

LIGHT OF THE ARK: A HISTORICAL AND SPIRITUAL DISCOVERY

By Author Roshan De Silva

Introduction

In the heart of Sri Lanka, a land long revered for its **precious gems**, a remarkable discovery has emerged — a **68,500-carat Pyrope Garnet**, now known as "**Light of The Ark.**" This extraordinary gemstone, exhibiting unparalleled **optical phenomena**, Worlds biggest Star Gemstone ever found, which is believed to hold a **deep connection to the ancient story of Noah's Ark**—a tale of **divine protection and rebirth**. As we journey through **history, science, and faith**, we uncover the **profound significance of this gem** and its **potential role in spiritual heritage**. Official Website: <https://www.lightoftheark.com>



Discovery of "Light of The Ark"

The Extraordinary Journey of the Owner

The owner of this remarkable gemstone is an American scholar with academic qualifications in theoretical physics and expertise in ESP (extrasensory perception) experimentation. A lifelong seeker of knowledge, he has explored the intersections of science, consciousness, and natural phenomena. His deep-rooted passion for gemology and mineralogy led him to Sri Lanka, a land renowned for its rich deposits of precious stones. Drawn by the mysteries of the Earth and the hidden energies within its treasures, he dedicated himself to collecting and studying rare gems, merging scientific inquiry with a spiritual journey of discovery.

Within a **short period**, he was recognized as **an honest and fair-trading entrepreneur Sri Lanka**. During his time in the industry, he often **bought bulk quantities of various types of stones**—some **semi-precious** and others used for **landscaping**.

One misty morning, after enjoying a **good cup of tea**, he was **walking** when he noticed that **a bag of seemingly ordinary stones had fallen off**. To his **astonishment**, the exposed surface of the broken rock **emitted a mesmerizing rainbow of colors**. Intrigued, he took a **small fragment** and sent it to a **testing lab for verification**.

That moment marked the **discovery of what is now called "Light of The Ark"**, a gemstone of extraordinary **beauty and significance**, revealed as a **divine blessing**.

Gemological Features

- **Species:** Garnet
- **Variety:** Pyrope
- **Weight:** 68,500 carats (13.5 kg)
- **Measurements:** 245 x 215 x 160 mm
- **Shape:** Oval
- **Cut:** Natural Cut & Polished
- **Color:** Wine Red (or Blood Red)

Refer To: <https://www.lightoftheark.com>

Exceptional Optical Phenomena

- **World's Largest Pyrope Garnet Ever Found.**
- **World's Largest Gemstone with Star Effect – World-Record Asterism – The largest gemstone ever recorded with a star effect.**
- **Moving Heart Shape – A heart shape appears when the lights flash.**
- **Four-Ray Iridescent Asterism – Displays an ultra-rare and striking four-ray rainbow star effect.**
- **Rainbow Flash Phenomenon – An extraordinary play of colors that enhances its mystical aura.**
- **Swirl Effect – Unique internal light movement enhances visual depth and brilliance.**

“Experts believe that this gemstone will set multiple Guinness World Records”.

Given Sri Lanka's historical association with **Adam's Peak (Serendib)** and **ancient gem trade routes**, the gemstone's discovery presents a **remarkable opportunity** to explore its potential **historical and theological links**.

A Symbolic Spiritual Relic

- Whether or not it was physically part of Noah's Ark, your gemstone carries **thematic elements of divine light, protection, and historical mystery**.
- Its **discovery in Sri Lanka**, a land associated with **Adam's Peak (Serendib), Buddhism, Hinduism, and Abrahamic traditions**, strengthens its **multifaith spiritual importance**.
- Placing it in a **dedicated spiritual center or museum** could make it a **universal symbol of faith and unity**.



Noah's Ark: The Story, the Legend, and the Mystery

The Biblical Narrative

- Noah, chosen by God, built an ark to save humanity and animals from a great flood.
- The ark was illuminated by a "Tzohar"—a radiant stone said to emit divine light.
- This gem, described in ancient texts, aligns with the properties of "Light of The Ark."

Scientific & Historical Perspectives

- References to a global flood appear in multiple ancient cultures (*e.g.*, Mesopotamian, Hindu, Greek, and Chinese texts).
- The possibility of sacred artifacts being preserved and passed through generations.
- The connection between ancient trade routes and Sri Lanka's role in historical gem trading.

Sri Lanka's Role in the Gem Trade

For centuries, traders, explorers, and gem hunters have flocked to Sri Lanka, drawn by its unparalleled bounty of precious stones. Gems from Sri Lanka were traded across ancient empires, reaching the courts of royalty and merchants worldwide.

