

*Adam and Eve connect the environment in America to Asia.*

## **THE ORIGIN OF MYTH: Discover the Living Proof of Our Ancient Past - Vol. 1**

by Victor Claar II

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# The Origin of Myth

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OF OUR ANCIENT PAST.



Victor Claar II

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of Myth

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Vol. 1

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Hardcover ISBN: 978-1-63492-166-4

Paperback ISBN: 978-1-63492-167-1

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Published by BookLocker.com, Inc., St. Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A.

Printed on acid-free paper.

BookLocker.com, Inc.

2017

First Edition

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## Chapter 1 – The Tree of Knowledge



In the beginning, there was Adam and Eve, and they were in the Garden of Eden. In this garden, fruit trees are plentiful, and humans are told they may eat freely of every tree except one. With this one fruit tree, they are given a warning, not to eat from it, or it would cause them to die in the same day, so they are told not to even touch it. This tree is known as the Tree of Knowledge. The tree of knowledge is often depicted as having a serpent amongst its branches. Consider this the original stop sign, or something like red that everyone, from anywhere in the world, can understand this snake means danger. However, specifically in the story Eve is beguiled by the serpent into trying the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge. The tree of knowledge is the Manchineel tree.



The Manchineel is the most dangerous tree in the world according to Guinness Book of World Records. This tree is usually marked with a warning sign, or it's often painted with a red x, or it has a red band around the trunk. Like the tree of knowledge, the Manchineel tree is very poisonous, and it has very poisonous fruit that look exactly like small apples. The fruit of the Manchineel tree *manzanilla de la muerte* translates to "Little Apple of Death." The Manchineel tree also emits a poisonous latex based sap that burns skin; it will even leave blisters when it's been diluted by rain and transmitted to skin. Native Americans had reportedly tied prisoners of war to the Manchineel tree to ensure a slow and painful death. The Koran gives a good account of the tree of knowledge that

also matches the Manchineel tree: “but approach not this tree, or ye run into harm, and transgression.”



In its natural American habitat, the fruit of the Manchineel tree is eaten by one species of Iguana that is immune to its toxic fruit and its poisonous sap. The curse on the serpent in Genesis says, from now on the serpent shall be cursed to walk on his belly, for the rest of his time on earth. This suggests that the serpent who beguiled Eve had legs when it tricked her simply because it had not been cursed. It makes a lot of sense that seeing another animal eating a fruit that looks ripe, would make even an informed hungry person think twice about trying it, too. Adam and Eve were told not to even touch the tree, yet they saw this serpent with legs walking around in its branches, and eating its fruit. The original sin wasn't a sin, it was simply a mistake that people can make even today in modern times.

The natural habitat of this Manchineel Tree is in Tropical America, and so is the Striped Iguana that can eat its fruit. Central America must also be the original location of the story of Adam and Eve, and the Garden of Eden.

The tree of knowledge is the tropical American beach apple tree named the Manchineel tree (*Hippomane Mancinella*). The tree superficially looks like an apple tree, and is nearly the same size in height and width. The shape of the manchineel leaves, and shape of the fruit are both a near match to that of the apple tree. The striped Iguana, or *garrobo* is also known to eat the fruit and live among its branches. The Iguana is the serpent that beguiled Eve into trying the forbidden fruit. Furthermore, the fruit of the Manchineel tree is sweet, and good tasting, so much so that in modern times there is a story that parallels Adam and Eve's story. It starts with someone that tastes this little apple of death, and likes the taste, then even encourages a friend to try it also. These two people unbeknownst to them, had eaten the forbidden fruit, thus repeating the original sin. The fruit they ate started out sweet; then began to turn from pleasant into a peppery, burning sensation. Luckily, they hadn't eaten very much of the fruit, and they were able to survive; if they had been hungry, and eaten the entire fruit, they would have surely died, or been hospitalized. These consequences match up with the Bible's account in that Adam and Eve tasted the forbidden fruit, and had they eaten it, they would have died in the same day as they were warned. In the modern account, their symptoms continued for the rest of the day. They found drinking coconut milk slightly soothing, but they both also found it difficult to

## *The Origin of Myth*

swallow as their lymph nodes were swollen near their larynx. The Larynx is also called an Adam's Apple because the fruit was said to have stuck in Adam's throat. These Caribbean travelers committed the same sin as Adam and Eve, and even endured the exact same symptoms because they all tasted the Manchineel tree. The last thing one of these two people did was write a medical paper on the toxins and dangers of this tree, to help prevent others from making the same mistake that they had made. Adam recorded the story of the forbidden fruit, for the same awareness application, for other people, and for future generations. Manchineel tree fruit is poisonous to eat, unlike any other fruit considered to be the forbidden fruit. Its appearance in the Guinness book of world records as the deadliest poisonous tree on earth proves its lethality.



