492	55
Chapter 4: 1492 and Beyond: Columbus & Magellan Identify & Discover the Garden of Eden & Land of Gold in the Philippines	93
COURSE CORRECTIONS: A Paradigm of Gross Misinterpretations Resto	ored
Chapter 5: Swarnadwīpa, Sabadibae, & Sheba: Connecting the Indian Land of Gold to the Philippines	113
Chapter 6: Zipangu: Chinese Isle of Gold of Marco Polo Reconstructed Philippines, Not Japan!	125
Chapter 7: Wak Wak: Muslim Isle of Gold in the Philippines	143
Chapter 8: Cattigara: The Error of Ptolemy Identified, Corrected, & Found By Magellan	155
CHARTS:Garden of Eden in the East: A Few Early Examples4Evidence of Alluvial Gold Deposits50Greek Olden Writers Affirm Pomponius Mela54Journey of Sinbad the Sailor146Is the Garden of Eden Still There?162	

#### MAP INDEX

164

carden of eden in the east: a few early examples

**90 A.D.** "Moses says farther, that **God planted a paradise in the east**, flourishing with all sorts of trees; and that among them was the Tree of Life, and another

of Knowledge..." Flavius Josephus Antiquities of the Jews 1.1.3 Roman and Jewish Historian

# 310 A.D.

"After these things, God, having made man in the manner in which I have pointed out, placed him in paradise, that is, in a most fruitful and pleasant garden, which He planted in the regions of the East..."

Lactantius, Divine Institutes 2.13 African Christian Roman Philosopher

# 550 A.D.

"...and all round this again was a border of a palm's breadth emblematic of the earth beyond the ocean, where lies Paradise away in the East, and where also the extremities of the first heaven, which is like a vaulted chamber, are everywhere supported on the extremities of the earth." Cosmas Indicopleustes Christian Topography 3.52 Written in Africa With Map

how Far east? cosmos left a map once in the vatican bible:



No topic is more shrouded in mystery and occult infusions than the Garden of Eden. In fact, as we were researching the concrete location of Ophir, the land of gold, we kept bumping into references and maps that render the same region in the Philippines as both. Even Filipino viewers of The God Culture channel on YouTube were flooding our comments with this claim but no one had ever fully proved this out in modern times that we found. We put Solomon's Gold Series aside and began to research the Garden of Eden and even refrained from releasing any videos for months. The Hebrew language was certainly equating this, but we kept noticing map after map that identified the area of the Philippines Southeast of China, which is a huge marker, and one that does not really move in the transition to a new map format in the so-called Renaissance. It is incredible how much knowledge was lost in this shift which in this arena, was a continuation and even deepening of the Dark Ages.

Maps that had the Garden of Eden plotted with drawings in the Central Southeast, East of continental Asia and just South of the Tropic of Cancer labeling the Philippines, disappeared. What happened? Columbus never made it to the land of the Garden and Ophir though he confused the West Indies with the East Indies. He was off in distance, but his research was accurate and the world knew it. This case resolved itself when Magellan arrived on the shores of the Philippines definitively "discovering" Ophir and Tarshish as well as the Garden of Eden which are the same place. As there were already people there, it was discovered however by Ophir and brothers after the Flood. Genesis 2 defines the ancient land of gold was called Havilah (*Latin: Evilath and labeled on maps as well*) named for Havah's (*Eve's*) curse of labor in childbirth. The ancients knew much of this land that would be forgotten in this new mapping process which ignored Columbus and Magellan largely hiding the Garden of Eden especially.

In Genesis 2, the Garden of Eden is clearly identified in the East of the Earth as Josephus affirms the Hebrew understanding in 90 A.D., Lactantius in 310 A.D., and Cosmas in 550 A.D. Understand Cosmas created a map with the Garden of Eden in the modern Philippines which once appeared in the Vatican Bible even. We will cover this in detail. They and many more knew the Hebrew phrase means to or toward the East. The River flows out of Eden and terminates at the Garden of Eden watering it in the Far East. These are greatly underestimated as we will provide evidence that this is a worldwide system, and it is not in the Middle East in fictional rivers that could not even exist prior to the Flood. This was not really a question in ancient theology. Thus, the strange new doctrine comes from modern scholars.

As early as 1625, we can find the British East India Company paying Samuel Purchas *[247-248]* to publish a dissertation that walked knowledge backwards a thousand years in blatant ignorance of Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and Italian consensus following the ancient paradigm already established for thousands of years. He forgot Columbus researched this heavily and Magellan discovered it. He forgot a massive amount of data to produce fallacious buffoonery of antiquated information treating something very well known as a mystery. What he really did was attempt to muddy the waters in academia with laughable propaganda as if there was ever truly a question that the Garden was in the Far East. The British still don't know because they never found it. One cannot locate it when they ignore the very land where it exists.

As the British Empire grew as the world superpower, one can witness the evidence of this systematic suppression of knowledge especially by cartographers setting this known fact aside and making it secret or occult knowledge for the adept in their elite circles. Many of them forgot there was a Garden of Eden at all publicly as they just took it off maps. Columbus had proved this, and Magellan found it but they ignore those famous explorers and their writings. Somehow, that is treated in academia today as the valid historic record in their colonial mindset which employs fraud and gross negligence. The paradigm is not academic and certainly not representative of Bible scholarship in the slightest. It is daft and absurd.

In fact, most try to move the Garden, and in utter ignorance, attempt unsound etymologies that never even connected to the story with a view the ancients never held. They confuse India which says nothing of location as the term is vast in representation in those times. You will find references to India as far west as Eastern Iran which was never part of the nation called India today. Then, there is the Indies or islands of India which were never part of mainland India either. Finally, there is Indochina mapped only in part at first and with the Ganges flowing through it, though it never did. It is unacademic to assume that the Ganges marks mainland India on maps from the first century to medieval times. An academic should know this. The fact they don't demonstrates a paradigm of willing ignorance. Many maps, including Ptolemy, did not even know the Malay Peninsula existed yet, those same scholars will attribute Burma to that area instead skipping Burma which a sailor in that age heading East would not miss Burma. One cannot.

For instance, after we publish over 75 high-resolution, full-color, credible, historic maps in this writing that identify the Far East and in time, specifically the Philippines as Paradise, Ophir, Chryse, etc., we will enter the realm of some so-called controversial places. We are told it is settled that Japan is the famed "Zipangu" of Marco Polo. That is an exercise in utter futility as that Chinse word never leads to Japan until the West named that country for this false etymology in propaganda. That supposedly reconciled the issue for good. It is intellectually demented as this was mapped in the Philippines below the Tropic of Cancer, not in

Japan and Marco Polo provides details scholars ignore when attempting to claim to research something they never have such as Zipangu is Southeast of China. Duh! That is never Japan period.

No, Zipangu, later altered to Cipangu, is the land of gold in the Philippines where Marco Polo even provides Philippine resources with directions they again overlook because that does not fit their phony archetype. Japan is not even the accurate name of that country, and the so-called Japanese people continue to use their ancient name instead. It is Western propaganda and colonial witchcraft. One of the more amazing oversights is Pangu is the name of the creator in Chinese religions, and he became the land. This is well identified in origin as the land of Creation which is also no enigma. We will expose this fully. Test it for yourself.

Academics argue regarding the location of the acclaimed Muslim source of gold in the Far East known as Wak Wak. Many scholars still talk in circles never arriving at a firm conclusion because they can't read a map. Whenever academia tells us we can't know something, it is time to research it. It is truly malpractice for such scholars to not care to read the very famous Muslim cartographer's incredibly detailed view of the Far East in which he draws three islands by the name of Wak Wak in the Philippines. Within that archipelago in the 12th-century, Al-Idrisi included one isle labeled Zahab, the Arabic and Biblical Hebrew word for gold even, and he ties in the Indian land of gold there as well. Other islands are named to fit the legend of the Muslim story of Wak Wak. However, those academics will go to China to try to determine the origin of this name which is not Chinese at all. It is the Persian view that originates in the story of Sinbad the Sailor, not China. In fact, Wak Wak is a Tagalog word in origin but many of them will take us to China to force a word that identifies Japan that does not even tie to the story. Surely, they jest.

When Cambridge University Library even houses what they term *"the first printed book of maps and drawings to appear in the Islamic world*," one would think these supposed pundits would start there and with Al-Idrisi especially. They don't. If they did, they would find the actual Arabic word Al-Wak Wak right there as the Muslim name for Palawan, Philippines. I'm sorry, where did they say it was? They don't know and have failed to offer the two greatest and most credible sources imaginable for the Muslim world. You will then hear it is in Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia and the word Philippines dare not touch their lips in most cases as they ignore it. What a racist exercise in naïveté and it is time to expose this.

We will address others as well such as Thilis, land of pearl, Sheba, Havilah, Cattigara, and others on ancient maps. This book will mostly represent the cartographic perspective of the ancients which is needed to understand these maps and history. You will find our position on the ancient land of gold and Garden of Eden in *The Search For King Solomon's Treasure: The Lost Isles of Gold and Garden of Eden* available free in eBook at *OphirInstitute.com*. This position is also available in print internationally supported by a 300-page Sourcebook. This is really a continuation

#### INTRODUCTION

supporting this with far more detail in maps. Our findings are already proved.

Much is misconstrued by following Ptolemy who was not an expert on Southeast Asia which is missing as he enclosed the Indian Ocean after Burma losing tens of thousands of islands and the entire Pacific. Sure, he had heard of the isle of gold but fraudulently changed it to a peninsula in nescience because he knew aught beyond Burma other than to plot names whose geography he merely knew was Far East somewhere. He was nowhere near far enough and Magellan corrected Ptolemy evidencing he was 21 to 22 degrees too far South. The British are still looking for lands where Ptolemy misplaced them. That is a grotesque spectacle.

Since they ignore Magellan even branding his mission in a way he never did, they do not know. Magellan noted he wanted to find Ophir and Tarshish and did not care about circumnavigating the globe. That was a public relations control line created by the Spanish when only one of the five ships they sent out returned and with only eighteen crewmembers. That is an embarrassment that embodies a comedy of errors. Perhaps demanding tribute from a nation on the other side of the world who did not even know whom that king was, was not very bright. They had no right and Magellan lost his life as did the famous Portuguese explorer with him, Duarte Barbosa. It was a war or at least battle lost by the Spanish.

The modern church dismisses the topic largely because it wishes to remain inoffensive yet, the church used to know this and at one time, even created both Catholic and Protestant maps in their paradigm to support the ancient view which remains accurate. That never changed just because some occult dunderheads got involved in dumbing down the facts. This included a 600 A.D. map that appeared with the *Codex Sinaiticus Graecus (Greek)* in 1186 charting the Garden of Eden in the Philippines. Oops! 2 Peter 3 exposes this thinking as "willing ignorance" in the Last Days and nothing defines that mindset more appropriately.

On the contrary, researching the Garden leads to incredible revelation about the Last Days and beyond. This is why the Book of Revelation even mentions the Garden of Eden as still functioning on the Day of Judgment and reopened to mankind once the underbelly of society is removed including those who hid this. Its gold is recounted from Creation to Abraham's relatives, to Solomon and Sheba, to the Wise Kings after Yahusha's birth, and all the way to the very streets of New Jerusalem. The land above the Garden proves to be the most important region in prophecy on all of Earth. There is a reason why the ancients documented it on so many maps, historic accounts, etc. No one can enter the Garden but where it exists, and it is still there, and its function matters still.

It is really a modern mindset in strange new doctrine that lost the location of the Garden of Eden known and recorded for 6,000 years. In fact, that very notion raises major suspicion as to their agenda. How could they lose the location of Yahuah's presence, His land of gold, and His Garden when it was mapped by so many for so long? Let us put an end to the Dark Ages. It is time to understand this concept. May Yahuah bless all who will take the time to learn about His Holy Garden of Eden.



4000 - 850 B.C. BARDESE MAPS TO THE CARDENCE OF

The Ancients

Can the Garden of Eden be located? We have heard this question often, yet it is the wrong query. We should be asking: Did the ancients know at least roughly the region which housed the earthly Paradise? If so, what were their markers associated and how do we accurately transpose those onto our modern maps? Just because modern academia generally hates Yahuah and His Garden which is His Holy of Holies on Earth, does not mean their ignoring it defines it as no longer existing nor important. Perhaps it is not to them, but that is impertinent. Those same will even have opinions on the Garden they lost. No thank you. Even after changes in the mapping process, these are still recognizable definitively. In fact, you will observe this in this ancient paradigm even from maps created in the Catholic and Protestant churches. You will also find many in venerable academia holding the same view. They may attempt to refer to that as antiquated today yet if we do not know history, we are destined to repeat it. This control of information that we have unraveled proves to be crucial for all of us. Let us just find the truth.

In this book, the ancient view will be delineated, and many will likely understand this for the first time. Some do not wish to know, and that wish will manifest itself for them but willing ignorance is not a view. It is moving backwards. In our first position, *The Search For King Solomon's Treasure: The Lost Isles of Gold and Garden of Eden*, we lay out scripture and here we focus on geography. This requires an entire book because the amount of information is impressive. Even a flip through the pages will reveal that as evident. We will position this writing on ancient cartography linking this in modern times. It never should have been lost.

One wonders why there was such a crusade in the era of exploration to find the land of gold, Garden of Eden, and Bible icons. That was long before Hitler and Indian Jones. One reason was because these things were known to be real. The Bible says they existed and that means they did. We are not speaking of occult golden chalices and made-up fiction but actual Bible accounts which vet as fact. Of course, there were those who wished to exploit these lands for their famous resources. What we have been finding in our research is there are not a plethora of places that could possibly fit all these narratives. There is one. Though there is no lack of speculation and conjecture on these topics, we have found few in modern times who understand the basics and foundation of this entire world view. That is found documented on ancient maps. In the next chapters, we will publish and explain many. How should we read these maps? Many have the Garden of Eden even illustrated with Adam and Eve, the Tree of Life and the serpent. Anyone needing that explained, can read another book. How did this work?

To begin with, let us not pretend that no one ever mapped the location of Havilah. Havilah is the land of Eve from Genesis 2 surrounded by the Pison River named for her Garden curse of labor in childbirth. She was not named previously, and this land is named as a derivative of her Hebrew name, Havah. In 1025 and 1050, there is an Anglo-Saxon Map which identifies Evilath, the Latin translation of Havilah, between China and India. This proves to be the Philippines. In the



51

"Rudimentum novitiorum." Colonna, Giovanni, 1205-1263. Burchard, of Mount Sion, -1285, attributed names. Lübeck, Lucas Brandis, 5 Aug. 1475. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.



In between China and India is Havilah, the Pison River and a Gold Mountain. Anglo-Saxon world map. This map is dated between 1025 and 1050. East is at the top. Both maps licensed thru Alamy.





17

A Tabula Peutingeriana, 1-4th century CE. Facsimile edition by Konrad Miller, 1887/1888. modern version of the Roman Tabula Peutingeriana, without the reconstructed British and Iberian panel in the west to India in the east. (Konrad Miller, 1887). Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain. thirteenth century, another map by Giovanni Colonna couples Havilah with the Garden. This was the accurate mindset with precedence in the most ancient of maps we will review. The Garden is found at the end of the Pison River, and though there are tributaries along the way in a worldwide system, the Garden is never in Mesopotamia which inaccurately claims the Hiddekel as the Tigris in fraud, and the modern Euphrates cannot be the antediluvian Parat. That is the Occult Creation Myth, not Bible! Daniel never lived on the Tigris and never mentions it.

The famous Roman map, A Tabula Peutingeriana, from the first to fourth century according to some, labels the same area as Arsareth [ $\pi vvv$ : àsâ (H6213); vvv: èrets(H776): Gen. 2:4, "made the earth" same as the Chinese Zi Pangu and Ma-I]. That is the destination of some of the Lost Tribes who migrated to the Far East according to Christopher Columbus in his reading of 2<sup>nd</sup> Esdras 13 affirmed by Italian Jewish scholar Farissol in the same era [108]. We publish that book with Torah Test in 2<sup>nd</sup> Esdras: The Hidden Book of Prophecy free in eBook at 2Esdras.org. It is a reference to the Land of Creation which is Havilah and here it is identified on a map in the Philippines which was Columbus' destination. We all know he did not make it there.

As the land of gold, pearl and the onyx stone, we also find Havilah labeled by an ancient legend of the land of pearl named Thilis or Tile. Once again, there is no mystery here. Thilis is plotted in the same location as Havilah next to the Garden of Eden in what proves to be the Philippines Southeast of China.

Of some of the notable examples, the twelfth century produced at least two maps with Thilis pinpointed as an island next to the Garden of Eden Southeast of China and Northeast of India in the Philippines. In the thirteenth century, the mindset is continued in at least two more maps showing Thilis/Tile in the same position as the *"Island of Pearls (Ptol. VI 7)*." There are accounts of an island in Saudi Arabia named Tylos but this island is not anywhere near there on these maps.

This is firmly established in exact location by the 1492 Behaim Globe used by Columbus and Magellan to chart their journeys. With the largest pearls on all of Earth by far, Palawan, Philippines will be revealed as this particular island. Regardless, it is in the Far East, Southeast of China, and Northeast of India. Indeed, there are even modern cartographers who will claim Tylos is located near Saudi Arabia but let us not pretend they can read a map. Ptolemy did not know where it was and even Pliny speaks of legends of Tylos in the Indian Ocean beyond a strait which narrows which one must pass through. He may not have even realized at the time that the legends he was referring to were in fact routes to the Philippines in which one passes through the Strait of Malacca at the Malay Peninsula. One passes that thus it was never the Malay Peninsula either. They attempt debate without even trying to read the map. When Thilis is located Southeast of China and Northeast of the Malay Peninsula in the South China Sea, there is no way for any scholar to then move it. That is only the Philippines and only Palawan coalesces with all credible legends of this isle of pearl which we now know indisputably.



12th century Mappa Mundi, or map of the world, re-created for a major project and now on display at Dover Castle. Dover Kent. UK. (121) Licensed thru Alamy.

The Sawley Map or Henry of Mainz world map 1150. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



"Hereford Mappa Mundi." circa 1300. 1896 facsimile of the Hereford Mappa Mundi by Konrad Miller. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



1350 Hidgen World Map Ranulf Higden's seven volume Polychronicon, or universal history. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain. Detail of the Garden of Eden, from Ranulph Higden's Polychronicon, England, c. 1350, Royal MS 14 C IX, f. 2v

A modern facsimile of Martin Behaim's 1492 Erdapfel map. Behaim Globe (1492–1493) Ernst Ravenstein: Martin Behaim. His Life and his Globe. London 1908. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



Some maps identify this further away than others. However, by the time of Columbus and Magellan, the Portuguese, Germans, Spanish, and Italians had figured this out and there it is on a 1492 Portuguese government-commissioned map. Yes, Martin Behaim was German, but he was paid by the King of Portugal to create this map of their data especially. We are aware there are some illiterates who try to claim that is a German only map which is childish. The British still haven't figured this out and that is their dilemma, not history's. Why follow ignorance?

For instance, many of the first maps we find in history maintain what is called a T-O perspective. Generally, in this view, the world was viewed as a round disc. That should not be a surprise to anyone. It does not matter what one believes regarding

the cosmology of the Earth today, this is their perspective, and we must understand it to realize they position things lost in transition today. You can see the "T" shape being rivers which can change in association depending on the cartographer. The "O" was the Greek River Oceanus typically which surrounded the entire Earth. That is the world ocean and an identification

Voorstelling van een typische indeling van een T-O-kaart uit de Meyers Konversations-Lexikon (1888). Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



of the Rivers from Eden from the Greek perspective. Anyone trying to locate those ancient antediluvian rivers on our continents, has already begun without basis. We will address that in this chapter as well.

Of course, they were not quite aware yet of the entire layout of the Earth, but they drew three continents–Asia, Europe and Africa. This will evolve over time. However, the location being pinpointed becomes more and more obvious. Maps will demonstrate this but even early on, this is a group of islands in the South China Sea just below the Tropic of Cancer and never really anything else regardless of what may be missing from a given map. One will notice the iconic Paradisus, Paradiso or Paradise. The Garden of Eden is positioned at the top of the map in Far East Asia in the center what will become very clearly defined as the Tropic of Cancer. That is established fact. One can view one map and try to point to somewhere else but this generally, is the world view of the T-O map period even when facing sideways.

Notice Jerusalem is in the center in this perspective which proves to be wrong, but the Garden remains on later maps in the same position even after multiple transitions. Gog and Magog is also consistent in the North. In this case, they place it in Russia essentially and many just North of China. China has ancient legends where the Great Wall was even referred to as the "*ramparts of Gog and Magog*."<sup>1</sup> This is not really his seat of power as Jubilees 8-9 corrects that to Central and Western Europe which we map and prove in *The Book of Jubilees: The Torah Calendar* free in eBook at *BookOfJubilees.org*. Gog and Magog does become a marker as does China (*Seres*) because also, it remains consistent throughout this paradigm as just North of Paradise where the Great Wall of China exists roughly.

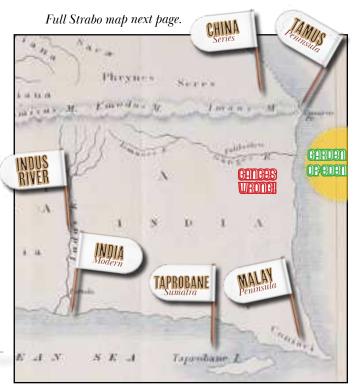
One of the most important distinctions on many of these maps aligns with the very definition of the Garden of Eden in Hebrew. They will picture it as enclosed with walls, a fence, a ring of fire, and similar. That is accurate as the Hebrew word interpreted Garden is  $gan(\mu)$  and it refers not just to a Garden, but an *"enclosed garden (H1588, BLB)*." The Garden of Eden has been known since the most ancient of times as being enclosed within the Earth which derives from First Enoch 22-25 who was an eyewitness observer writing a first-hand account. It is not on the surface.

However, it is defined by a great abundance of resources available to the ancient world and this is why many desired it. The Garden was topped by the land of gold, pearl and the onyx stone according to Genesis 2. It never says the Garden is between the Tigris and Euphrates which is the Occult Creation Myth, not Bible. It was always known to be located in the Far East. Neither of those even qualifies as a River from Eden for that matter as their source is rainfall and there was no rain upon the Earth yet in Genesis 2 according to verse 5. We are about to display over 75 maps that do not use that ridiculous occult mindset even found among many

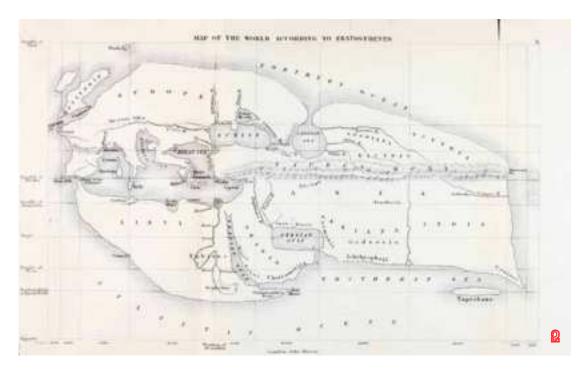
Bible scholars today. It is very embarrassing for them.

Understand the most ancient of maps were not illustrated but written directions. From those, later cartographers attempting to reconstruct them. If they are not aware, and some are not, of the ancient view, they will never get it right. The good news is there are many such maps that are fairly accurate to the view of the original author. We select those and one creating an attack blog or similar specifically trying

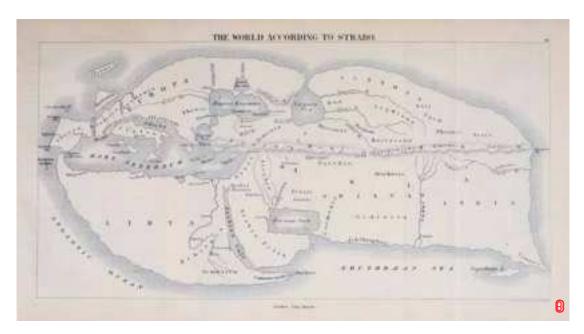
<sup>1</sup> Marco Polo & Yule (tr.) 1875, pp. 283, fn 5.



16



19th century reconstruction of Eratosthenes' map of the known world, c. 194 BC. Bunbury, E.H. (1811-1895), A History of Ancient Geography among the Greeks and Romans from the Earliest Ages till the Fall of the Roman Empire, page 667. London: John Murray, 1883. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



19th century reconstruction of World map according to Strabo (18 A.D.). Reconstructed by Edward Bunbury in 1883. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

to focus on any map ever created with a different view is a futile attempt. They are not credible, nor honest and cannot even read a map.

Two such historians, Eratosthenes (196 B.C.) and Strabo (18 A.D.) offer clean simplistic views in very similar terms that have been reconstructed with accuracy *[left]*. Both represent a rough layout that one can follow to understand this. Ptolemy also defined a map of very similar proportion but, regarding Southeast Asia, he has no geography enclosing the Indian Ocean after Burma. With the Garden located in the Far East, any rendering of his view cannot get there. He placed markers for islands of gold, changed an island into a peninsula in fraud, and is not credible in firmly locating Paradise. However, even that African cartographer knew it was in the Far East, not Africa, Saudi Arabia, Mesopotamia, nor India but he simply did not have enough information to bring its region into focus.

As one reviews these reconstructions, and there are many, they agree that Europe is to the West. The Americas are missing. From Europe one would follow the ocean to the East to the area of the Garden. They would head South in view passing Africa into the Erythraean Sea or Indian Ocean. Understand in antiquity, there is a region named India that is far more vast than the modern nation we know today. Many are guilty of confusing that. You will find references to India all the way to Eastern Iran to the West, and even Burma was included in its perview as well as the Malay Peninsula. Then, there are the Indies named as islands of India. Finally, even Indochina is represented on ancient maps as India as all regions can be. When one views that as modern mainland India, they are not trying to understand and certainly are not scholars, nor academics.

Both define the Far East better than many realize. However, confusion with an area where few Westerners had yet traveled is to be expected. One must reconcile these to the actual view. Those who make up their own view outside of the thinking of these authors, are not positing honest views. When we zoom in on the Far East, the picture becomes clear. India is not that large and the point to the bottom right is not India at all. India is where the Indus River runs. That point may not be pronounced anywhere near the shape of India, but that and only that is what we call India today. Taprobane is confused by many. Sometimes it refers to Sri Lanka. However, both maps, and many you will find, pinpoint Sumatra as Taprobane. That shape and position is undeniably Sumatra here. We then round a distinctive point in Southeast Asia that also is not a matter of debate. This is the Malay Peninsula, and it is labeled "Coniaci" very similar to Cochina or Indochina. This point is sometimes labeled as "Colis" in the ancient perspective which is also the Malay tip. The Garden is Northeast of this point in most credible references as there is no mystery here and never has been.

Another point of confusion is the misallocation of the Ganges River and this is very common in this age. Of course, it does not run through the middle of Indochina into the South China Sea. It's misrepresentation does not change the clear facts here. Then, to the North, you see the famous Chinese mountain range which is a marker on many ancient maps. It comes to a point called Tamarus or Tamus. That is the South China Peninsula very easily understood. Just above, one sees the label Seres which is the antique name of China. Basically, if one were to describe the islands East of Indochina here well-defined as between the Malay tip and Chinese peninsula, they would not place it based on the Ganges which is out of position, nor India which is the label of a vast area far beyond Modern India. The beacon here is Southeast of China. There is no other accurate way to view this. One





1700 Cellarius Map of Asia, Europe and Africa according to Strabo. Reimagined by Gibon. Classic art with a modern reimagined. Licensed thru Alamy.

can argue Taprobane all they wish but this cannot be Sri Lanka. They can try to confuse every claim the Ganges defines everything here. That is inept.

In a later reconstruction about 1700 *(left)*, Cellarius places the actual known geography on a map demonstrating Strabo seemed to know what he was talking about generally. Of course, he corrects the Ganges back over into India moving it off of Indochina. You can see Burma is missing on his map and Aurea Chersoneses inappropriately labeling the Malay Peninsula which it never was. He moved Taprobane and relabeled it as Sri Lanka which, in his time, was the norm, but he is not representing the ancient perspective of Strabo there. He also places the Tropic of Cancer far lower than it is. However, he breaks out India Intra Gangem which is what we know as India today and India Extra Gangem as Indochina. Follow the coast from the Malay tip North to Seres *(China)*, and it is between this position that most place the Garden of Eden and land of gold. In fact, on the previous page, notice the two islands Southeast of China in the South China Sea on Eratosthenes' map. No one needs them labeled to know immediately they are Ophir and Tarshish in Hebrew, or Chryse and Argyre in Greek around the area of the actual Garden of Eden which is beneath them within the Earth.

One other marker we see here on this map *(left)* in the center by where the Tropic of Cancer is located is Subsolanus. You may have seen this before. This is the actual origin of the first sunrise also the very beginning of the year in the arcane paradigm. We find it often on maps placed directly above the Garden of Eden and land of gold. We all know the sun rises in the East no matter where you are. However, there is a position which is considered the actual first sunrise and it is over the Garden of Eden and Land of Creation. First, here are a couple of references in history to the land of gold actually positioned at this point.

70 A.D.: "...the last part of the inhabited world toward the east, under the rising sun itself. After this region under the very north (Tropic of Cancer), the sea outside ending in a land called This." – The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea<sup>1</sup>

Why "under the rising sun itself?" In the modern view, that could be anywhere but in the ancient perspective, this is only one specific place on Earth in the Far East Southeast of China in the South China Sea which these directions continue and firmly define. This is where the land of gold and Garden of Eden are found. The Periplus, which we cover much in our first book, specifies this is found under a line considered as the "very North" which is the actual Tropic of Cancer that runs thru South China and Taiwan. There is only one archipelago, which The Periplus defines, in that area South of there – the Philippines. The Greek sailor wrote these

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, Travel And Trade In The Indian Ocean By A Merchant Of The First Century." Translated from the greek and annotated by Wilfred H. Schoff, Secretary of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia. Longmans, Green, And Co. New York. 1912. Section 63-64. Original housed at The British Museum (Add. MS 19391). [17]

directions imparted to him by those of India and Sri Lanka about their land of gold which was also the Greek land of gold. We see this same reference and position stated in the directions of Dionysius the Tourist. In the Introduction, we led with Cosmas identifying this same in 550 A.D.

"From thence if a man sayling towards Scythia turne his shippe to the East, he shall fynde Chrysia, whiche is an other Ilande of the Ocean, in the whiche also the Sunne shyneth very clearly: then if he returne him contrarie to the south, immediatly he shall discouer Taprobana..." "They lye directely vnder the lyne of Cancer..."

– Dionysius Periegetes [The Tourist], 124 A.D.<sup>1</sup>

Does the sun not shine clearly where you live? He is referencing Sunsolanus where the first sunrise occurred and the Eastern wind originates in their world view. Our modern view is impertinent if we wish to understand what they meant. Chryse and Argyre, the Greek name for Ophir and Tarshish, are found in the South China Sea just South of the Tropic of Cancer. He invokes Taprobana very close to there because it is Sumatra in his view, not Sri Lanka. Notice he knew Chryse was an island and not a Peninsula, as did the writer of The Periplus. This is because every credible ancient writing including the Bible specifies Ophir and Tarshish are isles. It was Ptolemy who redefined those isles of gold and silver as a peninsula and he had no view on Southeast Asia which did not exist in his geography. He threw in some names he heard about but did not have the knowledge base to identify exactly where they were.

It was Enoch in First Enoch 72 especially that defines the first day of the sun's rising as well as its movement every day of the year. That is a very detailed review we offer in *The Book of First Enoch: The Oldest Book in History* available free in eBook at *FirstEnoch.org*. Once again, it does not matter that many hold the modern view that the sun does not actually rise or move, but that mindset will only lead to losing the land of Paradise. We do not have to lose it and why would we want to?

If one were writing this in Latin, this is Subsolanus meaning "*bying beneath the sun, eastern, oriental.*"<sup>2</sup> Pliny explained Subsolanus as "*equinoctial rising of the sun.*"<sup>3</sup> Aulus Gellius defined it as "*in the direction of the sun. subsolanus.*"<sup>4</sup> That refers to the sun's rising and the East wind origin that marks it specifically on the Spring Equinox as Pliny also is applying Enoch. Our writer termed it, "*under the rising sun itself.*" This is not a puzzle as it appears on maps in the Central Far East to the East of China just beneath the Tropic of Cancer in the Philippines. As the ancient perception goes, that is the only accurate position and its basis is First Enoch. This has had a point on maps until they removed Subsolanus, Paradise, Chryse and Ophir, as well as any reference to this notable land of all antiquity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "The surueye of the vvorld..." Dionysius, Periegetes. By Thomas Twyne. 1543-1613. Chap. Of the Ilandes in the Oceane. Parts 4-5. 2. [154] <sup>2</sup> A Latin Dictionary, Lewis/Short, 1879. <sup>3</sup> Pliny the Elder, "Natural History" 12-37, 18.77.3 - ca. 77 CE. <sup>4</sup> Aulus Gellius, "Attic Nights" 2.22 - ca. 160 CE.

