



ANCHORSTONE INTERNATIONAL

PRESENTS

THE BIBLICAL DISCOVERIES

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

BASED ON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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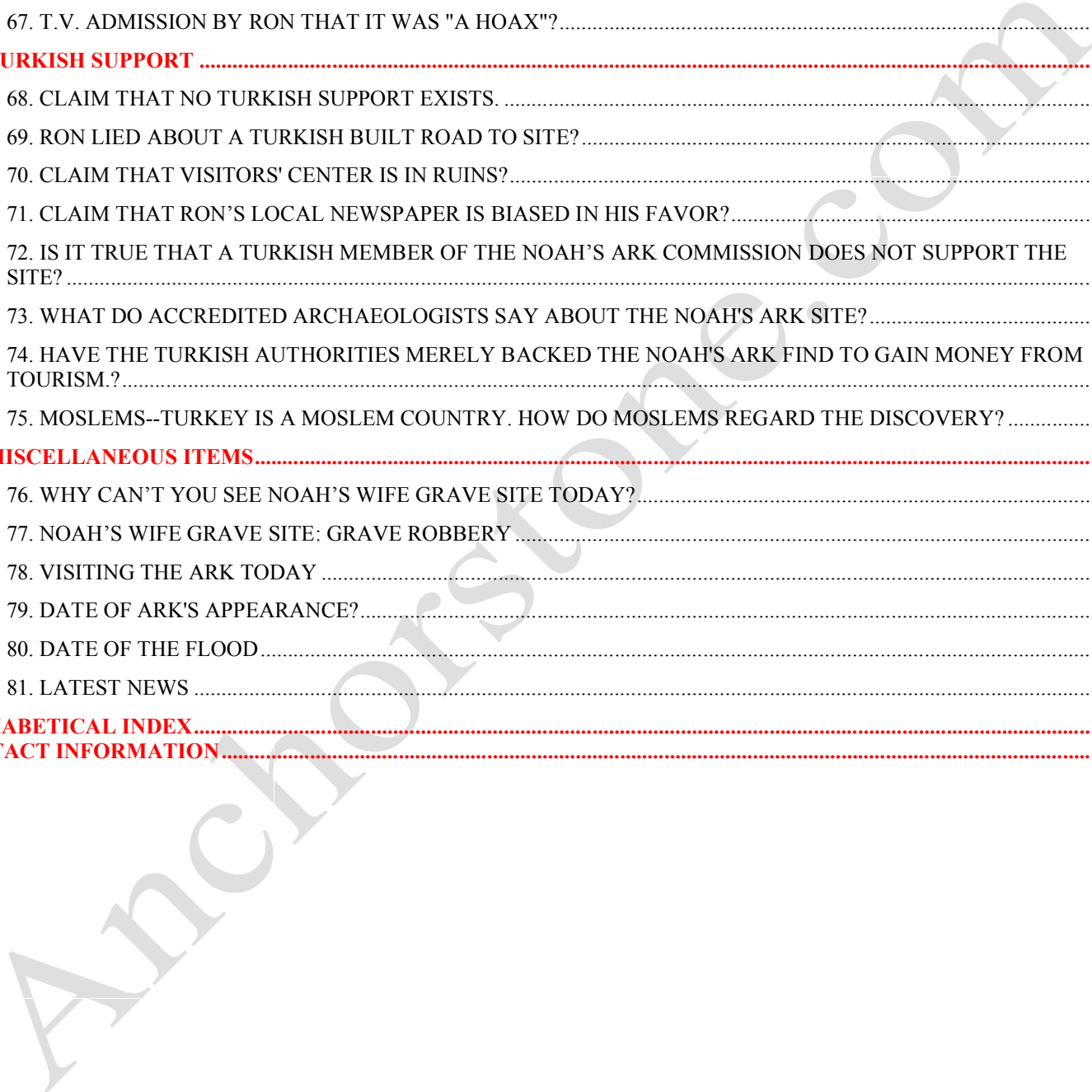
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SECTION B:

**HAS NOAH'S ARK
BEEN FOUND?**

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SECTION B: HAS NOAH'S ARK BEEN FOUND?

It was just before dark, when we pulled into the Kurdish town of Dogubayazit. Take away the cars, and this could have been the old American Wild West. There were some mean hombres here - and the air was tense.

After checking in at the Erzurum Hotel, I went out to purchase some food.

Across the street stretched a line of small shops. Over one shop hardly much bigger than a bathroom, glared a sign: "SUPERMARKET".

I approached... and froze. There in the window were three bullet holes. The thought came suddenly, "I don't need food tonight."

Darkness was descending. And in minutes the street was empty of people.

We were asleep on the second floor, my colleague and I. About midnight Trevor gave a shout. "Jonathan, wake up, wake up!"

I lay low and listened. Armored vehicles were in the street. Turkish tanks. Dogs were barking.

"BOOM... BOOM... BOOM..." It became relentless.

"Heavy artillery," whispered Trevor.

We heard the occasional "pop" as the Kurdish townspeople returned the Turkish fire.

Close by, something fell in the street. The battle raged for three more hours.

By daybreak, we learned that within a hundred yards of our hotel room, thirteen civilians had died.

This war in the wild mountains of eastern Turkey had been triggered by the Kurdish bid for independence.

But we were here because the town of Dogubayazit was the base camp for expeditions working on the Noah's Ark project.

Seen From the Air

Back in 1959, a Turkish pilot had taken stereo photos for the Geodetic Institute of Turkey.

On these photos, a boat-shaped object was seen. It was resting on a hillside, about 12 miles (20 kilometers) south of big Mount Ararat.

Dr. Brandenburger, of Ohio State University, got interested. (It was Brandenburger, a world authority on photogrammetry, who had discovered the missile bases in Cuba, during the Kennedy era.)

He carefully studied this photograph. "I have no doubt at all," he concluded, "that this object is a ship. In my entire career, I have never seen an object like this on a stereo photo."

Within months an American expedition party reached the spot. On site, the formation looked more than ever like the outlines of a ship caught in lava. The team dug one hole after another, finding only soil, clay and lava. After two days, they blasted into one side of the object and left. Disappointed, they concluded it was probably not man-made, but a freak of nature.

"When you blasted into the side, what did you find?" a team member was later asked.

"We found some very unusual stones," he responded. "They were shaped like timber, but they had no growth rings."

Pushed Up by an Earthquake

Seventeen long years passed before anyone took more interest. This man was biblical archaeologist, Ron Wyatt.

He soon realized that this boat-shaped object was too big for him to handle. It was longer than a football field, as big as a battleship - and almost completely buried in the ground.

He spoke to a small group of trusted friends. They decided to pray for an earthquake - one that would somehow expose the object for what it was, but would not injure anybody.

On November 25, 1978, local time, an earthquake PUSHED THE OBJECT OUT OF THE GROUND (or, more correctly, dropped the earth from around it).

Its walls were now up thrust some 20 feet out of the earth.

Nobody was killed. The villagers were no strangers to earthquakes. This one was considered abnormal. It was preceded by the sky TURNING SILVER! Everyone was in the streets, looking up at the strange sight. They were all outside. So nobody was killed.

The earthquake was described as "not normal", and a "mu'cise" (a miracle)!

People in the nearby village looked on this as a bad omen. Some said, "We're getting out of here!" Twenty families packed up and left.

Following extensive testing at the site, Ron Wyatt began to suggest that this boat-shape might contain the remains of Noah's Ark.

"Oh," retorted the skeptics, "this thing has to be a freak of nature." (Get real: What else could it be - at 6,300 feet altitude?)

"There is not enough water on earth to have produced such a Flood as would be needed to place a massive ship up in the mountains," objected some.

Enough Water for a World Flood?

A valid comment perhaps, so let's consider for starters, it's a fact that about 70 per cent of our planet's surface area is sea... and there's 18 times more water below sea level than there is dry land above it.

It is well known also that most of the earth's mountains are of "recent" formation. If sea beds can rise and continents sink, there would indeed be sufficient water for a worldwide flood.

The Flood traditions of many ancient races tell us that, before the Great Disaster, a survival vessel was constructed - and that representatives of all land animal life were taken aboard.

How Could all Species Fit In?

A common question is, How could all those animals have been squeezed in?

The truth is, the Ark of the Bible account was enormous - longer than a football field, probably comprising over 32,000 tons, with sufficient internal capacity to house 494 double decker buses.

Ernst Mayr (probably the leading American taxonomist) calculated that there are about one million animal species. Of these, 60 per cent are sea animals. And 70 per cent of the remainder are insects. There are less than 20,000 species of land animals (mammals, reptiles, birds and amphibians).

Since the average size of all the land animals is no bigger than a house cat, you could comfortably fit two of each species in just 41 per cent of the Ark space. So, the question is not how could all those animals squeeze in, but what did Noah do with all that extra space in the Ark?

Tremendous Violence

Now, what kind of Flood was this?

This much is certain. It was no gentle rising of water. The forces which triggered this disaster were probably so powerful as to have tipped the earth on its axis. The result would have been tremendous stress within the earth's crust. Cracks opened up - and fire and water burst forth.

In the explosion of the earth's crust, volcanic ash and hot water was blown high into the sky.

The protective vapor canopy above the atmosphere began to collapse upon the earth. It poured down in such volume and force, that the result was disastrous.

Tidal waves of enormous height swept from pole to pole.

Land masses and seas were churned up together.

Did you know that on every continent and in numerous places are vast "fossil graveyards" where creatures have been swept to their death in their millions?