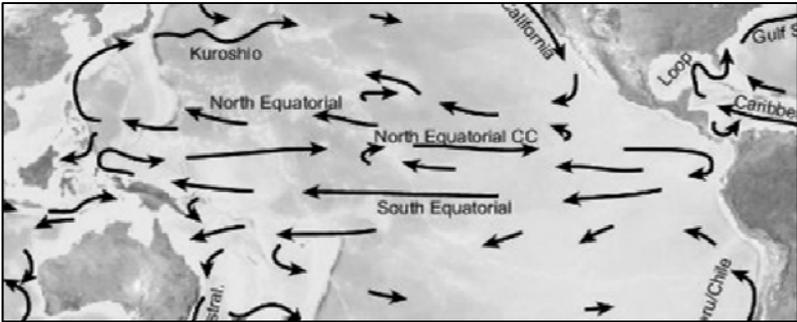
There are parallels to the story of Adam and Eve, and to the story of Noah's Ark. Noah is banished from his home land, and must live in a completely different land. Specifically, where they must rely on farming grains more than gathering food like they had before. The part of the story where Adam and Eve are sent away by God reflects the actual event that happened to Noah. There is an additional reference to the sowing of wheat where God banished Adam and Eve outside the garden to work in the fields far away. Noah talks about the tree of life in reference to a 'lifesaving tree' he finds after the flood, and in Adam and Eve's story there is a tree of life in the Garden of Eden. There is debate on which tree this is, but it's most likely either a fig tree like the leaves Adam and Eve may have used to cover themselves up, or it's an Olive tree like the branch the dove brought back to Noah. Since Noah had intimate knowledge of the world's deadliest tree he would not have just ate any fruit from any tree he found when arriving in his new location, but if he recognized a good tree like the olive tree, or fig tree that are both native to the entire globe, he could have eaten its fruit, and called it the tree of life. To Noah, who would have been in major need of a gatherable food source to keep his livestock and family alive, a tree that he knew was safe to eat could have saved all their lives.

Noah brought with him to the Old World the stories of Adam and Eve, and the Tree of Knowledge; as it was his direct paternal heritage. We have accounts of Moses, an Egyptian slave, and direct descendent of Noah, as well as Abraham. It has been so long since his Journey from the

land of Adam and Eve in America to the Old World, where the stories became the beginning of the Hebrew bible. The boatload of Evidence Noah brought from America is in the plant and animal species he brought with him. There are around 100 plants and animals that existed during antiquity on both the American and Asian continents, and the clear majority of those 100 are domesticated. The Manchineel tree is good and bad in that it's not good for human food, but it's good for some animals to eat. It has also been useful environmentally in that it protects land from eroding, and can help establish other plants because of its wind breaking ability. The tree is a duality of good and evil in that it's important to learn it's poisonous, and not to eat it, but it can also be a good thing for the world at the same time.

Just as Christopher Columbus died arguing the New World was in fact Asia, Noah like Christopher Columbus did not understand the concept of where he was on the planet. Noah most importantly saves lots of plants, and animals from a flood with the Ark, a large boat. From his understanding, the plants and animals that he saved would have otherwise been destroyed by the flood. The world has not flooded, but his description, and account is still accurate, but it's just missing the information and understanding about the situation he had been thru. Since he traveled to a new continent, he introduced his former continents species that he thought had been wiped out by the flood. One, by observation; his plants didn't also exist in his new world, and two, because he was told to protect his plants and animals because their counterparts on earth were being destroyed by a flood. Noah also confirms this world

flood idea by opening the door on the ark, after the rain had ended, just to see exactly as he was told: the whole planet was covered in water. Noah writes that everyone died in the flood except his family, and if he had traveled across the world everyone he had known was now effectively dead. Noah also writes that, “the form of the land had changed” this is a great description from his observations, and it’s all because he was simply on a completely new continent. He was just missing the concept of “I’m on a new and completely separate land”. Therefore, Ferdinand Magellan wept as his ship sailed around the southern tip of America to find the Pacific Ocean. Magellan was the first modern man to understand how big the world is. Noah’s Ark is simply a journal type story, just like a ships log, that describes a journey across the Pacific Ocean during the year long period with its animal cargo. A retired fishing vessel, the Ryou-un Maru, was swept into the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Japan in a March 2011 tsunami. It was sunk by the US Coast Guard just over a year later in April of 2012 near the Canadian Coast. Descriptions like “for an entire year water covered the whole of earth” make sense, because it takes around a year to drift across. This example is more specific to Asians accidentally finding their way to America, rather than Noah’s Journey to Asia, but the timeline fits both. The whole world was not covered in water; but to the first person floating in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, it would surely seem like the earth was completely covered in water.