As Yahuah's presence on Earth is there, it matters and always has. Since Creation, the sun's course according to Enoch has continued to restart every year on Abib 1. Very specifically, this means that the land in which the sun rises would experience its hottest month in March-April in order to fit Enoch. You have likely heard Japan makes the claim as "the land of the rising sun." It is certainly in the vicinity and East of China, but it is too far North. It is not below the Tropic of Cancer but above it and its hottest months are July-August not March-April as Enoch catalogues. It is actually the Philippines that has always deserved to be called the land of the sun and even in its National Anthem is the "land of the morning."

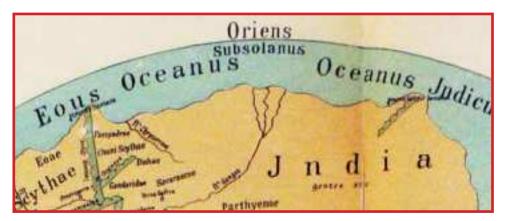
Subsolanus also refers to the East wind also described by Enoch. This is evidence on one map after another in antiquity and leaves nothing to guesswork as Subsolanus is the location of the Garden of Eden which vets as the Land of Creation even. Darwin messed up again. That is the origin of species. It is not in Africa and old bones of men are no measure as they rebooted in the flood as did land animals. The true measure for this land of Creation is that of marine life who were not wiped out in the Flood. The most biodiverse area on all of Earth today coalesces with this find. The Philippines is the "Center of the Center of Marine Biodiversity on all of Earth" [351-353] scientifically proven to be the very Land of Creation.

Though known before and even referenced in 43 A.D. by Mela and 70 A.D. by the sailor who wrote The Periplus, we see this in 416 A.D. (*next page*) where Orosius places Subsolanus by the region of the Garden of Eden. You can see the River of Chryse nearby. The Ganges is almost always drawn wrongly in Indochino in that age which is corrected over time. In 800 A.D., Beatus of Liébana(*next page*) disseminates the same with Subsolanus just above the Garden with Chryse and Argyre nearby. This is a position that already confirms the Philippines no matter how the map may be drawn. If one begins there, your perspective will remain accurate. The 12th century map on display at Dover Castle(*next page*) demonstrates Subsolanus above Paradise as well.

We find maps from 1235(*below*), 1265(*below*), 1300(*p*. 23), 1350(*p*. 23), and 1485(*p*. 23), as examples of this paradigm in which all place Subsolanus above the Garden of Eden. The Psalter World Map(*below*) even illustrates a large sun blowing the East wind. Again, this is from First Enoch 72 where the chariot of the sun powered

Both of these maps of these 11th century maps associate Subsolanus with Paradise. Middle: Portion of The Ebstorf Map, c. 1235. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain. Far Right: Portion of Psalter World Map, c.1265. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.





Subsolanus appears above the River Chryse on this map from 650 A.D. Inset from Weltkarte des Orosius reconstructed by Konrad Miller in 1898 from Mappae Mundi Bd. Vi. "Rekonstruierte Karten." Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



The Garden of Eden, Chryse and Argyre all appear under Sobsolanus, where the sun rises, and the East wind originates. Original 750-800 A.D. Beatus Map from the Spanish monk Beatus of Liébana, produced in Saint-Sever Abbey, France. Inset enlargement from Konrad Miller's 1895 reconstruction of the 750-800 A.D. Beatus Map. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain. Licensed thru Alamy.



The Garden is topped by an umbrella of Subsolanus. Portion of facsimile re-creation of a 12th century Mappa Mundi, or map of the world, re-created for a major project and now on display at Dover Castle. Dover Kent. UK. (121) Licensed thru Alamy.

81

21

25



"Hereford Mappa Mundi" circa 1300. Portion of 1896 facsimile of the Hereford Mappa Mundi by Konrad Miller. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

1350 Hidgen World Map. Portion of Ranulf Higden's seven volume Polychronicon, or universal history with Garden image reattached. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain. Detail of the Garden of Eden, from Ranulph Higden's Polychronicon, England, c. 1350, Royal MS 14 C IX, f. 2v. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.





T and O map of the world portion, centered on Jerusalem, made somewhere in Silesia (possibly in Głogów in Poland), around 1485. From the preview of the exhibition Temple of Sciences and Muses, introducing the history of the Research Library in Olomouc and some of the most notable prints manuscripts and maps from its collections. The exhibition took place in the Regional Museum in Olomouc and the Museum of Arts in Olomouc. This picture was taken in the Regional Museum. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

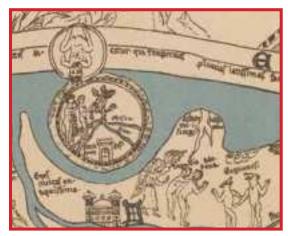


24

Portion of The Ebstorf Map, c. 1235. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



Portion of Psalter World Map, c.1265. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



"Hereford Mappa Mundi" circa 1300. by Konrad Miller. Public Domain.

by wind propels the sun to its rising in the East gate in this area mapped. That has always been the thought of the ancients generally, and no scholar can go backwards and change it.

One can actually use this marker to find the Garden and land of gold often and there are many more examples in application. Japan is not the actual "land of the rising sun" regardless of their claim. They are too far North and never the land of gold of antiquity. This is the Philippines, and we should all work to restore this understanding. Unfortunately, we are not likely to observe such in academia nor Bible scholarship which are control paradigms who are allergic to the truth on such topics. Those who founded these world views are the very same who removed Subsolanus from the map while eliminating Paradise and the land of gold.

Additionally, another concept seems to have been lost to history and modern scholarship. However, it is still very well engraved on a large number of these maps as you will observe. The Garden of Eden has never been on the continental Middle Earth in which we live today after the Flood. Even in terms before the Flood, it is still well recorded to be positioned within the earth as enclosed as we covered is its very definition. You will find this well attested on these maps as the Garden appears surrounded by walls, some sort of structure, and even a ring of fire (see map examples left).

If the ancients knew that the Garden was locked up and no longer accessible, why were they obsessed with its location? Why search for it at all? Again, it is covered within the Earth under the land of gold, pearl and the onyx stone *(Gen. 2)* which Ophir and brothers returned to this land after the Flood *(Gen. 10:26-30)*. King Solomon even sent a navy of ships to acquire these resources *(1Ki. 9&10)*. In his case, this was not initially for wealth but to bring the gold used in Adam's first sacrifice from the Garden of Eden land of Havilah to the Temple. They were replicating the Holy of Holies on Earth which has existed since Creation called the Garden of Eden.

Within this walled in area or flowing out of it, the ancient perspective had little understood the Rivers from Eden and modern scholarship is even worse. The rivers don't flow out of the Garden of Eden, they originate in the land called Eden which proves to be the North Pole essentially. They span the entire planet and are far more colossal than Bible scholars have considered. They are looking for them on our continents when they should be searching under the residual flood waters left on the Earth called the new world ocean which did not exist prior to the Flood.

The Garden of Eden is never placed between the Tigris and Euphrates that are not even antediluvian entities. That is the Occult Creation Myth and a lie. This is why these maps place it in the Far East. The Garden was planted to the East not in the land called Eden, the North Pole. It flows out of Eden leaving the North Pole and flows all over the Earth just as Oceanus of the Greeks. It cannot be in Africa as that is Ham's territory, which is why you will never see us embrace illiterate maps that attempt such. Jubilees 8, preserved in Africa, maps it in Shem's Southeastern territory which is the origin of this entire mindset as well. Also, one of its tributaries surrounds the whole continent of Africa without entering it. It would be difficult for these ancients to fully understand the magnitude of these rivers whether alone to locate them all over the Earth before the ocean floor was revealed in the 1970s.

Most scholars and academics have not updated their thinking based on this find. Instead, they use antiquated knowledge from thousands of years ago while ignoring the entire paradigm and modern science. Somehow many are satisfied to offer the ancient perspective on the Rivers from Eden they did not understand while at the same time forgetting the location of the Garden and land of gold they did pinpoint accurately. The Bible calls this hypocrisy. We see such selective reasoning throughout modern views on this topic to lead to other locations never truly indicated in the Bible nor credible history.

Understanding the Rivers from Eden will enlighten many. Then, we all need to go back even further to the very origin of this thinking in the Bible paradigm which does not just suggest this may be the Far East, it plots it on a map by the Prophet Enoch and another by Noah himself which both agree. The two oldest maps in all of the world produce this location as the modern Philippines where the very Rivers from Eden lead and terminate exactly as Genesis 2 defines they water the Garden. These are texts never lost but obscured in the modern church which is why they have lost this understanding. However, even Genesis 2 has offered this geography in solid exposition. Most read it and then forget what it says. The markers are there. You don't take a river that did not exist before the Flood and posit that as a theory. It is an exercise in stupid. A spring in Israel 66 cm wide is not a river. Illiterate!

#### WATERS OF THE EARTH

BEFORE THE FLOOD AFTER THE FLOOD

Confirmed in Job 28, Sirach 26, Dead Sea Scrolls, & Modern Science!

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION OF THE OCEAN FLOOR:

"TP you drained all the water away, it would look Chactly like a river system with bends and meanders.

CHCOPE CHORO ARO NO EROOS ALONO CHO BANKS.."

**Dan Parsons, PhD, Sedimentologist, University of Hull, UK to BBC News** (who travels the world to study undersea rivers)

#### **1. SOURCE RIVER FROM EDEN: FORGOLLEAN BY MOSEL Genesis 2:10 KJV: And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads: 1:4** = 5! In Hebrew, Nahar is River, and this was the first river of 5. It is the source of

In Hebrew, Nahar is River, and this was the first river of 5. It is the source of all 4 tributaries in which it splits. Nothing denotes they all part at the same location which is not normally how rivers even operate. None of these ancient maps understood this and it is difficult without even knowing how the ocean floor operates. They merely denote the position where this entire water system terminates at the Garden of Eden where they fulfill their purpose. National Geographic conducted such in the 1970s and since then, Bible scholars should have been celebrating the scientific find of the Rivers from Eden. In examining the ocean floor, one can observe this as the Mid-Oceanic Trench which flows around the entire earth. Just as the Greek Oceanus, this is worldwide and not specific to the Middle East. This case is in *The Search For King Solomon's Treasure*.

## 2. PISON: SURROUNDS HAVILAH, LAND OF EVE

#### Cenesis 2:11-12 KJV: The name of the first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold? And the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone.

The Pison branch River is listed first because it is in the East. Hebrew reads from right to left as it begins in the East. So did Creation and so does the mindset of scripture in antiquity. This is evidenced on the many T-O Maps and even Mappa Mundis until the Garden land was found and removed from maps. Havilah means pain in childbirth named for Havah (*Eve*). This drives the perspective of the ancient world. The reason they were looking for isles of gold (*Ophir, Chryse, Aurea, etc.*) and pearl (*Thilis/Tile*) is because they mark the location of the Garden of Eden in Havilah at the Pison River. The church created maps with this even.

# RIVERS FROM EDEN

### ISLES ABUNDANT IN GOLD, PEARL & ONYK STONE

Locating this acclaimed archipelago was the most important discovery in the age of exploration. This is why we see such emphasis on finding this land. Some were after riches indeed. However, this is about reconnecting to ancient Havilah where the Pison River flows on the ocean floor as trenches which begin off the coast of Mexico where the Mid-Ocean Ridge ends. These were one single river before the flood. The trenches flow all the way up the coast to Alaska, West to Russia, South to Japan where it splits and surrounds the whole land of the modern Philippines especially. The Garden is watered there.

# **3. GHON: SURROUNDS WHOLE LAND OF ETHIOPIA/CUSH NOT MODERN ETHIOPIALALL OF APRICAL**

#### Genesis 2:13 KJV: And the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia (Cush). Ancient cartography and modern scholarship lost this river forgetting that

Ancient cartography and modern scholarship lost this river forgetting that ancient Ethiopia was East to West Coast of Africa, not the tiny sliver of its territory named Ethiopia today. Maps demonstrate this to the 1800s. To surround the whole land of Ethiopia, one has to encircle all of Africa. There is a trench and basin system on the ocean floor which does, and it connects to the River from Eden which watered it. It does not enter Asia nor Israel in any sense and Jubilees 8-9 affirms its location is defined by the African continental shelf on multiple sides. Cush was never given territory in Asia and nothing there is named for him. Kush in Aveston is never referring to Ham's son but is their word for "mountain" in their language never named for Cush in Africa. The Gihon does not flow into Africa and will not be found as any modern river which none even qualify as a River from Eden. They cannot when their source is rainfall which did not occur in Genesis 2. The Garden cannot be in Ham's land.

#### 4. HIDDEKEL: "EAST OF ASSYRIA" - DEVER EHE EIGRIS RIVERI Genesis 2:14a KJV-And the name of the third river is Hiddekel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria.

The Hebrew word in the original Hebrew text is not Tigris. The Hiddekel never leads to that in any passage especially Daniel who never lived on the Tigris and never discussed it. When he had his vision, he was in Iran by the continental shelf where the ancient Hiddekel flows. The Tigris' source is a lake in the mountains not the River from Eden and it fills with rainfall which did not exist in Genesis 2 yet according to verse 5. No Bible should have ever inserted Tigris as Hiddekel. This is East of Assyria written in a time when Assyria was bounded by the Tigris to the West. Oops! The Hiddekel is on the bottom of the Indian Ocean.

Modern Rivers do not fit these Rivers from Eden as there was no rain before the Flood in Gen. 2:5. The Tigris, Modern Euphrates, Nile, Amazon, etc. all originate in precipitaion thus disqualified.

The Philippines leads the world in gold, pearl and the onyx stone in all of history.

PISON

28

Genesis 2:10 KJV

And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was **parted**, and became into **four heads**.

The 60,000 km, continuous Mid-Ocean Ridge has exactly four interections with Oceanic Trench System contiguous before the Flood.

NORTH AMERICA

(1

ROM

©2020 Map By The God Culture.

Genesis 2:11-12 KJV

The name of the first is **Pison**: that is it which **compasseth the whole land of Havilah**, where there is **gold**; And the gold of that land is **good**: there is **bdellium** and the **onyx stone**.

The Philippines is #1 in all 3 resources to this day and is the only fit.

Why do these lirections begin n the Far East? It is the most significant and Hebrew reads East to West because all began in the Genesis 2:14b KJV And the fourth river is Euphrates. SOURCE

North

4

Gihon West

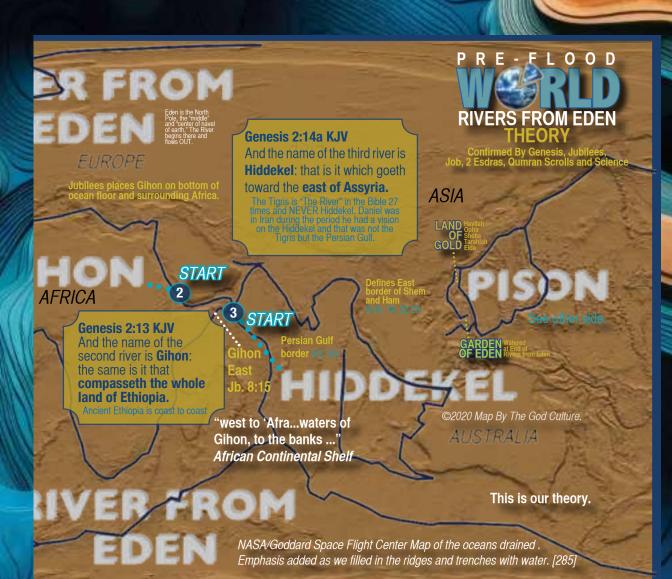


RAT

# 5. PARAT: NOT MODERN EUPHRATES!

#### Cenesis 2:14b KJV: And the fourth river is Parat (Euphrates).

Though the modern Euphrates name may derive from this river, it cannot be a River from Eden as its source is 2 rivers in the mountains filled by rainfall as well. This did not exist before the Flood. Little data is given about this river but there is a trench system from the South Atlantic up the coast of South America that fits by default. As it goes to unknown lands in the days of Moses, it would be rather difficult to describe in terms Moses would have understood, and it is not necessary as there is only one branch left when one follows this mapping of the ocean floor by National Geographic in the 1970's.



29

**OCEANIC TRENCH SYSTEM = 4 HEADS OF RIVER FROM EDEN** The Mid-Ocean Ridge flows downhill from the North Pole to the Pacific for 60,000 continuous miles. It is the Source River from Eden, In 4 Areas, it meets a system of trenches on the ocean floor representing the 5 Rivers from Eden.



ALGERIAN BASIN AZORES-BIBRALTOR RIDGE

**ETHIOPIA** 

CANARY BASIN

CAPE VERDE BASIN

S. AMERICA

©2020 Map

The Levit

ETHIOPIA GIHON ETHIOPIA

GUINEA BASIN

WALVIS RIDGE

CAPE BASIN

GULF OF ADEN OWEN FRACTURE

**RED SEA TRENCH** 

CARLSBERG RIDGE

MASCARENE BASIN MADAGASCAR BASIN

SURROUNDS AFRICA

NATAL BASIN MOZAMBIQUE BASIN

iver from eden

CHAPTER 1

31





Science discovered the Rivers from Eden, but they do not even know it.

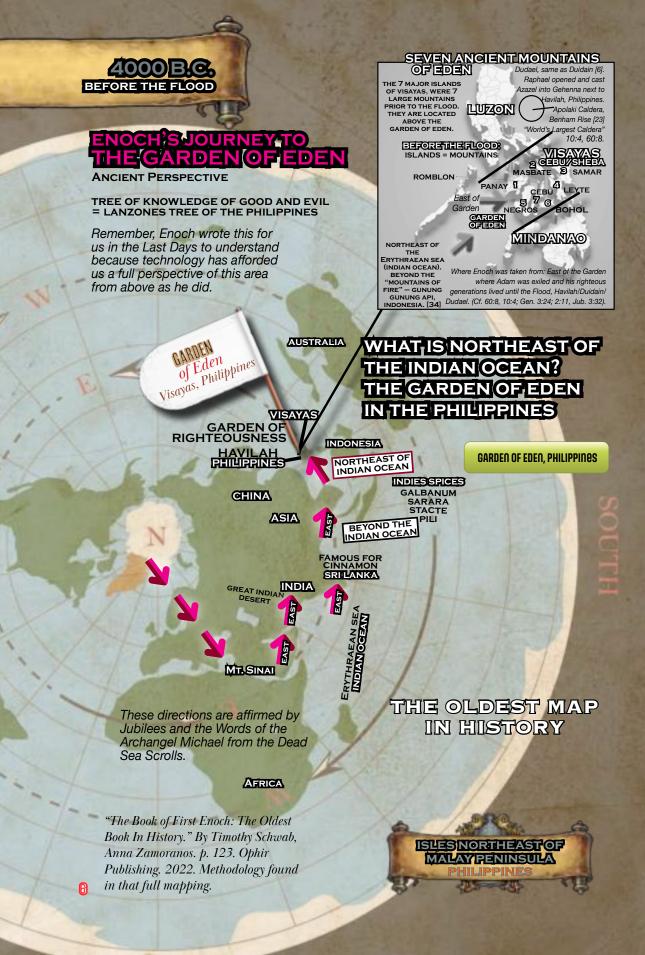
This rendering is based on National Geographic's mapping of the ocean floor released by them as well as NASA. This high-resolution reproduction is from AdobeStock but matches in assessment. Whether one attempts to ignore the many quotes of this book even with attribution to the Prophet Enoch, a writing dated to around 200 B.C. that has geography is worthy of review both in academia and scholarship. However, both disciplines ignore it and do not even know they are throwing out the very oldest mapping of the world in ignorance. When one at least plots his excursion, they quickly learn Enoch is the origin of this thinking that the Garden of Eden is found in the Far East. He placed it Northeast of the exit of the Erythraean Sea (*Indian Ocean at the Malay Tip*). One traveling East, as Enoch said he did, exits the Indian Ocean into the South China Sea, and the Garden is under the islands there. We know this yet so many find this so difficult when it should not be.

Enoch's journey begins in the North Pole to the Desert of Arabia and then, turning East to the Great Indian Desert, further East to the land of cinnamon, further East to the spice islands, and further East to the Garden of Eden is not a matter of debate. He could not be clearer in this. Northeast of the Indian Ocean exit is precise. There is only one land at the end of such expedition – The Philippines. We cover this in full in *The First Book of Enoch: The Oldest Book in History* available free in eBook at *FirstEnoch.org*. Print, and even color and hardcover copies are also available.

We find Enoch affirms his own mapping several times as he mentioned Duadain as the land where the Garden of Eden entrance exists before the Flood. It is the same land as Havilah or a territory within. He geographically defines the seven mountains of Eden before the Flood whose orientation fits the Visayas, Philippines seven major isles today. We even test the resources he saw both within the Inner Earth as that is where he saw the Tree of Life and Garden of Eden, not on the surface. In testing these resources, we also conclude these lead to those same seven islands of Visayas. Islands today would be termed mountains before the Flood as the water level rose from 15% of the Earth to 70% today. That was not Global Warming.

Enoch defines he wrote this book around 4000 B.C. and the Book of Jubilees confirms it is the first writing among men (4:17). No tablet, scroll, or anything precedes this writing and that is why it remained engrained in the ancient mindset whether either cartographer even knew the ultimate origin in thought. However, this is a map also affirmed by a fragment in the Dead Sea Scrolls attributed to the Archangel Michael (next spread). Ancient maps are not illustrations and drawings typically. They are written directions that one then maps. Unfortunately, due to extreme ignorance, academia and Bible scholarship have not bothered to plot these points on a map. We did.

However, in creating these ancient maps, they were really applying this same perspective, knowingly or not. Enoch is the origin and accurately so. He was a scientific eyewitness observer who actually lived in the land above the Garden called Havilah in Genesis 2. He also, never resided in Heaven but was conducted into the Garden of Eden since his disappearance (*Jub. 4:23*). In chapter 89-90 of his book, he details a dream vision in which he was shown that Elijah joined him in the Garden and he would remain there until the final rapture on the Day of Judgment where he joins Yahusha in the air. That is what he wrote and regardless of the details one wishes to dispute, the map is not up for debate, he placed the Garden of Eden under the modern Philippines.



# A QUMRAN FRAGMENT: The Complete Dead Sea Scrolls In English." By Geza Vermes. P. 556. [22] (4Q529,6Q23), FR.

Though not well preserved and a fragment, this Aramaic writing records the Archangel Michael as he appears to mention the building of evil Shinar at the time of the Tower of Babel. This is clearly a migration of the righteous away from there to the East to the land of Gabriel who is in the Garden of Eden. These 9 mountains, the land of silver (Tarshish) and gold (Ophir) and the Garden of Eden are a match to the modern Philippines. Though Vermes assumes this must be Zion or Sinai, we agree it is a Holy mountain but the Mount of the East in the Garden of Eden far away from Shinar. [See The Search For King Solomon's Treasure for Full Position].

Volcanoes.

Cf. 1 En. 24-25, 32. Same 7 mountains plus 2.

Cf. 1 En. 20:7. Gabriel is in charge of the Garden of Eden known as the Angel from the East. Rev. 7:2-3: Who stands in the presence of Yahuah which is the Garden's Holy of Holies. Luke 1:19

Michael addressed to the angels... He said: I found there divisions of fire...

[and I saw there] **nine** mountains: two to the eas[t, and two to the west, and two to the north and two to the so] uth. I saw there the angel Gabriel . . .

like a vision. [Then] I showed him the vision. And he said to me:...

in the books of my Master, Yahuah of the world, it is written: Behold,... [between] the sons of Ham and the sons of Shem. And behold my Master, Yahuah of the

Words of the book which world... when they... the tear from... And behold a city was built to the name of my Master, [Yahuah of the world, and there] everything that is evil will be done before my Master, Yahuah [of the world]... And my Master, Yahuah of the world, will remember his creation ... [and] my Master, Yahuah of the world, [will be] merciful to him and to him ... the man will be in the faraway province ... he, and he will say to him: Behold this... for me silver and gold ... And he will say:... [and] the **righteous man**...

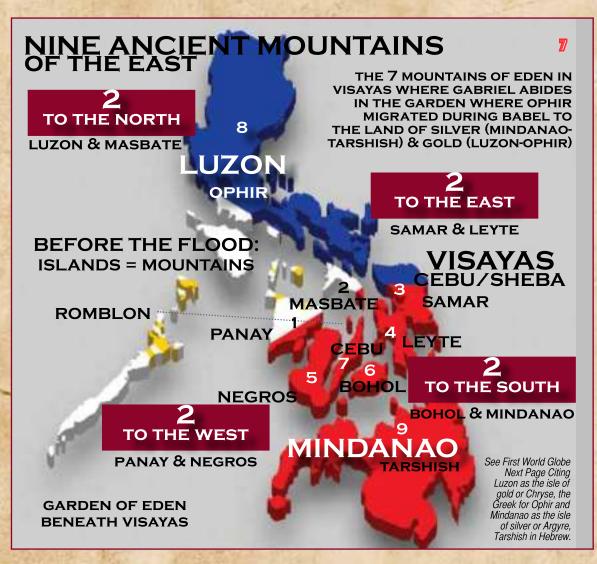
Only Shinar and the Tower of Babel fit this unification of the 3 sons of Noah building a city. They have been dispersed since.

This is not a place in the Middle East but a faraway province.

The land of silver (Tarshish) and gold (Ophir and Sheba).

Cf. Gen. 10:26-30. The Bible only records 1 migration at this time for the righteous and that is Ophir/Joktan.

"The Book of First Enoch: The Oldest Book In History." By Timothy Schwab, Anna Zamoranos. p. 124-125. Ophir Publishing. 2022. Methodology found in that full mapping.



1. MICHAEL LAYS OUT 9 MOUNTAINS WHERE GABRIEL ABIDES IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN. GABRIEL IS IN CHARGE OF THE GARDEN ACCORDING TO ENOCH.

2. HE DEFINES THE LAYOUT JUST AS ENOCH WITH 7 VISAYAS MOUNTAINS OF EDEN PLUS 2 - LUZON AND MINDANAO ADDED. ISLANDS BEFORE THE FLOOD WERE MOUNTAINS.

**3.** HE MENTIONS SHINAR AND A MIGRATION OF THE RIGHTEOUS TO A FARAWAY LAND OF SILVER AND GOLD.

THIS IS THE MIGRATION OF OPHIR, SHEBA, AND TARSHISH TO THE FAMOUS LAND OF SILVER AND GOLD WHICH WOULD BE NAMED AFTER THESE PATRIARCHS. THIS OCCURRED AT THE TIME OF BABEL AND THEY WENT TO SEPHAR (TREE OF LIFE IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN) AND THE MOUNT OF THE EAST (HOLY MOUNTAIN IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN). GEN. 10:26-30. THIS IS THE MODERN PHILIPPINES.

[See The Search For King Solomon's Treasure for Full Position].

Before there were cartographers and historians in modern academia's view, there were far smarter men who lived almost a thousand years. Our minds today have great difficulty truly understanding this concept. It means their mappings are more credible than any cartographer of modern society. They also affirm Genesis 2 was imparted to Moses on Mt. Sinai with the Book of Jubilees by one of the four Archangels of the Presence from Heaven. The Archangel keeps scripture in Heaven on Heavenly Tablets. The dismissive scholar forgets that is a concept even found in Revelation such as the Book of Life.

The Archangel wrote down Noah's written Division of the Earth between his three sons when he willed his inheritance. No, that is the division referred to in Genesis 10:25 in the days of Peleg after the Flood, not Pangaea which would have killed all remaining life on land and such theory requires millions of years never found in the Bible world view. These Heavenly Tablets were given to Moses on Mt. Sinai where he then wrote of ages before his time with precedence from an eyewitness observer and scribe, the Archangel. That was Genesis and Jubilees especially which were written together.

In chapters 8-9, Noah maps the entire Earth in essence. He defines Asia as Shem's mostly, the Southern Hemisphere especially Africa went to Ham, and Japheth received the North portions of Europe to Moscow in the East including part of North America in the West. He repeats multiple times that the Garden of Eden is found in Shem's Southeastern border defined by all the mountains of fire in that area which is Gunung Gunung Api in Javanese. In English, that is still "Mountains of Fire" named by Noah. Even Borneo is split into two nations based on this same topography. We publish this mapping, the complete Book of Jubilees, and the methodology in *The Book of Jubilees: The Torah Calendar* free in eBook at *BookOfJubilees.org*. It is also available in print including color and hardcover. This mapping works well on either the ancient flat disc perspective or the modern one either way.

The Garden of Eden is just North of Borneo under the Sulu Sea exactly where Enoch placed it, and this is the origin of the precedence that the Garden of Eden manifests as the region of the Philippines. These are the two very oldest maps in all of history and academia and Bible scholarship has failed to even review them adequately. The fact that we find their mindset in so many of these other maps over thousands of years demonstrates the truth of their origin.

In fact, these concepts are affirmed in history even on maps which define the world split into three territories marking Shem as Asia, Japheth as Europe and Ham as Africa as we find with Isodore in the twelfth century *(next page)* and Schedel's reconstruction of Ptolemy in the fifteenth century *(next page)*. These are ultimately representing Jubilees affirming it whether they even knew it or not. There is no mystery involved in that at all, nor is it questionable.

Even our specific methodology of numerous ancient place names is confirmed in these maps. We saw the Tanais or Tina River on the 1888 T-O Map earlier (p. 14). We also find the Riphaen mountains and Ma'et Sea affirmed.



"The Book of Jubilees: The Torah Calendar." By Timothy Schwab, Anna Zamoranos. p. 82-89. Ophir Publishing. 2021.

2500 B.C. PUBLISHED 1700 B.C.

Methodology found in that full mapping.

NOAH'S DIRECTIONS TO THE GARDEN OF EDEN FROM THE BOOK OF JUBILEES 8 & 9

SHIEN
PHILIPPINES

Whole land of the East and India.

ORDEr of EDEN

ORDEr of EDEN

ORDEr of EDEN

Past

ORDEr of EDEN

Past

ORDEr of EDEN

Past

Steinen

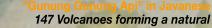
Could Timothy Serwab.

Pison River
Pison River
Pison River
Pison River
Pison River
Pilippine
Trench
HANNEN
West

\*All borders are approximations. This map not to scale.

SABAH, MALAYSIA

West to Sea of Atel Indian Ocean Then West to Sea of Ma'uk Atlantic Ocean Then North to Gadir Cadiz, Spain



geographic border between Shem and Ham in the Far East. [34]

MOUNTAINS OF FIRE

8

**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 

#### THE OLDEST MAP OF THE WORLD

**SHEM:** 

HAM:





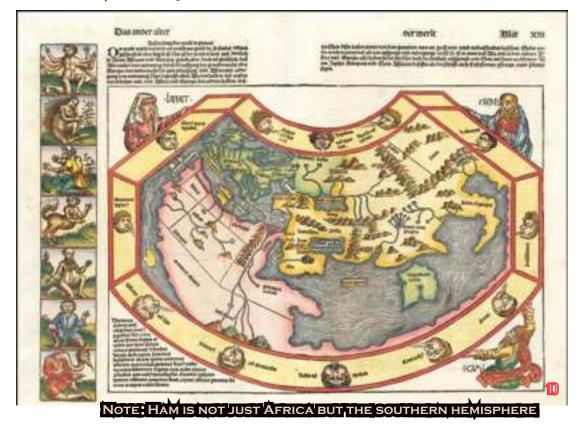
**JAPHETH:** 

FULL MAPPING WITH DATA AT BOOKOFJUBILEES.ORG

This mindset from Jubilees is confirmed many times in ancient cartography such as this mapping of Asia as Shem, Europe as Japheth, and Africa as Ham as well as his locating the Garden in the Far East just below the Tropic of Cancer on Isodore's 12th Century map (see 1100 A.D. map). The British Library; Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



1493 map of the world by Hartmann Schedel, held up by biblical figures Sem, Japhet and Cham. The map shows the known old world including Europe, Africa and Asia (with Tartaria, Pathia, India and Tabrobana). Antipodes on the left side. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



"4 Europe begins, as I have said, in the north at the Tanais River (River Tina in Jubilees and also its beginning point), where the Riphaean Mountains (Same in Jubilees), standing back from the Sarmatian Sea, pour forth the waters of Tanais. 5 The Tanais, sweeping past the altars and boundaries of Alexander the Great to the territories of the Rhobasci, swells the Palus Maeotis (Ma'et Sea in Jubilees), whose immense overflow spreads afar into the Euxine Sea near Theodosia." – Orosius <sup>1</sup>

Noah understood the world from his grandfather Enoch and together, they represent the entire origin of this perspective continued through the ages until fairly recently when they lost the Garden of Eden and land of gold. They tell us it cannot be found yet it always has been. They claim no one ever knew, yet that is a lie. Some have even said they gave up because they could not find it. What an idiotic statement when Columbus nailed it down completely in his research and Magellan, following the same, found it. No, he did not enter the Garden as none of us can until the Day of Judgment. However, this restored geography leads us to the most significant land in the Last Days. No one can diminish that no matter what their initials. They are not Elohim.