As for "Light of The Ark," one plausible explanation is that it was unearthed in Sri Lanka itself, given the country's renowned garnet deposits. Alternatively, it might have arrived through trade or a collector's acquisition, eventually making its way back to the island.

The Islamic Tradition and Serendib (Sri Lanka)

The **Islamic tradition** frequently associates **Serendib (Sri Lanka)** with **Paradise**, due to its **connection with Adam's descent to Earth**. If a **precious stone from Paradise** was placed in **Noah's Ark** as a **divine light source**, as some **Tafsir (Quranic exegesis)** and **Hadith commentaries** suggest, then this provides a **strong link** between **Serendib and the legendary gemstone**.

Please Refer: To the online research references for a clearer understanding. The text cited above remains the property of its respective authors. Our research has identified a gap between two different statements, which requires further clarification and investigation.

1. HISTORY OF SRI LANKA-TÜRKIYE RELATIONS: FROM REMOTE ANTIQUITY TO THE 20TH CENTURY

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

Sri Lanka, famously called the "**Pearl of the Indian Ocean**," is an island nation located in the tropics, lying off the **southern tip of the Indian subcontinent**. Given its **favorable geostrategic position** at the crossroads of major **maritime routes**, Sri Lanka, which is **richly endowed with natural resources**, has been a **major player in international trade since ancient times**.

Formerly known as **Serendib, Saheelan, and Seylan** among the **Türks, Arabs, and Persians**, Sri Lanka is also believed to be the land where **Prophet Adam descended** after being expelled from **Paradise**. The island has been **immortalized in the works** of numerous scholars, including **Mawlana Rūmī** and **Katip Çelebi**.

Although **Süleyman the Magnificent's reign** marked the **beginning of relations** between **Sri Lanka and Ottoman Türkiye**, **official diplomatic relations** were not established until the reign of **Sultan Abdül Aziz in 1864**. The **Muslims of Sri Lanka** revered the **Ottoman Sultans** to such an extent that they **mentioned their names in the khutba** (sermon) during **Friday prayers**. This age-old tradition continued until the reign of **Sultan Abdül Hamid II**, after whom **the first Muslim Boys' School and a road in Sri Lanka** were named.

Despite the **historical significance** of **Sri Lanka-Türkiye relations**, limited research has been conducted on this subject. This article seeks to **shed light on the largely untold aspects** of this **shared history and heritage**, offering **valuable insights** into their historical ties. Given that **Sri Lanka is an important ally of Türkiye**, raising awareness of this topic is both **timely and relevant**.

Keywords:

Ceylon, Ottoman Empire, Serendib, Sri Lanka, Türkiye

Introduction

Sri Lanka, meaning "**Resplendent Land**" in **Sanskrit**, is a **tropical island** off India's **southern coast**, with a **population exceeding twenty million**. This **sun-drenched island nation** is home to **scenic landscapes, exotic flora and fauna, numerous archaeological sites, diverse cuisine, and the world's finest tea**.

Due to its **strategic location**, Sri Lanka has long attracted **tourists, sojourners, conquerors, traders, explorers, scholars, pilgrims, missionaries, émigrés, and refugees**. With a **history dating back to antiquity**, Sri Lanka has been known by **various names**, many of which have **fallen into disuse**.

The **Greeks and Romans** referred to the island as **Taprobana, Taprobane, and Tabrobane**, derived from the native term **Thambapanni**, meaning "**Land with Copper-Colored Soil**" (Friedman & Figg, 2013).

The **Arabs, Türks, and Persians** called the island **Saheelan** and **Serendib** (meaning "**Island of Rubies**"), while the **Indians** referred to it as **Lankadeepa, Simhadweepa, Sielediba, Ratnadweepa, and Parasamudra**. Europeans later **identified the island as Seylan, Zeylan, Ceilao, and Ceylon**, which are **variants of Saheelan** (Hussein, 2007; Merton & Barber, 2011).

The **Portuguese arrived in Sri Lanka** in the **early 16th century**, becoming the **first European power to conquer its Maritime Provinces**. By the **mid-17th century**, the **Dutch** had overthrown the **Portuguese**, only to be replaced by the **British**, who arrived in **1796**.

Other European nations, such as the **French and Danes**, also attempted to **seize control of the island**, but their efforts **proved unsuccessful** (Methley, 1918; Pieris, 1926). On **February 4, 1948**, Sri Lanka, then known as **Ceylon**, gained **independence from the United Kingdom**. In **1972**, it transitioned from a **constitutional monarchy to a republic**, adopting the name **Sri Lanka**, though the former name **Ceylon** is still widely used, particularly in the **global tea and spice trade**.

