



Introduction

Prologue

How does one find in the 21st century the location of the former Paradise of Eden? What was the motivation behind this study? There is no spectacular story nor were there 'long-range thunderbolts' having come down from the Heavens to the author, as some people would jokingly speak about those (including my person) who believe that human authors have written a fully inspired Bible (at least in its original form). It was the ordinary work of a servant of THEOS, obviously inspired in its progress and result through the HOLY SPIRT. And very importantly, it was the full conviction that the Bible is indeed fully inspired, and that the Genesis account is an outmost literal description of the events depicting the beginning of humanity. Without that basis, there would not have been sufficient motivation, to sit down dozens of hours of tracing rivers of an imaginary or heavenly Eden, as it is so often being claimed even by confessing Christians.

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Introduction

Timeline
Of This
Study

1. While working in 2021 on many Bible studies, I saw the great need of creating a Bible Map which enables to locate, and mentally organize biblical places. While creating this map and adding the well-known rivers Euphrates and Tigris as geographical markers, I wondered if the location of Eden can indeed not be found. We have already two rivers, which might have slightly changed their course after the flood, but which are still there. If they join each other at their outflow, there might even be a point where they join each other at their source as described in the Word. And we must also come to the realization that Moses logically gave landmarks that existed after the flood. He finished the writing of the book of Deuteronomy in ~1405 BC, which is ~1900 years after Noah's Flood.

And Moses wrote the words of this law [Genesis – Deuteronomy] in a book [= Pentateuch], and gave it to the priests the sons of Levi who bear the ark of the covenant of KYRIOS, and to the elders of the sons of Israel [shortly before his death at age of 120 years, ~1405 BC].

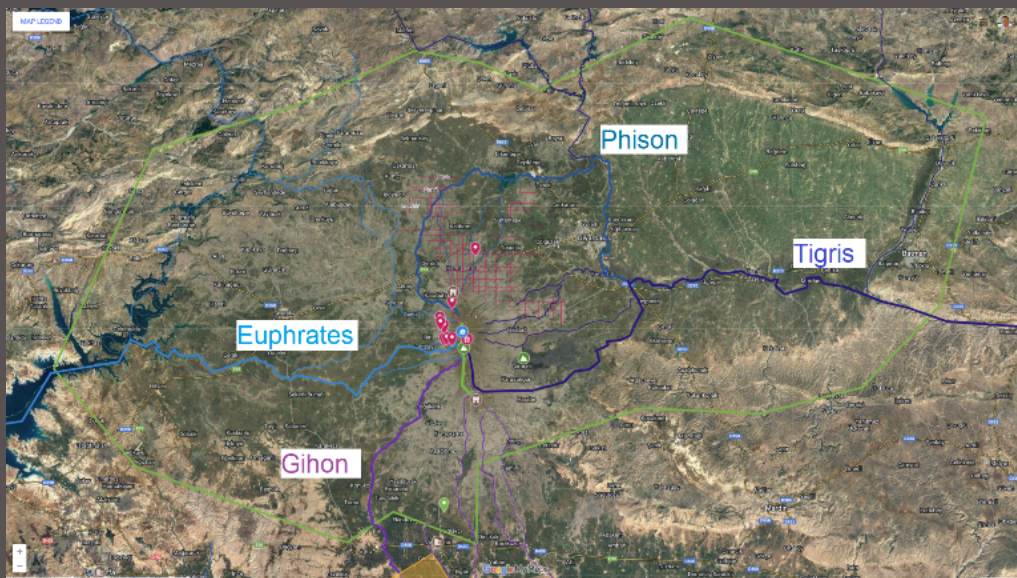
Deu
31:9

2. During several long nights at the beginning of June 2021, I did something I felt at the same time 'nerdish' about, but also proceeded with a great curiosity and energy: to sit before a screen of Google My Maps and to **manually draw lines over what I can identify as current rivers or former riverbeds**, while constantly changing between satellite, terrain and other views, and zooming in and out hundreds of times on subsequent river sections. Those lines soon included tens of thousands of kilometers of rivers such as the Mtkvari River (Turkey > Georgia > Azerbaijan), the great Aras River (Turkey > Armenia > Azerbaijan), the Nile River (Uganda > Sudan > Egypt), the Qezel Uizon River (Iran), the Balikh / Selgelen River (Syria), the Khabur River (Turkey > Syria), and of course the Euphrates River (Turkey > Syria > Iraq) and the Tigris River (Turkey > Syria > Iraq). Dozens of small rivers could be added to this list. The following simplified map (Satellite view mainly used for investigation) shows the product of those long nights, encompassing several areas of investigation.



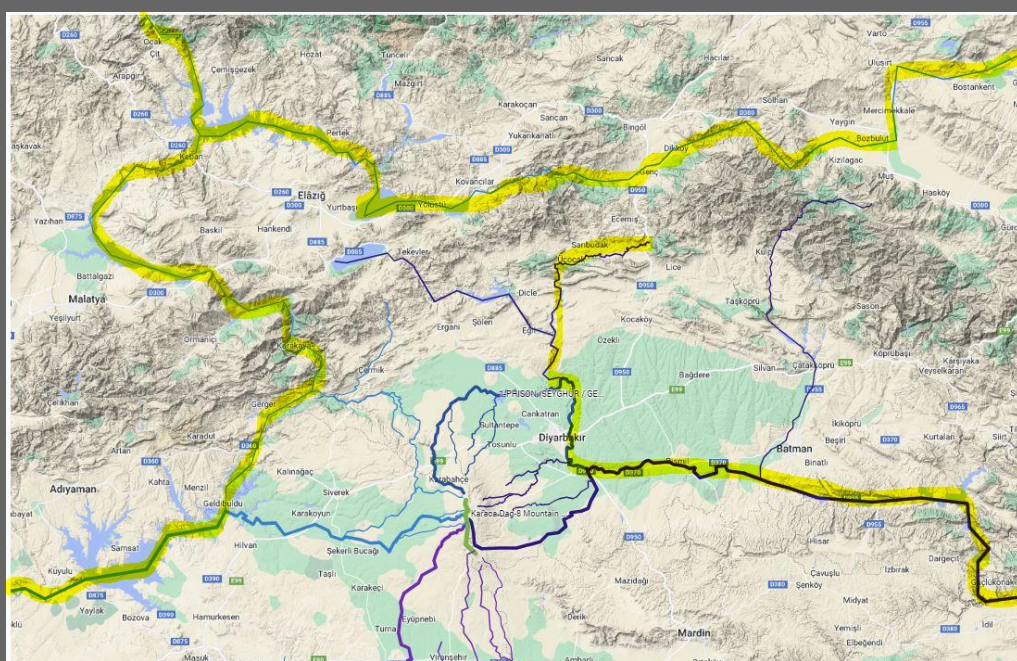
Google
MyMaps

3. Despite being very meticulous with this investigation, I could not come to a finding for several days. I knew that I had to ignore the Phison and the Gihon, as every study I read in those days, over and over struggled to associate those rivers, while looking at the meaning of names, and other vague and rather confusing parameters. It was clear that I needed to **focus on the Euphrates and the Tigris**, which are well acknowledged to be synonymous with the biblical rivers. But although I found many areas in Turkey and Armenia where both rivers come close, there was always a significant mountain range or another obstacle in between those rivers, or the rivers came very close as in the case of the Tigris and the Murat River, but the source was hundreds of kilometers apart.
4. I was able to remove the first major obstacle after having watched a documentary about the Ngorongoro location in Tanzania, proposing that the flood separated Africa from the Arabian Peninsula (which might be true) and that previously at least one of the 4 rivers winded all their way from Mesopotamia to Tanzania and actually flowed the opposite direction ... But through my ministry I have learned to listen (at least sometimes and with a great portion of discernment) even to questionable teachers, and to eventually even learn one thing or another. In this case the teacher made the decisive remark that the source which fed the 4 rivers was not a mysterious river which arrived from outside the Garden of Eden as we indirectly assume, but that it can also (and ultimately must) speak of a **spring / stream that came out of Eden**. This also explains why the Bible does not state the very important fact where that mysterious river originated, but only that it suddenly appeared in the Paradise of Eden. After looking at the original Greek and Hebrew, and after finding vast evidence for the still widely sold spring waters of the Karaca Dağ region (see page 5), it was very clear that we speak through a more nuanced translation about **'a stream' that 'came up out of Eden that watered the Garden and from there diverged and became four branches'** (Gen 2:10).
5. Next I remember that the very particular and (at least in older satellite images) **well-defined green footprint of the region encompassing Karaca Dağ** struck me as highly unusual, and I took a closer look at that area.