After the Flood, this land named Havilah after the Garden exile was renamed for the patriarchs who migrated there according to Genesis 10:26-30–especially Ophir and Sheba. They migrated just as the Archangel Michael's fragment affirms before the Tower of Babel was destroyed. In those days, they lived in Mesha in Northeastern Iran *(Meshhad, Iran even according to Josephus [34], see maps next page)*. They relocated to Sephar, a reference in Hebrew to the Tree of Life *[38]* in the Garden of Eden and the Mount

of the East which Jubilees 4 and First Enoch 24 affirm is in the Garden of Eden. This is why so many maps are seeking that area of the world as the Garden and why explorers did as well. Of course, the illiterate British paradigm which walks history back a thousand years, knows very little of these concepts because they choose so. Their feigned unfamiliarity spouted by one historian after another is not a debate point. We do not give credence to childish debate from those who cannot even read because they concede as a group to ignore the very references they claim to disseminate in propaganda. That's a worthless colonial view steeped in the worst racism in history. Oops! Ophir is mapped in the Philippines in the 12th century (right) and this is specifically affirmed by name on a 1519 Spanish Government map (p. 105).

<sup>1</sup> Orosius, Book 1, Chapters 1-2, 416 A.D., Adapted from the translation by I.W. Raymond (1936).



Hemispheric world map, Lambert of Saint-Omer, Liber floridus, ca. 1112–1121; Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, Cod. Guelf. 1 Gud. Lat., fols. 69v–70r. Wikimedia Commons Public Domain.



"The Search For King Solomon's Treasure: The Lost Isles of Gold & Garden of Eden." By Timothy Schwab and Anna Zamoranos. p. 123. Ophir Publishing. 2020.

Genesis 10:25-30 documents the migration of Joktan and his sons, Ophir, Sheba, Havilah, etc. They began in Mesha which has always been very well known on ancient maps as modern Meshhad, Iran and never anywhere near Saudi Arabia, Africa, India or any others claiming to be Ophir. Even the capital of ancient Tajikistan was Yoktan prior. Before the Tower of Babel was destroyed, they left Eastern Iran and migrated to the Far East to the land of Sephar, the Tree of Life and to the Mount of the East in which both are located within the Garden of Eden under the modern Philippines in the Far East. This has been recorded for thousands of years.



MESHA Inset from "Tabula Asiae IX" (Afghanistan/ Pakistan), from Mercator's Ptolemaic 'Geographia' atlas, 1584; with modern hand coloring; another, later reprint version of the same map, from 1730. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

#### ANCIENT MYSIA MAPS;



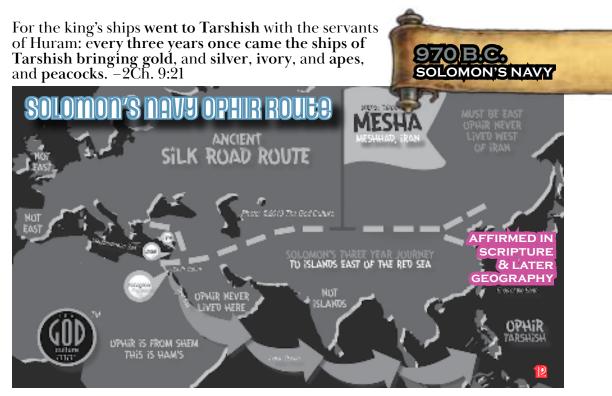
MESHA Inset from 1482 The 5th Map of Asia (Tabula Quinta de Asia), depicting the districts of ancient Persia, from Seven Days of Geography.Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

#### YOKTAN/JOKTAN FORMER CAPITAL OF TAJIKISTAN

"Yotkan is the site of the ancient capital of Khotan, 5 miles to the west of the present-day Khotan town, on the southern arm of the Silk Road." – The International Dunhuang Programme, The British Library.

This is Northeast of Iran near Mesha. The Bible patriarch even had a city named for him in residual context as he and his sons once lived there and migrated to the Far East. That is not Saudi Arabia, which is illiterate. We, then, well detail the trip of Solomon's navy to Ophir for gold and resources for the Temple. The journey distance, the resources, every passage, and all credible history align manifesting the Philippines as this location as well. These maps confirm that including one that actually labels an area between the Rivers from Eden in the Far East, Southeast of China as Ophir (*previous page*). A 1519 or so charting of Spanish Government Doc. #98 leads to the same position. Yes, it is on a map, but the concept, just as the New Testament was now represented in Greek under the name Chryse which is massively abundant on these maps in the Far East area of the Philippines or near. Thus, the 2200 B.C. migration affirms the geography of First Enoch and Jubilees which is all further evident in these maps for thousands of years.

In fact, we even test the journey of Jonah so many scholars have misread. There are two different three-day periods in the story. Jonah was in the belly of the great fish for three days but once he was spit up on shore, Jonah provides geography. He places this ejection on the Persian Gulf as that is the only place in which Jonah could have then traveled to Nineveh in three days. All of these lead to the same understanding that Ophir, Sheba, and Tarshish are ancient Havilah and the Garden of Eden in the Far East. That is why this legend persisted. Ophir is an authentic, historically documented zone that endured and was reasoned, not as fantasy. It was found, produced the gold and resources, and still does as #2 in untapped gold reserves on Earth [Forbes, Wall St. Journal, NY Times, 11-12]. It remains scientific, geographic and historic fact.



See "The Search For King Solomon's Treasure: The Lost Isles of Gold and Garden of Eden" for full position. By Timothy Schwab, Anna Zamoranos., Ophir Publishing. 2020. Free eBook: OphirInstitute.com





### 850-150 B.C. **CHE GREEK RECORD** Their Isles of Gold & Silver Plotted in the Philippines

After the days of Solomon, Israel was divided never to unite again until the Last Days. In time, they lost the ability to go to Ophir and Tarshish with Yahuah even breaking up the ships and port on the Red Sea in judgment. However, in the story of Jonah, the ships of Tarshish, Philippines were still coming to Israel on the Mediterranean. That account affirms that geography and shipping acumen, and so do the Greeks. However, what happened to this route? Remember, Tarshish was from Japheth, not Shem and he only enters this narrative even acquiring land in Havilah as payment for taking Ophir and brothers back there on his ships.

His father in Genesis 10 is Javan or Ionian, the origin of Greece which Jubilees 9 confirms as his territory of inheritance. Tarshish and his brothers received the Greek isles (4-5) but because he transported Ophir to what we call the Philippines, he received land there as well. As Solomon hired the Phoenicians to manage his fleet of ships to Ophir, the Greek Empire, family of Tarshish in origin, absorbed Phoenicia and its sailors. They would gain and continue this route to the Orient and indeed, from the Mediterranean which is no mystery, nor miracle. The technology for Phoenician ships was more than adequate as were those of the Greeks. After the Greek Empire ended its rule, there was a scramble to retain these

After the Greek Empire ended its rule, there was a scramble to retain these directions to the ancient land of gold known as Ophir in Hebrew but now rendered in Greek as Chryse which is the Greek word for gold. Just as the Bible shifted to the Greek language by the first century so did the representation of Ophir. Now, we find Ophir in Greek on many maps for more than 1,500 years. Yet, many will claim no one knows where this land of gold and Garden of Eden resides. That is only because they ignore the data involved. They are not experts.

During the first century, Pomponius Mela restored this route to Chryse which the Greeks had undertaken as early as 850 B.C. to about 150 B.C. when it was conquered by Rome. Rome was unsuccessful in continuing this excursion. However, Mela credits these instructions to the "olden writers" of Greece. They map them in words and we are supposed to believe no one could even take a route they most certainly could and did. He very directly locates Chryse (*Ophir*) in the Philippines Southeast of Tamus, the South China Peninsula. There is no coherent debate on that point as he specifically plots Tamus and Seres or China with Chryse just to the Southeast. Anyone claiming to represent a credible option without admitting that fact, would have to be dishonest. In the Second Book of Pomponius Mela, these directions are profoundly perfect. Chryse is in the Philippines. Even the Ganges here represents Indochina misplaced, not India. The Malay Peninsula is before it.

"Alongside Point Tamus is the island of Chryse, beside the Ganges the island of Argyre. The first has golden soil – so the old writers have handed down – the other has silver soil. Moreover, as seems to be the case really, either the name comes from the fact, or the legend comes from the designation. Taprobane is said to be either a very large island or the first part of the second world, but because it is inhabited, and because no one reportedly has circumnavigated it, the latter interpretation is as good as true." – Pomponius Mela, 43 A.D.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pomponius Mela, 43 A.D., Chorographia Bk II, § 3.70. <sup>2</sup> Bk II, § 3.68 <sup>3</sup> Bk II, § 3.71.

On the previous page, Mela defined Tamus as the South China Peninsula with Mt. Taurus, the range pictured on so many maps in South China ending at that exact spot. He'll invoke the Ganges and Indus Rivers out of place and in the wrong spot as he is not breaking India down which is typical of this era when they knew little of the geography of the Malay Peninsula and Indochina. This will be corrected in later geography which becomes obvious. The first angle would be the Malay tip.

**"Tamus** is a spur that the Taurus raises; Colis is the **second angle** on the eastern part and begins the side that faces south" – Pomponius Mela, 43 A.D.<sup>2</sup>

Chryse is placed as mapped as the large island Southeast of China which we call Luzon today. There is no other option. Argyre will be placed further South, but he will misread the Ganges which carries over on many maps until it is corrected. Once things like that were updated in the age of exploration, one would think those reviewing these maps would be able to reconcile their thinking. Unfortunately, there is a whole paradigm that does nothing but confuse everyone because they are oblivious to this fact. Let us not refer to that as academic thinking. Tamus is even described as an "angle" on the coast accurately. Mela also defines that this area is the same as the location of the Gates of the Sun. Those are very specifically First Enoch where the sun rises, and the East wind originates called Subsolanus. This is a very firm plot point in the Philippines in all of history.

"Opposite the mouths of the Indus are the so-called Islands of the Sun, so unlivable that the pressure of the atmosphere instantly sucks the life out of anyone who enters, and between the rivers' very mouths is the district of Patalene, which is unbearable in some places because of the heat and lacks inhabitants. From there the district of Ariane, itself impassable and deserted, stretches to the beginning of the Red Sea. Its land is more like ashes than dust, and that is why the rivers that trickle through it are scarce and scant. We are told that its best-known rivers are the Tubero and the Arusaces." –



#### ORBIS HABITABILIS AN MISSING POMPONII MELAE

THES OCCANVS.

RES

#### **CHRYSE, PHILIPPINES**

800-150 B.C. GREEK MAP: 43 A.D.

倒

#### **ARGYRE, PHILIPPINES**



NANVA

World Map of Pomponius Mela as reconstructed by K. Miller (1898). "Orbis habitabilis ad mentem Pomponii Melae", Mappaemundi, Heft VI. "Rekonstruierte Karten", Tafel 7. Dr. Konrad Miller. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

#### DR. MILLER'S REPUTABLE MAPPING OF MELA'S CHRYSE & ARGYRE HAS BASIS FROM MANY SUCH AS;

Reconstruction from Francesco Marmocchi in Florence in 1838, the 1582 edition published in Antwerp by the important Plantin publishing house, etc. All these place Chryse just Southeast of China's Southeast Peninsula and Argyre East of Indochina in the South China Sea still. This is firmly Luzon and Mindanao. Mela used data from the "Olden Writers" of Greece from 700 B.C. to his time. One does not have to look far to find many place markers for this Greek land of gold and silver as well as the River Oceanus in the Far East in the Philippines. As we chart these directions from Homer, Hesiod, Aeschylus, Herodotus, Mimnermus, Stesichorus, Aristophanes, Nonnus, Tryphiodorus, Plato, Quintus Smyrnaeus, Orphic Hymns, Apollonius Rhodius, Theocritus, Virgil, Seneca, Flaccus and Statius to name some. This is accurate scholarship. Mela notes the soil of these islands, not deep in the mountains, but near the surface, have gold and silver deposits that ancient man could access. This is dumbfoundingly missed by those comparing nations like South Africa who had not even discovered gold as it is deep in their mountains. This is factual as we have the eyewitness account of alluvial deposits of Pigafetta which affirms this multiple times and has two witnesses decades later testifying the same(*see Evidence of Alluvial Gold Deposits, p. 50*). The King of Butuan speaks of finding a gold nugget the size of a chicken egg by merely seeking in the ground. This is not just gold panning, though that is also abundant in the Philippines, but these are the ancient alluvial deposits that made the Philippines the land of gold. When these deposits are so massive that thousands of years of gold rushes including Solomon, the Greeks, Indians, Chinese, Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, etc. still did not deplete the supply, this is monumental. No other land has this kind of firm history as the Philippines does.

Also, Tubero and Arusaces are mentioned as rivers in this land, that fits several Philippine names such as Tubao, Tubai, Tubay, or similar rivers. Arusaces is also located on the *A Tabula Peutingeriana* map sometime between the first and fourth centuries according to some. An island Southeast of China is labeled "arcirse."

A few decades later around 50 A.D., a Greek sailor released The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea which follows the very same logic and locations as Mela but from the Indian perspective. Somehow, we are told this is a mystery yet once again, this could not be written more clearly. He encountered mainland India and Sri Lanka which is the extent of his journey. However, he asked the Indians and Sri Lankans where the isle of gold was meaning Chryse of the Greeks which is also the Swarnadwipa of India, which was never in India. Their land of gold were islands to the Far East which they provide very detailed directions much like Mela. The Garden of Eden and land of gold manifest as the modern Philippines.

#### "...Ganges comes into view, and near it the very last land toward the east, Chryse."

"It is said that there are gold-mines near these places, and there is a gold coin which is called caltis. And just opposite this river there is an island in the ocean, the last part of the inhabited world toward the east, under the rising sun itself; it is called Chryse; and it has the best tortoise-shell of all the places on the Erythraean Sea. After this region under the very north, the sea outside ending in a land called This, there is a very great inland city called Thinae [China], from which raw silk and silk yarn and silk cloth are brought on foot through Bactria to Barygaza.. –The Periplus of the Erythaean Sea, 50 A.D.<sup>1</sup>

This is not even remotely debatable. It is clear Chryse, which is Ophir in Hebrew, is in the Far East. Africa, India, Saudi Arabia, Mesopotamia are not even logical guesses. Notice, it is an island in every credible reference including this one, Mela's and the Bible. It is never a peninsula. How on earth can one call themselves an expert on this who is not aware there is an ancient gold coin of the Philippines, several centuries before the Spanish, documented as "piloncitos." That is the "caltis"

<sup>1</sup> Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, ca. 50 C.E. § 63-64. This journey is detailed throughout sections 56-65!



#### CHAPTER 2

mentioned here even. Then, the famous plot point of Subsolanus is mentioned as "under the rising sun itself" and it is found in the Philippines in the ancient mindset. One passes the region of China and heads under the very North, or Southeast of China below the Tropic of Cancer. China does not have a sea within. That is the East China and South China Sea in which this defines the South China Sea as the only option. The islands found there are known as the Philippines today and nothing else qualifies. It is difficult to locate a credible map of these directions, so we reconstructed one with accuracy (left). However, this becomes even more evident.

"Besides this there are exported great quantities of fine pearls, ivory, silk cloth, spikenard from the Ganges, malabathrum from the places in the interior, transparent stones of all kinds, diamonds and sapphires, and tortoise-shell; that from Chryse Island, and that taken among the islands along the coast of Damirica..." - The Periplus of the Erythaean Sea, 50 A.D.<sup>1</sup>

Again, the Ganges is believed to be in Indochina in the mindset of this era. It is not and we all know this. However, even the size of the ships is compared here as "very large." Some suggest this name "colandia" originates in the Chinese word "Kun-lun po." The Kun-lun (崑崙) Mountains are a reference to what ancient maps call the Taurus Mountains among other names. It is the mountain range that runs through China ending at the Tamus Peninsula which is the marker of where one finds the isle of gold Southeast of that point. These ships were also likely named for the Philippines which is the source of Chinese gold. Kun-lun, in some mythologies, also referred to a gold mountain. These lead to the same place.

#### "They send large ships to these market-towns..." 1

"...but those which make the voyage to Chryse and to the Ganges are called colandia, and are very large..." -The Periplus of the Erythaean Sea, 50 A.D.<sup>2</sup>

Imagine the number of brain-dead academics who treat this level of detail as a fairy tale. He just said the Indians and Greeks took this route prior to 50 A.D. documenting they had such large ships that did circumnavigate Africa. The Periplus gave directions and described resources of the Philippines especially tortoise shell for which they are absolutely famous in history even when the Spanish arrived. The best pearl in all of the world comes from there and the largest originate in Palawan historically. Even the largest pearl beads also derive from the Philippines. This is why you will find Thilis, the isle of pearl drawn in the Philippines on ancient maps. The Philippines has everything on this list as native resources we have tested including diamonds which are found in Sabah, a Philippine territory, not actually Malaysian then. This historical, factual account does not just mention gold, but the very gold coins of the Philippines closely related in language by the writer. Anyone who cannot read this, as most academics seem incapable, is not a reliable source for understanding this and the location of Chryse thoroughly plotted here.

### ALLUVIAL GOLD

"Alongside Point Tamus is the island of Chryse, beside the Ganges the island of Argyre. The first has golden soil – so the old writers have handed down – the other has silver soil."

– Pomponius Mela, 43 A.D. § 3.70

<sup>a</sup> two islands, Chryse and Argyre. They are so rich in metals that a great many people have recorded that their soils are composed purely of gold and silver." – Solinus, Polyhistor, 52.17 ca. 300 CE

Pieces of gold, of the size of walnuts and eggs are found by sifting the earth in the island of that king who came to our ships. All the dishes of that king are of gold and also some portion of his house, as we were told by that king himself. – Pigafetta, p. 117-119<sup>1</sup>

"In this island (Luzon), there are many gold mines... the vein of ore here is continuous. Assays have been made, yielding so great wealth that I shall not endeavor to describe them, lest I be suspected of lying. Time will prove the truth." – Hernando Riquel 1574 [139]

> "All these islands are, in many districts, rich in placers and mines of gold... This is considerable, for he must be poor and wretched who has no gold chains, calombigas [bracelets], and earrings." -Antonio de Morga, 1609 [134]

"...for which the king wished before his departure to give the captain **a** large bar of gold..." -Pigafetta, p. 111<sup>1</sup>

That which is most abundant is gold. They showed me certain valleys, making signs that there was more gold there than hairs on the head..."– Pigafetta, p. 40 [85]

<sup>1</sup> "Magellan's Voyage Around the World By Antonio Pigafetta" By James Alexander Robertson. Vol. 1. U.S. 1906.

Around this same time, Pliny the Elder writes of Chryse as ISLANDS! He NEVER says they are a peninsula, but that the islands have a promontory which is a ragged point, not specifically a peninsula. He was a geographer relating a course of sailors as well, and his mapping actually concurs with Mela, The Periplus, and Dionysius of the same era. Pliny did not go there but relates Mela's mention of gold and silver literally in the soil. Pliny's ignorance of the scientific fact of historic observation of alluvial gold deposits (*chart left*) is not academic and anyone seizing on those words in ignorance is dishonest. There is nothing wrong with his skepticism of something he merely did not know. However, his not knowing is a problem for him, not a debate point. One employing such would be unscrupulous.

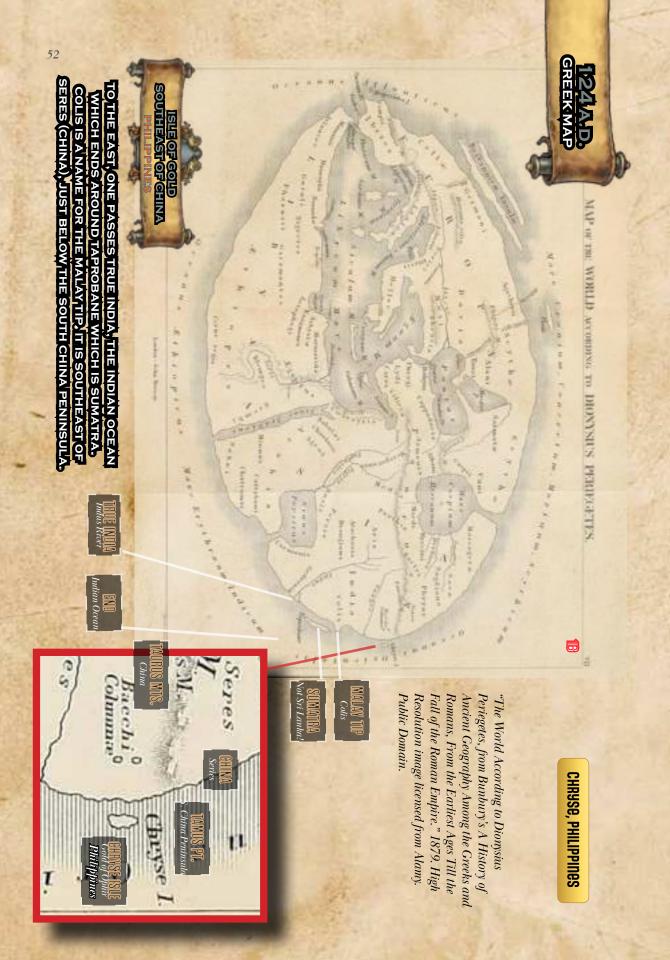
"Beyond the mouth of the Indus are the islands of Chryse and Argyre, abounding in metals, I believe; but as to what some persons have stated, that their soil consists of gold and silver, I am not so willing to give a ready credence to that..." – Pliny the Elder, 77 A.D.<sup>1</sup>

"The first river that is known in their territory is the **Psitharas**, next to that the **Cambari**, and the third the **Laros**; after which we come to the **Promontory of Chryse**, the **Gulf of Cynaba**, the river Atianos, and the nation of the Attacori on the gulf of that name, a people protected by their sunny hills from all noxious blasts, and living in a climate of the same temperature as that of the Hyperborei..." – Pliny the Elder, 77 A.D.<sup>2</sup>

Just as the others, Pliny passed India beyond the Indus River but that does not mean it is right next door. He placed Sri Lanka, named Patala, at the mouth of the Indus by triangular shape and even accurate width in size, and these are beyond further to the East. However, these directions begin with a people called "Seres" which is indisputably China. He will head South from a sailing perspective from Northern China in the East China Sea into the South China Sea. This is evident in the progression of rivers from North to South. He cites three rivers which fit China to the South– Psitharas: Yellow river, Cambari: river Chang (Yangtze), and Lanos: Mekong (Lang-tsang). On a map, this is North to South ending in Indochina and the South China Sea. The significant islands in that area, are the Philippines. The direction from North to South is affirmed as after Chryse, he continues South into the Indian Ocean and then, West noting peoples of India and Western China.

Right there, in the South China Sea is the promontory which is on the Isle of Chryse. He pictures a map at this point where there is a gulf of China – the South China Sea. The Atianos reference may be the Hinatuan River, known as the famous "enchanted river" in the Philippines. Bohol also has an Abatan River. One of the tribes found in the Philippines are known as the Ati as well as the Aeta people. Regardless of direct connections of terms no one really knows, this is the Philippines and we should look there first. The equation in climate here is that it is tropical meaning it could not be Japan, nor China, but Pliny injects Subsolanus here as a marker the same as the others. That is firmly the Philippines.

<sup>1</sup> Pliny the Elder, Natural History 1-11, § 6.23.6 - ca. 77 C.E. <sup>2</sup> Pliny the Elder, Natural History 1-11, § 6.20.2 - ca. 77 CE



Finally, beginning in the first half of the second century, Dionysius "The Tourist" Periegetes mapped Chryse Isle from a different perspective. Note, he is a well noted authority from Alexandria, Egypt. African cartographers such as Dinoysius, Ptolemy, Lactantius, Cosmas, Al-Idrisi, and others well knew the Garden and land of gold were not found in Africa. Jubilees and First Enoch were preserved there.

"But whenever you cleave the deep stream of the Scythian Ocean in your ship, and you turn further towards the eastern sea, your path leads you to the island of Chryseia, where the rising of the bright sun itself is even visible. Turning from there (West into the Indian Ocean) before the southern headland, you would immediately come to the island of mighty Colias (Malay Tip), Taprobane (Sumatra)..." – Dionysius Periegetes [The Tourist], 124 A.D. <sup>1</sup>

We have covered other translations of this that directly identify Chryse just below the Tropic of Cancer and this says the same. There is a better description of where this trip continues after Chryse. Dionysius begins in Thule North of Europe in the North Sea or Scythian Ocean. He travels East beyond Scythia turning into the East China Sea. Chryse is an island in the China Sea where Subsolanus is plotted in the Philippines which is just below the Tropic of Cancer as other translations point. However, after leaving Chryse Island, one turns at the Indian Ocean to the West and there, they find Colias, a name for the Malay Tip and Taprobane which is Sumatra in this usage definitively. This is very easy to follow for one who can read. Bunbury's reconstruction of the route vets as accurate. Chryse is an island just Southeast of Tamus, the South China Peninsula. That is the Philippines again.

This is the same route Ptolemy was attempting to represent but he ran out of map. He stopped in the Indian Ocean after Burma and enclosed it absent any of Southeast Asia, though he does plot some names but cannot represent them in his limited perspective. Ptolemy's map is great for many things, but regarding the Orient, he had no clue including redefining what is always an island as a peninsula in fraud. Chryse/Ophir, Argyre/Tarshish, and the Garden of Eden are always represented properly as an island. One can draw whatever they wish but let us not pretend that is accurate when it ignores every previous reference and confuses an island with a peninsula. We see this in academia often and it is sad. However, it is time to straighten this out because there is no mystery here.

As we advance, you will find there are several maps which bring this into focus even more. For instance, in 650 A.D., The Ravenna Map places Paradise in this same position Southeast of China in the South China Sea with Argyre and Chryse next to it. You will see that these are all in the area called Transindi or beyond India meaning Indochina. Multiple Beatus Maps over at least three centuries define Chryse and Argyre practically attached to the Garden of Eden and in this same location. By the time of Columbus and Magellan, this will be settled as in 1474, 1492, and 1520, Chryse and Argyre are in this same spot but now with definition as specifically drawn the shape and position of Luzon and Mindanao, Philippines.

#### POMPONIUS MELA'S MAPPING ORIGINATES IN THE OLDEN WRITERS OF GREECE WHICH AFFIRM HIS MAPPING ASSHOWNB

**700 B.C::**Homer, Hesiod and Aeschylus**600 B.C::**Herodotus and Mimnermus**500 B.C::**Stesichorus**400 B.C::**Aristophanes, Nonnus and Tryphiodorus**300 B.C::**Plato and Quintus Smyrnaeus**200 B.C::**Orphic Hymns, Apollonius Rhodius<br/>and Theocritus**100 B.C:**Virgil, Seneca, Flaccus and Statius

#### THESE ALL AGREE CHRYSE, THE GREEK ISLE OF GOLD WAS IN THE FAR EAST ALONG THE RIVER OCEANUS (RIVER FROM EDEN) THIS PROVES TO BE THE PHILIPPINES AS MAPPED!

700 B.C.: Homer: Iliad 18. 399 ff, 43 ff. (tran. Lattimore) (Greek Epic C8th B.C.), 29. 194 ff. "Iliad 14." 200 ff, 244 ff. "Iliad 5." 10 ff. Iliad 7." 422 ff. "Iliad 8." 485 ff. "Iliad 21." 194 ff. "Odyssey 12." 1 ff. "Odyssey 24." 12 ff. "Odyssey 22." 195 ff. "Odyssey 23." 244 ff. "Homeric Hymn 31 to Helius." (trans. Evelyn-White) (Greek epic C7th-4th B.C.); "Homeric Hymn 4 to Hermes." 67 ff. Hesiod: Theogony 337 ff, 265, 241, 787 ff (trans. Evelyn-White)(Greek Epic C8th or 7th B.C.). Hesiod: Catalogues of Women Fragment 45 (from Scholiast on Apollonius Rhodius, Arg. 4, 284 & 259) Aeschylus: Prometheus Bound 136 ff, 301 ff, 528 ff (trans. Weir Smyth) (Greek tragedy C5th B.C.) and Seven Against Thebes 304 ff. 600 B.C.: "The Histories." Herodotus 4.8.1. A.D. Goodley, Ed. Harvard University Press. 1920. Mimnermus: "Fragment 11." (trans. Gerber, Vol. Greek Elegiac) (Greek elegy C7th B.C.); Mimnermus: "Fragment 12." 500 B.C.: Stesichorus: "Fragment S17." (from Athenaeus, Scholars at Dinner) (trans. Campbell, Vol. Greek Lyric III) (C6th to 7th B.C.) 400 B.C.: Aristophanes: "Clouds." 264 ff (trans. O'Neill) (Greek comedy C5th to 4th B.C.) "Dionysiaca 2." 247 ff. "Dionysiaca 6." 155 ff, 352 ff (trans. Rouse). "Dionysiaca 8." 110 ff. "Dionysiaca 23." 236 ff, 280 ff. "Dionysiaca 41." 142 ff, 155 ff, 264 ff. Nonnus Tryphiodorus: "The taking of Ilias." 670 ff. (trans. Miller) (Greek poet C5th A.D.) 300 B.C.: "Phaedo." Plato. 112e (trans. Lamb) (Greek philosopher C4th B.C.) "Fall of Troy 2." Quintus Smyrnaeus. 115 ff, 815 ff, 14 ff, 418 ff. (trans. Way) (Greek epic C4th A.D.) "Fall of Troy 1." Quintus Smyrnaeus. 147 ff. "Fall of Troy 5." Quintus Smyrnaeus. 395 ff. 200: B.C.: "Orphic Hymn 83 to Oceanus." (trans. Taylor) (Greek hymns C3rd B.C. to 2nd A.D.) "Orphic Hymn 11 to Pan." "Oepidus." Seneca. 504 ff. Apollonius Rhodius: "Argonautica 3." 1228 ff. Theocritus: "Idylls 2." 145 ff (trans. Rist) (Greek bucolic C3rd B.C.) 100 B.C-1st Century.: Virgil: "Geogics 3." 349 ff (trans. Fairclough) (Roman bucolic C1st B.C.). Even contemporaneously, Seneca, Flaccus and Statius of the First Century locate this journey to the land of gold affirming Mela's map as do MANY maps in his era and beyond for the next 1700 years. Just because modern academia has replaced the mapping process, does not mean they get to forget where the Garden and land of gold are located. They lost them in ignorant negligence.

### **BARADISE 6 DAD OF GOLD** From the First Century to 1492

chapters:

Retaining Knowledge Lost By Modern Scholars

Source of the address of the Color



ARSARETH

HAVILAH

RENDERED AS ARCIRSE, PERHAPS

Peutingeriana, without the reconstructed British and Iberian panel

56 1

Affirming Mela, The Periplus and Dionysius, Orosius places "Chrysorhoas" as a river instead of an island just south of the Chinese Southeast peninsula known as Tamus but labeled Samaria Peninsula which fits Samar, Philippines. This marker is very specific and undeniable. Additionally, he defines the Malay tip as Colis identifying this region as Indochina, not India. He also, labels the area of the Philippines as "Subsolanus" meaning "lying beneath the sun" which is a marker found in other directions to Chryse Isle from the Greeks. One can see this area heads East of Taprobane, and turns North at the Malay Tip, arriving in the South China Sea labeled as Sericus Oceanus. That area is not India as Orosius names it Chuni Scythae.

416A.D. OROSIUS





ACCURATE MAP TO THE GARDEN OF

THE BIBLE ONCE INCLUDED AN

GRAECUS 1 186, FOL. 66V NOW AT ARED IN THE CODEX SINAITICUS

AS' MAP OF THE EARTH ONCE EDEN IN THE PHILIPPINES

like a deer. The Indian hog-deer looks Commons. Public Domain.