Sri Lanka in Turkish Literature

Many **Turkish, Tartar, and Persian legends, anthologies, and literary works** contain references to **Serendib**, highlighting the island's **popularity among Türks and Persians**.

One of the **most renowned scholars** to reference **Serendib** in his works was **Jalāl ad-Dīn Mohammad Rūmī**, a **Persian poet** whose writings profoundly influenced **Islamic mysticism (Sufism) and literature** throughout the Muslim world.

Like many **Arab and Persian scholars** of his time, **Rūmī was fascinated** by the legend of **Prophet Adam's expulsion from Paradise** and his **descent to Serendib** after succumbing to the **serpent's temptation and eating the forbidden fruit**.

According to legend, when **Adam landed in Serendib**, he **wept over his fate**. His **tears**, which still contained traces of **the food he had consumed in Paradise, soaked into the earth**, giving rise to **fragrant flowers, spices, and medicinal plants** on the island (Baring-Gould, 1871; Chamberlain, 1896; Liaw et al., 2013).

As **Rūmī eloquently states** in his poem "*It Was Adam Who Wept*":

"Learn from your great-grandfather Adam—when he lost Paradise, the tears that streamed down his face filled Ceylon's valleys with fragrant spices and herbs." (Rūmī & Helminski, 2005, p. 113).

Serendib is also believed to be the **first place visited by Archangel Gabriel**. When Adam was expelled from Heaven, God instructed Gabriel to bring him to Serendib, described as an **earthly paradise filled with spices, fruits, sandalwood, cinnamon, and precious jewels**.

Several explorers and academics have written about how Serendib's medicinal plants sprouted from the soil infused with Adam's tears. Some sources even suggest that Adam's tears transformed into gemstones (Suckling, 1876; Walters, 1892).

According to the writings of early Biblical scholars, after the **Great Flood had subsided, Noah's Ark came to a halt on the mountain of Serendib** (Tressider, 1960).

These legends attracted travelers, traders, and pilgrims from around the world to Ceylon, a land abundant in precious stones, pearls, and medicinal herbs.

2. The Primordial Light – The First Cloak

Light was the very first creation on the first day; thus, light was the first cloak in which God concealed His spiritual essence, as it is said: "**Cloaked in light as with a garment**" (Psalm 104:2).

Some say that God created the angels out of that **primal light**, for angels are a **pure spiritual force radiating light**. The angels surround God the way a **cloak envelops whoever wears it**.

The extensive rabbinic tradition about the **Or Ha-Ganuz**, the **primordial light that has since been concealed**, is frequently linked to Creation, where the light is regarded as the **first manifestation of God's essence**. Here, the **creation of light** is directly linked to the **creation of angels**, who are viewed as spiritual beings made entirely of light. Psalm 104 contains fragments of ancient Jewish creation myths (Psalm 104:1-9). Also, see "**The Light of the First Day**," p. 83, and "**The Creation of Angels**," p. 115.

Sources:

- Ibn Ezra on Psalm 104:2
- Ibn Yachya on Psalm 104:2

The Tzohar

When the world was first created, **God filled it with a sacred light**, known as the **primordial light**. This was the light that came into being when God said, "**Let there be light**" (Genesis 1:3). It was not the **light of the sun**, for that was not created until the **fourth day**, along with the moon and the stars. Instead, it was a **miraculous light** by which **Adam could see from one end of the world to the other**.

When Adam and Eve ate the **forbidden fruit**, the first thing they **lost** was this precious light. Without it, the world seemed **dark**, for the sun **shone only like a candle in comparison**. But God **preserved a small part** of that light inside a **glowing stone**, which the angel **Raziel** later **delivered to Adam** as a reminder of the world they had lost.

This **jewel**, known as the **Tzohar**, sometimes **glowed brightly** and sometimes **dimmed**.

On his deathbed, **Adam gave the jewel to his son Seth**, who passed it down to the **righteous Enoch**. Enoch grew in wisdom until he was **taken into Paradise** in a chariot and **transformed into the angel Metatron**, the heavenly scribe and **Prince of the Treasuries of Heaven**.

Before departing the world, **Enoch gave the Tzohar to his son, Methuselah**, who **slept in its glowing light**. Some say this is why **he lived longer than anyone else**. Methuselah passed it to his **son Lamech**, who then gave it to his **son Noah**, who **brought it with him on the Ark**. Indeed, **God instructed Noah to do so**, saying, **“Put the Tzohar in the Ark”** (Genesis 6:16).