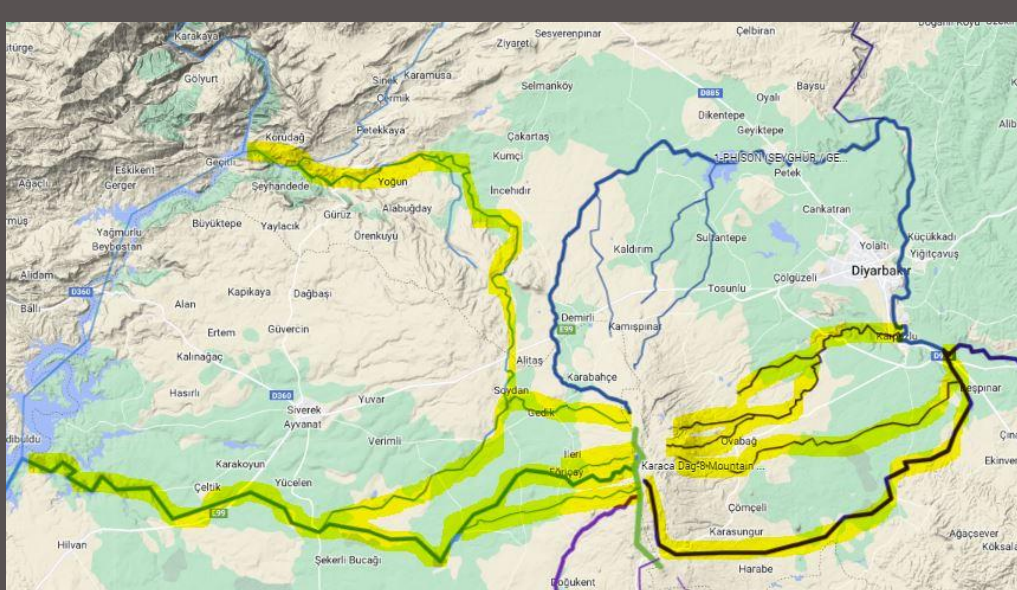
Google
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6. Could it be that **the original sources of the Euphrates and the Tigris were not those we see today in our maps** (see the traditional course of the river as marked in yellow), but through what we (might) notice today as those numerous small branches? Considering that the Tigris comes close (40 km) to the Karaca Dağ, is it not also obvious that it was (and is still being fed) through the Karaca Dağ? Meanwhile, the Euphrates is also only 80 kms away from Karaca Dağ.



Google
MyMaps

7. A closer look at different sources such as **Google Maps**, **www.FloodMap.net** and especially the very helpful **'MERIT Hydro Visualization and Interactive Map'** (see a screenshot on page 3), which enables the user to see current and ancient river channels and which also helped me to trace the ancient River of Egypt (which is not the Nile as often being erroneously interpolated in modern Bible translations, but the river at the border of Canaan, with Egypt having reached further east), clearly revealed that **Karaca Dağ indeed fed, and to a minor degree still feeds both rivers** (while the source / abyss has obviously reduced its capacity at an unknown point in history). It is more, **each river is not only fed once, but the Euphrates at least 4 times, and the Tigris at least 5 times**. What a breakthrough. While it is not clear which branch of those rivers had been the main source at the time of creation and after the flood, we have now for the first time the direct connection between both rivers.



Google
MyMaps

8. The best evidence is not sufficient if a nobody like my person comes up with an 'exotic' location named 'Karaca Dağ', in a country sadly not estimated much by Christians, although it is enormously rich in biblical heritage (Paul's mission trips), and even related to our end times when looking at the 7 churches of the book of Revelation.

I was now curious if I am indeed the first person discovering this place as the localization of the former Paradise of Eden. I was then **well pleased to find the excellent article and investigation of Garl Spire, who correctly identified this location earlier in April 2019**. The only weak point and probably the obstacle in reaching greater attention, was his interpretation of one of the rivers as going up north along the traditional course of the Euphrates, passing by the city of Elazığ. When I verified the elevation of this river at several river sections, it became clear that it increases in elevation instead of a decrease we ought to find, outgoing from Karaca Dağ. It could be that the flood elevated more one region of the same mountain range while lowering another, which would have caused the Euphrates to flow in this section indeed in the opposite direction. But I rather abstain from such a speculation. And as said initially, the identity of the 2 other rivers is only secondary. It is also secondary if the rivers slightly changed their course through the flood, an argument repeatedly heard when I published this study. **The essential fact is, at which specific location the rivers jointly originate**. If one of the rivers flowed at a certain point some kilometers from the current course, it is absolutely irrelevant.

9. Another encouraging incident occurred only a few months after I initially published this study in June 2021. In the days and weeks encouraging the publication, I over and over had the thought that this location could also be the **location of the ark of Noah**. This assumption was especially fueled by the finding that the slopes of **Karaca Dağ provided the site for the world's first domestication of Einkorn and where lentils, chickpeas and grapevine were first domesticated**. Was this site the original farmhouse of the world, both at the time of Adam and Noah? Did Noah land at this location, and civilization spread once again from the same location? Knowing the perfection THEOS works with, it struck me as unusual that He would have chosen a different location for what we could coin the 'second account of creation' (e.g. the birthplace of IESOUS CHRISTOS also overlapped by divine decree with the city the 12th son of Jacob was born (Luk 2:15; Gen 35:18). And it certainly does not require a major miracle to have the ark land at the very same spot.