In some places, thousands of elephants, penguins, palm trees, fish and plants are found mixed up together - arctic and tropical creatures, animals of the deep sea and the land, of the highlands and lowlands -are today found mixed together, over thousands of square miles, in single vast burials.

In other locations, even dinosaurs, coal and human relics are jumbled up together. LAND creatures AND creatures of the DEEP SEA - ALL MIXED AND BURIED TOGETHER in a completely unnatural way!

Fossils of countless animals have been found buried in swimming positions! Many entire skeletons of non-aquatic dinosaurs have been discovered in a swimming position with the head thrown back as if in death throes. They DROWNED! And they show evidence of rapid burial. This speaks of a colossal Flood.

Complete islands and mountains hundreds of feet high, from the Arctic Circle to tropical Burma, are composed entirely of animal and tree remains, swept together violently.

On tall, isolated hills, on hundreds of thousands of hills, worldwide, are bone-filled chasms. Human artifacts are found mixed in. There was mass extinction in all parts of the world simultaneously -and sudden burial.

Predators are found today, frozen in mid-motion -fossilized in the act of swallowing their prey. This suggests rapid burial to preserve the "action" as well as the animal.

Millions of fossils perfectly preserved, frozen in action: these are evidence of an enormous catastrophe.

We're not told about this, are we? Here is something most crucial, that is not disclosed to the public:

Tree trunks penetrate through several seams of coal (each layer, according to popular theory, millions of years old). Did these trees stand on end for millions of years whilst awaiting burial? Surely the event was sudden and rapid. And these layers - coal seams -were deposited rapidly by moving water.

Yes, water covered the whole earth. And the action was violent.

The Flood Recedes

Eventually, as the tectonic movements expanded the sea basins and the flood waters retreated off the land, the water over the continents fell in stages to lower levels, leaving behind terraces which can still be seen today, in many places.

These high water marks on all continents are still comparatively "fresh" - they are not yet eroded away. Here is evidence that water has been on the continents recently.

The survivors of this Deluge gazed upon a different world. Barren wastes, bleak and sterile hills, and unbearable extremes of heat and cold, now greeted them. And new mountain ranges were being thrust up.

This Great Flood is the most universal racial memory of mankind.

As the descendants of the Flood survivors dispersed around the globe, they carried the Flood memory with them.

Pilgrims Visit the Site

For more than 2,000 years historians of several nations would record that the remains of Noah's big ship were visited by pilgrims. Some of those visitors souvenired pieces of bitumen from the wreck, with which they made amulets.

Eventually, it became covered in a mud flow and its precise location was lost - until an earthquake in 1948 partly uncovered it, and the earthquake of 1978 exposed it further.



Figure 1 BEFORE THE 1978 EARTHQUAKE: Early air view, showing break in the right side (The London Daily Telegraph)



Figure 2 AFTER THE 1978 EARTHQUAKE: Risen abruptly from the ground (or the ground has sunk).

UNDERSTANDING THE REMAINS OF NOAH'S ARK

The entire key to understanding the evidence which confirms that this site DOES in fact contain the remains of Noah's Ark, is understanding the condition of the remains. The "world" has a preconceived notion of what they will accept, and that is a recognizable wooden ship (still intact after 4,300 years), and the ship MUST be on the volcanic mountain known as Mt. Ararat. The concept of the Ark's appearance has been further enhanced by those who interpreted the fact that the Ark had rooms to mean that it had to look like a barge-shaped houseboat instead of a ship. This concept has been based on the many claimed sightings of the Ark on Mt. Ararat - and not a single sighting is accompanied by any evidence.

The Ark, NOT Barge-Shaped

First of all, a barge-shaped vessel could not survive on the open seas. Any sailor can tell you that. In fact, the idea is preposterous. The oil tankers of today, which traverse the open seas, have a hull which is NOT flat on the bottom, but instead is rounded. The wave action of the stormy seas today cannot compare with the turmoil of the open seas of the Flood, which extended the entire surface of the earth. If a barge shaped ship today cannot sail the ocean, erase the idea of a barge-shaped Ark from your mind. This simply IS NOT a possibility. If you want to research the subject yourself, go to the library and look up "ships and ship-building" and/or "fluid dynamics" or "hydrodynamics".

The "boat-shaped object" is not barge-shaped - it displays the shape of a sea-going vessel. Therefore, from the beginning of its discovery in the stereo-photo, it had this one feature already in its favor.

The Ark Would Not have Survived on Mt. Ararat

If the Ark was a reality, then so was the Flood (which destroyed the entire face of the earth), and this means that the Ark, if it survived until today, is the oldest structure on earth. Considering the fragile state of wooden homes that were built even in the last century, could we expect to find an intact Ark, or even any remains at all? Certainly not in the ever moving glaciers on Mt. Ararat, which continually flow and grind everything in their path into minute pieces. Even if an object survived in the glaciers, could it survive the incredible blasts of the past eruptions, the most recent of which blew out an entire section of the mountain? Again go to the library and research "volcanoes" and "glaciers". Read up on Mount St. Helens, whose last eruption was similar to the last eruption which Mt. Ararat experienced, even leaving a similar blown-out hole in the mountain. You will see the total devastation suffered by everything on or around the mountain at that time.

In addition to this, the Turkish military has been training their commandos on Mt. Ararat for many years, and they know every inch of the mountain. They KNOW there is nothing up there.

How was the Ark Preserved?

The evidence found at the "boat-shaped object", which we will, in complete confidence, refer to as "the Ark", shows that the Ark was only preserved at all because it was covered in lava flow which effectively sealed it in a sort of "time capsule". However, the mountain it is on is NOT volcanic - the evidence shows that the lava resulted from an eruption of a volcano many miles to the south in present-day Iran. The lava from that mountain

was ejected into the air and carried to the top of the ridge above the Ark's present location. The existence of this volcano is proven by the broken stele Ron found in 1984 upon this ridge which showed the unique limestone ridge with a volcano positioned next to it to the south. Today, this volcano is collapsed and cannot be seen except from the top of the ridge, not from the viewpoint of the artist who inscribed the stele.

The Ark Covered in Lava

The lava reached the top of the ridge and began to travel down the side of the mountain, covering the Ark. The path of the lava can be distinctly seen in the present mud-flow area. One way mud-flows are formed is when water is trapped over a long period of time in the slowly decaying lava. Then, when the lava finally deteriorates into soil, the tremendous amount of water captured and retained in it, begins to flow, sometimes quite rapidly and catastrophically, which is called a mud-slide.

The weight of this tremendous amount of molten rock (lava) flowing upon the Ark caused the two top decks to collapse. If that is so, why wasn't the Ark burned up? There are two possibilities as to why it wasn't burned up - the first is this: assuming the lava was the type which would have caused a wooden object to catch on fire, if the Ark was completely covered by lava rapidly, this would cut off the oxygen supply and combustion would not be possible. But, supposing it was covered more slowly, it is a documented fact that lava does not always cause combustion. I will use a quote from a 'good ole' evolutionary science book:

"It might be supposed that the high temperatures of the lava would give off an enormous amount of heat, This is not so, however, and it is quite usual for a flow to pass through a forest or town without causing a fire. One flow from Paricutin even piled up against oaks and cotton-woods without destroying them How can we explain this anomaly of high lava temperature and absence of fire and flames? To begin with, lava consists of a vitreous mass which is a poor conductor of heat. It also cools quickly at the surface, becoming covered with a crust which in some measure prevents further heat radiation from inside the mass. Thus a lava flow has, as it were, a constantly forming insulating case around its molten interior, so that the front of the flow is preceded by a protecting crust. " (The New Larousse Encyclopedia of the Earth, pub. by Hamlin Publishing Group Limited, copyrighted 1961, revised edition 1972, page 158)

Either way you choose, the fact that the Ark was covered by lava DOES NOT in any way mean that it had to be burned up. The fact that the decks seem to be uniformly collapsed indicates that it was covered rapidly, which would have cut off the oxygen supply. We do have specimens which display some burning, but it seems to be very limited in extent.

The Ark Revealed when Lava Deteriorated

The lava covered the Ark and sealed it in an airtight "capsule". So why is it now visible -why isn't it still encased in the lava? Because lava deteriorates and breaks down over time into fertile soil. Let's again go to the same book we referred to above: "The soils which develop from the decomposition of the lavas, cinders and ashes are exceptionally rich in potash, lime and phosphates... Many districts of the world with a high agricultural population owe the richness of their land to volcanic material. " (p.173) Hawaii is an excellent example of this - their wonderful soil which produces the beautiful exotic flowers we associate with this paradise, are a result of the decayed lava, so rich in the nutrients necessary for perfect growth. But it takes lava a very long time to deteriorate - how long depends on the type, etc., and we cannot know exactly how long the Ark was covered. However, overtime, as the lava began its deterioration process, it was no longer air tight.