Intellectual Background of the Present Age (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1926), 23



pig-deer he saw and ate. Cosmas illustration of the Babyrousa togeanensis from Indonesia. Wikimedia

58

#### CHAPTER 2

"...and all round this again was a border of a palm's breadth emblematic of the earth *beyond the ocean, where lies Paradise away in the East,* and where also *the extremities* of the *first heaven,* which is like a vaulted chamber, are everywhere supported on the extremities of the earth." – Cosmas Indicopleustes "Indian Voyager," Christian Topography 3.52

In mapping this location of the Garden of Eden in the East, Cosmas also brings this all together in his original map *(left)*. This land East of Taprobane, which is typically Sumatra in that age, not Sri Lanka, is called "Selediba" or "Swarnadwīpa" by the Indians. That is the name of the Indian isles of gold their history always identifies as existing in the Far East, not India. On several later maps, the Philippines is identified as "Sebadibae" and "Sabadibae" which derives from these words as well as Sheba in origin. The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea demonstrates Indians went to the Far East Southeast of China to islands in the South China Sea under the rising sun or "Subsolanus" also labeled on many maps as the Philippines. In this case, he goes beyond the Indian Ocean and places a marker that one steers left in direction from that exit which sailing East would be to the North of the Indian Ocean. He, then, references what can only be the South China Sea to the left or West of this land of Paradise. The directions cross to the islands there East of Taprobane *(Sumatra)*, and East of Indochina. Cosmas is quoting the Book of First Enoch in this mindset as well and Enoch supplies directions to the Garden of Eden in the Philippines exiting the Indian Ocean and heading just Northeast of there. This mirrors Enoch in both.

"Now this country of silk is situated in the remotest of all the Indies, and lies to the left of those who enter the Indian sea (North of Malaysia), far beyond the Persian Gulf, and the island called by the Indians Selediba (Sebadiba on maps as the Philippines) and by the Greeks Taprobanê (Sumatra). It is called Tzinista, and is surrounded on the left by the ocean, just as Barbaria is surrounded by it on the right. The Indian philosophers, called the Brachmans, say that if you stretch a cord from Tzinista to pass through Persia, onward to the Roman dominions, the middle of the earth would be quite correctly traced, and they are perhaps right. For the country in question deflects considerably to the left, so that the loads of silk passing by land through one nation after another, reach Persia in a comparatively short time; whilst the route by sea to Persia is vastly greater. For just as great a distance as the Persian Gulf runs up into Persia, so great a distance and even a greater has one to run, who, being bound for Tzinista, sails eastward from Taprobanê; while besides, the distances from the mouth of the Persian Gulf to Taprobanê; and the parts beyond through the whole width of the Indian sea are very considerable. He then who comes by land from Tzinista to Persia shortens very considerably the length of the journey. This is why there is always to be found a great quantity of silk in Persia. Beyond Tzinista there is neither navigation nor any land to inhabit."

- Cosmas Indicopleustes "Indian Voyager," Christian Topography 2.45f.

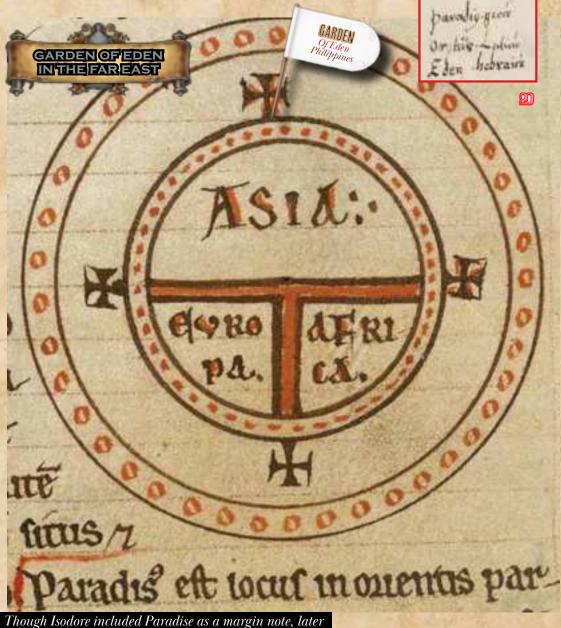
This also identifies how far North these islands are once entering the South China Sea from the Indian Ocean. They are in "the middle of the Earth" in that area clearly referencing the Tropic of Cancer as a rope connecting Persia, and Roman Empire territories. He drew a map and that is not China which has no sea to the West, nor India he passed long before, nor other portions of the Indies which are not Northeast of the exit from the Indian Ocean. This is the Philippines period. Tzinista is similar to the ancient name of China in some languages as "Sina" or "Cina," but China is not Southeast of China. Though written in Greek he does not say this is a Greek word as he does with others. It is far more likely the Old Persian word, "*spāništā*," for '*beneficent*, *holy*, *sacred*' [*The University of Texas Linguistics Research Center*]. That is the Garden of Eden that Cosmas illustrates on his original map.

T-O-maps are typically displayed "East-up", show Jerusalem at the center and the paradise at the outmost East as the margin note identifies, balanced by the pillars of Hercules at the outmost West. This thinking became prevalent and was proven true by Columbus and Magellan until the British Empire attempted to obscure it in propaganda since 1625.

12th century Latin. Isidore, Saint, Bishop of Seville. "Etymologies." From The British Library; Record Number - c5933-06; Shelfmark - Royal 12 F. IV; Page Folio Number f.135v. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



MARGIN NOTE IDENTIFIES GARDEN OF EDEN IN THE FAR EAST



Though Isodore included Paradise as a margin note, later versions reconstructing his map included Paradise at the top on the Tropic of Cancer in the Far East.

**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 



Reconstruction of a mappa mundi from the notes of an anonymous geographer from Ravenna (Italy), c. 650 AD, also known as the "Ravennate" mappa mundi. The reconstruction was printed in Konrad Miller (1898) 'Mappaemundi: Die ältesten Weltkarten, Stuttgart: Roth'sche. Volume VI, table 1. The map is unusually gridded by a rare 24-wind compass (or, more precisely, a classical 12-wind compass strangely partitioned into "day" and "night" segments, yielding 24 rays.). Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

21

2

60

0 20 UD. WELTKARTE DES RAVENNATEN. (CHINA), EAST OF TRANSINDIA 401111 (BEYOND), WHICH ERITE CHRYSE (OPHIR) RTHIN AILS SOUTH CHINA SEA (OCEANUS R 610 ARTISTICS. LARAMATTIC

OCCIPEN

NVS

W

TRANSINDI Beyond India

TRASSING

GARDEN Of Eden Philippines

RICVS

ERIC

CHINA

Serica

**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 

PISON RIVER, PHILIPPINES

**CHRYSE, PHILIPPINES** 

**ARGYRE, PHILIPPINES** 

GARDEN&LANDOFGOLD SOUTHEASTOFCHINA

61

CHRYSE

Ophir Philippines

SUMATRA

Not Sri Lanko

MALAY

Peninsula

GARDEN

SOUTHEAST

IS INDOCHINA

NEARBY, ALL IN THE FAR

EASTINTHE

SERICUS)

13

& ARGYRE (TARSHISH)

OF SERICA

ARGYRE

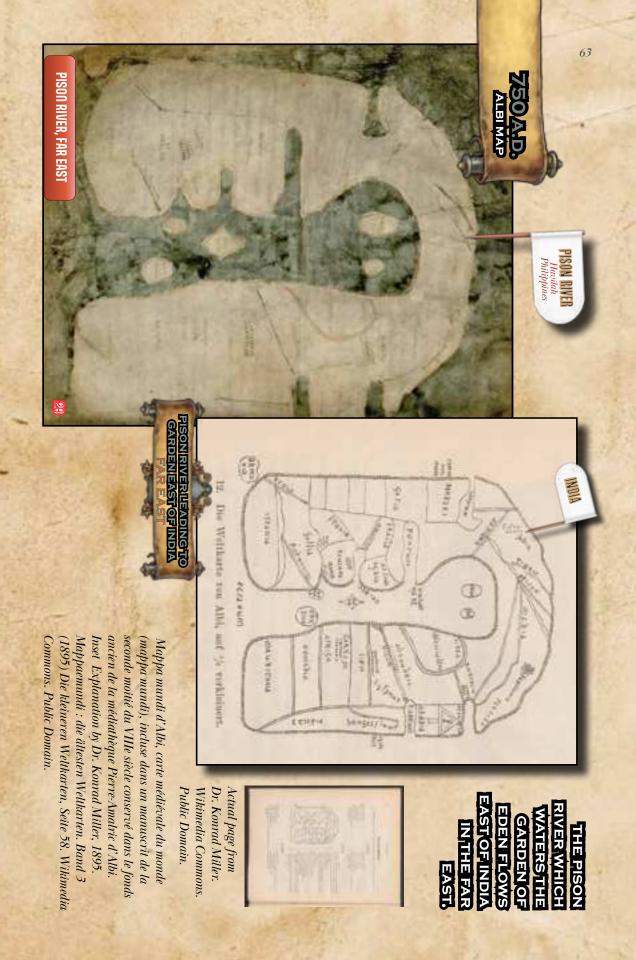
Tarshish Philippines

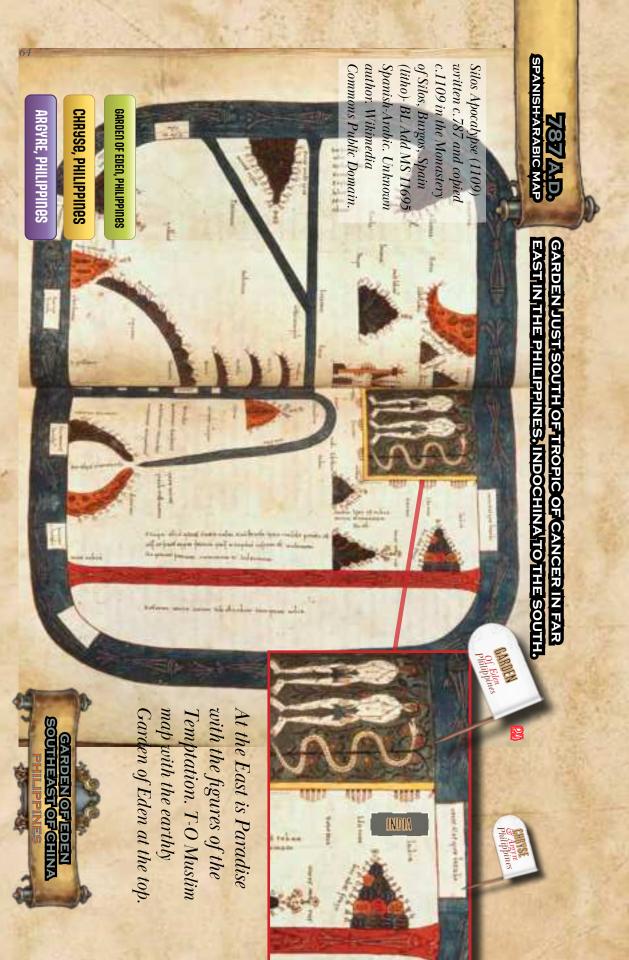
**NDUS RIVER** True India

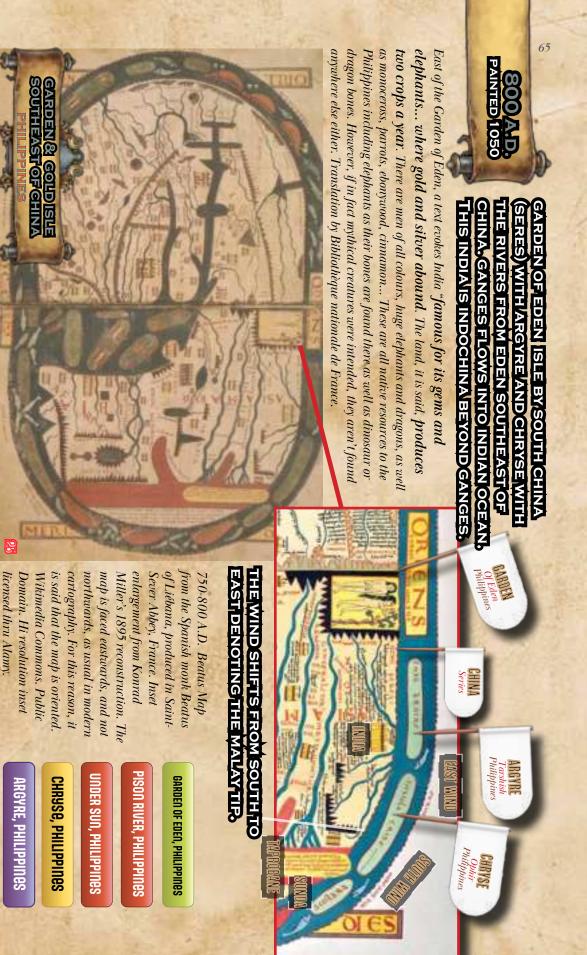
*The Turin Map Eighth Century in origin. Licensed thru Alamy.* 

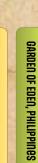












CHRYSE, PHILIPPINES

ARGYRE, PHILIPPINES

ONI

8

970AD VALCAVADO BEATUS MAP

GARUEN Of Edem Philippines

CHRVSE ARGYNA Obhir Philippines

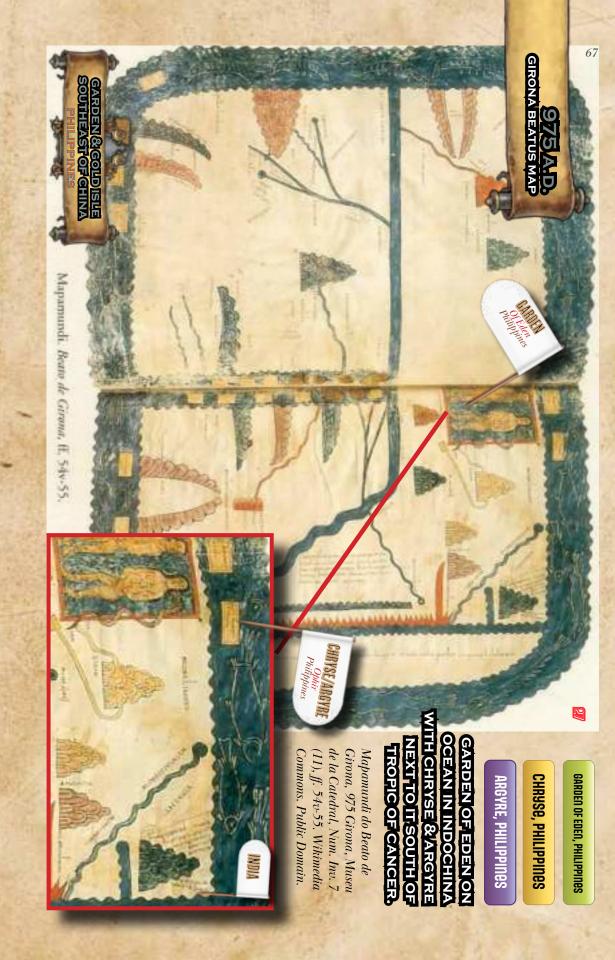
GARDEN OF EDEN ON OCEAN IN INDOCHINA WITH CHRYSE & ARGYRE NEXT-TO IT SOUTH OF TROFIC OF CANCER.

Mapamundi do Beato de Valcavado, 970. Valladolid, Biblioteca de la Santa Cruz, Ms. 433, ff. 36v-37r. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain



66

GARDEN & GOUDISUE SOUTHEAST OF CHINA





# JUST UNDER TROPIC OF GANGER

# **GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES**

# CHRYSE, PHILIPPINES

## ARGYRE, PHILIPPINOS

8

1047 AD

P

Mapamundi do Beato de Facundo escrito para os reis de Galiza Fernando I e Sancha I, 1047. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain, Justification publication

68

GARDEN & GOUDISUE SOUTHEAST OF GHINA

/NH

CHRNSE Ophir Philippines

Philippines

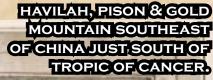
INDIA



Anglo-Saxon World Map from a tenth century manuscript of the Periegesis of Priscian, included in a codex of diverse authors between 1025 and 1050. East is at the top. Both maps licensed thru Alamy.

1050A.D.

69



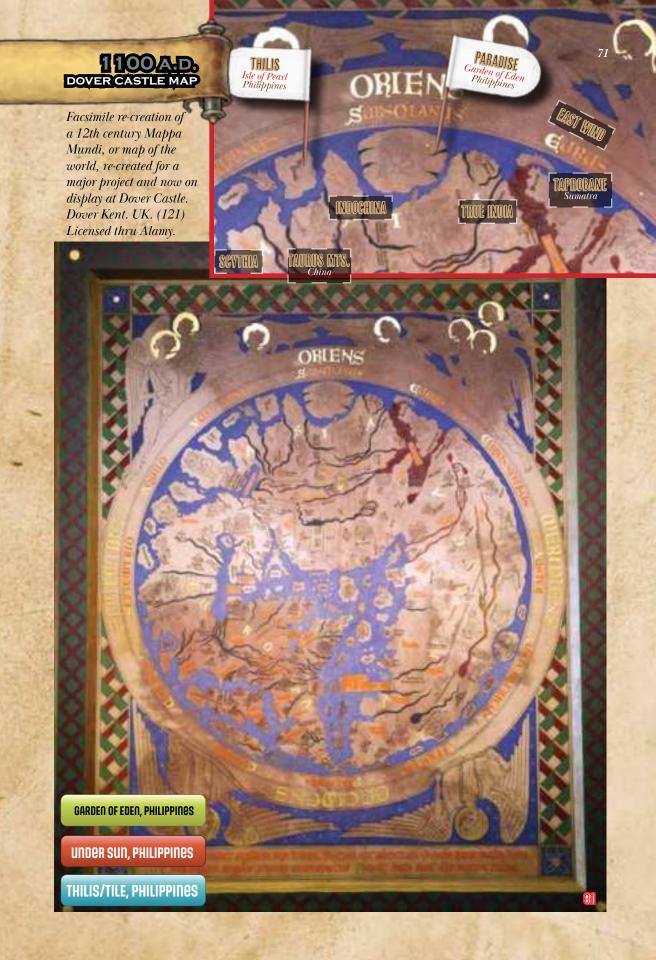
GARDEN & LANDOF GOLD SOUTHEAST OF CHINA

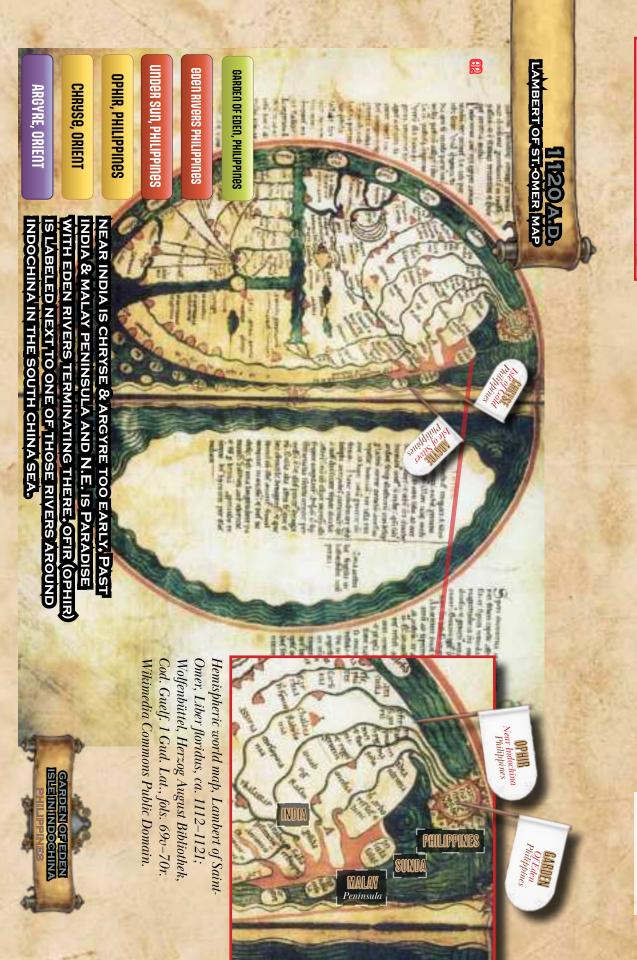
**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 

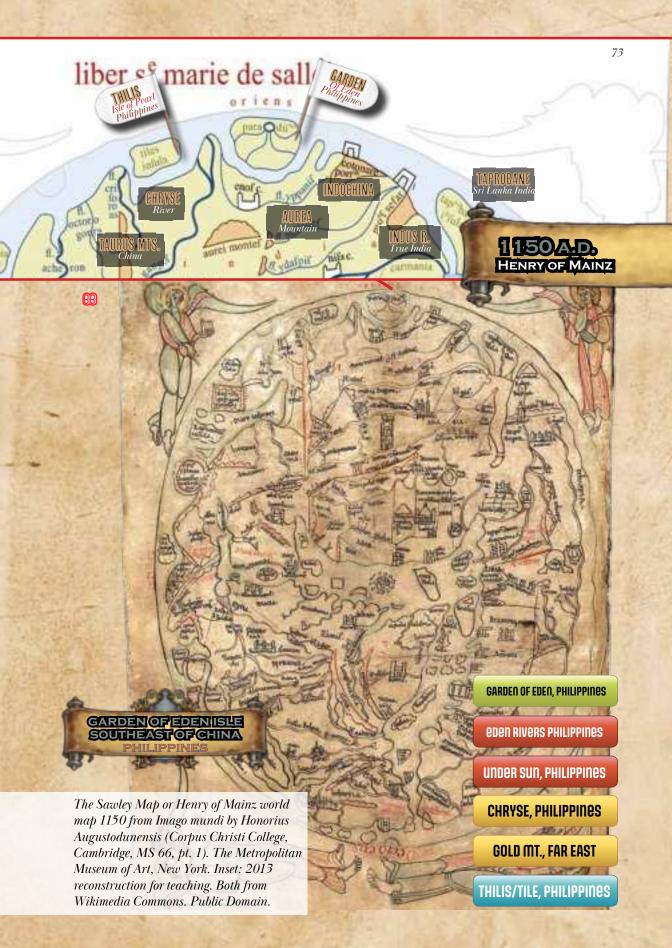
PISON RIVER, PHILIPPINES

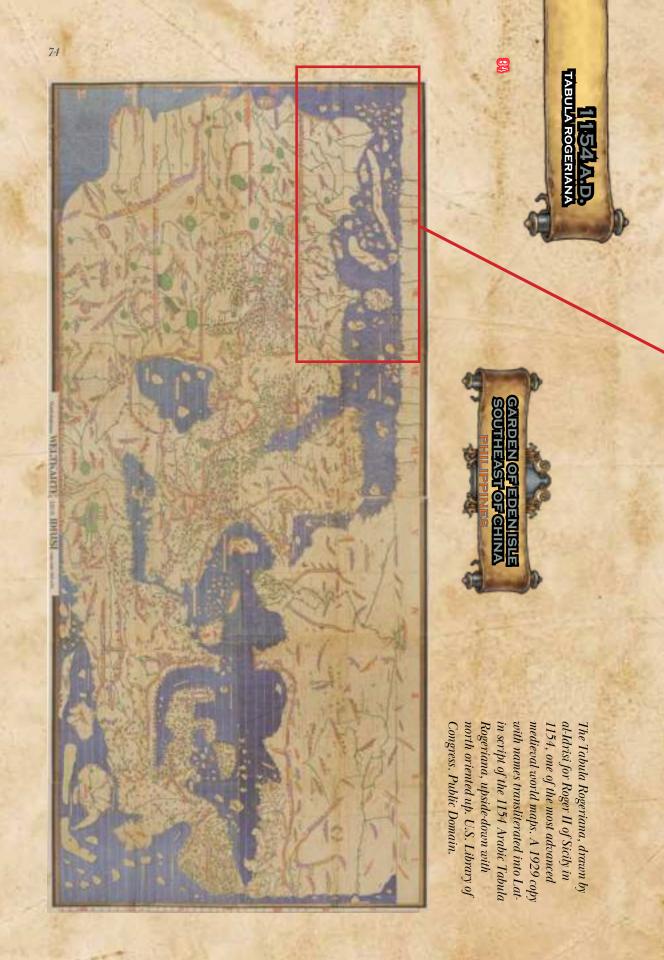
**GOLD MOUNE, PHILIPPINES** 

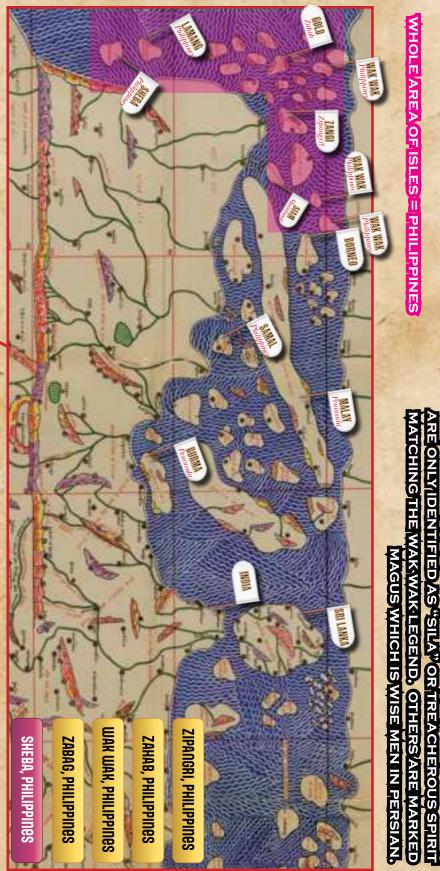






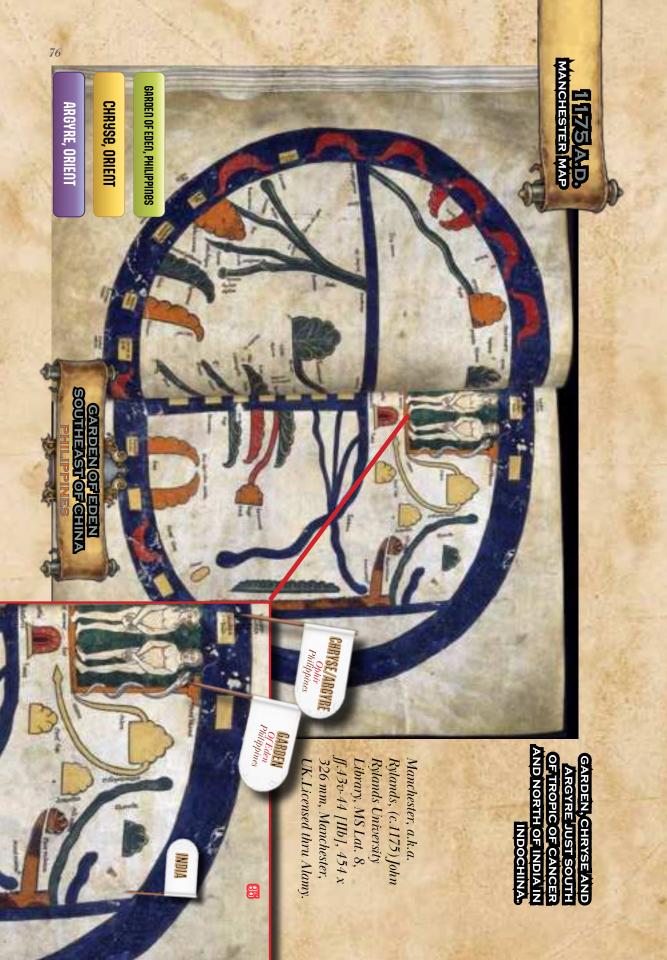






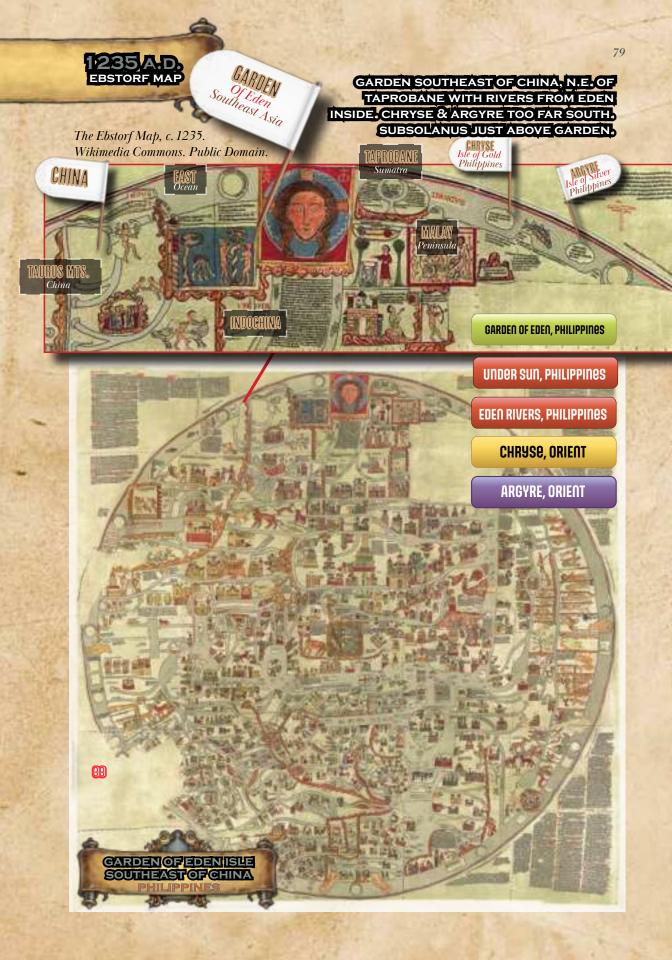
WAK WAK = MUSLIM ISLES OF GOLD ZAHAB ISLE = GOLD ISLE IN ARABIC LAMANG = PHILIPPINES

ONCE ONE CLARIFIES THE MALAY/AND BURMA PENINSULAS ARE DRAWN AS ISLANDS, THIS BECOMES CLEAR, EVEN SAMAL, PHILIPPINES IS TOO FAR SOUTH, HOWEVER, BORNEO LABELED AS SABARMA WITH SHAPE DEFINES WHERE THE PHILIPPINES BEGINS, WAK WAK, THE MUSLIM LAND OF GOLD IS ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINES, SEVERAL ISLANDS ARE ONLY IDENTIFIED AS "SILA" OR TREACHEROUS SPIRIT MATCHING THE WAK WAK LEGEND, OTHERS ARE MARKED













GARDENOFEDENISLE SOUTHEASTOF CHINA

40

Psalter World Map, c.1265. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



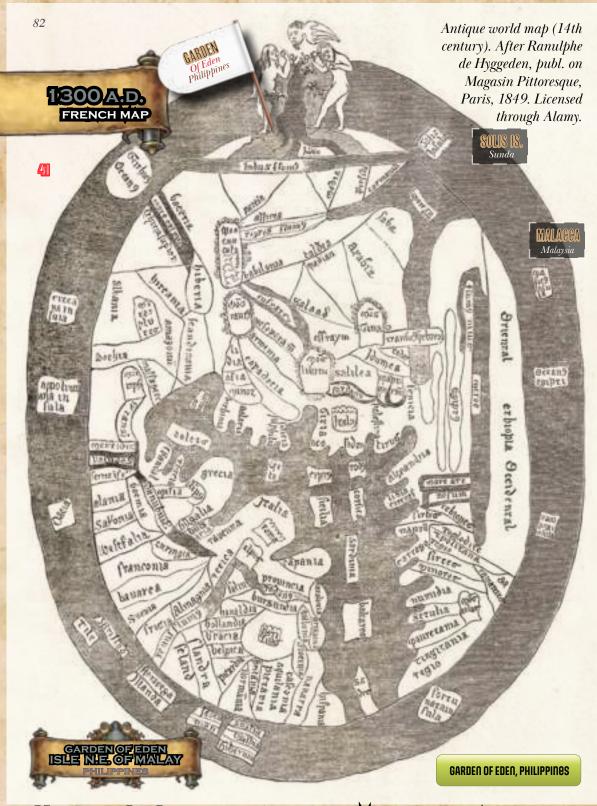
81

SUBSOLANUS, PARADISE & THE RIVERS FROM EDEN ARE CHARTED PER THE T-O MAP PERSPECTIVE BY THE TROPIC OF CANCER AS AN ISLAND IN THE FAR EAST, THAT IS THE POSITION OF THE PHILIPPINES,

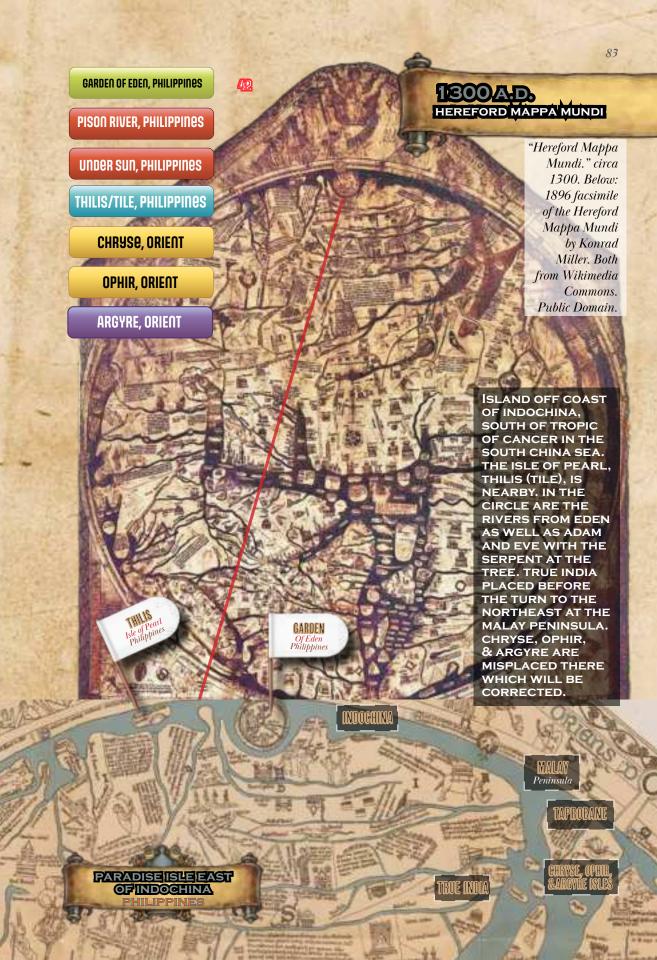
GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES

EDEN RIVERS, PHILIPPINES

**UNDER SUN, PHILIPPINES** 



THE ENTIRE FAR EAST IS REPRESENTED ON THIS MAP AS INDIA, HOWEVER, SAILING EAST ONE WOULD PASS MALACCA'& THE SUNDA ISLES ALSO MARKED "ORIENTAL" OR EAST, THIS IS NORTHEAST OF MALAYSIA AND THE POSITION AROUND THE TROPIC OF CANCER IN THE FAR EAST DENOTES THIS IS THE PHILIPPINES,



#### 1350A.D. HIGDEN WORLD MAP

CONSISTENT WITH THE T-O MAP PERSPECTIVE, THE GARDEN IS PLACED AROUND THE TROPIC OF CANCER IN THE FAR EAST, THIS MANIFESTS AS THE PHILIPPINES, UNFORTUNATELY, THE HIGHEST **RESOLUTION WE** HAVE DOES NOT FULLY IDENTIFY THE ISLANDS BUT LIKELY CHRYSE & ARGYRE APPEAR IN THE INDIAN OCEAN WHICH WAS CORRECTED LATER.