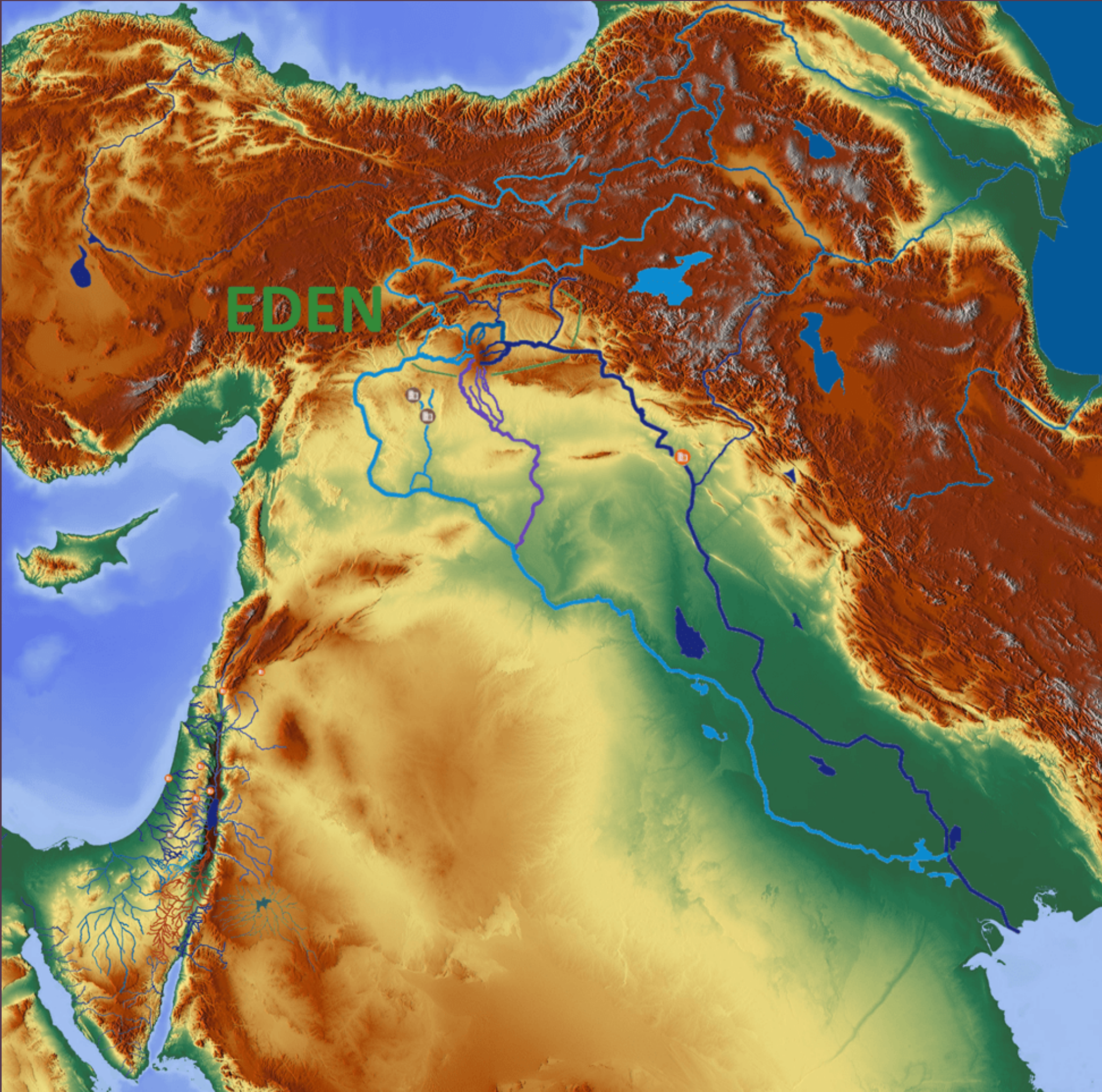
In December of the same year, Creation Ministries Intl. then identified at the very same location a remarkable footprint (yet to be analysed / excavated), with additional evidence such as **8 geoglyphs in close proximity to Karaca Dağ, with 4 of them precisely pointing to the peaks of Karaca Dağ**. It was only by (divine) accident that I saw this article, and it was yet another very important piece in affirming this location, although it has not yet been confirmed that this location is indeed the location of the ark. But the evidence collected in the study 'Flood of Noah · 360-Day Chronology According to the Greek Old Testament' is truly significant and it is **a great surprise that the Noah excavation has not yet begun**.

► see also the study 'Flood of Noah · 360-Day Chronology According to the Greek Old Testament'



Maps

Relief
Map



Original Map: <https://maps-for-free.com>, released under Creative Commons CC0.

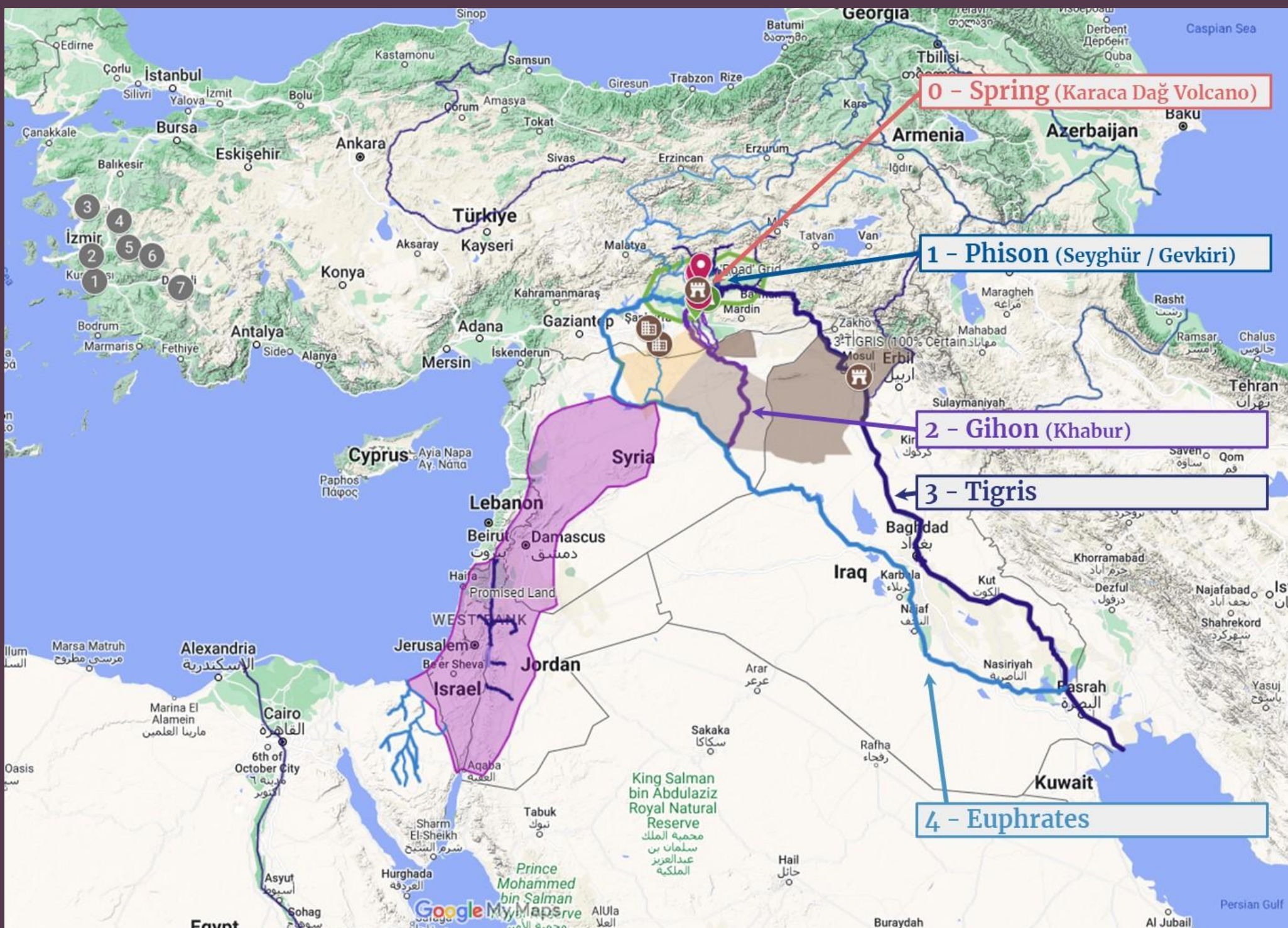
Overlay by Thomas Lorenz. The rivers are manually paused from MERIT Hydro Visualization and Interactive Map.

View high resolution map: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Lu83CqQvaC9-fNv_YS9S-tk5R5RorE79/view