The Remains Were Fossilized

The Ark is situated on a mountain side and it slopes. The front end is at about a 6,350 foot elevation while the lower end is at about the 6,250 foot elevation. The lava deteriorated over time, and being no longer air-tight,

it was no longer water-tight. The region experiences several months of snow with the accompanying cold temperatures. In the spring, the snow slowly melts and as it does the water flows down the mountainside. This means that as the lava began to deteriorate, this water began to flow through the material which covered the Ark. As the water slowly seeped over the preserved structures of the Ark, it began to wash away minute particles of the wood and metal fittings of the structure. This took place on a molecular level -molecule by molecule was washed away. But as each molecule broke loose and washed away with the water, it left a "hole" the exact size of the molecule that had broken loose. As the water flowed over the structure, some of the molecules it picked up from materials it had passed over prior to arriving at the Ark, lodged in the "molecule holes" left in the structure... The process I am describing is called "petrification", or "mineral replacement". For an object to become petrified, two things are ALWAYS required - first, that the object be buried rapidly, and second that it have water flowing through it. If it is not airtight and has no water flowing over it, it suffers from decay and is not preserved. The evolutionists will be quick to tell you that petrification takes millions of years to occur, but this is a bald-faced lie. If petrification does not occur at least as rapidly as the decay rate, the object simply decays away.

Petrified - Literally "Turned to Stone"

As the water flowed down the mountain into the soil and then reached the Ark, the structure members nearest the top were petrified with molecules of the substances in the earth ABOVE the Ark, which were minerals. As the water flowed over the midsection of the Ark, it had picked up molecules from the Ark structures it had flowed over prior to reaching the midsection. Therefore, it began to be petrified with substances from its own structure in addition to the substances in the soil above it. At least that is what SHOULD have occurred if the object really is the Ark.

The evidence at the site shows that this IS exactly what happened. The deck timber which Ron obtained from the approximate mid-section of the ship contained over 13% iron - iron which came from the metal fittings of the structure above mid-section. The majority of molecules involved in the petrification process are molecules from the natural substances in the earth and the lava. The first analyses Ron had performed on his specimens from the site showed an approximate 51% silica content. That's fine: the Encyclopedia Britannica, 1985 ed., vol. 19, page 506 (under "volcanoes"), states: "Magma consists of a molten-silicate mass within the earth, of various composition..." In fact, all petrified objects contain a great deal of silica simply due to its abundance in the soil.

The Sure-Fire Test

But there is one substance that is NOT found in natural minerals, which we will now discuss. As I began to study the subject of "carbon" which involves the study of chemistry, which is a little involved for me, I learned some very interesting facts. Compounds of carbon can be analyzed to determine whether they are composed of matter that was non-organic, or organic, which means it can be determined whether they were once living-matter or not. It's that simple. Therefore, the one test to determine if an object was organic (once living), or not, is to determine its carbon content - whether it contains organic carbon or not.

When Ron brought the petrified deck timber home, he as well as all who saw it, knew that it LOOKED like a piece of wood turned to stone (petrified). However, looks CAN be deceiving, so he took it to Galbraith Labs to be analyzed. Chiseling a sample from the specimen (on camera), they analyzed it and found that it did contain inorganic carbon (.0081%). However, it also contained .7019% ORGANIC CARBON, which is over 100 times more than the amount of inorganic carbon! Every petrified object ever found that was once living - tree branch, bone, sea shell, etc., will show organic carbon in its analysis. So, the deck timber specimen WAS once composed of living matter! Since it didn't look like a bone or a shell, we feel pretty confident in stating that it is petrified wood.

OK, we have decaying lava which is revealing the presence of petrified objects that look like wood and contain large amounts of iron and other metals. Remember we discussed how the substances found in the petrified object got there by being washed in from flowing water which had first passed over other substances? So where did the iron come from? In order for there to be such a high percentage of iron in the petrified wood, the water which effected its petrification had to pass over a large amount of iron prior to reaching the petrifying object. The soil above the Ark does not contain that much iron. One control specimen taken from the area OUTSIDE the Ark, but within 50 or so yards, revealed a .54% iron and .77% ferric oxide content. If we are to believe that the petrified wood received its iron content from the naturally-occurring iron in the region above the ship, we would have to believe that the entire iron content of the region was gathered up by the waters and deposited ONLY in the petrified wood. In other words, it's impossible. The large amounts of metals in the petrified wood could only come from one place - from the water passing over a LARGE amount of metal in the Ark's structure - metal which we now know, composes the thousands of fittings which held the timbers together.

The Ark Hidden for Many, Many Years

And so the Ark sat for many, many years - its presence unknown since its being covered by the lava flow, which incidentally carried it down the mountain until it was impaled on a massive outcropping of bedrock. 'But we'll get to that later.

In the late 1950s, the high-altitude photo taken during the NATO survey showed this incredible outline of a ship high on a mountainside in a mudflow. The first expedition to the site in 1960 didn't see anything they could recognize as being a man-made object because all that was visible was the decayed lava which was now a layer of rich, fertile soil. Oh, here and there a "rock" protruded through the earth which was actually petrified wood, but its weathered condition camouflaged its true identity. The early expedition didn't understand what to expect - they were looking for an intact boat.

"Truth Shall Spring out of the Earth"

Then in late 1978, an earthquake caused the soil surrounding the mysterious "shape" to fall away from the sides, giving the effect that the "capsule" had literally popped up from the earth. With the soil removed from the sides, the object took on even more of the recognizable shape of a ship. The sides displayed indentations at evenly spaced intervals which were actually the empty spaces where rib timbers once were. But why are they empty - what happened to the rib timbers if they were petrified? The answer is: "due to the effect of weathering".

Identification by What is NOT Present

Let's again return to our favorite science book, The Larousse Encyclopedia from which we quoted above: "Whenever rocks are exposed to attack by weathering process, loose material forms, sometimes in large quantities... Mass wasting is almost inseparable from weathering and the many other agents of gradation. Water, for example, aids its work considerably... In mountain areas daily freeze-and-thaw action, or frost wedging, plays its part. Fissures in the rocks fill with water which freezes and expands at night. Under the pressure of the innumerable wedges of ice, the rock cracks. Next morning, the ice melts in the sun and no longer supports the rock fragments many of which roll down the slope to join other rocks and debris at the foot. " (p.41)

Keep in mind that the structures of the Ark were petrified and now turned to stone. When the soil around the sides of the Ark was still in place, the ribs were preserved. We know this even though they are now gone. The way we know is simple - the empty indentations, evenly spaced, are all the evidence we need. Like a footprint in the mud, they wouldn't be there if a foot hadn't been there earlier. The weather extremes of the region had

accomplished this process of "frost wedging" which fractured the rib timbers which were now turned to stone. They remained in place as long as the surrounding soil held them. But when it fell away, the fractured "turned to stone" timbers fell into pieces and specimens of the petrified wood lie all around the site.

Color Difference of the Petrified Ribs

The INTERNAL structure members are in a much better state simply because they have not been exposed to the elements. On the east side of the Ark is a section in which the rib timbers are exposed but have NOT completely fallen away and left holes where they once were. However, these ARE fractured, having suffered from "frost wedging". It was on this section that Ron and Richard performed the "mini-excavation" in which the ribs were able to be seen due to the color difference, even though the ribs are in a fragmented state. They are still held in place by the soil, probably due to their angle and also some Divine assistance.

What Caused the Color Difference

This above section is at the front of the ship on the uphill section. The substances in the water which was flowing over the ship's structures and which effected its petrification were minerals from above the ship. These minerals consisted of silica from the soil, lime and calcium, to name a few. This gave the petrified structure a "whitish" appearance, compared to the petrified remains of the lower section of the ship, which featured a darker color due to the large amount of metals in them. We have two specimens of petrified wood, both about 6 inches long, both 2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches deep. They are identical except for one thing - the piece which came from inside the crack near the front of the ship is very light colored, while the other piece is dark. They are both petrified wood pieces from the ship, only one piece's molecules were replaced by lighter colored substances than the other.

Other Exposed Structure Members

The timbers which extend out through the ground surface such as the deck support beams and the deck joists today look like ordinary rocks. Why? Because they ARE rocks - petrification, or mineral replacement, turns objects into rocks. And these petrified timbers have been exposed to the elements and have suffered extreme weathering. However, the deck joists, being located high on the sides of the ribs, are located in a position where the surface water flows past them. This limits the "frost wedging" to a degree, which other structure located in a lower section where the surface water tends to collect, suffers. What this means in simple language is that the petrified structure members which are near the surface are more vulnerable to fracturing into small pieces if they lie in an area where surface water stands. In the winters, the water, which has seeped into its tiny cracks and crevasses, subjects the petrified structure to continual expansion due to the water freezing, fracturing it into pieces. Once the soil surrounding and supporting this structure is removed, the fragments collapse into a heap. Voila - no more visibly identifiable petrified structure - only a heap of what looks like rocks. But lab analysis still reveals what these "rocks" once were by the presence of the organic carbon which is NOT present in objects (natural rocks) which were not once living matter.

An other Similar Boat Excavated

In 1939, a very unique excavation took place of an ancient burial boat known today as the "Sutton Hoo" boat. When carefully excavated, they discovered that, "yes", there had once been an ancient burial boat there - however, the wooden structure had long ago decayed. What was STILL present were the decomposed and siliconized iron fittings which held the timbers together. As they removed the soil from the area, they discovered that the decayed wood had left a color difference in the soil which distinctly showed the structure of the ship in the earth. The iron fittings, still in place, combined with this coloration in the soil, allowed the

excavators to preserve the perfect imprint of the ship. On a very small scale, this is similar to the condition of the Ark except for the fact that the Ark does still contain a large amount of internal petrified structures.

The Internal Structure Revealed

But how do we know about the internal structure? The radar scans. The sub-surface interface radar revealed a pattern of internal structure which the makers of the radar determined to be "not of natural origin". The radar doesn't tell us precisely what the internal structure is made of, although limited distinction is possible because of different densities. However, it definitely reveals its shape and location. And whatever it is, the specialists declared that it is "man-made" because of its organized pattern. Nothing in nature occurs in the perfect pattern of a ship's internal structure.