Another version from Wikimedia Commons with Garden in same position.



**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 

**PISON RIVER, PHILIPPINES** 

**UNDER SUN, PHILIPPINES** 

1350 Hidgen World Map, Ranulf Higden's seven volume Polychronicon, or universal history. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain. Detail of the Garden of Eden, from Ranulph Higden's Polychronicon, England, c. 1350, Royal MS 14 C IX, f. 2v. Wikimedia Commons. Public Doman.



The map also charts the flow of Christian history. The blank panel at the top is intended to feature a drawing of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden (Left).



This illustration, from the calendar page of the book The Very Rich Hours of the Duke of Berry, shows Adam and Eve being expelled from the earthly Paradise. During the Middle Ages, it was believed that the Garden of Eden was located at the eastern end of the world, and it was possible, in theory, to reach it. Columbus attempted it. Magellan succeeded.



The Fall and the Expulsion from Paradise, from The Very Rich Hours of the Duke of Berry (1416), Limbourg brothers, Musée Condé, Chantilly Très Riches Heures du duc de Berry Folio 25, verso: The Garden of Eden Limbourg brothers Ms.65, f.25 Raymond Cazelles et Johannes Rathofer (préf. Umberto Eco), Les Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry, Tournai, La Renaissance du Livre, 2001 (1re éd. 1988), p.238. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain..



#### THIS MAP IS VERY SPECIFIC THAT WHAT WE CALL INDIA IS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AS INDIA CONTE, TAPROBANE IS SUMATRA WITH PARADISE WITH RIVERS OF EDEN ON THE EAST OF INDOCHINA, SOUTHEAST OF CATHAY (CHINA) WITH GOG OF MAGOG FURTHER NORTH, THIS IS THE PHILIPPINES JUST SOUTH OF THE TROPIC OF CANCER,

Bianco's world map (1436) by Andrea Bianco. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 

EDEN RIVERS, PHILIPPINES



EARLY LEARDO MAPS PLACED PARADISE IN AFRICA WHICH HE ABANDONED. [WRIGHT, LORE, 261-263]

> CLEAR INDICATORS PLACE INDIA, TAPROBANE, JAVA HEADING EAST, ONE TURNS, THE CORNER AT THE MALAY, TIP, INTO THE SOUTH CHINA'SEA WHERE PARADISE IS THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA'IS MARKED NUMEROUS, WAYS'JUST NORTH'AS, WELL'AS GOG OF MAGOG NORTH OF THAT, ANYONE WHO CANNOT SEE THIS IS NO CARTOGRAPHER, NOR HONEST,

PARADISE ISLE SOUTHEASTOFCHINA PHILIPPINES

Leardo, Giovanni, Flourished 1440 Creator. Mappamundi. [Place of Publication Not Identified: Publisher Not Identified, to 1453, 1452] Map. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.

**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 



we filipita

INDIAN OCEAN ISLES Chryse, Argyre, Ophir Corrected in 50 Years

IT.D.



1448 Mappa mundi by Andreas Walsperger (South is at top; Red Sea is shown in red) Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana - Pal. lat. 1362 B. 448 Walsperbers Map. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

PARADISE ISLE

SOUTHEAST OF CHINA

48

**PISON RIVER, PHILIPPINES** 

**CHRYSE, ORIENT** 

TO THE EAST, BURMA IS LABELED AUREA CHERSONEUS, NOT MALAYSIA! THEN, TAPROBANE AND JAVA AND WHAT IS CLEARLY THE MALAY PENINSULA. THERE IS A GOLD MOUNTAIN THERE THAT FITS NO TRUE HISTORY, TURNING AFTER THE MALAY TIP, THE ISLE OF PARADISE IS THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA IS NORTH AND GOG OF MAGOG FURTHER NORTH. ISLES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN ARE LABELED CHRYSE, ARGYRE AND EVEN OPHIR BUT THIS WILL BE CORRECTED IN LESS THAN 50 YEARS;

**ARGYRE, ORIENT** 

Contraction of the second

**OPHIR,ORIENT** 

GOLD Mt., FAR EASt

89

#### 1450AD BORGIA/VELLETRI WORLDMAP

GARDEN

Of Eden Philippines

Catha

n lite

CE CANNE HILL

IN AN EASTWARD DIRCETION, INDIA'IS FIRST MARKED'AS MAIN INDIA, THAT IS TRUE INDIA, TAPROBANE IS SUMATRA WITH THE MALAY TIP VERY CLEAR GEOGRAPHICALLY, THE GARDEN IS FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES AS AN ISL'AND SOUTHEAST OF CATHAY (CHINA) WITH GOG & MAGOG FURTHER NORTH,

> The Borgia/ Velletri World Map. 1410-1458. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.

INDIA

ia i

TAPROBANE Sumatra

0m

MALAY Peninsula

n,

TAURUS MTS. China

to time upon a

Richa maker.

PARADISE ISLE SOUTHEAST OF CHINA

GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES

5 ×440

49





GARDEN Of Eden Philippines

SOUTH CHINA

NORTH CHINA

TPANGU NDOF GOLD Philippines



GARDENOFEDEN SOUTHEASTOFCHINA PHILIPPINES

Inverted map of Fra Mauro (1460). Source "The Fra Mauro World map" Piero Falchetta. The map is preserved in the Museo Correr in Venice. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

The Garden is set outside the map pointing to the isles Southeast of China. This makes sense as the Garden of Eden is within the Earth, not on the surface. Zipangu is located SE of Canton, China just North of Borneo in the South China Sea. That is never Japan and nowhere near it! The Philippines is Zipangu.

50

GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES







Identify & Discover The Garden of Eden & Land of Gold

In the Philippines

In their journals and notes, Columbus and Magellan firmly identified the land of gold and Garden of Eden. Columbus had underestimated the size of the Pacific as well as the two continents in the way. In fact, as he landed in the Caribbean, he began boasting of having the gold of Solomon at his disposal because he thought he landed in the Philippines. However, there was little gold there and that proved over time to be wrong. He did not know to his dying day.

However, his research was accurate in terms of his destination. Of course, no European had crossed the Pacific and charted it yet. He relied upon maps that were missing the Americas, and everyone knows this. Shortly after Columbus, the King of Spain was well aware Columbus failed which is why he hired Magellan to complete the voyage Columbus did not. After Magellan, he hired Sebastian Cabot to go to the Orient to Indonesia and Malaysia, then, North of that to the Philippines as Ophir, Tarshish and Zipangu which was not Japan [150]. Then, in Cabot's contract, he heads further North to China. They were still seeking Ophir, Tarshish and Zipangu in the Far East mapped just above the Equator in the Philippines even on the maps used by Columbus and Magellan.

Magellan defined this in his copy of Duarte Barbosa's Journal when he drew a line through the Lequios people who arrived in Champa (*Vietnam*) from the many islands east of there. Anyone calling themselves academic or scholarly who cannot follow those simple directions is not representing the truth. Some claim the islands East of Vietnam are Japan and these are incapable of rendering elementary cartographic thought. He then, notes those isles well documented as the modern Philippines were Ophir and Tarshish. Spanish Government Doc. # 98 also equates Lequios and Ophir as the same place. This existed in a French Archeological Journal who witnessed this copy with Magellan's notes. Some even then, claim Magellan falsified Barbosa's Journal, yet they commit academic fraud as they forget making notes in one's copy of any material is not falsifying in any sense. Columbus made such notes even on Marco Polo's Journal and no one calls that "falsifying" truthfully.

In 1625, the British began paying propagandists such as Samuel Purchas to forget that Columbus and Magellan found this famous region in the Philippines. Purchas makes a case solely based on antiquated knowledge and completely ignores the Portuguese government data and map as well as the Spanish government documents. 2 Peter 3 defines this as "willing ignorance." Today, this is hidden from the world which tells us much. However, it can still be uncovered.

Columbus very clearly equated the famed land of gold of Marco Polo, Zipangu, as the very same area as Ophir. He even rebukes the Great Khan and Marco Polo for not disclosing such. He corrected them and modern academia seems unable to even read. He wrote this was just above the equator in Southeast Asia, not above the Tropic of Cancer far North where Japan is. He followed three principal maps. As you will see, two of them labeled the area of the Philippines as Chryse (*Greek*) or Ophir (*Hebrew*). Columbus said in his journal he used both of those maps to chart his course specifically. The one in 1492 includes Argyre, land of silver and the Biblical Tarshish, and Thilis the isle of pearl in the Philippines. Anyone looking at that map claiming that Thilis is in Bahrein, is illiterate as that is drawn in the Philippines.

Columbus equates the land of gold called Chryse in Greek as Ophir. Anyone questioning that again, cannot read. Zipangu is next to it in the Philippines, not in Japan and we will cover that in an entire chapter.

Then, Paradise is identified on the map Columbus, or his brother perhaps, created pinpointing the same spot as "Paradise" meaning very specifically the Garden of Eden. Yes, that Paradise said Columbus. The wordplay and mental gymnastics prevalent in modern scholarship on this topic is grossly negligent and full of propaganda in which those scholars pretend they cannot even read. Here is the account from the acclaimed seventeenth century historian Washington Irving,

#### Columbus proposed Ophir and Cipangu as the same place he would discover.

He explained to the monarch his theory, and proposed, in case the king would furnish him with ships and men, to conduct them by a shorter route to the richest countries of the East, to touch at the opulent island of Cipango, and to establish a communication with the territories of the Grand Khan, the most splendid, powerful, and wealthy of oriental potentates.<sup>1</sup>

## Columbus wrote that Cipangu of Marco Polo was Ophir and that Marco Polo and the Great Khan "failed" to represent Cipangu as Ophir. They were always the same land!

"Encouraged by the interest with which the sovereigns listened to his account of his recent voyage along the coast of Cuba, bordering, as he supposed, on the rich territories of the Grand Khan, and of his discovery of the mines of Hayna, which he failed not to represent as the Ophir of the ancients, Columbus now proposed a further enterprise, by which he promised to make yet more extensive discoveries, and to annex a vast and unappropriated portion of the continent of Asia to their dominions." 1

#### Columbus thinking he landed in the Philippines, began identifying an island as Ophir. Yes, the Ophir of King Solomon who built the Temple he wrote.

"I had already surmised that Hispaniola might be the ancient Ophir; he now fancied he had discovered the identical mines from whence King Solomon had procured his great supplies of gold for the building of the temple of Jerusalem. He gave orders that a fortress should be immediately erected in the vicinity of the mines, and that they should be diligently worked; and he now looked forward with confidence to his return to Spain, the bearer of such golden tidings. "1

Columbus identified the "Golden Chersoneses" as the Philippines as well. It was never in Malaysia and Ptolemy wrongly redefined it as a peninsula when it was always an island in the Philippines. Magellan correct that too. He believed these were different isles, but all located in the Philippines. Aurea is Aupyr (*Ophir*) in Latin in origin and it was always an island period.

"Such were the conjectures formed on the coast of Paria, about the form of the earth and the situation of the terrestrial Paradise; about the mines of Ophir, and the Aurea Chersonesus of the ancients; and such was the heroic scheme of a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre."<sup>1</sup>

*"He supposed Hispaniola to be the ancient Ophir, which had been visited by the ships of King Solomon, and that Cuba and Terra Firma were but remote parts of Asia."*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus." By Washington Irving. pp. 22, 210, 205 & 352.

Columbus believed he was in Southeast Asia, not the Americas. This proved to be wrong in distance but his research on Ophir, the Garden of Eden, Chryse, Zipangu and Aurea Chersoneses as the same archipelago remains valid. Magellan found it and then, the British especially moved to hide that find not disproving it, but ignoring it.

Wednesday, 14th of November.

He believes that these islands are those innumerable ones that are depicted on the maps of the world · in the Far East.<sup>1</sup> He believed that they yielded very great riches in precious stones and spices, and that they extend much further to the south, widening out in all directions.

<sup>1</sup> A group of innumerable islands was usually placed in the ocean to the east of Asia: and no doubt they were shown on the map of Toscanelli which Columbus took with him, as they certainly are on the globe of Martin Behaim, drawn in 1492.<sup>2</sup>

Columbus wrote that he used two maps on his journey which we will review in detail. They leave nothing to guesswork regarding the location of Chryse/Ophir and Zipangu as the Philippines.

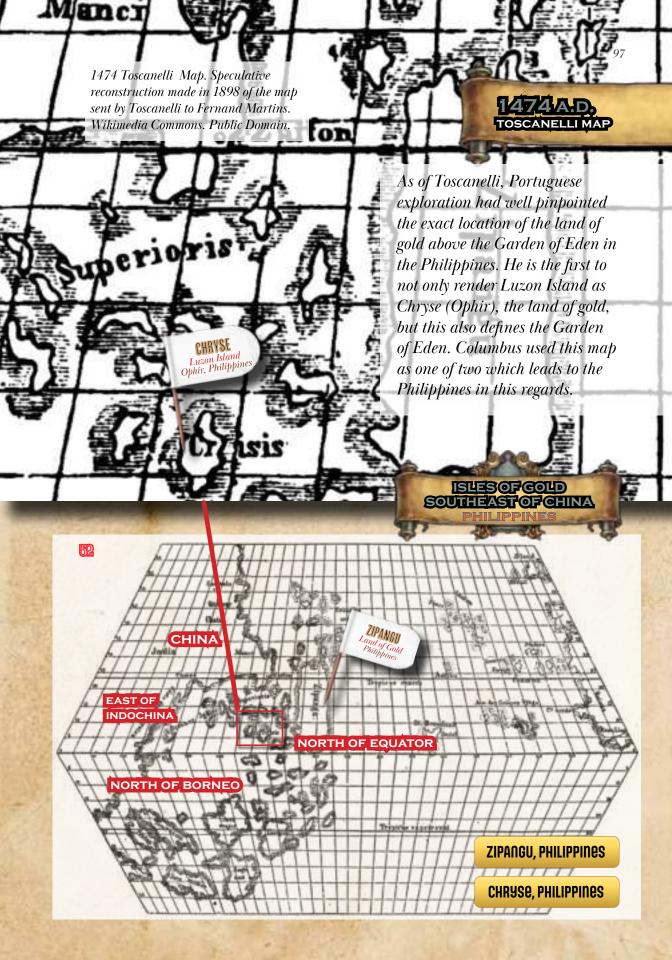
"I cannot understand their language, but I believe that it is of the island of Cipango that they recount these wonders. On the spheres<sup>1</sup> I saw, and on the delineations of the map of the world,<sup>2</sup> Cipango is in this region." "<sup>1</sup> The globe of Matin Behaim, made in 1492. <sup>2</sup> The map of Toscanelli."<sup>3</sup>

The map of Toscanelli from 1474 (*right*) used by Columbus locates "Crisis" or Chryse Southeast of China in the South China Sea, Northeast of Borneo, and East of Indochina. If there is one out there claiming to be academic who cannot read this and see that this is the Philippines, they have no credibility whatsoever. Again, this will be confirmed in more than 50 maps. Zipangu is right next to Chryse in the Philippines and never in Japan (*see Zipangu chapter*). Marco Polo had described the Philippines land of gold, never Japan. Even the golden palace ties to the one reported by Antonio Pigafetta when Magellan arrived. Mystery solved.

We cannot begin to express the number of illiterate authors, PhDs, and cartographers who actually claim the islands North of the Equator must be a reference to Japan. There is only one term for that – propaganda. No one can be that stupid. They simply ignore that the Philippines existed, and that Columbus accurately identified in extensive research which Magellan followed and found.

Another name for Ophir in Hebrew or really its gold is Uphaz which is the gold of the Pison River that surrounds the whole land of Havilah, Philippines where Adam and Eve lived. Locating this island affirms the placement of Havilah and the Pison River from Eden. This equates Ophir with Havliah and the Pison River in the Philippines as is indicated on so many maps. It is far too many to ignore or explain away with ignorant banter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus." By Washington Irving. pp. 352-353. <sup>2</sup> "Journal of the First Voyage of Columbus," in Journal of Christopher Columbus (during his first voyage, 1492-93), and Documents Relating to the Voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real, edited and translated by Clements R. Markham (London: Hakluyt Society, 1893), 15-193. p. 78 <sup>3</sup> "Journal of Christopher Columbus (During His First Voyage, 1492-93) and Documents Relating to the Voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real." p. 57.



"The same verse from Chronicles, moreover, is quoted by Columbus in a postil to the Historia rerun, along with a long excerpt copied out of Josephus' discussion of Solomon's fleet and its voyages to Ophir. Evidently, Columbus had done considerable research on the location of Ophir and Tarshish in an effort to prove to himself that the two places were one and that they lay so far to the East that a ship sailing westward could reach them." "In an undatable postil he wrote in his copy of Pliny's Natural History, he spoke of the first place he had found in the New World as "Feyti (the origin of the modern name Haiti), or Ofir, or Cipangu, to which I have given the name Spagnola." "...Columbus's tenyear insistence that Hispaniola was really Ophir, or Uphaz, or Cipangu..."<sup>1</sup>

Columbus knew these were all the same place for the land of gold was not a legend but a real place with authentic gold and Magellan proved it once and for all. Then, it was forgotten a few centuries later and false narratives formed. The Bible is clear in its use of Uphaz that it is Ophir coupled with Tarshish and known for the fine gold of Ophir called Uphaz.<sup>2</sup>

Jeremiah 10:9 KJV Silver spread into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz, the work of the workman, and of the hands of the founder: blue and purple is their clothing: they are all the work of cunning men. Daniel 10:5 KJV Then I lifted up mine eyes, and looked, and behold a certain man clothed in linen, whose loins were girded with fine gold of Uphaz: UPHAZ: Hebrew: יופוא: 'Uwphaz: Fine Gold, gold of Phasis or Pison. Perhaps a corruption, Probably another name for: "Owphiyr: Ophir.<sup>2</sup>

The second map used by Columbus noted in his Journal, the Behaim Globe, was also reviewed by Magellan and used to plot his course according to Pigafetta's Journal. They had narrowed this down after over a thousand years in their attempt to reconnect to these lands once traveled by Solomon, the Greeks, and others.

"But the captain-general said that there was another strait for going out, and said that he knew it well, because he had seen it by a marine chart of the King of Portugal, which map had been made by a great pilot and mariner named Martin of Bohemia.<sup>70</sup>" <sup>70</sup> Martin Behaim, who lived at Fayal and Nuremberg.<sup>3</sup>

There are those out there who are simply dishonest who have even gone so far as to commit cyber libel expressing extreme racism against the Philippines who claim we lied that this was a Portuguese government-commissioned map. Yet it was. They need to take up that debate with the University of Cambridge. The fact they are unable to read and understand that the Portuguese King João II paid Behaim to create this map according to Cambridge's Whipple Museum of History

<sup>1</sup> "The Jews and the Expansion of Europe to the West, 1450 to 1800." Edited by Paolo Bernardini and Norman Fiering. Berghahn Book. 2001. Chapter 1. p. 30.<sup>2</sup> "Uphaz." Hitchcock's Bible Names Dictionary, ATS Bible Dictionary, Easton's Bible Dictionary, International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, Strong's #H210, #H211. BibleHub.com. <sup>3</sup> "The First Voyage Round the World, Antonio Pigafetta. 1521. p. 10. and Science, demonstrates what we always observe from that fallacious onslaught of racist nonsense. They cannot even read a sentence with comprehension.

#### "The earliest globe that survives today was made in **1492** by **Martin Behaim**, a German navigator and geographer in the employ of King João II of Portugal."<sup>1</sup>

This was the first globe map of the world and there is nothing more credible in disseminating the Portuguese data. They controlled areas of the Indies at this point and were indeed experts with a physical presence now to test their theories. They knew Chryse was not the Malay Peninsula. In fact, they even label Ptolemy's "Golden Chersoneses" in Burma, not the Malay Peninsula. The Philippines is firmly credited even in position and shape as Chryse which is Luzon Island. Mindanao is Argyre on this map just Northeast of Borneo where Mindanao exists. Thilis, the isle of pearl is not in Bahrein but mapped in the Philippines and this later data after they fully understood these locations. They even include a note next to the Philippines identifying the mysterious magnetic isles or shoals where many shipwrecks occurred as Maniola which is Manila, Philippines. That is what the map shows, and it is credible beyond anything prior and far better than anything the British ever put out in propaganda.

Bear in mind, Magellan followed Columbus and he was not attempting to circumnavigate the globe. He never mentions any such. Instead, he took his copy of Duarte Barbosa's Journal, his brother-in-law, and marked out the word "Lequios" regarding a people who came to Vietnam from the isles East of there. It is incredible how many scholars are befuddled by these complex directions and cannot figure out that was the Philippines. Spanish Government Doc. # 98 even equates Lequios as Ophir. Magellan does the same. This was his destination and where he landed in the Philippines. This is according to author Charles E. Nowell who reviewed this document from a French archaeology journal he notes.

#### 'Magellan's version substitutes for Barbosa's "Lequios" the words "Tarsis" and "Ofir"' "...the Biblical Tarshish and Ophir associated with Solomon..."<sup>2</sup>

Finally, in the process of all this research, Christopher Columbus with his brother created a map credited to them around 1490. When one reviews this, this is game over. For the Garden of Eden heading to the East, one passes India, and then, the Malay Peninsula. They turn to the North in the South China Sea and East of Indochina, Southeast of China is a giant island with barriers illustrated and marked as "Paradise" or the Garden of Eden. This is settled fact whether academia or Bible scholarship ever admits it or not. Columbus missed this mark but that does not change his true destination in the Philippines as he mapped and wrote.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Katie Taylor, 'A brief history of globes' University of Cambridge, Whipple Museum of the History of Science. University of Cambridge, 2009. <sup>2</sup> "Magellan's voyage around the world; three contemporary accounts [by] Antonio Pigafetta, Maximilian of Transylvania [and] Gaspar Correa." Charles E. Nowell. 1962, Northwestern University Press. p. 20. Citing Livro de Duarte Barbosa, 1516. Nowell cites a French Archaeological Journal as the initial source.





"The earliest globe that survives today was made in 1492 by Martin Behaim, a German navigator and geographer in the employ of King João II of Portugal." - Katie Taylor, 'A brief history of globes' University of Cambridge, Whipple Museum of the History of Science. University of Cambridge, 2009.



"On the spheres<sup>1</sup> I saw, and on the delineations of the map of the world,<sup>2</sup> Cipango (land of gold) is in this region." <sup>1</sup> The globe of Martin Behaim, made in 1492.

<sup>2</sup> The map of Toscanelli. –Journal of Christopher Columbus (During His First Voyage, 1492-93) and Documents Relating to the Voyages of John Cabot and Gaspar Corte Real. p. 57.



"But the captain-general said that there was another strait for going out, and said that he knew it well, because he had seen it by a marine chart of the King of Portugal, which map had been made by a great pilot and mariner named Martin of Bohemia.<sup>70</sup>"

> <sup>70</sup> Martin Behaim, who lived at Fayal and Nuremberg. – "The First Voyage Round the World, Antonio Pigafetta. 1521. p. 10.

Behaim placed a confusing note about Ophir believed to have been near India. He does not plot it on the map. This is antiquated information proven wrong as Chryse and Paradise are Ophir.





2



and Christopher Colombus,

definitely linked to Columbus. c.1490. This map cannot be

Public Domain. Wikimedia Commons. Christopher Colombus map. Lisbon, workshop of Bartolomeo



**GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES** 



**PARADISE** Garden of Eden Philippines

OCTAS POSTON PT

CHIN

NBdg

100

3

3

GGE

PENNSOL

SEA UNIKA

[N]

103

COLUMBUS MAP

TIME

### CONTRIBUTED TO COLUMBUS AND HIS BROTHER IS INDISPUTABLE, 100% EVIDENCE OPHIR & EVIDENCE OPHIR & THE GARDEN OF EDEN ARE LOCATED IN THE PHILLIPPINES



# **EISTORIC LEQUIOUS SIGHTINGS**

The Lequios, Lequii, Lequois, Lucoes, etc are well defined as originating from the Philippines and never Japan. Materials that attempt to claim these islands in Japan also document Japan had no junk ships for which the Leguios were famous.

LEQUIOS = PHILIPPINES 1500s Magellan and Pigafetta [148, 117] 1522 Spanish Document #98 [152] 1540 Portuguese: Pinto [398, 211] 1601 Spanish: Galvao [153] CHINA 1883 Portuguese: de Castanheda [198] de Barros [422]

Map By The God Culture. 2021. **INDIA** 

SRI LANKA

> Indian Ocean

VIETNAM Barbosa [148] Pinto Shipwr

> Pinto [211 de Barros

> > [422]

MALA PENINSU

SUMPHAR

Magellan equated to Ofir and Tarsis 148]

INDONESIA

BORNEO

LEQUIOS = OPHIR = LUZON

LEQUIOS = OPHIR & TARSHISH Magellan [148] Spanish Document #98 [152]

Lequois Mapping of several historic locators leading to the Philippines by The God Culture. All sources from "The Search For King Solomon's Treasure: The Lost Isles of Gold & Garden of Eden." By Timothy Schwab. Bibliography. Ophir Publishing. 2020.

"Towards the North-west is the island of Lozon, which is at two days' distance; a large island, to which come to trade every year six or eight junks of the people called Lequii." – Pigafetta, p. 41/117/

TAIWAN

[398]

[117]

Luzor

**SE of China** de Castanheda [198]

Pigafetta

#### SPANISH ADMIT ANCIENT PHILIPPINES IS OPHIR & TARSHISH IN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT MAP.



"Collecion General de Documentos Relativos a las Islas Filipinas" 1519-1522, p. 112-138, Doc. # 98. Written directions to Ophir/Lequois and Tarshish. Mapping by The God Culture.

Not only did the Portuguese Government document the Philippines as Chryse/ Ophir, but so did the Spanish Government in their Document #98 which this equates that Lequios is Ophir with Tarshish next to it. We have mapped these directions as they are written. Some wonder why the route went further North and then over to the islands and that is simple. They wished to avoid the dangerous shoals. Produce the Spanish territory North of the Philippines scholars. We continue to see this in writings of Spanish historians to the 1700s. In 1601, Antonio Galvao labeled Luzon as "Ophir and Tarshish" [153]. In 1627, Dominican Gregorio Garcia notes the Philippines as "Ophir and Tarshish" [155]. Father Francisco Colin, in 1663 called the Philippines "Tarshish and Ophir" even connecting the sons of Joktan as well Tarshish of Genesis 10 as being the "principle settlers" of the Philippines [156]. Even as late as 1891, Former Philippines Prime Minister Pedro A. Paterno, defined the Philippines as the ancient "Ophir" of the Bible [157]. That is when the British gained much more power and influence and the narrative began to be retracted into secret, occult knowledge they did not wish the world to know. The documents and maps are still there, however, and this is indisputable.



## LUZON SLAND DENTIFIED

#### LEQUIOSELUZON

Portion of Maris Pacifici by Abraham Ortelius. This map was published in 1589 in his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. It was not only the first printed map of the Pacific, but it also showed the Americas for the first time. Luzon was Lequios before Taiwan was given the Philippines name just as Japan was given such. It is propaganda. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

However, even before Magellan landed in the Philippines, at least two more notable maps were released in 1520. The first was the Schoener Globe affirming the Behaim Globe. It still defines Zipangu as in the Philippines and adds an island named "Adena" or perhaps Eden leading to the Garden of Eden in the same area which so many plot. Adena will become a part of maps when the Garden of Eden was dropped. Perhaps this a surviving reference. Luzon is labeled "Ciagarma" likely Cattigara which Magellan charted as Samar-Leyte. That is equivalent to the area of Ophir or Chryse. On a version published by Joachim Lelewel in his *Geographie du Moyen Age*, "*Chryse*" is labeled on a Philippine Island just above the equator with "*Argyre*" as Mindanao even in shape just South of the Equator too low but still Northeast of Borneo. "*Thile*" or Thilis appears in the Philippines as well. This region is Southeast of China, South of the Tropic of Cancer, East of Indochina, and Northeast of Borneo. All of it is the Philippines period.

The 1504 Hunt-Lenox Globe (*next page*) and 1520 Apianus Map of Ptolemy's geography (*p*, 109) also affirm Zipangu in the Philippines, not Japan. Magellan landed in Leyte, Philippines on the exact parallel he estimated which is the region of Zipangu that was never Japan in any sense. From there, most maps drop Paradise but several keep this island named Adena which is familiar to Eden likely.

In fact, though Chryse, Argyre, and the markers of the land of gold begin to disappear from newly formatted maps in a new paradigm, those academics claiming that means no one ever found the land of gold create their one world of ignorance. The Philippines has alluvial gold deposits on the ground still in Magellan's time according to Pigafetta's Journal including a valley, not mountain, of gold, called Chipit near Butuan. Such accounts abound. The Boxer Codex illustrates ancient Filipinos as extremely wealthy in gold in 1590 or so. These rare gold pieces were even found in archaeology in the Surigao Treasure in the 80's. Most of all, Forbes, the New York Times, Wall Street Journal and others have reported according to the Frasier Institute who studies such mineral locations around the Earth, the Philippines remains #2 in untapped gold reserves in the ground. In other words, science and archaeology of the resource that actually defines the land of gold affirm this. There is no archaeological signature as they picked it up off the ground.

Globe of Johannes Schoener, 1520, western hemisphere. Friedrich Wilhelm Ghillany, Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim, Nürnberg, Bauer und Raspe, J. Merz, 1853. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

58



107

ZIPANGU REMAINS **NORTH OF THE** EQUATOR SOUTHEAST OF CHINA EAST OF INDOCHINA NOT JAPAN! NEW MINDSET **OF COLUMBUS** WITH THE AMERICAS AS PART OF SOUTHEAST ASIA. MAGELLAN WILL PROVE THAT DISTANCE.