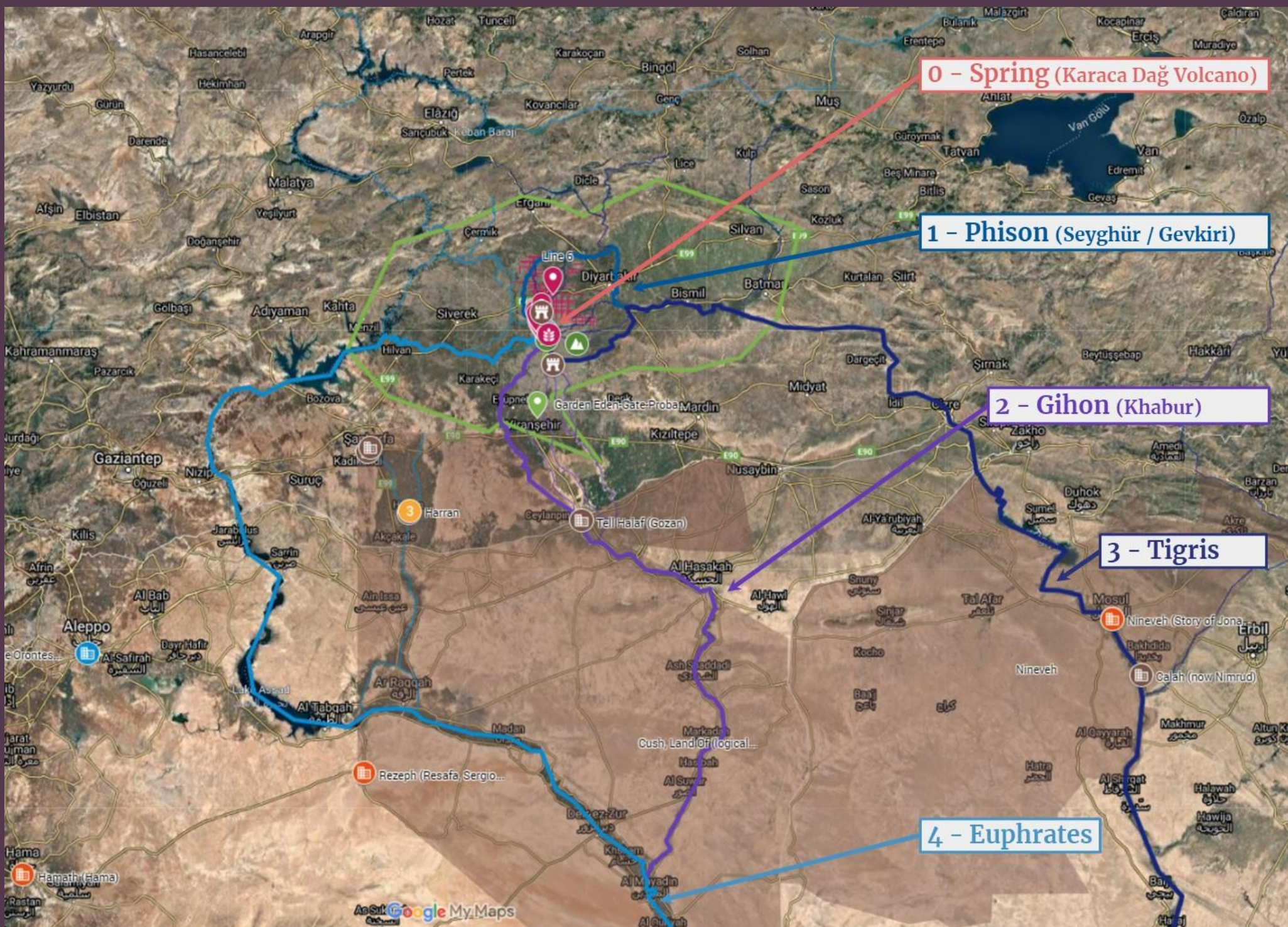
Maps

Terrain Map



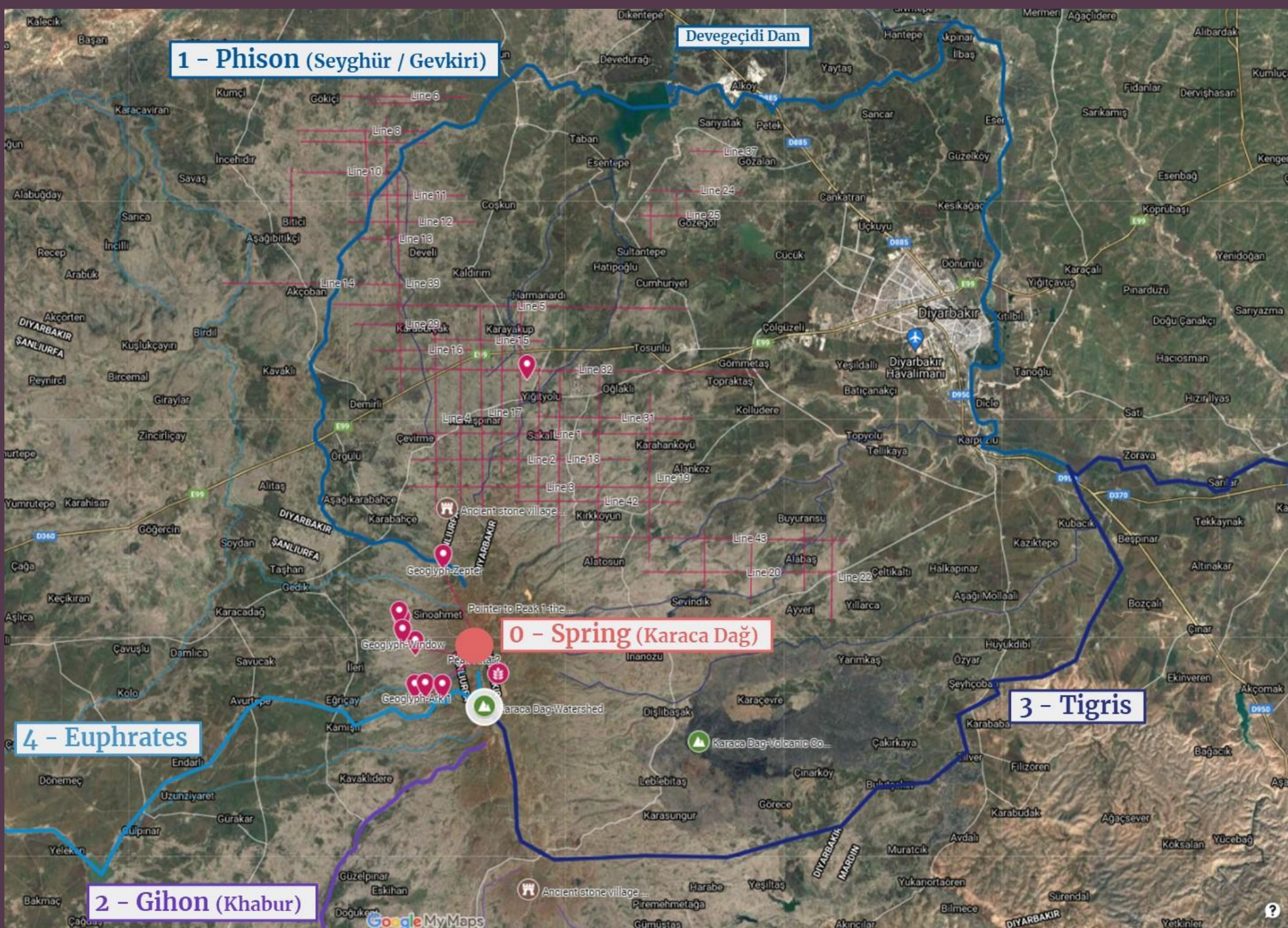
From 'LOCATIONS OF BIBLE HISTORY', created by Thomas Lorenz. Base map: Google MyMaps, shared for educational purposes.
https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=13oAbhcqZMx6Ae6wajYAkH929R0eexg6_&ll=33.72194801447705%2C42.665027196645106&z=6

Satellite View



From 'LOCATIONS OF BIBLE HISTORY', created by Thomas Lorenz. Base map: Google MyMaps, shared for educational purposes.
https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=13oAbhcqZMx6Ae6wajYAkH929R0eexg6_&ll=33.72194801447705%2C42.665027196645106&z=6