This, combined with the pattern of evenly-spaced metal detector readings on the ship, prove that the structure contained metal at the intersections where the timbers were joined together. The "rocks" which displayed the metal readings may have looked like "rocks", but we now understand why. The exposed timbers which contained the metal fittings were fossilized. When exposed to the elements, they fragmented which left them looking like weathered rocks. But, the metal content is so concentrated at these precise spots that lab analyses revealed the presence of metal in concentrations and forms which is not natural.

Another Evidence Which Shouts the Truth

The remains of the Ark are resting on a mountainside with a very large section of bedrock limestone extending through its midsection. Radar has confirmed that the limestone is bedrock and not a loose boulder which rolled down the hill - it is a part of the foundation rock.

What explanation is there for the presence of this huge mass of rock extending into the ship? In 1984, Ron and Orhan Baser found what they now are certain is a 120 by 40 foot section of the bottom of the Ark, a mile or so above its present location. For a moment, let's take our thoughts back to the time the water receded and the Ark first rested on the earth. At that time, the face of the earth would be extremely muddy. As the water slowly receded and the Ark was gently lowered to the earth, it sank into the mud by increments. The very bottom kept extending deeper and deeper into this mud. The evidence indicates that there was probably a "bilge keel" of some description on the bottom of the ship. A bilge keel is a "fin-like" projection extending downward from the center keel along the bottom, as is seen on sailboats. This "fin" would have provided the ship resistance to sideways tilting, but it would have had another advantage. As the Ark slowly sank into the mud, this "fin" would have held the ship in an upright position after it was on the ground. Then, when God "made a wind to pass over the earth", which caused the mud to dry out, the ship was held fast in an upright position. Hopefully, we can scan this area with the radar to determine if a bilge keel is present, but for now this is only Ron's theory. And even if there wasn't a bilge keel, the Ark still would have sunk down in the mud and be held fast. When the lava carried the ship down the mountainside, this section of the hull remained in the earth. This left a very large hole in the hull which David determined existed by his use of the MFG, and which Ron later found to exist with the radar scans. The fact that Dave was able to determine this with the MFG is a tremendous evidence that the device is highly reliable despite the bad name it has received.

The Crash Into the Limestone Outcropping

When the Ark, sliding sideways down the mountainside, hit the large outcropping of limestone, it was literally impaled on the large rock. It extended into the midsection of the ship and was the only thing which held the Ark at its present location. Since the decks had collapsed, the timbers which held the ribs in their upright position (the deck joists) were broken, and there was nothing to keep the sides from falling outward. As the Ark rotated into alignment with the direction of the lava flow (after becoming lodged on the rock), the ribs were

thrown outward to some degree, around the midsection. This is a splaying effect. The end that made the widest swing outward suffered the most outward collapse, and this is what gives the ship its appearance of being wider than it should be. Keep in mind, however, that the ribs did not fall completely outward, but only splayed enough to give the ship a 138 foot width at the widest point, and the original width was 87 feet. The biblical width of 50 cubits was found to be the width indicated by the internal structures, such as the bulkheads which displayed this width instead of the full width of the splayed hull. The metal detector scans done in August of 1985 showed how the internal structure near the surface was literally "wrapped around the rock", similar to a car that is wrapped around a telephone pole.

The Ballast – Pre-flood "Slag"

The "strange material" Ron and Orhan found scattered all over the bottom section of the Ark, at the site further up the mountainside, proved to be identical to the "strange material" found falling out in massive amounts from the hull on the northern end. This is ballast material and is what first attracted John Baumgardner's interest after Jim Irwin sent him the specimen Ron had given him from the site above the Ark. It contains a negligible amount of inorganic carbon, as contrasted with the petrified wood, but it contains an incredible amount of manganese dioxide (over 80%) and titanium. One analysis revealed a 74% titanium content. The importance of this specimen is that it displays attributes which indicate that it is slag, or the waste product of some type of metal alloy production.

What is Ballast?

Ballast is an absolute necessity for any ship. It is any material of weight which is placed in the hull for purposes of stabilizing the ship, keeping it trim, etc. For more information on this subject, look up shipbuilding. You will find that it is not something that a ship "may or may not" have - it is a necessity. And a ship the size of the Ark would definitely have had ballast of some type. The evidence at the Ark shows that the builders of the Ark used a most ingenious substance for their ballast.

Metal Alloy Production

To find a ship wreck on the side of a mountain with a massive amount of heavy substance falling out of its hull - material which is identical to slag - indicates that probably as the metal objects used in the ship construction were fashioned, the waste product was gathered and placed in the hull. This makes an incredible amount of sense. A ship of this size would have required a great deal of ballast and this is the perfect source. But what makes us think there was metal production before the Flood - aside from the presence of a great deal of metal at even intervals in the ship?

Manganese

Manganese, which is found in extremely high concentrations in these ballast specimens, is used in the production of many alloys: "More than 95 percent of the manganese produced is used in the form of ferroalloys by the metal industries, chiefly for steel manufacture Produced without manganese, steel breaks up when hot-rolled or forged. Steels generally contain less than 1 percent manganese. Manganese steel (12-14 percent manganese) is used for very rugged service; it presents a hard, wear resistant, and self-renewing surface over a wrought unbreakable core. Manganese produced electrolytically is used mostly in steelmaking but also in the production of nonferrous alloys of copper, aluminum, magnesium and the nickel-base alloys and in the production of high purity chemicals. Practically all commercial alloys of aluminum and magnesium contain manganese to improve corrosion resistance and mechanical properties." (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1985 ed., vol. vi, p.563 under "Manganese")

On one analysis of the ballast material, John Baumgardner wrote: "tailings of aluminum alloy production" and signed his name and wrote "Los Alamos". This particular specimen contained 31.44% manganese, 41.95% titanium, no iron, 11.33% silicon, and 7.19% aluminum, among other constituents. This indicates that there was perhaps more than one type of alloy included in these various ballast specimens - and this one was the waste product of aluminum production: "Aluminum-manganese alloys are popular for cooking utensils, heat exchangers, chemical equipment, storage tanks,... Adding major amounts (about 10 percent) of silicon to commercially pure aluminum yields an alloy with a relatively low melting point... Because silicon imparts great fluidity to molten metal, this alloy is used in castings. The addition of up to 5 percent magnesium yields an alloy with good tensile strength, weldability, hardness and corrosion resistance in marine atmospheres Adding both silicon and magnesium to aluminum produces alloys that are easily formed, machined, welded, and finished, have good resistance to corrosion, and are of medium strength. " (Ibid., vol. 1, p.644, under subject "Aluminum Products and Production")

The ballast materials, under electron microscope, display the appearance of slag and can therefore be identified with confidence. The exact type of metal production they resulted from cannot be stated with precision. But because of the content of the specimens, which are consistent with present day processes of metal alloy production, it can be stated with confidence that these ARE slag. The large amount of manganese was expended as waste product because, although required in the production of the alloy, only a small percentage remained in the resulting product. The excess was spun off as slag, along with a small amount of the other elements used in the alloy production.

Titanium

The discovery of titanium in such a high concentration is of special interest. The process by which titanium could be produced as a metal has only been known since 1936. "Although the element titanium had been known since its initial discovery in 1791 by William Gregor in England, and its identification in rutile in 1795 and in ilmenite in 1797, it was not until William Justin Kroll, a German refugee in the U.S., invented a magnesium-reduction process in 1936 that the production of metallic titanium became feasible. The process, which Kroll gave to the U.S. Bureau of Mines for development, remains in its original form or modifications thereof, the principle method used today for winning titanium metal from its ores." (Ibid., vol.18 p.455, under subject heading "Titanium Products and Production")

The advantage of titanium as a metal is its tremendous strength and light weight, which is why today it is used in medical and space age technologies. The quantitative elemental analyses of the rivet-head Ron found in 1991 revealed 8.62% aluminum, 10.38% iron, 1.33% magnesium, and 2.7% sodium, as well as 1.92% titanium. Interestingly, the process for refining titanium involves SODIUM AND MAGNESIUM and sure enough, there they both were! "The high purity titanium tetrachloride produced is reduced to metallic titanium by reaction with magnesium or sodium. The Kroll process, which uses magnesium, and modifications that used sodium, as the reducing agents, are batch processes conducted in larger reactors. " (Ibid., p.456)

The combined analyses of the fossilized rivet provide more than ample evidence that it was composed of an alloy which contained aluminum, iron and titanium; an alloy which would be extremely strong, lightweight and resistant to the corrosion of the sea waters. Is all of this coincidence? The ballast contains elements which are completely consistent with that of aluminum, titanium and iron alloy productions.

The rivet contains elements which are consistent with a very high-tech alloy. For further evidence, "The major alloying elements that are added to titanium are aluminum, vanadium, molybdenum, manganese, iron and chromium." (Ibid) All three analyses of the rivet show iron, aluminum, and manganese, vanadium and chromium. Perhaps one or two of these things could be accepted as "coincidence", but the entire picture is one that cannot be denied.

Hand-Wrought Iron

In June of 1985, when Ron, Dave Fasold and John Baumgardner all surveyed the site with metal detectors, Dave found a specimen which John stated, on camera, displayed the appearance of wrought iron. Dave Fasold wrote about the results of John's later analyses of the iron specimens in his book, *The Ark of Noah*, p.255: "I hurriedly opened the first-class envelope labeled 'Los Alamos National Laboratory'. It contained the semi-quantitative analysis of the iron samples we had recovered from the Ark. The stoichiometric results were impressive, with the seven running from 60 percent through 91.84 percent FE2O3. The highest reading was obtained from an angular bracket." The angular bracket was the specimen John had identified as having the appearance of wrought iron.