**ZIPANO** 

LVS

Aslat

CIR

NOT Japan Philippines

Gent

EQVINOCTLAEIS

GARDENOFEDEN &LANDOFCOLD PHILIPPINES

MENA Garden of Eden? Philippines

GARDEN OF EDEN, PHILIPPINES

VDICVSO

0.90

18

**ZIPANGU, PHILIPPINES** 

OCEANTS

COLUMBUS THOUGHT HE LANDED IN THE PHILIPPINES, HE HAD THE RIGHT LONGITUDE BUT NOWHERE NEAR THE RIGHT LATITUDE,

COLUMBUS & MAGELLAN

AMERICAS Missing Pacific

LANDOFCOLD SOUTHEASTOFCHINA PHILIPPINES

ZIPANGU NORTH OF THE EQUATOR, SOUTHEAST OF CHINA, EAST OF INDOCHINA, NORTHEAST OF MALAY TIP, NOT JAPAN! THE COLUMBUS MINDSET MISSING THE PACIFIC, PLACES THE CARIBBEAN INEXT TO THE PHILIPPINES. THIS WILL BE FIXED.

The Northern hemisphere of the 1504 Hunt-Lenox globe, one of the earliest known. Cast in copper c. 1510, now in the collection of the New York Public Library. Named after one-time owners owners Richard Morris Hunt (1828-1895) and James Lenox (1800-1880) Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

**ZIPANGU, PHILIPPINES** 

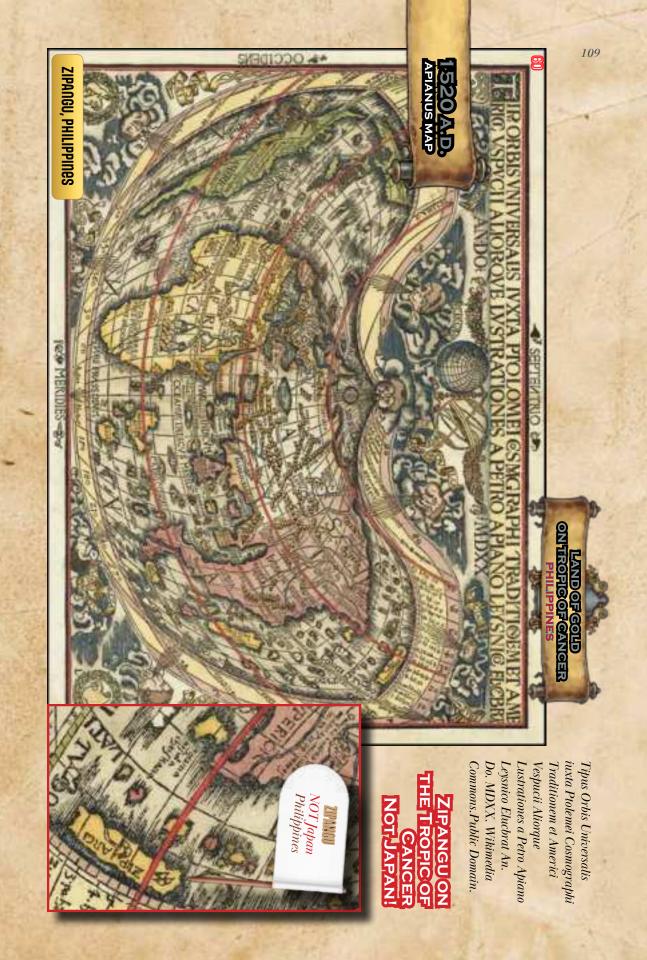
UPANGU NOT Japan Philippines

59



49

BEYOND





Portion of Waldseemüller map from 1507. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.





62

61

Portion of Cantino planisphere by Anonymous Portuguese (1502). Biblioteca Estense Universitaria, Modena, Italy Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



68

64

Portion of map by Caverio, Nicolo Di Cartographer. Nautical Planisphere. [Place of Publication Not Identified: Publisher Not Identified, to 1506, 1504]. U.S. Library of Congress.Public Domain.



Portion of map by Santa Cruz, Alonso De, Cartographer. A New, More True and Complete Description of the Whole World, First Published by Alonzo de Santa Cruz, Principal Cosmographer to Emperor Charles V. 1542.U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.





# COURSE COURSE CORRECTIONS A Paradigm of Gross Misinterpretations Restored

Magicians & Pirates of Cartography Exposed

#### SWARNADWIPA, SABADIBAE, & SHEBA

Anyone truly testing the narratives that permeate academia about these isles of gold, will very quickly find there is an association that much of academia either ignores or manipulates to keep them separate. Imagine islands of gold literally as these isles are reported. Something extremely rare and in such massive abundance, the soil, not just deep within the mountains, was found to have gold and silver just beneath the surface found even sifting in the sand. Certainly, gold panning would qualify but this claim goes far beyond mere panning. Scientifically, these were alluvial gold deposits and yes, there is a match. The Philippines proved to produce the quantity of gold without heavy equipment paramount in ancient gold production, the depth required even sitting on the ground still in 1521 including an entire valley of gold in Chipit outside of Butuan, and even after a gold rush of more than 3,000 years, the Philippines is still #2 in untapped gold reserves in the ground in recent studies. *[11-12]* What other isles on all of Earth have such evidence? When you research that. Go ahead and eliminate as you find there is no other option. This is not a contest as the Garden of Eden land and isles of gold were identified by Columbus and found by Magellan.

This touched the Spanish whose king declared the Philippines as Ophir and Tarshish in government documents even. Portugal even commissioned maps created to label Luzon as the Gold Isle, Mindanao as the Silver Isle and Palawan as the Isle of Pearl. Columbus created his own map from his research labeling that whole area in the South China Sea as Paradise meaning the Garden of Eden which he even illustrated. Gee, where is it? Was it lost? Only in academia, never in reality.

The Greeks knew and identified exactly where these isles were in the Philippines since ancient times. Imagine how illiterate the scholar who scoffs at the famous Phoenician and Greek sailors claiming they could not sail their sophisticated, capable ships around Africa because it is impossible to hug the coasts and do so even though they well know this could be and was accomplished. They have no evidence proving their negative scoffing. The Romans knew and repeated such. The Bible paradigm maps this with incredible accuracy before the world even had maps. The Vatican knew even placing a map to the Garden of Eden in the Philippines in their Bibles in the twelfth century. The Germans created maps that identified this as did the French, Italians, etc. Even cartographers of Africa knew this and plotted the Philippines as did Jubilees and First Enoch both preserved there. Even some British placed the Philippines as the Garden of Eden and isles of gold in antiquity though the government always opposed such position with propaganda in colonial racism. They still do even though evidence sits right there in their own museums and institutions. It is time to call out that racist attitude for what it is.

The Chinese and Indians certainly knew as did Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus at the very least. They went to the Philippines for gold as well. Imagine the West knowing the land of gold was right there in their area and supposedly they went somewhere else for gold. Huh? We see this in narratives we will straighten in understanding such as the Indian isle of gold, the famous Zipangu of the Chinese reported by Marco Polo, the Muslim isle of gold, and Cattigara of Ptolemy.

# chapter s: SUARRADUIRA, SUARRADUIRA, SUARRADUIRA, SUARRADUIRA, SUARRADUIRA,

Connecting the Indian Land of Gold To the Philippines One of the perfect examples is the Indian legends of their source of gold which they said, and this is recorded multiple times, they went to islands in the Far East beyond China, past Sumatra, under the rising sun itself, and South of the Tropic of Cancer. It takes a circus clown calling themselves professor to fumble something so direct and some have even written books on a topic they are not even literate enough to reach any conclusions. These have proven challenged to even read a map. They will offer conflicting geography from one map to another reading them differently forgetting the mindset of especially the T-O maps which have Paradise at the top usually, in the Far East, near the Tropic of Cancer. They try to mislabel Taprobane which can be Sri Lanka or Sumatra depending on the usage according to many ancient scholars. It was far away and no surprise there was confusion until the age of Columbus and Magellan who proved this position completely.

Indian legends in early Buddhist and Hindu literature record Swarnadwipa (Suvarnadwipa) or "Golden Island" and Suvarnabhūmi or "Gold Earth" as the name of their source isle of gold in the Far East. Gold Earth is far more likely the same reference as we see in Greek history that gold and silver were literally near the surface and easily attainable which makes sense, and the Philippines coalesces. Unfortunately, for many scholars, we may need to type this very slowly... I-S-L-A-N-D. An island is not a peninsula and ancient sailors sailing East could tell the difference. You would be surprised how many then go to Ptolemy's peninsula where he changed island to peninsula in ignorance. We will demonstrate in Ptolemy's time, they knew these were islands still. He could not change it. India was not India's source of gold either, nor was Sri Lanka. This was not Burma, nor the Malay Peninsula. They are out and no logic can lead there.

Some play the word game very poorly such the Sanskrit origin of the name of Java is supposedly "Jawadwip" or "Yawadwip" meaning "Island shaped like barley corn." Understand in some areas of the Philippines "Yawa" is a name for the devil which actually may lead to the ancient Satanazes by the Philippines. That could make sense, but we are not proving that now. In other words, the only thing the word has in common is island and that is supposedly a clue. It is not Swarna (स्वर्ण) or "Golden." Let's not pretend that has ever been academic in the slightest. If Java were the golden island, it would be named so and there ya go... it is not!

Others make mention of Thailand as the Indian isle of silver except, that is not the isles of gold as first it has to be an island. Such designations disqualify these, and it should be easy to pare down the options. Sumatra does begin with an "su" and for some that seems to be enough to assume association. That is not logic. What they do even in general articles like Wikipedia is they simply ignore that the Indies included the Philippines which has always been the land of gold in all of history even mapped and very well defined compared to these other islands which mentions are scant. However, eliminating the actual isle of gold from the contest to find this golden land is an extremely pathetic foundation by which to begin. It is not research and if they did, they would actually have found maps of the Philippines marking it very similarly. Others try to equate "Golden Island" to Cambodia, which is also not an island. It is rather haphazard for a scholar to redefine the word and claim it could also include a peninsula when Sanskrit has a word for peninsula. They claim that Ptolemy mapped Cattigara there. The problem is Cattigara is in the Philippines as Magellan corrected Ptolemy on that defining he was 21 to 22 degrees too far South because he never went there and did not know. This is obvious on maps of Ptolemy which enclose the Indian Ocean and place legends he knew were Far East but since he didn't have a Far East to place them, he just added them at the end which is just beyond Burma. Using his geography for Southeast Asia is a fool's errand. There is none. They seize on a false claim that is not even Cattigara and then, equate it as if they ever proved where Cattigara was. It is rather insane.

We know Sumatra is out of the running for the isle of gold as the Portuguese controlled that area and ruled it out. They also scratched Indonesia off the list. In 1520, Cristóvão de Mendonça arriving from the West sailing East, was instructed when landing on Sumatra to continue on beyond Sumatra to the isle of gold. Oops! That means it was not the Malay Peninsula, nor Burma either and certainly not India. De Barros chronicles this account.

At the end of June of the year 1520, a ship arrived that had departed the Kingdom that year, the Captain and Pilot being Pedro Eanes, nicknamed the Frenchman, who being a diligent man and one well versed in matters of the sea, King Manuel had entrusted with letters for Diogo Lopez concerning matters of service. And among other things that the King ordered Diogo Lopez to do that year, was to send some person in the same ship with Pedro Eanes, to who would be entrusted to go to discover the Isles of Gold beyond Sumatra, of which we have already written above, for many persons who had gone to these parts of India had given him great hope that they could be discovered. Diogo Lopez then entrusted this to Christovão de Mendoça, the son of Pero Mendoça the lord mayor of Mourão; of whose voyage we will make mention below. – João de Barros<sup>1</sup>

The account continues as it was monsoon season and unwise to travel to the land of gold meaning he would have to head in the direction where it was monsoon season in June. Therefore, Mendonça did not go and instead headed in the opposite direction South. Typhoons do not typically go that far South offering a far greater threat North of Mindanao in the Philippines. However, monsoon season defines where the land of gold exists in that reference. In the Philippines, Summer monsoon season runs from May to October. This was June and that fits. However, Indonesia's monsoon season in the opposite direction is from November-March and fails. Mendonça would have had to have steered Northeast of Sumatra to find the land of gold which is the Philippines.

Again, the area of Chryse/Ophir which is Swarnadwipa has a sign like no other. It is considered where the sun rises on the first day of the Bible year which originates in First Enoch. An account from Avienius referred to the "Insula Aurea (Golden

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> João de Barros, Decada III da Asia, Lisbon, 1563 (1628 edn.), lib.V, cap.iii, fol.123.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rufius Festus Avienius, Descriptio orbis terrae, III, v.750-779.

Isle)" which is located where "the Scythian seas gives rise to the Dawn."<sup>2</sup> That is not a peninsula but an island and Ptolemy got it wrong. However, the Scythian Sea is the China Sea and the first dawn of Creation and first of the year occurs in the ancient mindset at Subsolanus marked on many maps as you have witnessed in the modern Philippines.

In Indian lore, not much is said in way of geography other than this is definitively in Southeast Asia in the Indies. One mention is in the Buddhist text Milinda-panha *(Questions of Milinda, 100 B.C-200 A.D.)*<sup>*t*</sup> that describes a sea voyage to the Far East in which one encountered Suvarnabhumi (Swarnadwipa) or the isle of gold. Then, Takkola which could be an island in the same archipelago or some lean on Indochina which matters not for this discussion. Thailand is a completely illiterate geography for this trip. Finally, they make their way further North to China. Other legends mention the Golden Isle without geographic markers really.

However, India and Sri Lanka reported their source of gold very clearly to the Greek sailor who wrote The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea. As we covered in the first chapter, this is a very clear reference to the islands East and South of China just below the Tropic of Cancer where Subsolanus is believed in the ancient perspective to rise. These are very definitive directions that only point to the Philippines. We have watched so many go back and forth on this when most ignore that all the directions work together to pinpoint a very accurate locale.

Now that we have explored more deeply in these maps, we are finding that Swarnadwipa appears on the map of the Philippines. First, we see the mention by the famous Muslim cartographer Al-Idrisi around 1154. This map is far ahead of its time and a masterpiece when it comes to Southeast Asia in a time where few had this kind of detail. Heading to the East we see him labeling a very long island as Malay. That is definitively the Malay Peninsula just as before it, the Burmese Peninsula and next to it, Siam *(Thailand)* are all drawn as islands. Samal, Southern Mindinao, is too far South, but one then reaches Borneo. We will cover the references to Wak Wak, the Muslim land of gold later but here are three islands marked so. What a surprise that all these names really lead to the same archipelago as common sense would dictate. Further East is "Zangi" and all this area in the pink is the Philippines. That is a very clear reference to Zipangu or "Zipangri" in a different language of course. Northeast of that is the isle of gold marked "Zahab," the Arabic and Biblical Hebrew word for gold. We have progressed from the isles of Mindanao to Visayas.

Then, what must be Luzon, there are two more islands to the North still Southeast of China especially the Taurus Mountains which traditionally end at the South China tip called Tamus. One isle is named Lamang, a name for the Philippines as a whole. The other is the big key for this portion. That is "Sabara Isle" or in Sanskrit as the Indians would express it "Sabaradwipa" or "Swarnadwipa." There are at least six isles labeled by the land of gold here. Wow!!!

This appears to originate in Ptolemy who labeled islands which will later be identified as the Philippines as "Sabadibae" or "Sebadibae." Take this over into

<sup>1</sup> Sailendra Nath Sen (1999). Ancient Indian History and Civilization. New Age International.

Portion of The Tabula Rogeriana portion, drawn by al-Idrisi for Roger II of Sicily in 1154, one of the most advanced medieval world maps. A 1929 copy with names transliterated into Latin script of the 1154 Arabic Tabula Rogeriana, upside-down with north oriented up. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.

SAMAL

BORNEO

MALAN

84

WHOLE AREA OF ISLES = PHILIPPINES EAST OF INDOCHINA

1154 A.D.

SWARNADWIPA Sabara/ Sheba Philippines

7ANGI

Zipangu

SIAM

AL-IDRISI'S WORLD MAP

LAMANG

EAST OF MALAY PENINSULA CLEARLY MARKED NORTH OF BORNEO IDENTIFIED

munipulity (1)

WAK WAK

PHILIPPINE ISLES LABELED ZANGI (ZIPANGU), 3 AS WAK WAK, MUSLIM LAND OF GOLD, ZAHAB AS GOLD ISLE IN ARABIC/ HEBREW, WITH SAMAL TOO FAR SOUTH, AND LAMANG, PHILIPPINES.

SABARA, THE INDIAN SWARNADWIPA IS LIKELY THE SAME AS SHEBABIBAE OR SHEBA. THAT COULD ALSO BE THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE ISLE OF GOLD NAMED SHEBO/SHEPO THE MUSLIMS CALL ZABAG. NORTH CHINA IS LABELED JUST ABOVE THE MOUNTAIN RANGE AT THE TOP AS SIN OR SINA LABELED MULTIPLE TIMES. Sanskrit and languages of India and we have a true match. Swarnadwipa is Sabadibae. Ptolemaic reconstructions will continue to demonstrate this without those cartographers understanding they are actually mapping the Indian land of gold as the Philippines. This will become clear.

The 1545 map of Heinrich Petri and Kempensis in 1578 demonstrate Ptolemy's "Sabadibae" as three islands positioned under Burma because Ptolemy ran out of room. We could produce dozens of such reconstructions of Ptolemy in this era, but we all get the picture. He didn't draw Southeast Asia thus could not adequately represent anything there nor did he according to Magellan. We will affirm this. Then, something changed. On the 1600 map by famous cartographer Mercator,

Then, something changed. On the 1600 map by famous cartographer Mercator, he represents the Philippines very distinctly similar in shape and position and the whole nation is marked "Sabadibae." That is the same as Ptolemy meant to represent but ran out of map. It is also the Indian land of gold right there on a map. This is carried through the 17th century on maps from 1657 and 1695 and not as a fairy tale. This is Swarnadwipa on maps.

fairy tale. This is Swarnadwipa on maps. Christoph Weigel in 1720, from the same German city as Martin Behaim, continues to position the Philippines as "Sabadibae" and so do the French in 1752 as Didier Robert de Vaugondy and Antoine Boudet sustain a cycle of ancient knowledge whether they even knew it or not. Sabadiba and Sebadibae are Swarnadwipa, the land of gold.

Understand when one expresses Saba or Seba, that is the same as Sheba in Hebrew which is simply S-B-A. The "h" is assumed as part of the Shin and could just as easily be just "S." All of these different languages converge to preserve the true ancient name of Sheba. We see the dibae dropped but understand in Sanskrit dwipa is island. In other words, Swarna Island or Gold Island really. The gold of Sheba is so famous it was mentioned by David (*Ps. 72*), and Messiah Himself (*Mt. 12:42, Lk. 11:30*). Sheba Isle is a Gold Isle all the same. Even Marco Polo's mapping reconstructed and published in 1744 by Edward Bowen labels Cebu as Ceba instead. The tradition remains consistent in 1592 on the Quad Map labeling Cebu as "Sabut," Dudley's Dell Arcano de Mare in 1646 "Seba," and the 1696 Sanson Map also rendering Cebu as "Seba." Why just Cebu? It is the middle of the Sheba, "seven," isles of Visayas which are Enoch's seven mountains of Eden.

These all lead to Sheba, the land of gold from the Bible, and Sabadibae/ Sebadibae is the same word as Sheba Island, and it is the Swarna Dwipa or "Gold Island" of the Indians and Sri Lankans. The maps really tell the story and etch Sheba as the name of the Philippines, not some stray islands in Ptolemy's strange world of no detail on Southeast Asia. All this time Swarna Dwipa was right there on maps of the Philippines but no one is searching for it in academia. Unfortunately, there are masses who will attack the Philippines in this regard and placate this evil, racist colonial mindset. It is time to smash through that ceiling and restore the Philippines to its rightful place in history.

Philippines to its rightful place in history. Then, we find an account that Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Pinto <sup>1</sup> came across a legend in Southeast Asia of the Queen of Sheba of the Bible having trading posts





Sabadibae. Portion of 1545 Tabula Asiae XI. Ptolemy, 2nd cent. Geographia universalis.Heinrich Petri. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.





Sabadibae. Portion of Universalis Tabul Iuxta Ptolemaeum. 1578 Ptolemy, 2nd cent. Tabulae geographicae. Coloniae Agrippinae typis Godefridi Kempensis, 1578. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

. . .



67/



....

. ...

Portion of Typus Orbis Terrarum Ad Imitationem Universalis Gerhardi Mercatoris. Circa 1600. Matthias Quad / Johann Bussemachaer. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

119

### SWARNADWIPA, SABADIBAE, & SHEBA



Portion of 1657 Orbis vetus et orbis veteris utraque continens, terrarumq[ue] tractus arcticus et antarticus ex Platone, Theopompo sive Aeliano, Manilio Stc. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.

68

69



Nicolas Sanson. Portion of "Mappe-Monde, ou Carte Generale Du Monde." Paris: N. Sanson, 1651. Published in 1695. 14 x 21. Engraving. Original hand color. Hemispheres of Earth. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.







70

Robert De Vaugondy, Didier, Cartographer. Portion of Map of the Old World. Paris: Didier Robert de Vaugondy and Antoine Boudet, 1752.U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.



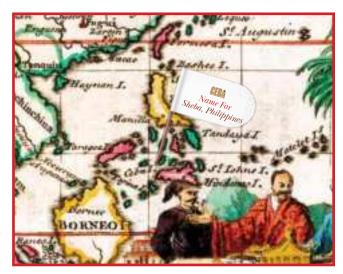
120



### SWARNADWIPA, SABADIBAE, & SHEBA



Portion of "A Map of Marco Polo's Voyages & Travels in the 13th Century trhough a great Part of Asia, all Tartary, the East India Islands & Part of Africa." Emanuel Bowen. London, 1744. Licensed thru Alamy.





Portion of Quad's First Atlas of the Whole World First Edition with this Title, Early Variant. Matthias Quad's Geographisch Handtbuch is the first atlas of the world published in German. It expand on his earlier publication of 1592, Europae totius orbis terrarum. VD 16, Q 8. Meurer Qua 6. Phillips Atlases 411. Sabin 66894. European Americana 600/72. Servies, Bibliography of Florida 94. Licensed thru Alamy.





Portion of Philippine Map by Dudley's Dell Arcano de Mare, 1646. Public Domain. Note: This is a higher resolution copy we were able to attain from a different source. Cebu is rendered as "Seba" whereas on the other version, it read as "Sebat." This is the same word in Hebrew and both the same as Sheba. Also, used per the Fair Use Act.



122

in an area defined by Filipino names it appears. In assessing this for their margin notes, the translator forgot that the Philippines existed and never bothered to even research these names. He only looked in the area of Indochina, Malaysia and Indonesia which is called gross negligence. No wonder they do not find them.

Pinto writes these are along the Lampong River which could well be Lamang based on Al-Idrisi's 1154 map, a reference to the Philippines especially Luzon also fitting. He then, mentions this river is located in a land "from where the gold of *Menangkabow is shipped…*" This is obviously Mindanao or Maguindanao, Philippines and let's be clear, they admit they have no track on this location because they fail to even consider the Philippines. This gold is sent "...to the kingdom of Kampar..." There is a Capare Island North of Palawan in Coron. No one knows where this great nation of wealth was. It is not in Malaysia in this geography especially not on the West side which would be ridiculous, yet some go there warping all around with no geographical understanding. Somehow those supposed scholars think Pinto had a helicopter or UFO instead of a ship perhaps.

Being a Muslim area, of course the locals twist the story in assumption that the Queen of Sheba originated in Ethiopia yet miraculously and against all of history and Bible, was in the Indies trading in 970 B.C. That is ridiculously unacademic, backwards to the account, and no evidence ever suggests Ethiopia able to go anywhere near that far in that age. However, the right Queen of Sheba from Sheba, brother of Ophir from Shem (*Genesis 10:26-30*) who migrated to the land of the Garden of Eden (*Sephar, the Mount of the East*), had trading posts in her land of Sheba, Philippines. That makes sense. As we cover, even archaeology proves this cross-regional trade as early as 1500 B.C. and earlier but originating in the Philippines as their goods are found in Malaysia, Vietnam, and Taiwan [408]. Ethiopia? Nothing!

Ethiopia is a joke in this regard and an academic should know better. They are following the occult Kebra Negast repeated in the Quran and Talmud of a queen with the legs and hoof of a goat. That's m-a-a-a-a-a-d! The Bible says nothing of such a hybrid Nephilim queen, nothing of an affair and absolutely no child came from Solomon that was not recorded in scripture especially between him and the Queen of Sheba who had an even greater stature. He was also building the Temple at that time and holy, not engaging in affairs or the project would be defiled.

For the Indian land of gold, Suvarnabhūmi, any academic seeking a peninsula when it was clearly an island is also beginning with the wrong foundation as is typical. Even the Kathā Sarit Sāgara,<sup>2</sup> identifies the character went to an island called Suvarnabhūmi to trade. If they really want to find the isle of gold, they would stop ignoring all this data and evidence in which it was identified, found, and documented in history. There it is on maps and even associated with the Queen of Sheba by name which still survives in a variant in Sebu/Cebu. Swarnadwipa was mapped in the Philippines, the only true land of gold of antiquity. The fumbling of academia on this topic is inexcusable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "The Travels of Mendes Pinto: Fernão Mendes Pinto." Origin 1614. Edited and Translated by Rebecca D. Catz, 1989. p. 41. <sup>2</sup> The Kathá Sarit Ságara or Ocean of the Streams of Story. Somadeva Bhatta. Trans. by C.H. Tawney, Calcutta, 1880. p. 479.

"II.—Island of Zipangu, and Tartar Expedition thither. This is a very large island, fifteen hundred miles from the continent. The people are fair, handsome, and of agreeable manners. They are idolaters, and live quite separate, entirely independent of all other nations. Gold is very abundant, and no man being allowed to export it, while no merchant goes thence to the mainland, the people accumulate a vast amount. But I will give you a wonderful account of a very large palace, all covered with that metal, as our churches are with lead. The pavement of the chamber, the halls, windows, and every other part, have it laid on two inches thick, so that the riches of this palace are incalculable. Here are also red pearls, large, and of equal value with the white, with many other precious stones."

Marco Polo, – 13th century.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"The Travels of Marco Polo." By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E. 2nd Edition. Edinburgh, 1844. p. 272-273.

# Chinese Isle of Gold Of Marco Polo Reconstructed

PHILIPPINES NOT Japan!

In his excursion to China, Marco Polo reported isles of gold of unimaginable wealth, except the true land exists in history, archaeology, science, accurate Biblical exegesis, and most especially geography which we have already demonstrated. Additionally, Zipangu is credibly mapped. There are those that claim Polo never made it to China but wrote stories based on Persian and other accounts. We are uninterested in such debates which are meaningless in this determination as the land of gold still exists and the data is accurate. In fact, Marco Polo did not visit Zipangu anyway, he relayed Kublai Khan's account which vets as accurate regardless. It reads like a fairy tale until one actually locates this land and tests its resources of ancient times. That means this could never be Japan even though the name of Zipangu sounds like Japan. Oops! That is because they named Japan in the West after Zipangu and not the other way around. The ultimate propaganda was committed in fraud. Zipangu is the same land of gold and even proves to be the land of Creation itself in Chinese. They can't even read the two words that construct the Chinese name. Overlooking that Pangu is the name of their creator god is not even half-witted. These are not scholars. They are committing propaganda.

Before we peruse ancient credible maps, let us begin with understanding what are firm markers in identifying these famed lands. Not every map may have all of them, but you will find them employed on most. To the age of Magellan, there is little data on the islands of Japan because few had encountered them. The Japanese were a rather closed culture who were not interested in building large ships as the ancient Philippines did and they did not have the ancient gold presence until about 750 A.D. in their own history. That is not ancient enough to be the origin of the land of gold since 1000 B.C. and before. Anyone calling themselves an historian yet forgetting this very well documented manner in which they were not mariners, were not traders, and had little outside influence, should be embarrassed.

The name of those islands was never Japan prior to this confusion by illiterate scholars of which many prove to be British Empire propagandists who forget the land of gold was always known especially by their Chinese neighbors. You will find questions today in academia and note, those never bother to resolve such questions. They raise doubts and leave this for all of us to stumble upon. That is how propaganda works. It is not academic, but the opposite. The maps we are about to cover will restore this knowledge as very well known in Marco Polo's time.

Modern Japan, a new name, was named by the West after the word Zipangu from Marco Polo's reference to the land of gold which it never was. He was not referring to what we call Japan geographically. It had gold but how much of that actually came from Ophir who brought it to them? Also, as was their mindset, even when they discovered gold panning around 750 A.D., they did not become traders and build large ships immediately. They used it themselves. Some have estimated that Japan mined as much as 220 tons of gold annually from gold panning and that is not historic fact. It is gross fiction. Gold panning unto itself is inadequate to produce such massive volume. If gold was that abundant in ancient Japan, it would not have remained untouched largely until so late. This defies any logic, and such historians are not thinking. They also commit fraud when they change the word from its origin of Zipangu to Cipangu or Cipango. This tells us much of those who have gotten their defiled hands on this data. They apply Pharisee leaven and change the "Z" to a "C." They do the same with words in the Bible even injecting letters that never existed in Ancient Hebrew and some still do not even exist in modern Hebrew such as "J." Yet, the translators over centuries became obsessed with inserting "J's" hiding many words in meaning. The same is true here.

In an article well explaining this, Japan Today admits there is no credible track in history to Zipangu as a name for Japan. Many have fabricated theories or guesses without any knowledge or facts to support. That is Pharisee leaven, not academics.

"While Japanese people usually refer to their country as Nihon or Nippon these days, in early texts, the names Oyashima (mother island) or Yamato (which was written with the Chinese characters for great and wa, see below) were used. However, even in those early days, there is evidence that Japan had other names in other countries such as Wakoku (a name for identifying Japan at the time) by the Chinese."

"The origin of the "wa" in Wakoku is hotly debated. The most likely theory is that the Japanese words waga (oneself) and ware (ourself) formed it."

"In the West around the 14th century, Japan was likely going by "the noble island of Chipangu," which was given to it by none other than the famous explorer Marco Polo. Although it seems likely that Chipangu was Japan, it is not confirmed as Marco Polo included some very fanciful tales about these isles including the presence of **rhinos**, **cannibalistic natives and private houses made of gold**." – Japan Today<sup>1</sup>

Oops! Japan does not have rhinos meaning this country Marco Polo referred to did, says Japan Today, meaning Zipangu was not Japan. Japan Today knows this but will not research further to quickly learn Polo was not referencing Japan period. They and most of the world just play along with illiteracy when it comes to Western propaganda. The Philippines has even prehistoric rhino bones found in archaeology. Japan does not. In other words, they gave the label of ancient Ophir in Chinese as Zipangu to the wrong country who does not even have the resources observed there. This is the kind of illiterate dunderhead treatment we continue to encounter regarded the retelling of the history of the Philippines in racist fraud. It is time we all realize this. Ivory was also a huge part of the trade of Ophir from Solomon's days and identified in many Spanish writings including Pigafetta's Journal when Magellan arrived. In fact, even though this article is filled with bad guesses it knows are not facts, it ignores that pesky detail. It takes an extreme novice in historic interpretation to not bother to test the details of the story and quickly see this is not Japan. No native rhinos mean wrong land!

The Philippines also has historic record of houses constructed using gold. When Magellan visited, he encountered the King of Butuan who had gold in many applications but specifically, his house or palace was made of gold (*see p. 50*).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Why is Japan called 'Japan' and not 'Nihon?' By Matthew Coslett. Japan Today. Sept. 25, 2022.

"Pieces of gold, of the size of walnuts and eggs are found by sifting the earth in the island of that king who came to our ships. All the dishes of that king are **of gold** and also **some portion of his house**, as we were told by that king himself."<sup>1</sup>

We realize the academic scoffer would then demand archaeology of this house or they will never believe it. Who cares? They have no position as who is dumb enough to leave gold sitting there as a museum for those to discover after the land was devoured for gold in the Spanish and American eras. How ridiculous! These are uncapable of thinking. They set up a false narratives and then, demand that everyone operate in the same obtuse manner they employ. That is retarded.

Japan Today admits the claim that Zi Pangu is Japan is backwards. The West named Nihon, their actual name, as Japan to bolster this very claim. That is called propaganda, and they are exposed. In doing so, they had to forget etymology, claim not to be capable of reading the narrative, and they cannot even read a map. These are not scholars. We will deal with Wakoku in the Wak Wak chapter which is a different word. However, this writer is honest and admits that Zipangu as Japan is unproven. Japan did not posit this claim, the colonialists did in the same fashion that the British committed fraud renaming a mountain in Indonesia and another on the Malay Peninsula as Mt. Ophir as if Ophir was ever the name of either. It was not and still is not. Indonesia completely rejected and does not even use the name and Malaysia still uses its local name as well even in Tourism. Let's test this.