Considering trade winds and ocean currents of the Pacific, it's clear that from the anywhere inside the Tropical zone of America, all winds, and all surface currents point west toward Asia via the north and south equatorial currents. There is a north equatorial counter current, but it's more of an undercurrent. The southern current is the strongest, and makes it the most likely route. This route would allow them to use Easter Island to gather resources and fresh water. Noah also wrote it rained for "forty days and forty nights". It rains specifically heavy over the East Pacific Ocean during El Nino. El Nino is an event that causes heavy rains, and increased wind pressure, as well as increased equatorial currents. This is important because it is a distinct advantage in making a normally 500 plus day journey across the Pacific much faster, up to 371 days according to Noah. Also, with the El Nino event typically happening in February 371 days later, and as it would have been the start of spring, Noah could plant his seeds right away. Also, this predictable heavy rain and subsequent flooding is the method for launching the large ark into the ocean. The end of the story of Noah says God establishes a covenant with man that is visible when it rains, in the form

of a rainbow to symbolize that he will never flood the earth again. Also, included in the covenant is a statement that the time of planting and harvesting shall remain the same for all time to come. The main importance is on it never flooding again, and it's a reference to being free from the El Nino flooding cycle. Secondly that the time of plant and harvest shall not change is referencing that the seasons can be found in the same way on both sides of the world. Spring and fall equinoxes are specifically recognized by the same methods he had used previously in his homeland.

A 2013 genetic study found genetic evidence of contact between South Americans and Asians; however, it's proposed as Trans-Oceanic contact because no genetic ties were left of this migration in North America. This seems to have been one directional in that the Asians did not go back to South America, or cross the land bridge in Alaska. Additionally, South American DNA never traveled up into North America most likely because of territorial tendencies of Central American Tribes. This is genetic evidence of Noah and his family, and any additional passengers like Gilgamesh that were on board. Numerous similarities in culture and pottery are found between the Jomon people of Asia, and of Valdivia culture from Ecuador. Betty Meggers, a US Smithsonian scientist, hypothesized this link prior to the DNA evidence being found. She has lined up amazing similarities in culture from diet, to lifestyle, to construction techniques. She matched up 10 different pottery techniques alone for example. The deal is this is complicated pottery, and really advanced for the time, and is also very similar; as if they traded goods with each other. She even makes the

statement the pottery was “so similar, you would expect to find it one or two valleys away, not across the ocean”. Human DNA from Asia made its way there from South America without walking back though North America, like the first time when people walked from Asia into North America. The DNA is proof of the connection with the Jomon people and the Valdivia people, and is the real reason Noah was put on the ark. Someone from Asia may have specifically sent Noah with intent of fooling him into taking all the best available living resources from America; thus, delivering those goods back to that someone’s original homeland in Asia.

Noah did the best he could, and he told the whole story as it happened to the best of his knowledge. He called it the Tree of Knowledge because it would reveal his birthplace. As Noah got older, he crossed his own experiences into the story of Adam and Eve. He created a desire to find the Garden of Eden, and therefore find his homeland. Noah thought that the form of the land had changed, but instead, the continents he was living on changed on him. In the end parts of Adam and Eve’s story, God transfers them to a different land than they were on before, and they can never return to the garden. This is clearly Noah’s influence, and directly comes from Noah’s life born in America, and forced to live out the rest of his life in Asia. Even the deleted part of Adam’s story, including his first wife Lilith, has ties to Noah life. Lilith was made as an equal from the same ground as Adam and not from his rib. She was also said to have betrayed Adam by sleeping with the devil, and she would not return to the

Garden of Eden. The Islamic version of the story of Noah has the same part where not many people believe in the Flood and mock him. It also states that Noah's wife and son made the decision not to get on the Ark with Noah, when others not even related to Noah choose to get on board, too. Noah obviously felt betrayed because she chose not to get on board, and he was then unable to ever return to her in the Garden of Eden. In the Story with Lilith, Noah said that she left the garden forever, and instead she chose to live in heaven and married an angel.