The large iron content of the petrified timbers again verifies the fact that the flowing water which effected the petrification process had travelled over a large amount of iron objects before it arrived at the timber being petrified. Where did this iron come from? Certainly not the surrounding terrain which displayed an only negligible iron content. The evidence indicates that probably various alloys were produced for use in different objects depending on what properties were required. In fact, the evidence is TOO circumstantial to be interpreted any other way except that it shows conclusive proof of metal alloys used in the Ark.

Petrified Timber

Perhaps we should stop here, and get on with the questions. This and much more will become evident then...

The most important question will be, of course,

WHAT EVIDENCE IS THERE THAT THIS IS NOAH'S ARK?

If you want to read that first, go to question "[What Evidence](#)". Otherwise, just read on from here...

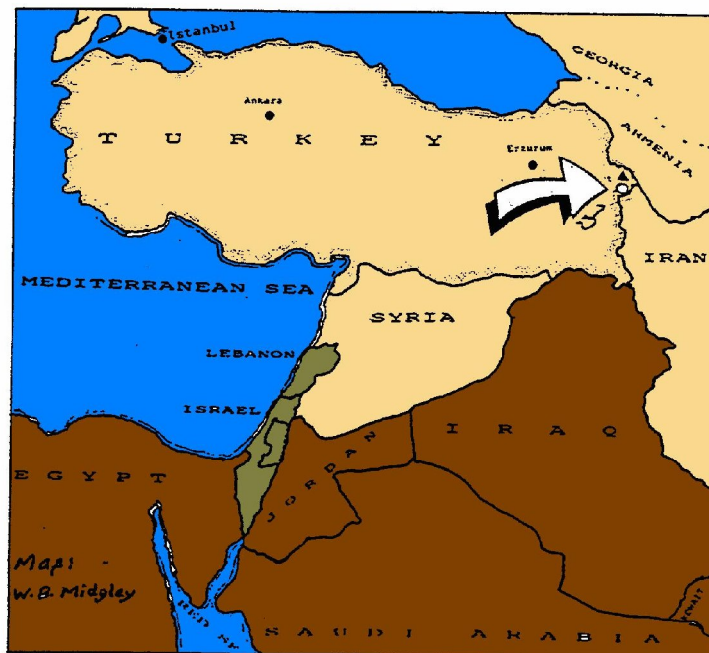


Figure 3 Middle East map of Ark Location

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. 'CREATION SCIENCE' INVESTIGATION.

Is it true that a “personal investigation” was made by the “Creation Science”(“Answers in Genesis”) group, which proved the “Noah’s Ark” claims to be “fake:”?

Not at all. You will find our response to this allegation in “The Discoveries” section of the present book: see [Questions 14 and 15](#).

As to the individual allegations made in their article against the discoveries(1) concerning metal detector scans, radar scans, core drill tests, petrified timber, metal rivets, the Turkish government opinion and other issues, these are addressed in detail, in this present section on Noah’s Ark.

LOCATION

2. DOESN'T THE BIBLE SAY THE ARK LANDED ON MOUNT ARARAT?

How come, then, that your discovery was made somewhere else?

The record says (Gen. 8:4): “*And the ark rested... upon the mountains of Ararat.*” Mountains, plural, indicating a range of mountains.

The biblical Ararat was a country, not a mountain. The word occurs four times (Gen. 8:4; 2 Kings 19:37; Isa. 37:38; and Jer. 51:27), with the meaning of country or kingdom. It was the nearest the translators could get to Urartu, a powerful kingdom in the Lake Van area of modern Turkey.

The Bible is simply saying that the Ark landed in the mountains of that kingdom. “*And the ark rested...upon the mountains of Ararat.*”

Ararat/Urartu (or Armenia) was a mountainous country (the Bible has it, “mountains of Ararat” -plural). We use a comparative phrase “mountains of Papua New Guinea”; “mountains of Scotland”, etc. Just as there is no such entity as Mount Scotland, nor does the Bible know any such entity as Mount Ararat.

No Evidence of Mt. Ararat Until Many Years After The Great Flood

During the Flood, “all the high hills, that were under the whole heaven were covered”; “the mountains were covered” (Gen. 7:19, 20). That includes every mountain.

But how much water is there? If all the land were leveled out, the sea would cover the earth to 7,800 feet. For a mountain to be covered by the Flood waters it would have to be less than 7,800 feet high. This tells us that all the pre-Flood mountains were less than that height Because “all” the high land under heaven was covered by the Flood waters.

This would include Mount Everest - and Mount Ararat

As a matter of fact, Mount Everest exhibits seashells near its peak - indicating that water - sea water - at one time covered Mount Everest. Likewise, Mount Ararat exhibits pillow lava - and pillow lava forms **under** water. From this, it is evident that Ararat was totally submerged **during** the Flood.

Since the flood waters did not reach 29,000 feet (Everest's present height) or 17,000 feet (Ararat's present height), these mountains have been raised higher **since** the Flood.

Mount Ararat is a post-Flood **volcanic mountain**, which swelled up since the Flood.

As we try to date and locate events and places of the period shortly after the Flood, many times "direct" evidence is hard to come by due to the great number of years that have since passed.

But by means of "indirect" evidence, we can reach conclusions that are BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT.

Excavators in the Ararat region have found evidence which shows that Mount Ararat the "traditional" site of Ark hunters - was not formed until many, many years after the Flood.

The Obsidian Evidence

In excavations of early settlements in the region of eastern and central Turkey, as well as western Iran and the former USSR (the area which was once called "Ararat", or "Urartu"), many tools and other objects have been found which were made out of obsidian. Now obsidian is found in and by volcanoes.

Because of the unique trace elements found in obsidian, it is possible to match specimens found in settlements with sources whose obsidian exhibits the same trace elements.

These analyses show that the earliest settlements in the Ararat (Urartu) region obtained their obsidian from Nemrut Dag, the volcano on the north side of Lake Van, about 70 miles south of Mount Ararat.

But excavations of later settlements, namely those in Assyria, such as Tell es-Sawwan near Nineveh, revealed obsidian that is certainly imported from Mount Ararat.

The clear indication is this: The earliest settlements (in the immediate vicinity of Mount Ararat's present location) would not have travelled so far away to get obsidian for tools if it was already available close by. Obviously, obsidian (produced by volcanism) did not exist in the Ararat region at that early time. But it did exist in the Ararat region later, since the Assyrians, many years after the time of Babel, came all the way to Ararat to obtain it.

During the time of the earliest settlements (before the time of Babel) Mount Ararat did not exist - there was no volcanic obsidian in the region. But by the time of the Assyrians, obsidian - formed by volcanism - had appeared by means of Mount Ararat.

Again, If the Ark had landed on Mt. Ararat, it would have had to have been a much smaller mountain at that time, because it would have been impossible for all of the animals to have walked down off the mountain as it is today.

The Ark Would Not Have Survived on Mt. Ararat

If the Ark was a reality, then so was the Flood (which destroyed the entire face of the earth), and this means that the Ark, if it survived until today, is the oldest structure on earth. Considering the fragile state of wooden

homes that were built even in the last century, could we expect to find an intact Ark, or even any remains at all? Certainly not in the ever moving glaciers on Mt. Ararat, which continually flow and grind everything in their path into minute pieces. Even if an object survived in the glaciers, could it survive the incredible blasts of the past eruptions, the most recent of which blew out an entire section of the mountain?

This volcano has experienced several eruptions, the most recent in the mid 1800s - which was very similar to the Mount St. Helens eruption which blew out an entire portion of the mountain. Go to the library and research "volcanoes" and "glaciers". Read up on Mount St. Helens.

Such a volcanic upheaval would in all likelihood have destroyed the Ark, had it been there.

Dr M. Salih Bayraktutan, Turkish geologist, was reported in 1987 and 1988 as saying that "*Mt. Big Ararat is volcanic and if the Ark landed there it would be under four to five thousand feet of lava. Furthermore, the hydrodynamics of a cone shaped volcanic mountain would push the Ark away from it.*" (The Institute of Judaic-Christian Research, Inc. *Research Letter*, Wendyl Jones Ministries, Nov., 1987, p. 1, and Sept., 1988, p.1.)

3. THE BIBLE SAYS THE ARK LANDED ON THE HIGHEST PEAK IN THE AREA, and that no other mountain tops were visible until "the first day of the 7th month", which was 74 days later, But you're trying to say the Ark came to rest on your 7,000 foot landing site, with 17,000 foot big Mount Ararat still invisible (under water?) (Russell Standish)(5)

Since Mount Ararat is today the highest mountain in the region, some so-called "experts" have already determined that THAT was the only place the Ark should be found. Yet, the Bible is so clear on the fact that it came to rest in the "mountains" of Ararat: "*And the Ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat*" (Gen. 8:4).

In spite of best intentions, the quest on big Mount Ararat has been a phenomenal flop. A misconception and dismal failure due to a misunderstanding of the biblical text.