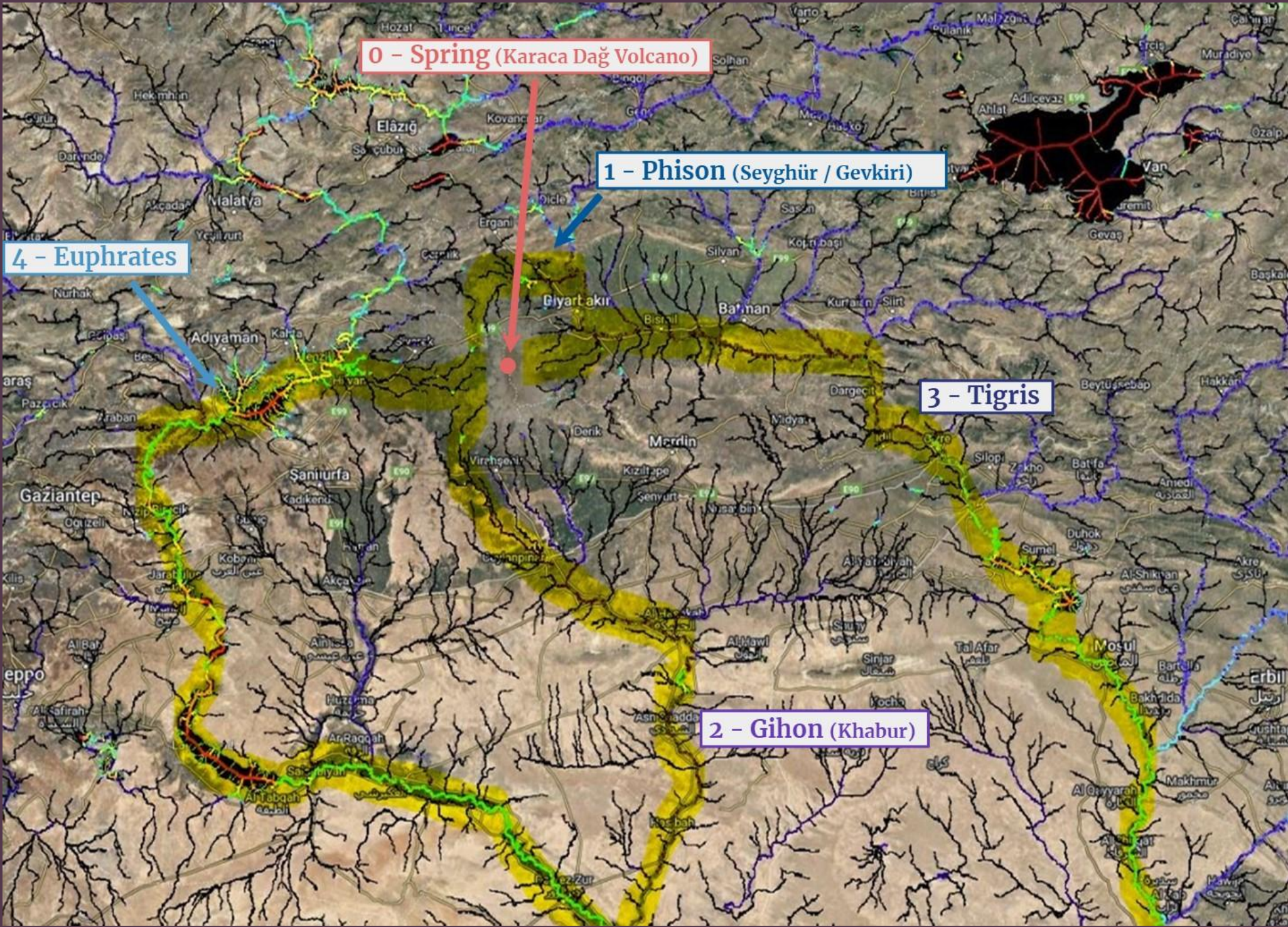
Satellite View
Detailed





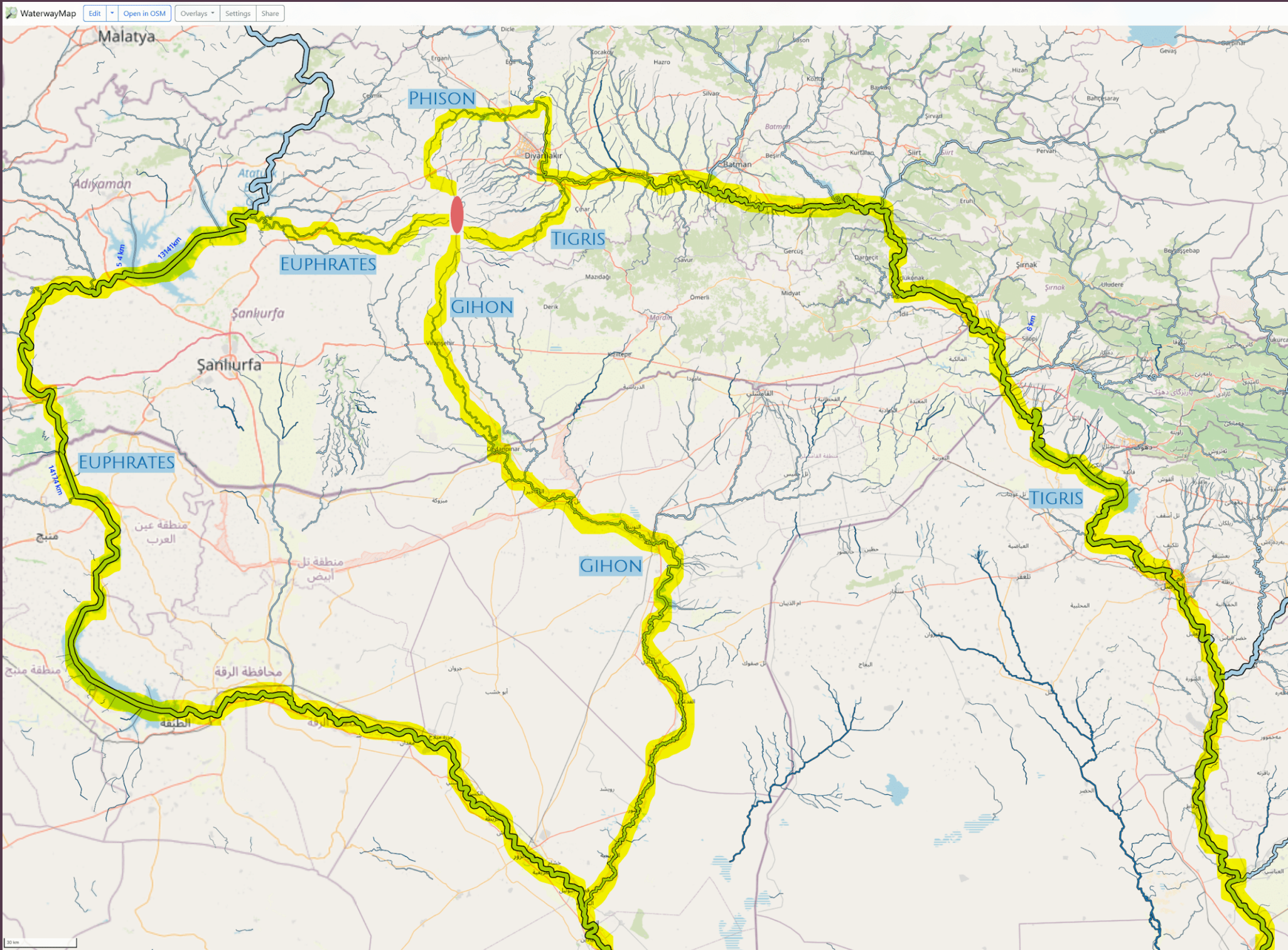
Maps

MERIT
Hydro
Visuali-
zation and
Interactive
Map



The MERIT Hydro Visualization and Interactive Map was published only 2 years (2019) before this study (2021) and was the absolutely essential for the identification of the 4 rivers and the (former) location of Eden.
[Google Earth Engine for Noncommercial and Research Use \(Category 'Nonprofit Organization'\)](#)

Waterway
Map



Base map by Open Street Maps, overlaid with rivers through [WaterwayMap.org](#), overlaid with descriptions by [Thomas Lorenz](#).