Native Americans have many stories that they should not have if the Bible originated in the Old World. People speculate that they developed these renditions from stories in the Bible after being taught by colonists and the conquistadors. However, they are looking at it backwards, and the Bible was originally derived from Native American stories. Most importantly is the story of the creation of man and woman. The Native American story is missing one peculiar part about Eve being created from Adams side. Yet it added a different answer, an earlier answer that remained in its proper place; that is men and women were made from the same clay. God used sweat from his brow and clay from the earth to make two figures, man and woman, and then he breathed life into them. Native American stories go back to Adam and Lilith, but not Adam and Eve. They also have a flood story; it's almost completely different in that it involves a small canoe, but it's the same in that one family survives a big flood by boat. Also in the story of Tower of Babel, the Choctaw Indians believed that they were the original people that built the Tower of Babel, and that all

the tribes that spoke other languages went out all directions: north, south, east and west, from their location. There is a story on the original sin, and human kind failing to keep a precept with God. In this story, man kept the precept for some time, but failed in the long term because the vices of pride and covetousness which caused them to transgress, so he confounded and cursed them. Not only did Native Americans distinguish that these were different stories they have had for a long time before colonist ever showed up, but they also divulged some of these stories to the early settlers. Other conclusions on the Native American stories being like the Bible stories were that everyone descended from Noah, so we all know his stories by passing them down from generation to generation. This may be correct, but it's not explaining how information made it to both sides of the world. The reason Native American stories and wisdom are in the beginning of the Bible, as well as in the Old World, is because people brought these stories from America.

When the Spanish first arrived in America the native people believed that the king of the Inca's was a god, and specifically the god of the whole Earth. Noah mentions that the lord shut him in, and that is a reference to an actual person who was the king, or ruler, of Noah's people. Divine right is a common theme in the Bible, as well as throughout Europe and Asia. Kings are often considered divine during life, and even more so after death. In the story of Noah, he is instructed on when and how to build the Ark. He is also told what type of trees to make the Ark out of, and when exactly to load the boat with animals. The lord said to him,

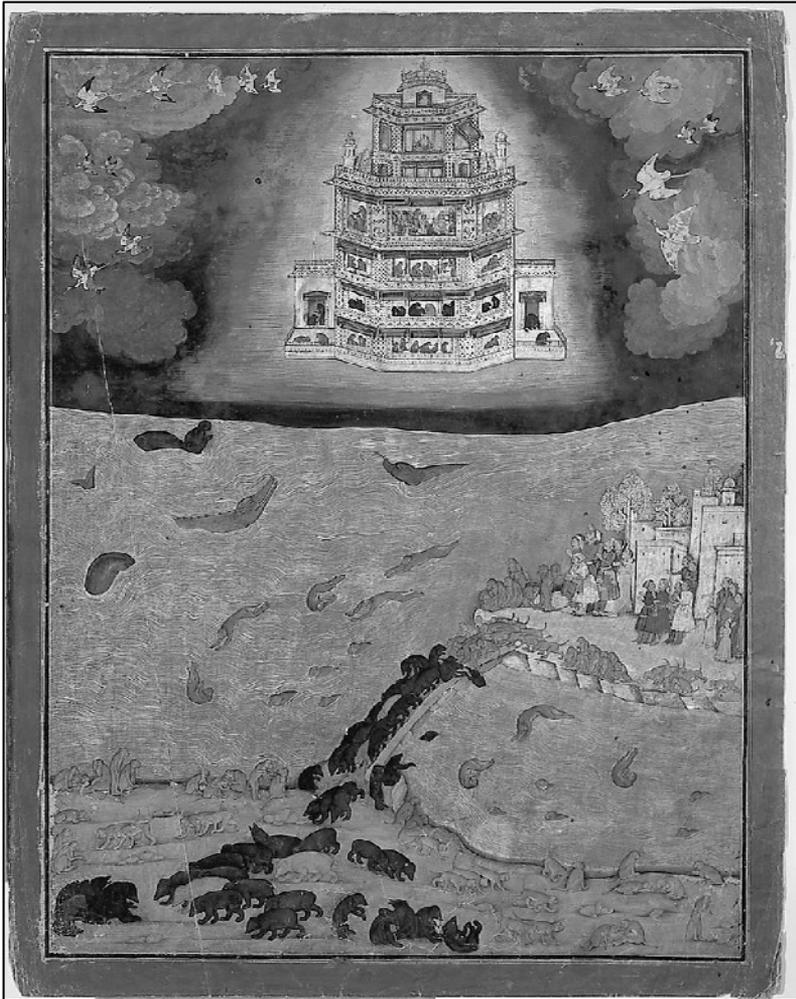
“these animals will be food for you and for them”. Noah was directed by someone, the same person that closed him into the Ark, and who also knew where he was in the world. This King also knew that he was sending Noah with new species of plants and animals to benefit his people on the other side of the planet thus the *them* in food for you and for them. This king may have traveled from Asia to America, bringing with him this advancement in pottery and similarity in Jomon culture and Valdivia culture. He would have learned the oceans in his new area, and of the predictably large storms that come from the regularly periodic event called El Nino. He used the predictable nature of the El Nino storms to launch his massive ark into the water full of everything Noah would have needed to survive the lengthy journey, and have enough left over establish these new species when he arrived. This king is Noah’s friend, and he knows that Noah will never return to see him, or anyone else from this land again. So, to make sure Noah settles down in Asia, and does not try to come back, he disguises the Journey as a major flood that would cover all the earth, killing everyone and everything, including him. Also, that he has chosen Noah, his family, and some others that believed in the one God as the only people to live because they were the only good people. This would help them not be as sad about all the other people they had left behind. He went into more detail, and called them all evil, and explained how God would kill them, and all other living things in the flood. This king felt bad for leaving behind his family, and knew he was growing too old to return to Asia himself. Instead he groomed Noah, his best student, and sent him with most of his family as he wished