Even Ellen White (Russell's Seventh-day Adventist, prophet) wasn't so bold as to suggest the Ark was on Ararat:

... the Lord caused the Ark to drift into a spot protected by a group of mountains that had been preserved by his power. These mountains were but a little distance apart, and the Ark moved about in this quiet haven, and was no longer driven upon the boundless ocean. " (*Patriarchs and Prophets, Chapter 8, 'After the Flood'*)

Ellen White's flood scenario isn't half bad and certainly fits our site better than Ararat. She had the forum to say the Ark was on Ararat. Why didn't she say Ararat? It will be seen later (see Q.104) that our "ship" landed (in present-day terms) at an altitude of about 7,300 feet upon mountains to the south.

Now, since big Mount Ararat did not then exist at its present height (see Q.27), it is perfectly reasonable that this circle of hills to the south may at that time have been the highest land in the region.

An experiment carried on in the U.S. demonstrated that hydrodynamics would have tended to propel a vessel not onto a high open slope, but rather into a sheltered semi-circle of land, such as where we today find our ship.

4. WHAT ABOUT CLAIMS THAT THE ARK HAS BEEN SEEN ON BIG MOUNT ARARAT?

From numerous claimed sightings of the Ark this century, the belief grew that the Ark lay partly hidden by ice on a large ledge 13,000 to 15,000 feet up on Mount Ararat.

The public was fascinated. And I was “hooked” on the gigantic Mount Ararat as being the site.

In my scientific research I had investigated hundreds of archaeological reports and was well aware of the difference between anecdote and evidence. One thing had been bothering me. For more than seventy years, so many expeditions had failed to produce any hard evidence. Great stories were told, which captivated the listener; but of all the rumored sightings, none had ever been authenticated. Photographs reportedly taken had either been lost or considered inconclusive.

Then my attention was drawn to the site twelve miles south of Mount Ararat proper - the site to which Ron Wyatt kept returning. Ron supplied a stunning piece of information - the “anchor stones”. That got me started ... reluctantly. I was emotionally attached to the Mount Ararat site, to the rumors of a ship high up in a canyon half buried in ice. I didn't want to believe that THIS thing covered in mud on a plateau was the Ark.

I learned that the Turkish government had meticulously observed the activities of all who had “looked for Noah's Ark” over the past 50 years. It was required that Turkish guides accompany each expedition. These guides reported back to government officials who kept files on the reports. Thus the claims of expedition members could be checked against the facts recorded.

And can you wonder that the Turks were suspicious? Schliemann stole priceless treasures when he dug up Troy and others since had behaved similarly. So was it surprising that the Turks kept tabs on every Ararat expedition?

Now for some of those alleged sightings up on big Mount Ararat.

(a) RUSSIAN ARK SIGHTINGS

The story has long been told that, in 1917, Russian scouting parties went to Mount Ararat to follow up a Russian aviator's report that he had sighted the Ark from the air. From a cliff high on Ararat, they looked down upon a small valley. In a dense swamp lay what appeared to be a huge ship. A detailed report was sent to the Czar. A few days later, the Russian government was overthrown, so the fate of the report was declared unknown.

As for this 1916-17 Roskovitsky (Russian) discovery story, it is an embarrassing reality that the original tale was a complete fabrication by one Benjamin Allen. Its purpose: to raise funds for the Sacred History Research expedition in the forties.

(b) NAVARRA'S WOOD “DISCOVERY”

Another story had it that Frenchman Fernand Navarra climbed Ararat three times in the fifties. After his first expedition, he claimed to have seen an unusual dark patch within the ice, which was a ship's hull. The discovery was at approximately 14,000 feet altitude. During a third climb, on July 6, 1955, Navarra discovered hand-hewn timber on the slope.

However, information in the Turkish files showed that Navarra first took wood up Mount Ararat, and on the next visit in the company of witnesses “found” this wood “from the Ark”.

(c) “I SAT ON NOAH’S ARK”

Another Ark story said that Georgie Hagopian was ten years old when he first saw the Ark. That was way back in 1908; a very hot year it was, too.

Near the “top of the world”, the Ark was resting on a massive rock. Apparently his Armenian uncle knew exactly where it was, because he went straight to it. The Ark was long and rectangular. One side was on the edge of a cliff. Georgie’s childlike estimate of its size was 1,000 feet long, 600 feet wide and 40 feet high.

The structure looked like stone. It was dark brown. A green moss covered the Ark. His uncle helped him to get on top of it.

In 1970, George told this story to Ark searcher Eryl Cummings and author Rene Noorbergen.

Georgie Hagopian lived near Van about ninety miles from Ararat. Interviewed when he was an old man, he was “led” with questions. In truth, as a small child, he had been taken “up the mountain” (a mountain near Van - not Ararat) and while his uncle tended the flocks, he had sat Georgie on a big flat rock and said, “Here’s Noah’s Ark; you sit on it.” In imagination the child was sitting on the Ark. In the interview many years later, the fantasy was relived.

(d) THE “ARK” MOVIE

And about that movie screened in the seventies which showed the Ark in a valley on Mount Ararat.

A gentleman named Elfred Lee PAINTED IN the boat-shape on to a photo of Ararat. That’s right. And what is more, a gentleman named Sellier, who prepared a picture for the film *In Search of Noah’s Ark*, took a tiny stone about an inch high, shaped it into a model of the Ark, and placed it against some soil in a little dry wash-out about a foot high, in Utah. The film commentary stated: “This is in a canyon on Mount Ararat.”

They also placed it against some snow and photographed it close up in such a way you couldn’t tell how big it was. Talk about doing a snow job!

One man had his picture taken while he stood in the so-called “canyon” with the mini “Ark” beside him.

Some time later, Mr. Lee told Mr. Wyatt that “a Mr. ... gave me \$500 to paint it in.”

Mistaken Identity

Almost any unusual feature of the mountain is likely to be associated with the Ark by observers from the air, the plain or the nearby hills.

One series of climbs up the Ahora trail toward Kup Lake has revealed that what many thought may have been the Ark was simply a large rock spur. (Charles Berlitz, *The Lost Ark of Noah*, p.90)

Of course many of the reported sightings could have been of the other site - our site - twelve miles south of Mount Ararat. Others would have misinterpreted such sightings as having been made on Mount Ararat.

(e) CBS TV SHOW ON NOAH'S ARK

With all the lies that are being told about our work, we have decided that it is necessary to show how unreliable the information is that was given in the *Amazing Discovery of Noah's Ark*, which was shown on CBS on February 20, 1993.

Near the end of the program, a man from Holland spoke of how he flew with Jim Irwin around Mt. Ararat and they saw an object that they knew was Noah's Ark. They showed a photograph. Earlier, the narrator told how Jim Irwin was sure he had found the Ark but kept it quiet until he was able to mount a ground expedition to the site of the photograph. Sadly, they explained, Jim died before he could accomplish this.

Well, in the book *Noah's Ark and the Lost World*, by John Morris, copyrighted 1988, on page 31, you will see this same exact photograph that was shown as having been photographed by Jim Irwin's expedition. The caption below this photograph reads.-

"... A friend of mine took this photo by holding his camera out over the ledge of a cliff. It was too dangerous for him to reach the edge and look over, but he was able to take several pictures of the hidden canyon below. When the film was developed and the pictures examined, a strange object that looks like Noah's Ark could be seen, just as these enlargements show. But because he didn't actually see the object himself, we don't know for certain what it really is. In fact, the more we study the picture, the less we believe it to be the Ark - but we certainly plan to go back and take a closer look! We call this picture the 'Mystery Photo'.

The book was published before Jim Irwin's last flight around the mountain. Also, Morris claims a friend of his took the photo by hanging over the ledge??? The publisher of this book is Master Books, should you want to see the photo for yourself.

As a sequel to the same CBS show, another stogy emerged.

(f) NEW CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN INSIDE ARK ON BIG MOUNT ARARAT

Recently we were asked concerning a report that someone has been up big Mt. Ararat and seen Noah's Ark there - and that he took a wood sample out of it. What is the truth about this?

I will now quote from *Time* magazine, July 5, 1993, p.51, under title, "Phoney Arkaeology":

" 'This piece of wood is so precious - and a gift from God' These moving words were spoken reverently by George Jammal as he displayed the relic that he said had come from Noah's Ark. His appearance was one of the highlights of The Incredible Discovery of Noah's Ark, a two-hour prime-time special that aired on CBS in February. What the network didn't know - and didn't bother to find out -was that Jammal was a hoaxer and that large segments of its program were based on blatant and ludicrous pseudo science.

"Jammal had obtained the wood, he unblinkingly told the network audience, during a 1984 search for Noah's Ark on snow-covered Mount Ararat in Turkey. With his companion 'Vladimir',; he had crawled through a hole in the ice into a wooden structure. 'We knew then that we had found the Ark!' To prove he had been in the fabled vessel, Jammal hacked out a chunk of wood.

"Then, he went on, tragedy struck as Vladimir backed up taking photos of Jammal and the site, 'he fell, and that made some noise, and there was an avalanche... and that is where he died' The film was lost, and Jammal was so distraught, he had been unable to tell his story - until now. "

In fact, Jammal was an actor from Long Beach, California. He and Gerald Larue (a member of the Skeptics Society who had been interviewed for an earlier *Sun International* production, and felt he had been misused, and wanted revenge) decided to expose the shoddy research of *Sun International*.

So Larue coached Jammal, an acquaintance, to perpetrate the hoax. Jammal took his video camera out to a train-switching yard. He chopped a piece of contemporary pine from a railroad sleeper (cross-tie).

Taking it back to his apartment, Jammal soaked it in teriyaki sauce, wine and other juices then boiled it until the wood was pickled and black. Then, with tweezers, he lifted out the wood and directed his hairdryer onto it.