Noah **hung the stone on the deck**, and for **forty days and nights**, it **illuminated the Ark**. He determined whether it was **day or night** by observing the **brightness of the stone**—it **dimmed during the day** but **shone brightly at night**.

When the Ark **landed on Mount Ararat**, the **first thing Noah did** was plant grapes. When they ripened, he made **wine and became drunk**, and at that moment, the **Tzohar fell from where it had been hung** in the Ark, rolled into the **water**, and **sank to the bottom of the sea**. It was carried by the **currents** until it **came to rest in an underwater cave**.

Years later, after the **waters subsided**, a **child named Abraham** was born in that cave. His mother had gone there **to give birth**, fleeing **King Nimrod’s decree** that all newborn boys be put to **death**, as Nimrod had seen a sign that a child born at that time would **overthrow him**.

After giving birth, Abraham's mother grew afraid and abandoned the infant in the cave, returning home. Then, **the angel Gabriel** descended and **fed the child with his thumb**, from which **milk and honey flowed**. Because of this **miraculous nourishment**, the boy **grew at an extraordinary rate**—**one year for every day**.

On the **third day**, while exploring the cave, **Abraham found a glowing stone** in one of the crevices. The **angel, knowing its significance**, placed it on a chain and **hung it around Abraham’s neck**.

Thirteen days later, Abraham's mother returned to the cave, unable to put the **fate of her child** out of her mind. Expecting to find the child **dead**, she instead discovered a **grown boy**, who said, **“I am your son.”** She refused to believe him at first, but when he **showed her the glowing stone and the sacred light it cast**, she recognized the **miracle**.

Abraham wore glowing jewels **all his life**. Whoever was **ill** and looked into the stone **was healed**. It also **served as an astrolabe**, allowing him to **study the stars**.

Before his death, Abraham **gave the stone to Isaac**, and **Isaac gave it to Jacob** when he **blessed him**. **Jacob had intended to give it to Esau**, but Rebecca, a seer, knew it was **destined for Jacob**.

Jacob was wearing the **Tzohar** when he **dreamed of the ladder** reaching heaven, with **angels ascending and descending**. He later **gave the stone to Joseph** when he **gave him the coat of many colors**.

Jacob **made Joseph promise** to wear the stone **at all times**, but he **did not reveal its power**. Because Joseph's brothers **did not recognize the jewel’s value**, they **did not take it from him** when they **stripped him of his coat and threw him into the pit**.

Inside the dark pit, **Joseph heard snakes and scorpions** slithering, but a **light began to glow**—it was **coming from the amulet** around his neck. The light **never faded**, comforting him until **Midianite traders rescued him** and sold him into **slavery in Egypt**.

When **Joseph** was imprisoned, he found that if he **placed the Tzohar inside a cup and peered into it**, he could **read the future and interpret dreams**. This is how he **interpreted Pharaoh's dreams**, foretelling **seven years of famine**.

The **same cup**, with the **precious jewel inside**, was placed in **Joseph's coffin when he died**. It remained there until **Moses recovered Joseph's remains** and was instructed in a dream to **take out the glowing stone and hang it in the Tabernacle**, where it became known as the **Ner Tamid (Eternal Light)**.

To this day, every **synagogue** has an **Eternal Light** burning above the **Ark of the Torah**, continuing the legacy of the **Tzohar**.

Notes on Interpretation

- The word "**Tzohar**" appears only once in the **Torah** (Genesis 6:16). Some say it was a **window**, others say it was a **precious stone**.
- Midrashic texts suggest **darkness covered the earth during the Flood**, making a **luminous gem necessary** to illuminate the Ark.
- The **Zohar (Jewish mystical text)** describes a **jewel emitting divine light**, linking it to **spiritual wisdom and the Shekinah (Divine Presence)**.

This **legendary stone** is a **powerful symbol of divine knowledge, healing, and protection**, passed down from **Adam to Noah**, then to the **patriarchs**, and finally to the **sanctuaries of the Jewish faith**.



3. Spiritual and Religious Significance

From Book Seven, Myths of the Holy People

428. Abraham's Glowing Stone

Abraham wore a **glowing stone** around his neck. Some say it was a **pearl**, while others believe it was a **jewel**. The **light emitted by this jewel** was as radiant as the **sun**, illuminating the entire world.

Abraham used this stone as an **astrolabe** to study the **motion of the stars**, becoming a **master astrologer**. Due to his **astrological wisdom**, Abraham was **sought after by rulers** from the **East and West**.