On the chapter cover pages, we offered Marco Polo's description of the amazing island of gold he refers to as the Chinese words Zi Pangu. These already identify much one can test settling this debate which academia seems incapable of simple logic. Let us begin with the word. What does it mean? For this is two words and one is a god in their pantheon which gets overlooked by most.

"Pangu (Chinese: 盤古, PAN-koo) is a primordial being and creation figure in Chinese mythology and Taoism who separated heaven and earth, and his body later became geographic features such as mountains and rivers."<sup>2</sup>

Is it really possible that academics are so incapable? Not likely. Their forgetting who Pangu is to the Chinese demonstrates they are committing propaganda. Pangu is the creator god in their religion and legends. After he created, he literally became the land. We are not Taoists, and this is a twisting of the Genesis Creation account but one can quickly observe how such a legend can gain its origin. Yahuah, the actual Creator, went into the Earth with His physical presence in His Holy of Holies in the Garden of Eden. Genesis is clear on this and Jubilees very directly. For when one locates this land of gold and Garden of Eden, they also pinpoint ground zero for the Creation event itself. Yes, the whole world was created but there is a point of origin. We have covered this in Subsolanus where in the ancient

<sup>1</sup> "Magellan's Voyage Around the World By Antonio Pigafetta" By James Alexander Robertson. Vol. 1. U.S. 1906. p. 117. <sup>2</sup> "Pangu." Wikipedia, Retrieved February 25, 2024 confirmed by Yabla Chinese English Pinyin Dictionary. Retrieved Feb. 2024.

perspective, the sun is considered to rise for the first time and continue on the first day of the Bible calendar each year according to First Enoch 72.

Jubilees 8:19<sup>1</sup> And he knew that the Garden of Eden is the holy of holies, and the dwelling of Yahuah...

Jubilees ties the Garden of Eden which is His Holy of Holies to the very land of Havilah in which Adam and Eve were first created. They, then, entered the Garden within the Earth and when exiled, returned to this same land in which they were created. Creation has a point of origin proving Darwin never had a point which he admitted. In the next verse, Adam names Havah (*Eve in Hebrew*) and of course, renames this land of Creation after her curse in childbirth – Havilah. This is a plot point on a map that can be located. It is the land of gold, pearl and the onyx stone surrounded by the Pison River on the ocean floor which aligns with the Philippines and in Chapter 1, we even demonstrated maps that show this directly in the Philippines. Genesis has always said this same thing when we read it properly. It helps when it has a second witness scripture requires.

Jubilees 3:32<sup>1</sup> And on the new moon of the fourth month, Adam and his wife went forth from the Garden of Eden, and they dwelt in the land of 'Eldâ, in the land of their creation. Jubilees 4:29<sup>1</sup> And at the close of the nineteenth jubilee, in the seventh week in the sixth year thereof, Adam died, and all his sons buried him in the land of his creation, and he was the first to be buried in the earth. Genesis 3:23 KJV Therefore Yahuah Elohim sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken.

Pangu is geography. He became geographic features of the Earth, and the Land of Creation is the same as Havilah and the Garden of Eden which is the same as the isles of gold. This is not a mystery. Pangu can be found in interpretation as this land. Oddly, we have not found a single scholar who figured out this elementary detail. The second word in this name is very revealing in conjunction as it means either "oneself" or "son/child, first earthly branch." Wow! Together these are firmly the land of Creation according to Taoist Chinese legend which is the origin of this word whether one believes the actual narrative or not. It is still geography, and it is the mindset one must understand before rendering an etymology. Otherwise, those PhD's that do are conducting themselves in a manner of fools. They are uneducated on the topic and their opinion rendered impertinent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "The Book of Jubilees: The Torah Calendar." R.H. Charles Translation Edited By Timothy Schwab and Anna Zamoranos, 2021. Free eBook at: BookOfJubilees.org.

"Zì (Mandarin: 自): self, oneself, from, since, naturally, surely" "Zì (Mandarin: 子): son, child, seed, egg, small thing, first earthly branch" <sup>1</sup>

Marco Polo likely had no idea he was referencing the very land of Creation when he repeated this Chinese label. This is ancient Havilah surrounded by the Pison River where the Garden of Eden is watered. The land Genesis 2 defines as that of the most gold which fits the Philippines and never Japan. It is known for pearl, the only coherent definition of the word bdellium, which the Bible was not referring to an African resin which is the wrong color according to Moses. The Philippines has the very largest pearls on Earth by far. Finally, the third resource of the land above the Garden is the onyx stone which the Philippines has the strongest onyx and marble stone on all of Earth from Romblon. We located the Rivers from Eden in *The Search For King Solomon's Treasure* with brief in Chapter 1 of this book. The Pison River surrounds the land of gold. Only the Philippines has the history to support this, and the geography is massive as you will observe. Marco Polo never places Zipangu in Japan and there is no way it fits Japan. The Philippines was providing gold and other trade goods to the Chinese since they began arriving in Canton as early as 990 B.C. according to Chinese records [403].

However, this is not the only way the Chinese refer to this very same land of gold. They have another name, Ma-I, which reveals the very same Land of Creation. In this case, they firmly describe their excursions to Ma-I as the Philippines and specifically Mindoro.

"An edict of 972 indicates that Mindoro (Ma-i) was part of that trade: In the fourth year of the K'ai Pao period [972], a superintendent of maritime trade was set up in Kwangchow, and afterwards in Hangchow and Mingchow also a superintendent was appointed for all Arab, Achen, Java, Borneo, Ma-i, and Srivijaya barbarians, whose trade passed through there, they taking away gold, silver, strings of cash, lead, tin, many-colored silk, and porcelain..."<sup>2</sup>

Ma-I is the same land as Zipangu and neither are located in Japan which is too far North and did not have the ancient resources assigned to this isle of gold. This land is defined as East of Champa or Vietnam which is the Philippines. Ma-I in Mandarin is indeed a reference to the Land of Creation just as Zi Pangu is.

"The first Philippine tribute mission to China appears to have come from Butuan on 17 March 1001. Butuan (P'u-tuan) is described in the Sung Shih (Sung History) as a small country in the sea to the east of Champa, farther than Ma-i..."<sup>2</sup>

脈: MAI: Mandarin: Pulse, arteries and veins. Meaning of individual characters: Lifeline, Artery. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Zi." Yabla Chinese English Pinyin Dictionary. Retrieved Feb. 2024.
 <sup>2</sup> "Filipinos In China Before 1500." By William Henry Scott. Asian Studies Journal. (Manila: De La Salle University China Studies Program, 1989), pp. 1 and 3.
 <sup>3</sup> "Mai Mandarin." dictionary.hantrainerpro.com. Last updated: Feb. 11, 2020. (link in Sourcebook)

Understand Polo also includes detail by which to prove this out. He wrote the people of Zipangu were "fair, handsome, and of agreeable manners." Fair in Old English is not white but comely or beautiful referring typically to women and handsome is for the men. Either culture could fit that. However, it is difficult to find more "agreeable" manners than the Filipino as this indicated a welcoming culture. In those days of Marco Polo, Japan was a closed society to the outside world largely and does not fit. Idolatry in 1271, was common in both nations as well as the Philippines had already seen an influx of Hindus, Buddhists, and Muslims in notable history. They all came at first for gold. Both countries in that age were completely independent from other nations, not affiliated with any empires outside.

Gold is not just present in Zi Pangu, it is "very abundant." This is the ancient isle of gold of renown which was never Japan. However, once again, a distinction can be made that no one can overcome. Marco Polo documents *"the people accumulate a vast amount [of gold themeselves].*" This becomes very poignant as the Philippines is historically documented as a fit where Japan fails. The Boxer Codex<sup>1</sup> of 1590 illustrates Filipinos wearing an astonishing amount of gold on their persons yet, also demonstrates Japanese do not. Though it is assumed to only be royals, which is not even the paradigm of the Philippines, these are individuals of all classes. In 1574, Guido de Lavezaris <sup>2</sup>, a Captain General speaking for a group of equal peers responded to Fray Rada's insane propaganda to the King of Spain claiming Filipinos were barbarians and savages. De Lavezaris defines three distinct classes of people in which all groups owned and wore gold as illustrated in the Boxer Codex. Those unique gold pieces were unearthed in the Surigao Treasure<sup>4</sup> in the 1980s revealing those illustrations and that written history were not embellishments.<sup>3</sup> Where is Japan's history of such? That does not exist.

There is what appears an embellishment within the story reporting there was a "very large palace all covered with that metal [gold], as our churches are with lead" with floors, walls, windows, and essentially everything covered in gold "two inches thick" which sounds impossible. However, we already cited Pigafetta who said the King of Butuan's house or palace was made of gold. A king lives in a palace, thus this is the same thing. The legend is there in the Philippines. In Japan, it is impossible because they did not even develop the technique until 1593. Also, the structure some try to claim as evidence of Zipangu in Japan has traditional Japanese gold leaf of a millimeter or less thick, not two inches. Ancient Filipinos were known to be masters of goldwork. However, after the conquest of the Spanish and the Americans, everything gold was stolen. It is no surprise we find no archaeology of a gold palace as its value is far too great just as with the Jerusalem Temple. There is no evidence that the Philippines did not have such, but regardless the historic affirmation is there.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 1595 Boxer Codex. Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana (U.S.A.), Catalogue Record of the Boxer Codex. p. 119, 115, 23, 70, 123. C.R. Boxer.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Reply to Fray Rada's 'Opinion.' Guido de Lavezaris and others;" Manila, June 1574. The Philippine Islands,

<sup>1493-1803 - 1569-1576</sup> by Edward Bourne, E.H. Blair, and J.A. Robertson Vol. 3. p. 241.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> "A Golden Discovery in the Philippines," Asian Society. Sept. 11, 2015.

The account also defines at least one tribe within the archipelago who are cannibals, and the Philippines certainly has such legends. There is reference to idolatry as well which would fit those people groups but understand everything including the animal gods Marco Polo mentioned in this pagan worship in 1271 or so, was in the Philippines even in Hinduism which flooded in prior. The margin note by a supposed scholar assumes this must be a religion from Japan. It is rather puzzling he could not research even a little to find that Hinduism infiltrated the Philippines by this point in history. They, too, have a god Shiva who has the head of a dog. Varahi is their god with a boar's head with Varaha being the boar avatar of Vishnu. The goat or sheep-headed god is Naigamesha and there are many other animals depicted. This does not identify Japan specifically.

However, as the foundation of this book is maps and geographical directions, let us peruse maps after Marco Polo's time and his directions that do not lead to Japan, but to the Philippines. He defines the distance and the direction from two Chinese ports offering yet more detail we can assess.

Some would assume red pearls define Japan and indeed, they do have such and those Akoya pearls are incredible no doubt. However, in addition to boasting the very largest pearls on all of Earth and even mapped as the ancient land of Thilis/Tile known for pearl, the Philippines has pearl of red color as well. Once again these have been cultivated in the area of Palawan of similar AAA quality. This appears to be a trip, not to Manila but to the Palawan area. That is not rare to Chinese history which records their going to the ancient land they called Ma-I which proves to be Mindoro right next to Palawan.

"Kublai, on hearing of this amazing wealth, desired to conquer the island, and sent two of his barons with a very large fleet containing warriors, both horsemen and on foot."

"They sailed from Zai-tun and Kin-sai, reached the isle, landed, and took possession of the plain and of a number of houses; but they had been unable to take any city or castle, when a sad misadventure occurred."<sup>1</sup>

This is the one area where Japan does have history of attempted conquests by the Mongols in 1274 and 1281. However, the Spanish wiped out written Philippine history prior to their era. We may very well have this story if not. With the other factors not fitting Japan, this does not carry enough weight to overrule all the facts against the option of Japan. Anyone calling themselves a scholar who claims Chinese ships in that era could not make it to the Philippines is a liar especially the right season which would make this trip even more favorable than Japan.

Zai-tan is modern Guangzhou in Central China on the coast just North of Taiwan and Kin-sai is the ancient name of Hangzhou which is North of that. Japan is not East of these locations. It is Northeast. The Philippines is Southeast. This is not a voyage merely to the East; it is either Northeast or Southeast. We can determine

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "The Travels of Marco Polo." By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E. 2nd Edition. Edinburgh, 1844. p. 273.

which fits this story very easily. The island of Zipangu is said to be 1,500 miles from continental China. As this is by ship, these are nautical miles not those of flight, and both Japan and the Philippines fit this distance at points. We also know the Chinese were traveling according to their own records, to the area of Mindoro they called Ma-I which is right next door to Palawan which they would pass. There are two ports listed here in China, but one fits the 1,500-mile distance to Palawan almost exactly. According to ports.com, the distance from Zhoupu (Zhejiang) Port in Hangzhou Bay to the Port of Puerto Princesa in Palawan is 1,460 nautical miles. Ok, they missed it by 40 miles perhaps, or did they take a little longer route around the shoals? However, the time of year this journey occurs tell us much.

"The mariners of Zai-tun and Kin-sai, who visit them, gain indeed great profits; but they spend a year on the voyage, going in winter, and returning in the summer; for the wind in these seasons blows only from two different quarters, one of which carries them thither, and the other brings them back."

This is consistent with prevailing winds of the Philippines due to the Monsoon season especially for the return trip. Habagat season is from about June to October where the prevailing winds would blow one back towards China to the Northwest from the Philippines in the summer just as this return trip identifies. Winter is indeed the opposite fitting the narrative. In fact, there is a perfect example in the accounts of Ibn Batouta from the twelfth century where he sailed East to the Java Sea to the Indies arriving in the Philippines about March-April. To catch the prevailing winds to the Northwest to China, he would leave on the next solstice in June at the beginning of summer. That is Habagat season in the Philippines when the prevailing winds blow in the direction of the Northwest toward China matching the above reference.

"1. M. G. J. Dozy 1.1. has already made the conjecture that Ibn Batouta would have followed "the ordinary route by the Java Sea, either through the Strait of Micassar, or passing through the middle of the Moluccas". The reason what he gives is that passage through the Strait of Malaca is made impossible for part of the year by contrary winds. He is of the opinion that we must look for the country of Thaouâlicy (Tawalisi, Philippines) of Ibn Batouta (p. 248) in the Philippine Islands."<sup>2</sup>

There are actual scholars who play around in mental gymnastics trying to claim he was in Champa (*Vietnam*) and not the Philippines. However, that fails. Northwest coalesces with a route leaving from the Philippines instead. This is where he met Princess Urduja which some, even Filipino academics, attempt to give away yet another well-known fact of the Philippines after it was already established and recognized oddly. This undermining occurs far too often in academia and is really

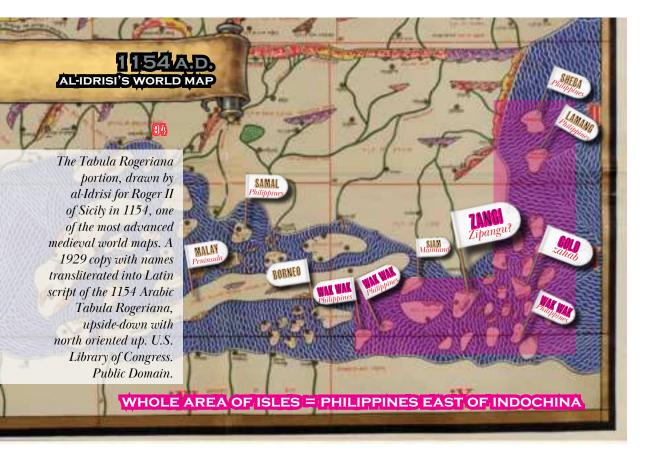
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "The Travels of Marco Polo." By Hugh Murray, F.R.S.E. 2nd Edition. Edinburgh, 1844. p. 276.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Book of Wonders In India." French Translation of M. H. Asadi's Historical Series, M-IO. 1883. p. 245.

mere scoffing supported by very poor research in propaganda where they attacked already established facts even. Her story as a female warrior seems to correspond with this female kingdom referenced as Wak Wak, the land of gold in the Southeast to the Muslims. We will cover that next. However, both these narratives touch on this and Champa (*Vietnam*) is not in Japan and vice versa. Thus, there can be no confusing this narrative nor that one when reviewing the full picture especially when maps for both identify the Philippines. The resources, though some are shared with Japan, fully fit the Philippines and there is no other way to assess this. However, let us get to the core of this. Not only do the directions and

However, let us get to the core of this. Not only do the directions and qualifications coalesce with the Philippines far better than Japan, but Zipangu was credibly mapped as the Philippines which we have already proved to be the case. First, let us return to the twelfth century where famous Muslim cartographer Al-Idrisi labels an island in the Philippines and "Zangi" or "Zipangri." Sure, one can attempt to debate that if it was our only position. We already proved Zipangu is the Philippines, and many maps concur. Zangi is surrounded by Zahab, gold in Arabic and Biblical Hebrew and three islands labeled Wak Wak, the Muslim isle of gold, all in the Philippines.

We also covered maps that label Havilah, Land of Creation in the Philippines from 1475 and 1050 as well as the Roman map *A Tabula Peutingeriana* from the first to fourth century. We will follow with a plethora of maps identifying Zipangu South of the Tropic of Cancer in the Philippines, not in Japan. In 1744, it is still known as Luzon Island even by shape and position. This confusion is settled.





29

In between China and

Pison River and a Gold

Mountain. Anglo-Saxon world map. This map is

dated between 1025 and 1050. East is at the top.

Both maps licensed thru

Alamy.

India is Havilah, the

51

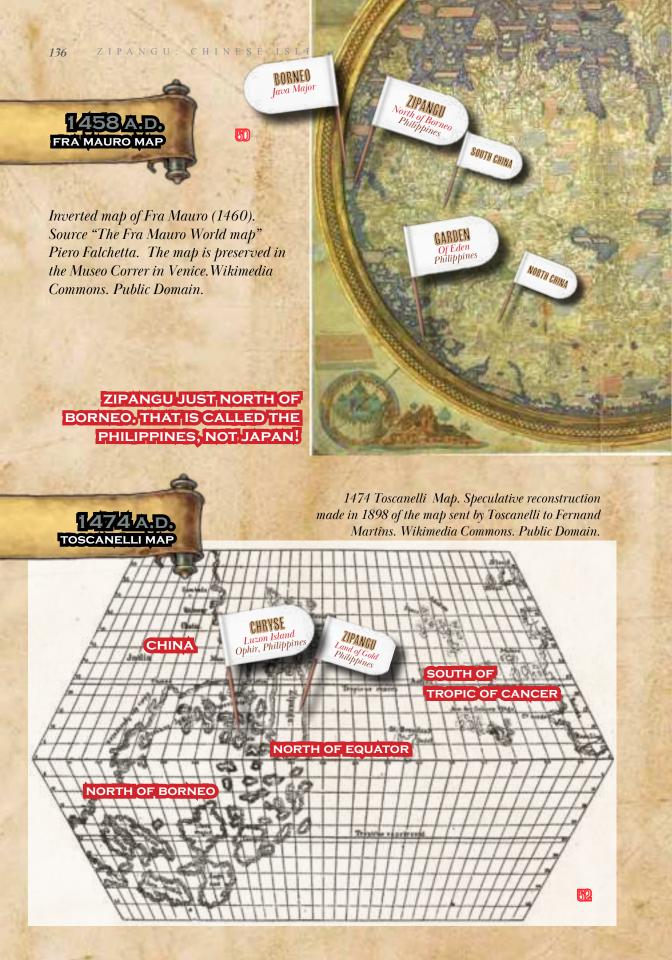
"Rudimentum novitiorum." Colonna, Giovanni, 1205-1263. Burchard, of Mount Sion, -1285, attributed names. Lübeck, Lucas Brandis, 5 Aug. 1475. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.





### 17

A Tabula Peutingeriana, 1-4th century CE. Facsimile edition by Konrad Miller, 1887/1888. modern version of the Roman Tabula Peutingeriana, without the reconstructed British and Iberian panel in the west to India in the east. (Konrad Miller, 1887). Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.





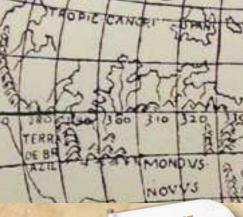
ZIPANGU: CHINESE ISLE OF GOLD OF MARCO POLO 138



Globus Jagellonicus made in France before 1510. Tadeusz Estreicher delineavit. Illustration No. 3 published in Tadeusz Estreicher, Globus Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej z początku wieku XVI, w Krakowie, Nakładem Akademii Umięjetności, 1900. Illustration from Stevenson, Edward Luther (1921) "Terrestrial and celestial globes." Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

## ON TROPIC OF CANCER SOUTHEAST OF CHINA EAST OF INDOCHINA NOT JAPAN!

1520 A.D. SCHOENER GLOBE



ZIPANGU NOTJapan

Philippines

ZIPANGU NOT Japan Philippines

LIPANO

Hadat

NORTHOF THE EQUATOR Southeast of China East of Indochina - 00 NOT JAPAN!

> EQVINOCTI CVLVS 58

gette

Globe of Johannes Schoener, 1520, western hemisphere. Friedrich Wilhelm Ghillany, Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim, Nürnberg, Bauer und Raspe, J. Merz, 1853. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain. OCEANVS ONLY IN LIS IN DICES

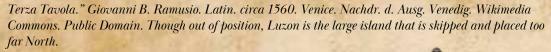




Tipus Orbis Universalis iuxta Ptolemei Cosmographi Traditionem et Americi Vespucii Aliorque Lustrationes a Petro Apiano Leysnico Elucbrat An. Do. MDXX. Wikimedia Commons.Public Domain.



60

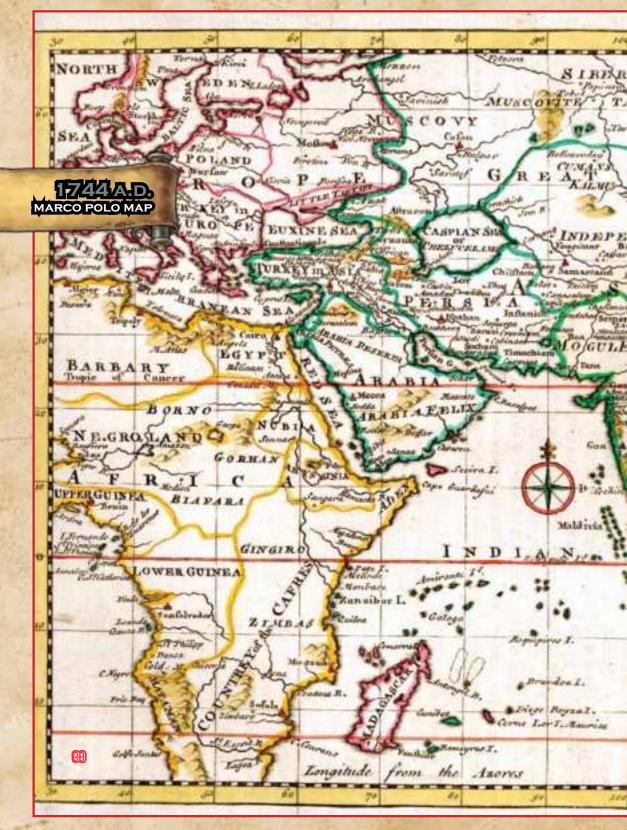


ZIPANGU

NOT Japan Philippines



### A MAP OF MARCO POLO'S VOYAGES & TRAVELS IN THE 13TH CENTURY THROUGH A GREAT PART OF ASIA, ALL TARTARY, THE EAST INDIA ISLANDS & PART OF AFRICA.



Map by Emanuel Bowen from 1744 published in John Harris's "Navigantium atque Itinerantium bibliotheca." London, 1764. Interesting map of the region covered by Marco Polo in his famous journey from Venice to China, beginning in approximately 1271. Licensed thru Alamy.

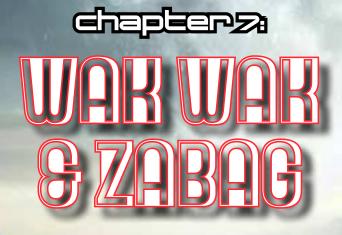


<mark>Wak Wak</mark> Arabic: قاَو قاَوْلاً: al-Wāq Wāq

OLOD.

## Zabag

Indonesian: Sabak (SHEBA?) Chinese: 阇婆 or 闍婆 "She-bó", "Shepo" (SHEBA?) Sanskrit: Javaka Arabic: عجبازلا: "Zabaj" Latin: Jabad



Muslim Isles of Gold In the Philippines

143

WAK WAK & ZABAG: MUSLIM ISLES OF GOLD

144

In researching other names for the land of gold in the Orient, we find the Muslims offer Al-Wakwak or Wak Wak as the famed gold island and sometimes it is rendered as Zabag which we will assess next. There is a rich history of the Muslim migrations into the Philippines in the fourteenth century. There is zero such for Japan. One would think scholars could at least figure out such basic logic, but this is yet another incredibly inept attempt at propaganda when every description of Wak Wak leads to the Philippines. Japan is never the land of gold in credible history. It also has no connection to any other islands in the Indies, but this is very specific to the Philippines. That is not based on one minor possible reference, but the account in full which markers are extremely clear even in origin. Worse, they offer directions on this one and even map this in the original story labeling Palawan as Wak Wak in Arabic, so it is not exactly a mystery. If only scholars could read, they would cease from appearing so illiterate on such topics. Unfortunately, it seems even Filipino scholars join in giving away their own history in ignorance.

"East of China are the lands of Waqwaq, which are so rich in gold that the inhabitants make the chains for their dogs and the collars for their monkeys of this metal. They manufacture tunics woven with gold. Excellent ebony wood is found there." "Gold and ebony are exported from Waqwaq."<sup>1</sup>

It is rightfully noted by historians that Japan indeed has an ebony tree. It is gross negligence that they have not bothered to check that the Philippines does as well and it is Southeast, never Japan. It is the land of gold in history, never Japan. Kamagong is the Philippine variety. However, surprisingly, academics appear to arrive in Madagascar based on one account that clearly was in the wrong place. That is never a land of gold in history and that is the number one resource one cannot ignore. Some go to the Malay Peninsula forgetting Wak Wak is an island. Others say Java or Sumatra or use wordplay in other portions of Africa. The problem is none of these are the ancient land of gold. There is only one that fits all legends.

Even though the Philippines is well preserved as this location, Wikipedia's writer does not even bother to go to the Philippines in any inference. This is typical in a paradigm of ignorance as they pretend the actual land of gold never existed discounting it from its own narratives. They do not bother to discount it with proof mind you, they just ignore it. Imagine claiming the parts of Indonesia and Japan and failing to even test the Philippines in between. Again, that is gross negligence, and this is how one loses the land of gold and keeps it as a supposed enigma when it never was. This legend originates in the mindset of the story of Sinbad the Sailor. It is hard to believe they cannot figure this one out.

However, before we enter the origin story, notice the Muslims illustrated these peoples. What we know for certain is they are not Japanese as they are darkskinned as Filipinos and nowhere near as dark as Indonesians generally. Perhaps their crayons were off, yet their detail was too specific one cannot enter anywhere but the Philippines. These do not know history of the area. We even observe in this drawing the flatter nose of the Filipino as well as the Asian hair. This certainly is not Madagascar, nor Indonesia. Indeed, the queen has a whiter complexion here and that may well identify one of the lighter tribes of Mindanao, which was once known as Tarshish, who was Greek.

The fruit presented here appears to be lychee of the Philippines. What is odd is that fruit's nativity of origin is Cochin-China and the Philippine islands (Popenoe 1920) according to the U.S. National Library of Medicine<sup>1</sup> which narrows this down. Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Madagascar fail already on that one criterion alone. The leaves illustrated are as palms also fitting to the Philippines.

In what is known as the first printed book of maps and drawings to appear in the Islamic world according to Cambridge University *(below)*, Palawan, Philippines is physically identified as this land of gold, أنقار العارية: Al-Wak Wak. Though the handwriting is worn, Mindoro appears to bear the same or similar name. Yet, it is treated as a mystery still. It never was even from the inception of this account of the land of gold reported by ancients such as Sinbad the Sailor. It does not matter whether his story has fictional portions, the geography is sound and leads to the Philippines.

We understand, scholars still hold the line in ignorance and many times based on a fragment out of context. Madagascar is a claim easily disproved as antiquated.



<sup>1</sup> Koul B, Singh J. "Lychee Biology and Biotechnology." The Lychee Biotechnology. 2017 Mar 28:137–92.



"Queen of the Island of Vaqvaq." By Muhammad ibn Muhammad Shakir Ruzmah-'i Nathani. 1717 A.D. This folio from Walters manuscript W.659. Created in Turkey. Henry Walters donated to Walters Art Museumin 1931, Baltimore. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

Left: This map of the Indian Ocean and the China Sea was engraved in 1728 by the Hungarian-born Ottoman cartographer and publisher Ibrahim Müteferrika; it is one of a series that illustrated Kâtib Celebi's Cihannuma (Universal Geography), the first printed book of maps and drawings to appear in the Islamic world. Cambridge University Library. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



## SAILORS OF PERSIA WERE SAILING TO THE PHILIPPINES!

## SINBAD THE SAILOR

"We set sail, and steered our course TOWARD THE INDIES

through the Persian Gulf, which is formed by the coasts of Arabia Felix on the right, and by those of Persia on the left."

"We continued at sea for some time, touched at several islands, and at last landed at that of SALABAT, WHERE SANDAL WOOD IS OBTAINED,

which is of great use in medicine."

- "The Arabian Nights Their Best Known Tales." Edited By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. P. 292.

## THISIS TAGALOG FOR GINGER TEA AND SANDAL WOOD IS THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL TREE

NOTE: WHETHER SINBAD'S JOURNEY IS ACTUALLY FICTION OR NOT, THE WRITERS OF THIS JOURNEY WERE INDISPUTABLY INVOKING THIS PORTION OF THE INDIES AS THE PHILIPPINES AND A LEGEND WAS BORN.



Ginger tea. In the Philippines, it is called **SALABAT** and is traditionally made simply with peeled and thinly-sliced or crushed raw ginger boiled for a few minutes in water. Sugar, honey, and calamansi are added to taste, along with other flavoring ingredients as desired."

"Drinking **SALABAT** is widely believed to improve a person's singing voice."

– Wikipedia, Retrieved 2023



Preferred Common Name, Pterocarpus indicus Willd. Philippines: apalit; naga, nala, **NARRA** smooth narra, vitali

- CABI Digital Library, Retrieved 2023

LONG BEFORE THE SPANISH, THE WORLD WAS SAILING TO THE PHILIPPINES. Therefore, allow us to assist them even further with the famous Muslim cartographer, Al-Idrisi, who drew a map of the world in 1154 (*right*) that identifies Al-Wak Wak and Wak Wak in the Philippines, not Japan, Madagascar nor even other portions of the Indies. Those are out of the contest. It just so happens to be the area of the Philippines where the Garden is typically identified as you have seen. It is around the tip of the Malay Peninsula into the South China Sea really and that is only the Philippines. Of course, that is the most famous Muslim cartographer as well as the very first printed book of maps and drawings to appear in the Islamic world according to Cambridge University which more specifically identifies Palawan and perhaps Mindoro as well centuries later.

Once one clarifies the Malay and Burma Peninsulas are drawn as islands on this map, this becomes clear. Siam is also an island on this map drawn next to the Malay Peninsula or island. Even Samal, Philippines is too far South. Notice the land identified as "sin" which is very clearly Sina or China today. You can even see the famous mountain range in South China that appears on many ancient maps as a marker. The isles Southeast of there belong to the Philippines. The map clarifies that itself.

However, Borneo labeled as "Sabarma" for Sabah with appropriate shape defines where the Philippines begins. Wak Wak, the Muslim land of gold is three islands within the South and Central Philippines akin to Visayas and perhaps Mindanao. Several islands are only identified as "sila" or "treacherous spirit" matching the Wak Wak legend. One must wonder if mysterious tales of witchcraft on islands like Siquijor Island may have spawned such. Others are marked "magus" which is "wise men" in Persian and similar in Arabic. Oddly, that is a fit to the Bible account in Matthew when one reads David's prohecy of that even in Psalm 72 where he specifically identifies the wise men would originate in the Philipines as Tarshish, the isles of Ophir, and Sheba even identifying the gold of Sheba would be given to Yahusha after his birth.

There is another island labeled "Zangi" or "Zipangri" and one must realize that is a reference to the Chinese "Zipangu" of Marco Polo which we covered in the previous chapter. Finally, there is another island near that appears in Visayas named "Zahab" which is the Arabic and Hebrew word for "gold." Of course, one would be named so and all of these are located in the Philippines. This map is far more detailed and easier to follow. We see no debate on this whatsoever. True research resolves this and there is no debate. The Philippines is the Muslim Isles of gold known as Wak Wak. However, even the details of this legend steer quickly in the direction of the Philippines.