Finally, he took the wood to *Sun International* executive producer Charles E. Sellier. He told Sellier, "I have been to Mount Ararat. The Kurds took me right into the Ark."

Sellier smelt a rat. He responded, "You need to go and talk to someone who's a recognized authority on Noah's Ark.. Get them to vouch for you - that your information is accurate - and I'll include it in my TV special."

John Morris Stakes His Reputation On Jammal

Now Jammal had studied John Morris' books, maps and stories. (Remember, he's an actor. So he studies in order to play a role convincingly.) Now he went to John Morris, head of the Institute of Creation Research (and counterpart of "Creation Science" in Australia) and told his story to John Morris.

John Morris went with Jammal to Sellier and declared, "I will stake my reputation on the fact that this man has been inside Noah's Ark and that this is wood from Noah's Ark."

Sellier responded, "OK, I'll put it in my 2-hour TV special." Which he did. And it went to air on CBS.

John Morris, in his *Acts and Facts* newsletter (April 1993) said the film was a positive presentation.

The Hoax Exposed

Immediately afterward, Jammal and Larue called a media conference. They showed the journalist the video of the site from which the wood came. And Jammal announced, "I have never been to Turkey."

Shocked, the journalist asked him, "Why did you do all of this?"

Then he turned to John Morris: "How come you vouched for this guy?"

"I didn't think he'd lie to me," replied Morris.

The point is that Jammal's story was accepted at face value by a man who is supposed to be a "careful scientist", yet, he didn't even ask Jammal for any evidence that he'd ever been to Turkey.

Morris and his cohorts "Answers in Genesis" ("Creation Science Foundation") in Australia have had some very unkind things to say about our work. Would it not have been proper for Morris to ask Jammal to show him his passport with his Turkish visa in it, before laying his reputation on the line by guaranteeing the truthfulness of Jammal's story? It seems to us, that should have been the minimum that John should have done.

Time, in their story exposing the hoax, noted that the special was "a mixture of fact, conjecture, fantasy and arrant nonsense, while offering no clues as to which was which. "

It is appropriate to point out here that the “Creation Science” (“Answers in Genesis”) propaganda against the DISCOVERIES is based largely on John Morris’ say so!

(g) THE “RESHIT” STORY

Yes, there have been so many “tales” about Ark sightings throughout the years - dozens of tales, all different places, all different details, and etc., etc. But a good number of those who still believe the Ark has to be on Mt. Ararat, and have rejected the evidence of the true site, try to make the various stories all point to a favored site on Ararat.

There is one particular story that does need to be discussed at this time. It will demonstrate quite clearly how tall tales “get taller” and why we must be so very careful.

One person Ron took to the Ark site became convinced it was the true Ark. (I won't mention his name because it is not our intention to point him out -only to make known what occurred and how.) He had read all the “Ark tales” and believed one, in particular, had been erroneously reported. He believed it was not a tale about an “Ark sighting” on Ararat, as the story stated, but that it in fact referred to the real site, 12 miles south of Ararat.

“Reshit, the Kurdish Farmer”

The article is seen below; but in summary, the Nov. 13, 1948 Associated Press story presents about a Kurdish farmer named “Reshit” who said he saw a ship resembling a house about 2/3 of the way up Mt. Ararat. Supposedly, the unusually warm weather had caused the ice and snow to melt enough that the “*prow of a ship*” was “*protruding into a canyon down which tons of melting ice and snow had been rushing for more than two months.*”

During one of Ron's trips to the site in the mid-eighties, the individual earlier mentioned, also present, set out to find “Reshit”. And, as things go, the locals obliged him and returned with a man named “Reshit”, then about 60 years old. To make a long story short, this “new Reshit”, through a translator, provided the story this man had come to believe. The tale was retold: Reshit” was out in his field one day when an earthquake struck. Up from his field popped a ship. It was NOT on Mt. Ararat. And, of course, everyone believed it was Noah's Ark. Further “details” emerged - the earthquake struck on May 15, 1948, which happened to be the day Israel became a state. By now, the original 1948 report bore no resemblance to this “new” tale. See Isaiah 50:11.

At the time the interview took place with the “new Reshit”, Ron's Turkish liaison, Mine Unler, and the governor of the province of Agri, Gov. Sevet Ekinici, were also in Dogubayazit. After seeing what was taking place, Ron asked the governor (through Mine) to ask Reshit if he was telling the truth. In the lobby of the Ararat Hotel (now the Isfahan Hotel), the Governor went over to Reshit and questioned him. Reshit readily admitted that a group of men had come to him and asked him if he would like to “make a tourist happy” and also “make some money”. Of course, he was more than willing. When brought to the hotel, all he did was “follow the lead” when questioned, answering in the affirmative when asked each detail. “Var, var, var!” (“Yes, yes, yes!”) Money exchanged hands and everyone was happy. Of course, once he learned what the story was, he repeated it when questioned.

When Ron told the man who was with him (who had sought the “new Reshit”) what the governor had said, he would not believe it. He had gotten the story he wanted and seemed to believe it was true.

That some people actually try to “create” their own reality is seen in another example involving this very same Ark story. Lloyd R. Bailey, in his book, *“Where is Noah’s Ark “*, published by Abingdon (1978), recounts on pp. 56 & 57, the 1949 expedition of A.J. Smith, the dean of a small Bible College in North Carolina. Smith’s *“goal was to locate Reshit, hire him to serve as guide, and verify that the Ark had at last been discovered. Unfortunately, however, Reshit could not be found. A search of villages for 100 miles around failed to produce anyone who claimed ever to have seen the Ark or even anyone who had heard the story.”*

Author Bailey goes on to discuss the authors of another book on the Ark, and how they *“are so predisposed to believe such secondhand hearsay that they seek to explain away Smith’s on-the-spot evidence (or lack of it).*

Sadly, serious researchers studying the evidences of Noah’s Ark, have innocently accepted the “new” story of “Reshit” as being factual because they did not have access to “the whole story”. That is the sole reason we have discussed it here.

Sometimes tall tales are innocently repeated by people who sincerely but mistakenly believe they *are* true; but sometimes, as we have seen, they are purposefully concocted. Sometimes, they are accepted as fact without the proper research to verify if there is just cause to believe they may be factual, as we have also seen. When God reveals things for His people, the evil one and his fallen angels are right there, ready to do whatever it takes to take away what He has given us, and to TRY to turn His Truth into a lie. But remember His promise, that *“the Spirit of truth”* and NOT man, will “guide you into all truth” (John 16:13).

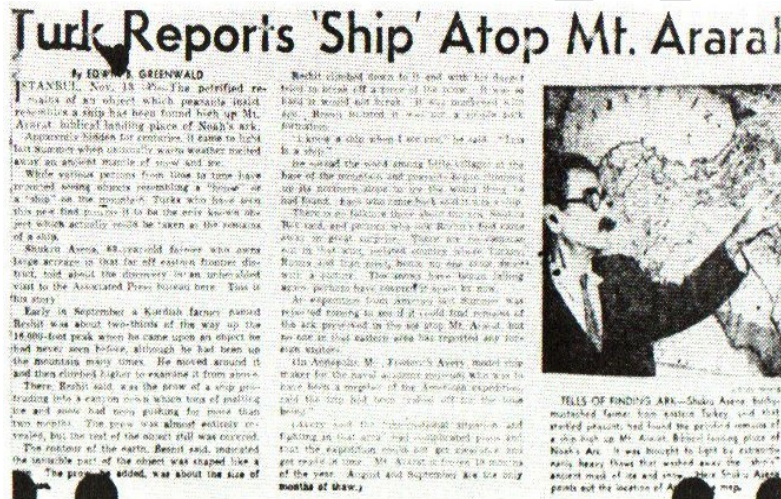


Figure 4 Reshit News Article

(g) ANCIENT SIGHTINGS WERE NOT ON BIG MOUNT ARARAT

Ancient sightings were all on Mount Al-Judi. This is the same mountain where our Ark sits today.

Agri Dagi (big Mount Ararat) has been considered as a site only since the 1300s.

5. ARE THERE ANY ANCIENT RECORDS IDENTIFYING THE ARK’S LOCATION?

Here are some clues.

- 1 . The Bible states that the Ark landed in the Ararat region (Gen. 8:4).

* And our boat-shaped object IS in the Ararat region. That boat-shaped object is resting on Akyayla Dagi ("High White Plain") on a hill and close to the Kurdish village of Uzengili. That is definitely in the heart of the "mountains of Ararat" (as in Genesis 8:4) -a region, not a single peak. "Urartu" (same root as "Ararat") was the name of an ancient kingdom in this area. Thus, the Bible is simply identifying the mountains of that kingdom, or region.

2. The Bible states that it landed "upon the mountains" - mountains, plural. And Moslem tradition placed it upon the mountainous range of Urartu.

* Our boat is sitting on a mountain range.

3. Moslem tradition stated it to be on a hill, not a tall peak.

* This object likewise lies on a hill, not a tall peak.

4. The Koran said that "the Ark came to rest upon AL JUDI." (Houd Sura 11:44)

* This boat-shaped object now rests on a plain on a mountain called by the locals AL-JUDI; its Turkish name is CUDI DAGI.

5. It was stated to be on the hill's west side.

* Indeed, this object is on the hill's west side.