Additionally, this **glowing precious stone** possessed **healing powers**—any **sick person who gazed into it** would be immediately healed.

At the moment of **Abraham's passing**, the **precious stone rose into the heavens**. **God took it and hung it on the wheel of the sun**.

This **Talmudic legend** about Abraham's **glowing stone** is part of the **chain of legends** surrounding the **Tzohar**—a **mystical jewel** first given to **Adam and Eve** when they were **expelled from the Garden of Eden**. The **Tzohar later came into Noah's possession**, who **hung it inside the Ark** for illumination. (*See "The Tzohar," p. 85.*)

This version of the legend introduces the **additional detail** that the glowing stone also functioned as an **astrolabe**, enabling Abraham to **study the stars**.

Sources:

- **B. Bava Batra 16b**
- **Zohar 1:11a-11b, Idra Rabbah**

Studies:

- *The Jewish Alchemists* by **Raphael Patai**

4. Was this before Christ was born?

Yes. These stories originate from ancient Jewish traditions and interpretations of the Hebrew Bible (*Tanakh*), particularly the Book of Genesis. Since the Hebrew Bible was written long before the birth of Jesus Christ, these traditions predate Christianity. The themes discussed—such as the creation of light, the role of angels, and the special stone (*Tzohar*)—are part of Jewish mystical and rabbinic teachings, which existed centuries before Christianity emerged.

Key Themes and Analysis

1. The Primordial Light and the First Cloak

- Light was the first creation according to Genesis 1:3 ("Let there be light").
- This light is considered the first *cloak* that concealed God's essence.

- Some Jewish sources suggest that angels were created from this primordial light.
- The passage references Psalm 104:2, which describes God as being "cloaked in light."

2. The Tzohar – A Mystical Glowing Stone

- The *Tzohar* is linked to the *primordial light* and was not the same as the sunlight, which was created on the fourth day.
- According to legend, Adam and Eve lost this light after their sin.
- The angel Raziel gave a glowing stone (*Tzohar*) to Adam as a token of the lost paradise.
- The stone was passed down through biblical figures such as Seth, Enoch, Methuselah, Noah, Abraham, Jacob, and Joseph.
- In Noah's Ark, the *Tzohar* was a source of illumination in the darkness.
- Eventually, it became the *Ner Tamid* (Eternal Light) in the Tabernacle and later synagogues.

3. Midrashic Interpretation and Symbolism

- The *Tzohar* is a significant example of *chain midrash*, meaning interconnected rabbinic stories tied to an object.
- The word *Tzohar* appears only once in Genesis 6:16, leading to debates about whether it refers to a window or a glowing stone.
- Rashi, a medieval Jewish commentator, notes differing interpretations.
- Jewish mysticism associates the *Tzohar* with divine illumination and hidden wisdom.

Conclusion: Two Ancient Civilizations, Two Narratives

The discovery of "The Light of Noah's Ark" opens a **fascinating dialogue** between two **ancient narratives**—the **Serendib Adam's Peak account**, written by researchers regarding **Noah's Ark in Sri Lanka**, **HISTORY OF SRI LANKA-TÜRKIYE RELATIONS: FROM REMOTE ANTIQUITY TO THE 20TH CENTURY**-by **Dr. Zameer CAREEM**

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And the **Turkish confirmation of Noah's Ark** found **18 miles (30 km) south of Mount Ararat in Turkey**.

These **narratives**, rooted in **faith, history, and mythology**, provide an **intriguing perspective** on **human civilization, ancient trade, and cultural exchanges**. However, they also leave **room for debate and scholarly exploration**.

By engaging **scholars, historians, archaeologists, and researchers**, future expeditions could **unravel historical gaps**, verify evidence, and seek a **more accurate understanding of the true history** behind these ancient accounts.

Open Questions for Future Research:

- Could **this gemstone** be a **lost artifact** from **Noah's Ark**?
- Was it part of an **ancient trade network**, connecting **Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Sri Lanka**?
- How do **scientific analysis, gemology, and historical records** support or challenge these theories?
- Can **archaeological evidence** shed light on the **gem's journey** across civilizations?

A Call for Further Exploration

Scholars, researchers, historians, and archaeologists are encouraged to embark on a **mysterious expedition** to uncover the **truth behind this extraordinary discovery**.

This is an **opportunity to bridge history and faith**, exploring the **possibility of correcting historical gaps** and **bringing new insights into the legacy of Noah's Ark, Adam's Peak, and Sri Lanka's role in ancient history**.

Ultimately, "**Light of The Ark**" stands as a **testament to the mysteries of the past**, inviting **continued exploration and scholarly discourse**.