Maps

River
Elevation
Map



https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=13oAbhcqZMx6Ae6wajYAkH929R0eexg6_&ll=37.90709763613626%2C40.03436245216568&z=9

Expansion Of
Farming In
Western
Eurasia

(please ignore the
slightly erroneous
dates which cannot
be older than ~5500
BC)



By Detlef Gronenborn, Barbara Horejs, Börner, Ober
www.academia.edu/9424525/Map_Expansion_of_farming_in_western_Eurasia_9600_4000_BCE_update_vers_2023_1
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=104934771>



	Biblical & Logical Conditions		Scripture		Upper Mesopotamia (Turkey · Southeastern Anatolia · Diyarbakir Province) ► see Map at www.fitforfaith.ca/maps		Lake Urmia (Northern Iran)		Lower Mesopotamia (Southern Iraq)		Ngorongoro (Tanzania)		Promised Land (Israel)	
General Criteria	Region	1. Eden represented a region, with a 'Paradise' or in more liberal translations 'garden' in its east.	<i>And KYRIOS the THEOS planted a Paradise eastward in Eden, and He set there the man whom He had shaped.</i>	<i>Gen 2:8</i>	Unclear extension of the garden. The region is possibly similar or smaller than the extension of Southeastern Anatolia.	-	-	-	-					
		This general criteria in itself can hardly serve in any study related to Eden as proof, and is therefore marked in yellow. Nevertheless, the well-defined green footprint of the region encompassing Karaca Dağ displayed at the beginning of this study, remains highly unusual today and rather affirms this region having been the place described in the Bible as 'Eden'.	<i>... I will cut off the inhabitants from the Valley of Aven and the one who takes hold of the scepter of Beth Eden ...</i>	<i>Amo 1:5</i>										<i>'Turkey also played an important role in THEOS' Kingdom, especially when spreading the Evangelium with a special focus on precisely that region.</i>
Elevation	Mountain	2. Eden must be located on a mountain - rivers of thousands of kilometers naturally require the slope and feed of a mountain. This immediately excludes locations such as Lower Mesopotamia, Babylon or Ur de Chaldeans, a location proposed by scholars throughout centuries. The true location must be located much closer to the source of the Euphrates and Tigris river and not near the outflow. The Arameans (Post-flood descendants of Noah, Aram and Abram; siehe #8b below) are together with the Assyrians and Chaldeans "native to Upper Mesopotamia and historically spoke Aramaic varieties". (www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sayfo#Background) Most importantly, the Greek Old Testament uses the term which is also used throughout the Bible for 'beginning'. There is not one single beginning of any river in Lower Mesopotamia. It is an alluvial plain where major rivers divide, meander, and form networks of canals and marshes.	<i>10Now a river comes forth out of Eden, to water the Paradise. From there it divides into four heads*. [*Strong's G746 APXH, arche: beginning, chief, commencement, corner, head, magistrate, power, principle, rule]</i> <i>Then Cain said to Abel his brother: "We should go over into the flat land."</i> <i>You were in Eden, the garden of THEOS [...] and I placed you on THEOS' holy mountain [...] You were blameless in your ways from the day when you were created, until wickedness was found in you.</i>	<i>Gen 2:10-14</i> <i>Gen 4:8</i> <i>Eze 28:13-16</i>	Karaca Dağ Volcano ↳ Mount Masia / Masius (1957m; might have been lower at the date of Creation) (Interesting side note in regards to biblical numbers: The mountain has 7 (now 8) peaks; see map)	YES	NO	YES	YES					
	Volcanoes	3. The Paradise probably included one (or several) volcano(s). The entire Bible does not include the word 'volcano' or an alternate word for it. Those 'fiery stones' are therefore a probable synonym for the activity of a volcano.	<i>... and I cast you as a profane thing from the mountain of THEOS, and I expelled you, the guardian cherub, from the midst of the stones of fire [or 'fiery stones' / 'stones that flashed with fire' / 'sparkling stones' in other translations].</i>	<i>Eze 28:13-16</i>	Karaca Dağ Volcano is a basaltic shield volcano. Those kinds of volcanoes are relatively flat and can be up to 180 km wide, meaning that subsequent eruptions would have covered most of the 'soft' evidence of the original Paradise of Eden.	YES	NO	YES	YES					
Water Bodies The Bible sorts those even by size! 0-Spring 1-Phison 2-Gihon/Khabur 3-Tigris 4-Euphrates	Spring	4. It must include one river or spring which divides into four rivers. The main reason for the Garden of Eden not having been found is a simple mis-interpretation - the source not being a river, but rather a spring. The sorting of the water bodies by surface / length (see addendum) is an additional (soft) indicator for the spring not being a river, but being very compact in surface. We already know from many other parts in the Bible, that e.g. the sorting of personal names had regularly an informative value. The spring in verse 6 (only 4 verses earlier) uses the exact same word 'EK' = from out of, clearly affirming that the 4 rivers had been fed by the abyss, which came up out of Eden and diverged from there.	<i>Now a river</i> [Greek Old Testament 'ΠΟΤΑΜΟΣ, potamos, Strong's G4215 = a river, stream, torrent, flood] <i>comes forth</i> [Greek OT 'ΕΚ-ΠΟΡΕΥΕΤΑΙ', ekporeuetai, G1607 = to emerge, travel out, cast out, proceed, go forth, flow out, burst forth, spread abroad; 'came up out of' in old Hebrew translation] <i>out of</i> [G1537, EK, ek = from out, out from among, from, suggesting from the interior outwards] <i>Eden, to water the Paradise. From there it divides</i> [Greek 'ΑΦΟΡΙΖΕΤΑΙ', aphorizetai, G873 = to divide, separate, sever] <i>into four heads</i> . <i>But a well was rising out of</i> [Strong's G1537, EK, ek = from out, out from among, from] <i>the earth, and was watering all the face of the earth</i> . [End Times] A <i>spring</i> from the house of KYRIOS will come forth, and it will water the valley ... <i>You split the earth with rivers</i> .	<i>Gen 2:10</i> <i>G4215</i> <i>G1607</i> <i>G1537</i> <i>G873</i> <i>Gen 2:6</i> <i>Joe 3:18</i> <i>Hab 3:9</i>	The streams rising from Karaca Dağ are the most significant water sources in the region. There are also a large number of springs on the southern side of Karaca Dağ and in the northern parts of the region."	tbd	tbd	YES	tbd					
	1-Phison (points to the Seyghür & Gevkiri Rivers combined) Length: ~137 km	5. It must encircle Havilah. 6. Heuliat / Havilah must have gold, carbuncle and greenstone. Ezekiel 28:13 closely coincides in the description of very particular resources and makes it therefore clear that the Paradise of Eden is located at least partly in Havilah. The Karaca Dağ itself and also the surrounding mountain ranges (north / east / west) are classified as rich in precious stones. The nearby site of pagan worship 'Göbekli Tepe' also features a significant greenstone monolith, but it rather appears that greenstone was an isolated feature or local stone. Southeastern Anatolia as the broader region is not widely known today as source or province for greenstone extraction.	<i>The name to the one is Phison. This is the one encircling all the land of Hevilat [Havilah, Heuliat], ...</i> <i>... there where the gold is. And the gold of that land is good. There is also the carbuncle</i> [aromatic resin] <i>and the greenstone</i> [onyx]. <i>Thou wast in the delight of the paradise of THEOS; thou hast bound upon thee every precious stone, the sardius, and topaz, and emerald (moonstone), and carbuncle, and sapphire, and jasper, and silver, and gold, and ligure, and agate, and amethyst, and chrysolite, and beryl, and onyx ...</i>	<i>Gen 2:11-12</i> <i>Gen 2:11-12</i> <i>Eze 28:13</i> <i>Masoretic Text</i>	Seyghür / Gevkiri River · Northeast of Volcano · Forms a circumferential and closed limitation together with the Tigris River	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd					
	2-Gihon (points to Khabur) Length: ~400 km	7. It must wind through Cush. The Hebrew 'has-so-beb' means that it 'winds through' the land of Cush, while the Greek implies that it encircles the land. "The Greek word used for Cush is Αἰθιοπία, a compound word. Since the Greeks understood the term as 'dark- faced', they divided the Ethiopians into two, those in Africa and those to the east from eastern Turkey to India."	<i>The name of the second is Gihon</i> [Gaihun, Geon]; <i>it winds through the whole land of Cush</i> . <i>And the name to the second river is Gihon. This is the one encircling all the land of Ethiopia</i> [in Koine Greek Αἰθιοπία, Aithiopia; derived from the two Greek words Αἰθ-Ω + Ωψ (Aithō = I burn + Ops = face)].	<i>Gen 2:13 (Berean Study Bible)</i> <i>Gen 2:13 (Greek OT)</i>	The Khabur River matches the description, going through an area that matches the probable localization of the Land of Cush next to the districts of Niniveh and Babylon.									
	A) The land of Cush has been -identified- in several countries, but must be in or adjacent to the region of Shinar, close to Babel, Niniveh and Calah. The ruins of both Niniveh and Calah (Nimrud) had been clearly identified in Upper Mesopotamia and it is therefore grossly negligent to localize Cush e.g. in Africa as often claimed. Shinar was not located 800 km south of Mt. Ararat as scholars assume since centuries, but clearly west of it.	<i>And Cush fathered Nimrod. [...] Now, the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Akkad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar. From that land he went out to Assyria, and he built Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah ...</i>	<i>Gen 10:8-11</i>											
	B) Patriarchs found their wives in the region of Paddan-Aram (Haran), Mesopotamia of Syria (Greek Old Testament). 1. Abraham, an Aramean (being the 10th in line after Aram, the grandson of Noah). 2. Isaac married Rebekah, an Aramean. 3. Jacob married Leah and Rachel, both Arameans.	<i>And it came to pass as they [all of Noah's descendants] moved from</i> [Masoretic wrongly "to"] the east, they found a plain in the land of <i>Shinar</i> , and they dwelt there. ... "Look! I am bringing to Tyre Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, from the north, the king of kings, with horse and with chariot and with horsemen and his assembly and many people.	<i>Gen 11:2 (Greek OT)</i> <i>Eze 26:7</i>		tbd	tbd	CLOSE TO MODERN DAY ETHIOPIA	tbd						
C) Cushan-Rishathaim (meaning "twice-evil Kushite") was king of Aram-Naharaim, or Northwest Mesopotamia, the region to the immediate south of the Garden of Eden. Aram-Naharaim means 'Highland between the two rivers', in the widest geographical sense referring to Euphrates and Tigris, with the highland clearly referring to the northern mountain region of Mesopotamia. ► see also the article 'Who Were The Arameans?'	<i>[Abraham] But you shall go to the house of my father, and to my family, and you shall take a wife [Rebekah] for my son [Isaac].'</i> <i>And Isaac</i> was forty years old when he took Rebekah, the daughter of Bethuel the Aramean of Paddan-Aram, the sister of Laban the Aramean [Syria], as his wife. So Jacob [...] drove away all his livestock [...] his possession that he had acquired in Paddan-aram [...] And Jacob tricked Laban the Aramean [...] He fled with all that he had and arose and crossed the Euphrates and set his face toward the hill country of Gilead. But I, when I came from Mesopotamia of Syria, Rachel your mother died in the land of Canaan ... As for me, when I came to Paddan-Aram Rachel died ... And Miriam and Aaron spoke against Moses because of the Cushite woman whom he took ...	<i>Gen 24:38</i> <i>Gen 25:20</i> <i>Gen 31:17-21</i> <i>Gen 48:7 Septuagint</i> <i>Gen 48:7 Masoretic</i> <i>Num 12:1</i>												
3-Tigris Length: ~1524 km	8. Tigris, which goes over against the Assyrians.	<i>And the third river is Tigris. This is the one going forth in front of the Assyrians. [other translations: 'east']</i>	<i>Gen 2:14</i>	Immediate proximity to Tigris River.	CLARE	FAR FROM HEAD-WATERS	FAR	FAR						
4-Euphrates Length: ~1785 km	9. Euphrates	<i>And the fourth river, this is Euphrates.</i>	<i>Gen 2:14</i>	Immediate proximity to Euphrates River.	FAR	FAR FROM HEAD-WATERS	FAR	FAR						