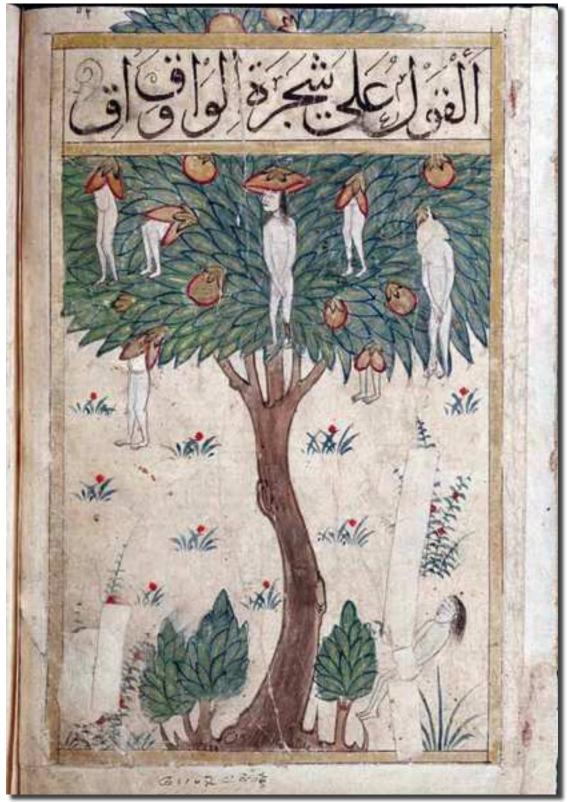
148

The Tabula Rogeriana portion, drawn by al-Idrisi for Roger II of Sicily in 1154, one of the most advanced medieval world maps. A 1929 copy with names transliterated into Latin script of the 1154 Arabic Tabula Rogeriana, upsidedown with north oriented up. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.

WHOLE AREA OF ISLES = PHILIPPINES

ONCE ONE CLARIFIES THE MALAYAND BURMAYENINSULAS ARE DRAWNAS ISLANDS, THIS BECOMES CLEAR, EVEN AMAL, PHILIPPINES IS TOO FAR SOUTH, HOWEVER, BORNEO LABELEDAS SABARMA/WITH SHAPE DEFINES WHERE THE PHILIPPINES BEGINS, WAKWAK, THE MUSLIM LAND OF GOLD IS ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINES, SEVERAL ISLANDS ARE ONLY IDENTIFIED AS "SILA" OR TREACHEROUS SPIRIT MATCHING THE WAKWAK LEGEND, OTHERS ARE MARKED MAGUS WHICH IS WISE MEN IN PERSIAN,





The Waq-waq tree. Illustration of a tale between 1390 and 1450. Page from a 15th-century Arabic collectaneous manuscript known as Kitab al-bulhan or "Book of Wonders" held at the Bodelian Library. Shelfmark: MS. Bodl. Or. 133. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

One legend that persisted in the Muslim reports regarding Waq Waq was a very strange story of a man-eating tree or vine they referred to as the "Waqwaq Tree." However, once again, we have a perfect alignment with the Philippines. In 2007, expert botanists discovered one of the largest of all giant carnivorous plants on Mt. Victoria and imagine this... in Palawan yet again. They published these scientific findings in the Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society in 2009. It does not actually eat men but might be a good way to warn misbehaving children and a legend is born. However, the variety in Palawan is large enough that it can consume a rat. This is found on Mindanao and on Borneo, a portion of which belonged to the Philippines in the time this legend was written, and many would say still does. Maneating plant legends occur around the tropical world in areas such as Africa and South America as well, but they are not in the Southeast. Whether embellished or not, could this legend truly coalesce any better than any other archipelago?

"The plant is among the largest of all carnivorous plant species and produces spectacular traps as large as other species which catch not only insects, but also rodents as large as rats," says (Stewart) McPherson. <sup>1</sup>

They even discovered another new type of sticky trap plant of sundew on the way as well. Notice though where this leads, because etymology of the word Wak Wak or similar really originates in the Philippine oral legend of the Wak Wak. That's right, it is even spelled so. The Wak Wak is essentially a vampire-like figure just as this man-eating plant is considered in this legend. Certainly, the plant is not truly "man-eating", but the connotation is a true match to the Philippines in every way. As someone will likely challenge, the women are pictured white as they are dead.

<sup>1</sup> "Giant 'meat-eating' plant found." By Matt Walker. BBC News, 11 August 2009.





Illustration of the Wak Wak vampire of the Philippines. AdobeStock.

In fact, it is no coincidence that these embellishments of the land of gold have a basis in Philippine legends even. In Japan, which is not Southeast nor the land of gold, they claim that Wak Wak may derive from a Chinese name for Japan as "Wakoku." Not only is that nonsensical etymology that is clearly

false, but the problem is this derivative in the Muslim world is not from China. It really originates from the Persian legend of Sinbad especially. Sinbad did not go to China and ask them the name of their land of gold. That is nonsense. He landed deep in the Indies, which included the Philippines, on Salabat, an isle of the Philippines with a Tagalog name even where Narra, the national tree is abundant.

AdobeStock. Filipinos would have told him the Tagalog legend of Wak Wak which is spelled exactly as rendered. That is etymology unlike Japan's claim yet again. The West is really responsible as they branded the wrong islands as the land of gold when it was not. Japan is not Wak Wak, not Zipangu, and not even the land of the rising sun in the ancient perspective which we addressed.

However, here we have a cohesive legend of Wak Wak, the name of a vampire in the Philippines. On Al-Idrisi's 1154 Map, several Philippine islands around Al-Wak Wak are unnamed only identified as "sila" or "treacherous spirit" matching the Wak Wak legend. It is right there on the map.

This ties this together as the reports in embellished legend are that inhabitants of this land of gold are consumed by the Wak Wak tree which the Philippines even has so-called man-eating plants that have been recorded to siphon the nutrients of its prey in the same manner. This is not Japan, nor any other land. This is an obvious tie adding to this position in which most are not even aware.

In the case of Zabag, the etymology alone proves this out. It is Sabak in Indonesian which is Sheba and Sebadibae on maps we covered as the Philippines. That is what Ptolemy was seeking but he ran out of map ending at Bruma essentially. The Chinese "She-bó" or "Shepo (阇婆 or 闍婆)" becomes very obvious as that is very similar to Sebadibae or the Indian Swarnadwipa. These are numerous literal identifications of the ancient Sheba, brother of Ophir who is enshrined on ancient maps and this should be. Many ask why it is not there. It always has been. However, further etymology in Latin as Jabad or really, Iabad, is very revealing.

This is represented in Muslim legends the same as Wak Wak and we have firmly proven that is found in the Philippines in the details as well as on the most credible Muslim maps period. However, since all we have out there in academia are cases of wordplay, all they really know is this is in Southeast Asia. They speculate because a town sounds like or even if it has the same word, they forget some of these places were named for the claims just as the entire nation of Japan bearing a false name of the land of gold which it never was. It is not that all the Indies is not absolutely beautiful and plentiful. The problem, there was only one archipelago known for gold and silver in the soil. The only one that the ancients risked travel from the other side of the world to acquire its gold and resources. They are all in the Philippines.

The land is narrowed down in geography by many scholars who have never bothered to read Magellan's historian, Pigafetta. They are using Ptolemy's mapping of  $i\alpha\beta\alpha\delta(ov)$ , Iaba-diu which many claim is between Chenla (modern Cambodia) and Java. Ptolemy did note that this is Jabad in Arabic which does equate this as the Muslim isles of gold. The problem is Ptolemy was wrong and did not know the exact geography and most of those are searching in the wrong place. Magellan corrected this which we cover in the next chapter.

Ptolemy places Iabadee right next to Sabadibae, which is the Philippines. We have read for the longest time that must be Japan because of the "IA?" Talk about illiterate especially since Japan is not even Japan as it was never Zipangu, the origin of the word. What a mess these academics have made in ignorance. That is not etymology. If you reference chapter 5, you will notice these isles mapped. Magellan adjusted that mapping correcting it. He moved those islands into the Philippines where they always belonged on a map. Ptolemy had no way to do so when he enclosed the Indian Ocean after Burma. The mental gymnastics in academia on this go into so much detail, we are not even going to address the many speculations.

What we find is every criteria of these isles of gold fit the Philippines including geographic markers. For instance, Sulaiman al-Tajir al-Sirafi recorded that Jabad is not an island but islands plural. It is not specific to an island like Java who has a very close name but that is not enough to make a connection. They even speculate that Singapore is the Arabic word "Kalah" identified yet that is illiterate. Again, they do not even consider that the Philippines has numerous isles named Cala. There are the Calamian Islands which are part of the Palawan area which also was mapped as Wak Wak in Arabic. The likely reason for different names is that this belongs to different areas of the Philippines which has over 7,500 islands to choose from.

These scholars failed to consider even one when there are others as well bearing similar names such as Calauit, Calagnaan, Calalauag, Calagua... and so on. In these legends, they even mention a people called Siyabiga. Is it really that difficult to realize this is a corruption of the people of Bisaya, the entire Central Philippines? Can these scholars even read? Siya is a Tagalog word even meaning "he" or "she" and biga is Tagalog for "beam" or "talkative." It is incredible these things are not even considered yet Magellan corrected the position of Cattigara, Sabadibae, and labadee into the Philippines. The geography is extremely clear and we will vet that.

In order to concur with the legends in full, there is only one archipelago that could possible be the Muslim Wak Wak and Zabag which is why their most famous cartagraphic representations label the Philippines as such. Enough of the illiterate speculations in propaganda.



# **CACEIGARA** The Error of Ptolemy

chapters:

Identified, Corrected, & Found By Magellan

The World Did Not End at Burma "After we had passed the equinoctial line we sailed west northwest, and west by north, and then for two hundred leguas toward the west, changing our course to west by south until we reached **thirteen degrees** toward the Arctic Pole in order that we might approach nearer to the land of **cape Gaticana**. That cape (with the parlon of cosmographers, for they have not seen it), is not found where it is imagined to be, but to the north in twelve degrees or thereabouts."<sup>1</sup>

When a famous explorer opens and notes a course correction, one would think that would permeate academia and scholarship. However, we have found very few even aware that Magellan corrected the record in his finding the Garden of Eden and land of gold. Here, he very specifically, warmly corrects Ptolemy's geography which is more than a thousand years earlier. This is not uncommon and Magellan is the ultimate expert on this. A modern scholar is not. This is why we read the ancient record and follow their directions not propaganda. In the second century, Ptolemy recorded directions beyond India in the East. However, he thought the Indian Ocean was enclosed there missing the entire Pacific Ocean and the tens of thousands of islands which were the embodiment

In the second century, Ptolemy recorded directions beyond India in the East. However, he thought the Indian Ocean was enclosed there missing the entire Pacific Ocean and the tens of thousands of islands which were the embodiment of the Garden of Eden and land of gold since all of antiquity. In fact, in every credible ancient reference including the Bible many times, Ophir, Sheba, Tarshish and Havilah are isles and never is this a peninsula.

and Havilah are isles and never is this a peninsula. Ptolemy renamed the land of gold as "Aurea Chersoneses" or "Golden Peninsula." This is because the furthest his knowledge went in terms of the Far East was the Burmese Peninsula. He assumed history was wrong and changed it because of his own ignorance much like modern scholars. Anyone writing books or making claims Ptolemy missed Burma and skipped it calling that the Malay Peninsula, is no cartographer and has no academic credibility. Sailors approached sailing East hugging the coasts in practice and they would not have mistaken or skipped Burma as that was their route to the East. They also would have known that a peninsula is not an island. They were sailors after all. These so-called academics are not even following simple directions. Even the Behaim Globe of 1492 and other maps in that era demonstrate that Burma is labeled as the Aurea Chersoneses of Ptolemy and not the Malay Peninsula. However, this is a false paradigm to begin with.

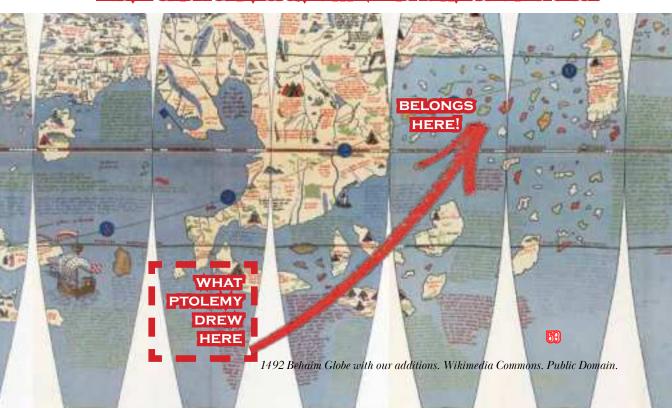
era demonstrate that Burma is labeled as the Aurea Chersoneses of Ptolemy and not the Malay Peninsula. However, this is a false paradigm to begin with. Certainly, Ptolemy's maps are useful especially for other portions of the world but using his map as if he were an expert on the Orient proves propaganda and not cartography. It is a Western mindset that typically ignores that the Philippines even exists largely. We continue to observe those who even note these are isles and they must be just North of the Equator and just South of the Tropic of Cancer in Shem's territory, not Ham's as even the Bible leads us there. Magellan corrected Ptolemy and those following him. In all fairness, he mapped it early when he simply did not have the knowledge. Magellan points out Ptolemy and those following that thinking

<sup>1</sup> "Magellan's Voyage Around the World By Antonio Pigafetta" By James Alexander Robertson. Vol. 1. U.S. 1906. p. 91.

were wrong because they never sailed there. They did not know. Magellan did as he found this acclaimed land even identifying it when he was in the area along with his brother-in-law, Duarte Barbosa as they both sailed for Portugal before. He was already physically very close to the Garden of Eden and the land of gold, and he knew it and even noted it on his copy of Barbosa's Journal. Yet, that is the general position of academia today born in ignorance and corrected by Magellan even in writing yet ignored.

The following maps will correct this perspective and we will offer reconstructions of Ptolemy with arrows pointing to where these places are positioned. Magellan proved this. One cardinal point is Cattigara which appears all the way to the East far South on Ptolemy's map about 9 degrees below the equator. Magellan corrected that and placed it 12 to 13 degrees North of the equator which is a swing of 21 to 22 degrees further to the North. This is why so many look to the Malay Peninsula and Southern portion of the Indies which the Portuguese already eliminated as the land of gold and even on their map Chryse and Zipangu are roughly there. Also, this includes what Ptolemy called the Aurea Chersoneses or "Golden Peninsila" which equates to Luzon Island as Cattigara, and Sabidibae, and Iabadee are Visayas. Cattigara is Leyte where there exists a city called Carigara even. First, the correct perspective from the 1492 Behaim Globe and many maps adjust these islands appropriately as we have already demonstrated. Then, we will demonstrate on maps of Ptolemy where he went wrong noting with arrows where these are.

CHRYSE OPHIR, PARADISE, ARGYRE TARSHISH, SHEBA, SEBADIBAE, IABADEE, CATTIGARA, ZIPANGU, ETC. ARE ABOVE THE EQUATOR, NOT 9 DEGREES SOUTH OF IT, THIS MAP USED BY COLUMBUS & MAGELLAN FIXED PTOLEMY, SCHOLARS FORGOT,





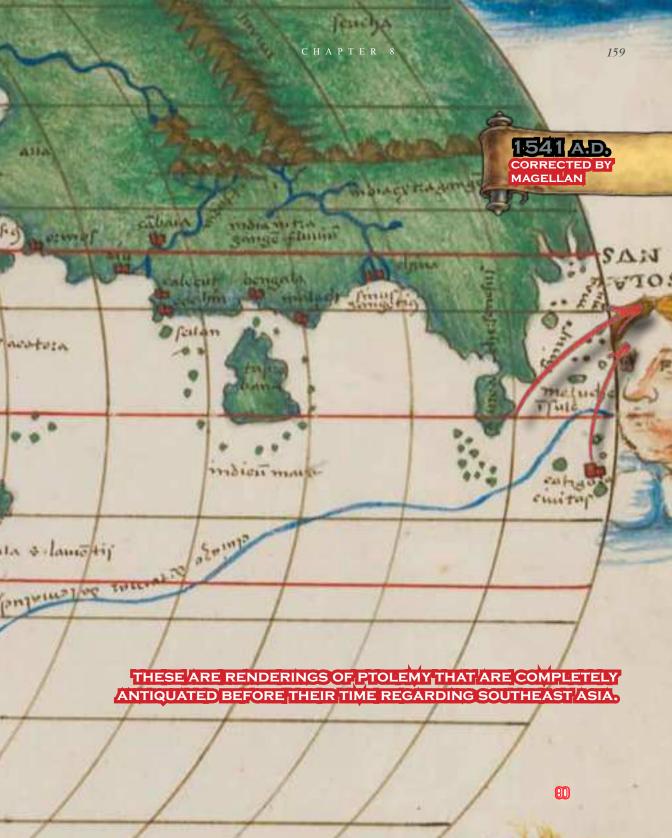
A Byzantine Greek world map according to Ptolemy's first (conic) projection. From Codex Vaticanus Urbinas Graecus 82, p. 60, Constantinople c. 1300. Parchment 575 x 418 mm. Probably assembled by Maximus Planudes; later in possession of Palla Strozzi (1372-1462) then with Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.

### PTOLEMY ENCLOSED THE INDIAN OCEAN AFTER BURMA HE ADDED PLACES IN THE FAR EAST TO THE BEST OF HIS ABLITY BUT AS MAGELLAN CORRECTED HIM, HE DID NOT TRAVEL THERE AND WAS OFF BY ABOUT 21-22 DEGREES

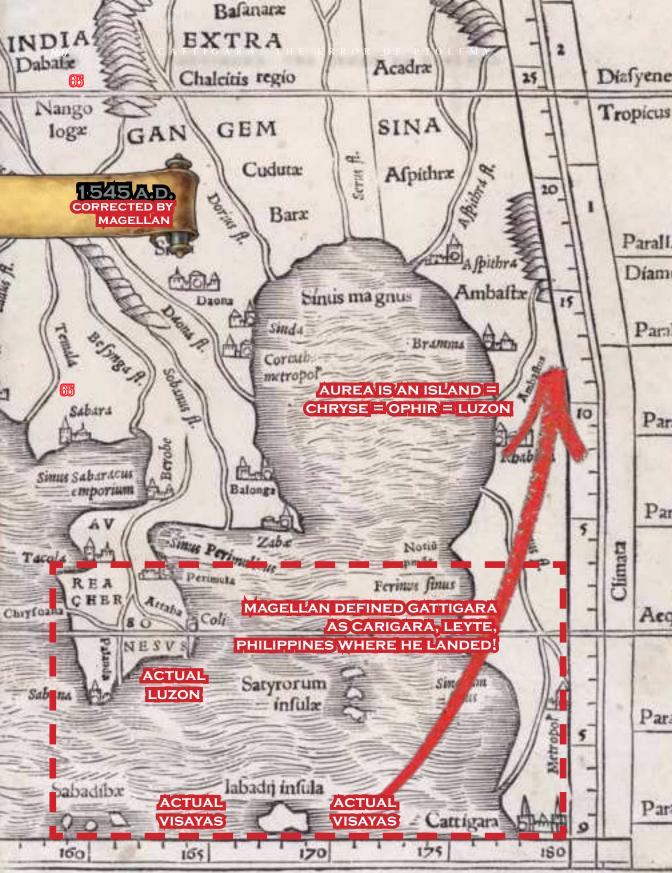


Buckinck, Arnold Engraver, 2Nd Century Author Ptolemy, and Konrad Sweynheim. Geography. Rome: Arnold Buckinck, 1478. Map.U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.

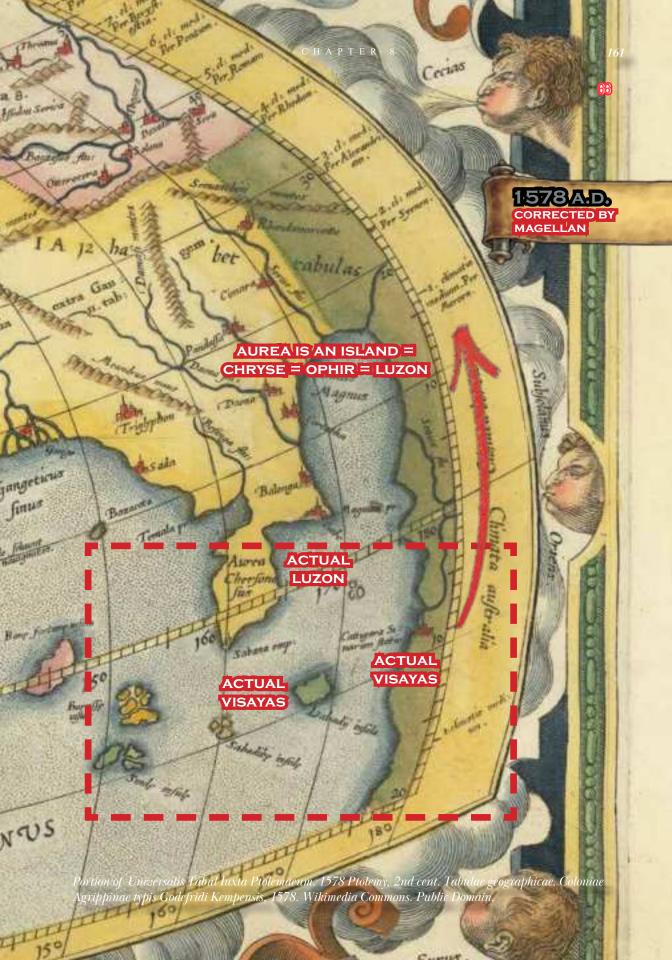
78



Agnese, Battista, Cartographer. Nautical Atlas of Battista Agnese. [Place of Publication Not Identified: Publisher Not Identified, to 1542, 1541] Map. U.S. Library of Congress. Public Domain.



Portion of 1545 Tabula Asiae XI. Ptolemy, 2nd cent. Geographia universalis. Heinrich Petri. Wikimedia Commons. Public Domain.



### Is the GARDADA GRADADA SCILL CLARACO SCILL C

No scripture ever says the Garden was flooded but that it was protected. No, it did not move which is not Bible. It remains in the same place it always was. It is Yahuah's Holy of Holies on Earth enclosed since Creation and locked up and protected by two or more terrible angels. No one is getting in, but it is still there on the Day of Judgment and does not move or morph into another plane of existence. Two angels with a flaming sword kept the Garden safe and the way of the Tree of Life, which was their mission. It remains in the same place just as all this history affirms.

## placed in the midst of the garden...

Genesis 2:9 KJV

And out of the ground made the LORD God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

## kept in store by powerful angels...

Genesis 3:24 KJV

So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life.

## still there after the day of judgment...

Revelation 2:7 KJV He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches; To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God.

Revelation 22:2 KJV In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

Revelation 22:14 KJV Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have **right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city.** 

> newjerusalem covers the area of the garden

Passages such as Isa. 51:3 and Ez. 36:35 likening the Garden of Eden to a desert that is replenished as the Garden have no precedence in changing this understanding. They say nothing about whether the Garden still exists nor where.



11888 T-O-Sample Map	14
Beratosthenes' World Map, 194 B.C.	16
8 World map according to Strabo, 18 A.D.	16
4 "1700 Cellarius Map according to Strabo.	18
5 Rivers From Eden Map.	28
6 First Enoch Map of the World, 4000 B.C.	33
<b>7</b> 9 Ancient Mountains of the East Map	35
Book of Jubilees World Map, 2500 B.C.	37
BIsodore's 12th Century Map	38
10 "1493 World Map by Hartmann Schedel	38
1 2200 Migration to Sephar	40
12 Solomon's Navy Route to Ophir, 970 B.C.	41
Bonah's Route to Tarshish, 800 B.C.	42
🕼 43 A.D. World Map of Pomponius Mela as	
reconstructed by K. Miller, 1898.	46
15 The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea 70 A.D.	48
16 The World According to Dionysius Periegetes,	,
124 A.D., Bunbury's reconstruction,1879.	50
17 A Tabula Peutingeriana, 1-4th century CE.	
Facsimile edition by Konrad Miller, 1888.	56
18 Orosius Map, 416 A.D. reconstructed by Kor	rad
Miller in 1898.	57
19 Cosmas Indicopleustes Map, 7-8th century.	58
20 Isidore's Map, 12th century.	60
2 Ravenna (Italy) Map, c. 650 AD, reconstruct	tion
by Konrad Miller, 1898.	61
22 The Turin Map, Eighth Century in origin.	62

😢 Mappa mundi d'Albi, 750 A.D. by Dr. Konrad	
Miller, 1895.	63
🕰 Silos Apocalypse Map, 1109.	64
25 750-800 A.D. Beatus Map.	65
28 Mapamundi do Beato de Valcavado, 970.	66
27 Mapamundi do Beato de Girona, 975.	67
23 Mapamundi do Beato de Facundo, 1407.	68
😰 Anglo-Saxon World Map, 1050.	69
🗓 Osma Beatus map, 1086.	70
🔋 🕄 12th century Mappa Mundi on display at L	Dover
Castle.	71
82 Hemispheric world map, Lambert of Saint-	Omer,
Liber floridus, ca. 1112–1121.	72
🛛 🔞 The Sawley Map or Henry of Mainz World	Мар,
1150.	73
👫 The Tabula Rogeriana, drawn by al-Idrisi	for
Roger II of Sicily in 1154.	74
8 Manchester, a.k.a. Rylands, 1175.	76
🚯 The Milan a.k.a. Mapa de Oña derivative,	
12th century.	77
뮝 Beatus map of Las Huelgas, 1220.	78
🔁 The Ebstorf Map, 1235.	79
🔞 🔞 TA Map of Marco Polo's Voyages & Travel	s in
the 13th Century. Bowen, 1744.	82
4 Psalter World Map, 1265.	83
4 Higden World Map, 1300s, reconstructed	
in 1896.	84
🙀 Hereford Mappa Mundi, 1300 .	85

Map Sources and full description on each page. All maps used per publc domain rights and permissions, purchased licenses, and protected by the Fair Use Act.

🕼 1350 Hidgen World Map, Ranulf Higden's	seven
volume universal history.	84
4 1364 "Mapamundi Cronica S Denis.	85
45 The Fall and the Expulsion from Paradise,	
The Very Rich Hours of the Duke of Berry (14	
Limbourg brothers.	86
Bianco's world map, 1436.	87
🕼 Leardo Mappamundi, 1440 .	88
🕼 1448 Walsperger Mappa mundi.	89
49 The Borgia/ Velletri World Map. 1450.	90
50 The Fra Mauro World map, 1460.	91
🛐 Colonna Map, 1475.	92
52 1474 Toscanelli Map.	97
58 1492 Behaim Globe, Ravenstein, 1908.	100
54 The Columbus Map, 1490.	102
55 Lequios Map of Historic Sightings.	104
55 Spanish Government Doc. #98 Mapping.	105
Maris Pacifici by Abraham Ortelius, 1589.	106
58 The Schoener Globe, 1520.	107
59 1504 Hunt-Lenox globe.	108
🗓 Tipus Orbis Universalis iuxta Ptolemei	
Cosmographi by Petro Apiano.	109
👸 Waldseemüller map from 1507.	110
82 Cantino planisphere 1502.	110
🔞 Nautical Planisphere of Caverio, 1507.	110
64 The Santa Cruz Map, 1542.	110
🐻 1545 Tabula Asiae XI. Ptolemy, 2nd cent. Geog	raphia
universalis.Heinrich Petri.	119
66 1578 Ptolemy, 2nd cent. Tabulae geographicae.	
Coloniae Agrippinae typis Godefridi Kempensis.	119

🛛 😚 Typus Orbis Terrarum Ad Imitationem Univers	alis
Gerhardi Mercatoris. Circa 1600. Matthias Quad	/
Johann Bussemachaer.	119
68 1657 Orbis vetus et orbis veteris utraque contin	ens,
terrarumq[ue] tractus arcticus et antarticus ex Pla	itone,
Theopompo sive Aeliano, Manilio &tc.	120
🔞 Mappe-Monde, ou Carte Generale Du Mon	nde."
Paris: N. Sanson, 1651.	120
70 Map of the Old World. Paris: Didier Rober	t de
Vaugondy and Antoine Boudet, 1752	120
📶 720 Asia Vetus. Weigel Christoph.	121
2 "Mappe-Monde, ou Carte Generale Du Monde."	
Paris: N. Sanson, 1651.	121
12 Quad's First Atlas of the Whole World First Ed	ition
with this Title, Early Variant. Matthias Quad's	
Geographisch Handtbuch , 1592.	122
👖 Philippine Map by Dudley's Dell Arcano de	e Mare,
1646.	122
75 "Terza Tavola." Giovanni B. Ramusio. La	tin.
circa 1560.	139
78 Globus Jagellonicus, 1510.	138
📶 1728 Map of Ibrahim Müteferrika.	145
Buckinck, Arnold Engraver, 2Nd Centur	v
Author Ptolemy, and Konrad Sweynheim.	,
Geography. Rome: Arnold Buckinck, 1478.	158
Codex Vaticanus Urbinas Graecus 82, p.	
Constantinople c. 1300.	158
1500. Diautical Atlas of Battista Agnese, 1541.	159
I Silesia Map, 1485.	23
82 Ocean Trench Maps: Eden River Four Hed	
war Occur i renen maps. Luch Robert Dur Het	1113 20

165



The Book of Jubilees: 7" x 10"



**2nd Esdras:** 7" x 10"



*First Enoch:* 7" x 10"

> Tagalog <u>Coming</u>



**Bible History Illustrated:** 7" x 10"

> **Apocrypha: Vol. 1** 7" x 10"

12 Books in 4 Years! Over 550 Teaching Videos

# AND-BLOUNG REDELATIONS



Podcasts: TheGodCulture.com/PodcastRumble: The God CultureInstagram, Odyssey, and Gab: @TheGodCultureTik Tok: @TheGodCultureTT

www.OphirInstitute.com



Explosive New Series Understanding the 6,000-Year Mindset of Paradise & the Isles of Gold Mapped as the Philippines.





Podcasts: TheGodCulture.com/Podcast | Rumble: The God Culture Instagram, Odyssey, and Gab: @TheGodCulture Tik Tok: @TheGodCultureTT

TheGodCulture.com

In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue in search of the Garden of Eden, the famous land of gold known as Ophir and Tarshish above it, and the same area identified in his research as Arsareth, where some of the Northern Lost Tribes of Israel migrated. He charted his course based on three principle maps and extensive research all leading to the modern Philippines. Magellan reworked the same correcting only the distance and Pacific point of entry engaging these acclaimed maps. Once found, the world, especially the British, began to remove the Garden of Eden from maps. Though locked away from mankind enclosed within the Earth, it remains to the end.

However, intense research reveals this was not only the periphery of Columbus and Magellan, but the Far East was renowned as the position of the Garden of Eden and land of gold since 4000 B.C. including the two oldest maps in all of history. Join our expedition to expose the truth of this region in the modern Philippines with over 75 historic maps and rendered directions covering thousands of years in which this area was no enigma in antiquity and should not be today. The Bible has never left this unanswered and the history of the archaic patriarchs, even the Greeks, affirm this.

Why is the Garden of Eden important and pertinent to today's believer? One will never understand prophecy without the restoration of this Biblical and historical geography. In fact, many are unaware the Garden is not just trees, but far more abounds there including the very Holy of Holies of Yahuah on Earth since Creation.

The entire water system for the antediluvian Earth unites in mission and serves to pinpoint this district to which it terminates. It is well defined in scripture and it never moved, never morphed into another plane of existence, and never ceased functioning. That is Kabbalah and the Occult, not Bible. It was also never located in Mesopotamia which relies on the Occult Creation Myth. It is sad Bible scholars propagate that in ignorance. Paradise was never in Israel which was a Nephilim stronghold before the Flood and even in the days of Abraham still. There is no position for Saudi Arabia, nor India. Africa and the Americas fall within the borders of Ham and Japheth, and neither could possibly house the Garden which is in Shem's territory. The Rivers from Eden fail these very quickly when tested as does Noah's division of the Earth. Genesis 2 provides directions scholars pretend are not there, yet maps affirm this.

It is time to understand what this earthly Paradise embodies in orientation, in construction, and most of all, in importance to our Elohim. This book will renew the ancient perspective and when you discover this Lost Eden for yourself, the days of increasing knowledge will be fully upon you. Much hinges on this testimony to Creation even in the End Times. For understanding the Garden leads to discerning His ways. May this journey bless all those who undertake it.