he could have brought his own family when he accidentally traveled to America; possibly because of a storm. He sent all the believers in God, and all the new species of plants and animals that he knew would benefit his family that he had left behind. This person is using God in his message of recruitment, and therefore he is not God, nor does it prove of God's existence either way.



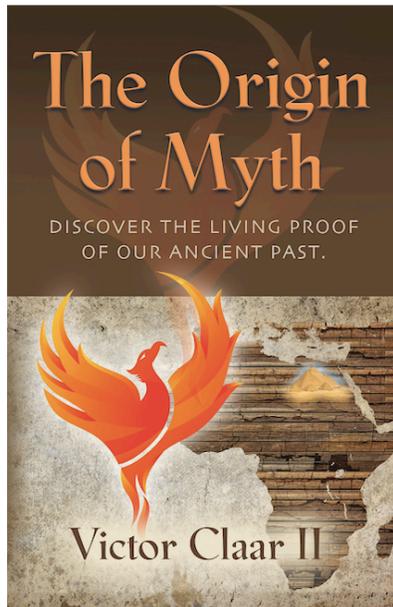
**Vimāna** is a mythological flying palace, or chariot described in Sanskrit epics, and Hindu texts, but could just be a mistake in communication. One can see how floating and flying could be easy to misconstrue; especially with it being a fantastic feat for something that large to float anyway. Then, to top it off, they point across the ocean at the horizon, and say “I came from heaven”. The picture below is from the German bible, and is of Noah bringing people and animals on a big barge. In next picture, a

Vimana is floating in the top part, but the bottom part is a clear depiction of Noah's ark unloading the animals.



In the above vimana depiction, the lower half with the floating island looks rather earthy and natural on its edges. It's also so big that it contains buildings, trees, people, and animals, including water animals shown along with it. In the main city of the Aztecs, at Tenochtitlan, the native peoples grew gardens on floating reed mats, which are bundles of plants rooted to each other growing, and floating on the surface of the lake. These reed mats would be insufficient to travel for years at a time on the open ocean. The plant life needs fresh water to survive, and these mats are sometimes just a few inches thick. However, if they used this idea of living on floating land, and then they found such an island, they may have used that as an opportunity to cross the huge ocean. Pumice is considered a glass because it has no crystal structure. Pumice varies in density according to the thickness of the solid material between each of the bubbles, as a result many samples float in water. After the 1883 explosion of Krakatoa, rafts of pumice drifted through the Pacific Ocean for up to 20 years, with tree trunks floating among them. Pumice rafts disperse, and support several marine species just as the Vimana picture depicts on the lower half. In 1979, 1984, and 2006, underwater volcanic eruptions near Tonga created large pumice rafts, some reportedly as large as 19 miles in diameter, that floated hundreds of kilometers away, making it all the way to Fiji.





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