	Biblical & Logical Conditions		Scripture		Upper Mesopotamia (Turkey · Southeastern Anatolia · Diyarbakir Province) ► see Map www.fitforfaith.ca/maps	Lake Urmia (Northern Iran)	Lower Mesopotamia (Southern Iraq)	Ngorongoro (Tanzania)	Promised Land (Israel)
Vegetation	Plants	10. It should contain a wide variety of native edible plants and very fertile soil. The references to the right are both relevant for the 1st creation (Adam) and also the 2nd creation (Noah). The seeds Noah carried in the Ark had already the 'DNA' from this region (the seeds Adam planted ~2200 years earlier) and were the sole source / origin for the spread of all future seeds.	And KYRIOS the THEOS took the man whom He had shaped, and He set him in the Paradise, to work [other translations: 'cultivate'] and to keep it.	Gen 2:15	The slopes of Karaca Dağ provided the site for the world's first domestication of Einkorn !!! The region is also known as the place of origin of different major crops including lentils and chickpeas. The region is the most likely place where the grapevine was first domesticated!  * Expansion of farming in Western Eurasia; see page 5 for the full size map Karaca Dağ today can be described as a rice mine. Its soil can be described as a layer of soil composed of volcanic lava (and deep stone layers), which is highly rich in terms of organic compounds.	YES	YES	YES	tbd
	Trees	11. It should include a magnificent tree population.	And THEOS also rose up from the earth every tree beautiful to the sight and good for food , and the Tree of Life in the midst of the Paradise, and the tree of the acquainted knowledge of good, and of evil. Cypresses (cedars) in the garden of THEOS could not be equal to it; silver fir trees could not resemble its branches, and pine (plane) trees were not even like its branches ...	Gen 2:9 Eze 31:8	While Karaca Dağ was covered by forest vegetation 40–50 years ago, today, human activities threaten the plant diversity at Karaca Dağ. Yet all trees specified in Eze 31:8, are found in Eastern Anatolia.				
Geographic References	Residences after Eden	12. Adam lived opposite of Eden, meaning most probably south of it – in the plain.	And He cast out Adam and caused him to dwell over against [or opposite; not east as wrongly added in some translations] the garden of Delight , and stationed the cherubs and the fiery sword ...	Gen 3:23-24 <i>(Greek Old Testament)</i>	Unknown Location. But clear reference for immediate proximity.	LIMITED SPACE TO THE EAST	tbd	tbd	tbd
		13. Cain lived adjacent to Eden (unknown city or region of Nod).	So Cain went forth from the presence of THEOS and dwelt in the land of Nod over against [not east as wrongly added in some translations] Edem .	Gen 4:16 <i>(Greek Old Testament)</i>	Unknown Location.				
	Lebanon	14. Possible indication that the Garden of Eden was located relatively close to Lebanon.	... I caused nations to shake when I made it go down to Sheol [...] so in the world below all of the trees of Eden [delight], the choice and the best of Lebanon , all the well-watered trees were comforted!	Eze 31:16	Close to the Region.	FAR	FAR	FAR	CLOSE
	Tyre (Lebanon)	15. Possible indication that the city of Tyre was located relatively close to the Garden of Eden.	... raise a lament over the king of Tyre [...] “You were a perfect model of an example, full of wisdom and perfect of beauty. You were in Eden, the garden of THEOS , and every precious stone was your adornment ...	Eze 28:13	Close to the Region.	FAR	FAR	FAR	CLOSE
	Tel Assar (Northern Mesopotamia)	16. Probable indication that Eden was located relatively close to Gozan (Northern Syria) and Haran (Southeast Turkey).	Did the gods of the nations that my predecessors destroyed deliver them? Not Gozan, Haran, Rezeph , nor the children of Eden who were in Tel Assar .	2Kin 19:12 Isa 37:12	Close Proximity.	FAR	FAR	FAR	CLOSE
'Soft' References	Adam, Name of	17. Adam (אָדָם) means ‘man’ or ‘human’ in Hebrew, but it also shares a root with adom (אָדָם), the Hebrew word for ‘red’, and ‘adamah’, the word for ‘earth / ground’.	Then THEOS shaped the man from a mass of the earth , and He breathed on his face a breath of life, and the man became a living soul.	Gen 2:7	The volcano is covered entirely by red soil (basaltic soil) – visible on satellite images.	-	-	-	-
	Aramean-Syriac flag	18. The modern flag of the ‘surviving’ descendants of Aram should be considered in detail, because of its surprising closeness to biblical symbols and the rivers described in Genesis:	"The eagle stands for strength and power. The flame symbolizes the HOLY SPIRIT and the Christian heritage of the Arameans. The four stars represent the rivers in the Aramean homeland: Tigris, Euphrates, Gihon and Pishon ."	Wikipedia		-	-	-	-
	Birthplace Abram	19. Ur of the Chaldees was not the city near the Persian Gulf, but most probably the location of Sanliurfa.	And Haran died in the presence of Terah his father in the land of his birth, in Ur of the Chaldeans .	Gen 11:28	Close Proximity.	FAR	FAR	FAR	CLOSE
	Noah's Ark	20. There are strong indications that Noah and his family landed at the very same location of the former Garden of Eden, where he found ideal conditions for cultivating the first crops and grapes. See also 'Vegetation / Plants' above, with clear indications that most of the world's first produce came from this precise region. ► see also study 'Flood'	And Noah began to be a man of the ground, and he planted a vineyard.	Gen 9:20	The Karaca Dağ was formerly known as Mount 'Masia' or 'Mashu'. The Armenian name for Mount Ararat today is also 'Masis'. A perfect footprint of the Ark has been found (yet to be excavated). Several very meaningful geoglyphs and further geographic references had been discovered recently.	CLOSE TO ALTERNATE LOCATION	FAR FROM ANY POSSIBLE LOCATION	FAR FROM ANY POSSIBLE LOCATION	FAR FROM ANY POSSIBLE LOCATION
Extra-biblical Pointer	Göbeklitepe	The oldest temple in the world. Symbols of snakes on pillars indicate it to be pagan, but the existence and specifically the age of this temple point to a connection and proximity with the Garden of Eden. Most people before Noah would have known the ‘forbidden’ location of Eden and it would be surprising if this would not have attracted opposition from the pagans, manifested through this temple close to the site of Eden.	-	-	Close Proximity (~98 kms).	FAR	FAR	FAR	FAR
Epilogue	I humbly and confidently claim the mystery to be solved. The Land of Eden had the Paradise of Eden located in its east. Water coming up from numerous springs was there in abundance, feeding also four rivers that came out of the very same location. The first humans lived here, sinned and had been excluded. The only entrance to the garden had then been sealed – and most of the Paradise had probably been eliminated and levelled due to the activity of the shield volcano, as satellite images still indicate today. Thomas Lorenz, Vancouver, June 2021 (Updated September 2026)								



THE LAND AND PARADISE OF EDEN



	1 - Phison (Seyghur / Gevkiri)		2-Gihon/Khabur		3-Tigris		4-Euphrates	
	Total Length Karaca Dağ - Tigris ~137 km		Total Length Karaca Dağ - Euphrates ~400 km		Total Length Karaca Dağ - Persian Gulf -1,524 km		Total Length Karaca Dağ - Persian Gulf -1,785 km	
Rivers Sorted by Length	Now a river comes forth out of Eden, watering the Paradise. [The 8 mountain peaks of Karaca Dağ are separated by a total distance of 21,23 km] From there it divides into four heads. 1)The name to the one is Phison. [137 km] ... 13And the name to the second river is Gihon. [400 km] ... 14And the third river is Tigris, this is the one going forth in front of the Assyrians. [1,524 km] ... And the fourth river, this is Euphrates." [1,785 km]							Gen 2:10-14
Spring Karaca Dağ	37°45′05″N 39°49′14″E	1,720.42 m Above Sea Level	37°39′00″N 39°50′15″E	1,878.72 m ASL	37°40′02″N 39°50′38″E	1,799.39 m ASL	37°41′47″N 39°49′51″E	1,812.36 m ASL
River Elevation Profiles (The Distance Between the Data Entries is ~8-15 km)	Devegeçidi Dam 37°47′13″N 39°43′03″E 37°49′06″N 39°42′25″E 37°51′52″N 39°42′26″E 37°54′37″N 39°42′31″E 37°57′16″N 39°43′17″E 37°59′59″N 39°44′57″E 38°02′24″N 39°47′51″E 38°04′32″N 39°51′44″E 38°03′21″N 39°58′57″E 38°04′06″N 39°59′53″E 38°03′33″N 40°04′27″E 38°04′13″N 40°08′56″E 38°06′08″N 40°12′14″E 38°04′53″N 40°15′17″E 38°01′48″N 40°15′19″E 37°58′52″N 40°14′33″E 37°55′43″N 40°14′26″E 37°52′40″N 40°13′49″E 37°50′12″N 40°16′17″E 37°49′24″N 40°18′36″E Flows into Tigris	1,158.55 m 1,104.74 m 1,030.64 m 1,013.79 m 885.54 m 820.28 m 768.03 m 752.76 m 747.05 m 731.17 m 665.33 m 657.60 m 611.87 m 602.30 m 594.56 m 586.37 m 581.69 m 573.75 m 569.91 m 569.67 m	Ad Dughayyir 37°35′55″N 39°44′16″E 37°32′29″N 39°42′23″E 37°28′47″N 39°39′02″E 37°25′21″N 39°34′47″E 37°21′35″N 39°34′12″E 37°17′49″N 39°33′59″E 37°14′17″N 39°36′42″E 37°10′29″N 39°38′24″E 37°06′48″N 39°42′52″E 37°03′06″N 39°44′11″E 36°59′29″N 39°46′41″E 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244.96 m 240.18 m 236.99 m 226.53 m 225.09 m 222.23 m 214.67 m 208.57 m 203.54 m 201.56 m 197.77 m 192.88 m 189.19 m	Atlatürk Dam 37°35′32″N 39°51′52″E 37°34′27″N 39°56′54″E 37°34′36″N 40°02′24″E 37°36′26″N 40°07′42″E 37°38′31″N 40°12′55″E 37°41′46″N 40°17′42″E 37°45′18″N 40°21′01″E 37°48′22″N 40°19′14″E 37°49′24″N 40°18′36″E 37°49′04″N 40°23′50″E 37°49′38″N 40°29′10″E 37°50′37″N 40°34′31″E 37°50′20″N 40°39′53″E 37°47′55″N 40°45′12″E 37°50′05″N 40°50′37″E 37°48′41″N 40°55′53″E 37°47′40″N 41°00′55″E 37°45′54″N 41°06′17″E 37°44′25″N 41°11′32″E 37°44′20″N 41°16′34″E 37°43′06″N 41°22′01″E 37°43′59″N 41°27′01″E 37°43′39″N 41°32′54″E 37°43′49″N 41°40′18″E 37°43′09″N 41°45′36″E 37°39′49″N 41°49′07″E 37°36′19″N 41°52′08″E 37°31′44″N 41°51′32″E 37°27′55″N 41°51′03″E 37°24′33″N 41°53′06″E 37°25′46″N 41°58′17″E 37°24′29″N 42°03′27″E 37°22′41″N 42°08′40″E 37°19′25″N 42°11′54″E 37°16′17″N 42°15′50″E 37°13′30″N 42°20′30″E 37°09′59″N 42°19′50″E 37°06′29″N 42°20′55″E 37°02′54″N 42°22′27″E 36°59′26″N 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m 31.28 m 31.40 m 29.57 m 28.22 m 26.64 m 26.84 m 25.35 m 25.81 m 25.74 m 25.16 m 23.93 m 20.95 m 15.19 m 16.81 m 15.71 m 12.16 m 12.01 m 12.15 m 12.16 m 7.52 m 7.60 m 7.88 m 6.90 m 9.20 m 5.97 m 4.96 m 5.68 m 5.29 m 3.19 m 0.88 m 0.10 m 0.10 m 0.05 m	