6. The old tradition held that the Ark was alongside a large rock.

* Interestingly, this boat-shaped object is alongside a large rock, and impaled on it as well. If this is the Ark of which the Moslems spoke, then it has since been pushed sideways onto the rock by the alluvial mud flow that slid down to the east of it, resulting in the Ark's being almost completely covered.

7. The Assyrian king Ashurbanipal II (883-859 B.C.) claimed that the Ark's resting place was NISIR.

* Less than 500 yards from our "boat" is a village now called Uzengili - and under it, according to older maps, lay SAR, or NASAR or NISIR. (David Fasold, *The Discovery of Noah's Ark. U.K.:* Sidgwick and Jackson Ltd., 1990, pp.108-114) "Nisir" ("Nasar") means "to make a presentation or a sacrifice" (covenant). (Fasold, p.113)

8. The Ark was reported to be on a north-south axis.

* Our boat likewise is orientated just ten degrees from north-south.

9. The Assyrians said you go down into it.

This is the tradition of the site before it had been pushed sideways onto the rock by the mud flow that slid down on the east side of it, which resulted in the Ark's being almost totally covered.

The Assyrians called it Varuna's House of Clay. About 800 B.C., some Assyrians entered it at the surface. It was three stories deep (or buried under the ground). Thus an underground fortress came to be known as a "vara". (Fasold, p.99)

They described it as being nearly a horse run long (a stadia of 600 feet) with wide avenues inside. It seems they entered it, explored the three levels and returned home convinced that Varuna had survived the Great Flood by shutting himself and his passengers up inside until the storm abated.

* This going down into it would make sense if the Ark had been covered with mud, as was our big boat in Turkey.

10. The aranumin plant grows at the site.

The 3rd century BC Chaldean historian Berosus, the Egyptian writer Aronimus, and the Jewish historian Josephus, each located Noah's Ark in the mountains (plural) of the Gorgeans (Kurds) in the district of Karoi - which was south of Mt. Ararat.

These mountains are on the Iranian border, some 20 miles south of the actual Mount Ararat.

These historians reported that the plant Aramin grew prolifically at that location.

This plant produces a purple flower and is covered with thorns. Its underground stems have a faint odor of violets.

*Today, this plant still grows there, at the very site of the Noah's Ark remains.

This plant is NOT found in the lava and ice of Greater Mount Ararat.

11. Then there is the size - 300 cubits long and 50 cubits average beam width.

Do these clues match? YOU DECIDE.

12. Place names are a key to history.

Of this one can be certain. Ancient place names are found to be among the most imperishable of human things. This persistence of ancient place names has been fully recognized by leading archaeologists as a "safe" means of recovering ancient history. (For example, Sir W.F. Petrie, *Syria and Egypt*, p.15)

Many ancient place names in the vicinity seem to allude to the story of the Great Flood and its survivors. Note the following:

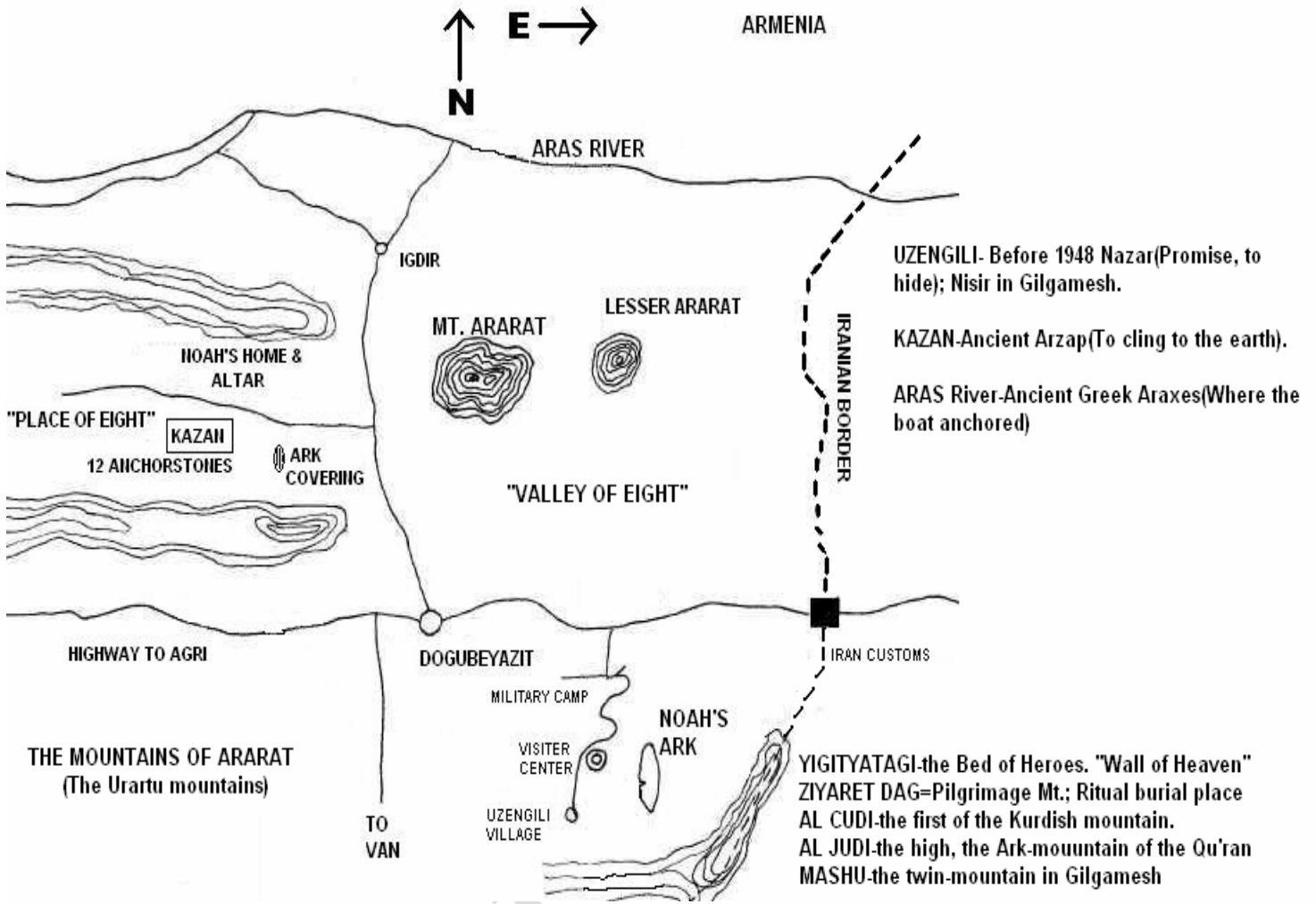


Figure 5 Map of the Mountains of Ararat and Ancient Place Names

Anchor

BIBLICAL ACCOUNT	LOCAL PLACE-NAMES
(a) The Flood was a divine judgment upon the whole antediluvian world.(2 Pet. 2:5)	The area of the slopes near the boat-shaped object is called MAHSER, which means “the last judgment day” (Fasold, p.100)
(b) Toward the end of the Flood, Noah sent out a crow to test for the re-emergence of land. At first, with nowhere to stand, it kept returning; finally it did not return. (Gen. 8:7) © The Ark eventually came to rest in the mountains.	A nearby village bears the name KARGACONMAZ which means “the crow will not stand or return.” (Fasold, p.319) The nearby castle of DARONYNK stands on the site whose name means “where the oars were reversed.”
(d) They emerged from the Ark as though from death, to start a new world.	The field where this object rests is called MAHSUR (“raised from the dead”). (Ibid, p.100)
(e) And Noah built an altar and offered a sacrifice of thanksgiving to God.	The nearby village once bore the name NASAR, which means “to make a presentation or a sacrifice”. (Ibid, .113)
(f) Historians tell us that pilgrims journeyed to this site in ages past.	A point above the head of the valley is called ZIYARET DAG (“voluntary pilgrimage”). (Ibid. pp.101,209)
(g) The company who survived the Flood were long considered by the ancient world as the heroes of man.	The closer end of the ridge is named YIGITYATAGI (“hero’s bed”), i.e. “the habitat of heroes” or “Where the heroes come from”. (Ibid. .101, 209)
(h) Eight human survivors emerged from the Ark into this valley.	The valley which stretches down from here was anciently known as “The Region of Eight”. (Ibid. p.157) Lower in this valley, near some ancient grave markers bearing iconographs of eight persons, stands KAZAN or ARZEP, a village known as “The Place of Eight ”.

Table 1 Bible Account vs Ancient Place Names

The valley name near Noah's Ark, Araxes (Arazes), means, in Greek, “where the boat moors” or “where the boat anchors”. A small Greek-English dictionary defines ARAZO as “moor, anchor, drop anchor”. ARAZO is the verb and ARAZES is past tense, something that has happened.

6. “LONGITUDE- AND “LATITUDE” UNKNOWN?

I have read The Ark Conspiracy a number of times. A very intriguing report. I found your decoding of Berosus concerning the Ark location difficult to accept, in view of the state of the art of longitude and latitude in ancient times.

In our book *The Ark Conspiracy*, we noted that every spot on earth is measured from the prime meridian - an imaginary dividing line that runs from north to south.

Today's prime meridian of longitude, as we all know, runs through Greenwich in England. But in Berosus' day (275 BC) the Chaldeans would still consider the world divided by their prime meridian, even though they had been conquered by Alexander. Their meridian ran through Persia. The “world navel” was marked by Darius' tomb just west of Persepolis. On the same latitude as the Cheops pyramid of Egypt, this geodetic center of the world would be 30°00' N and 52°50' E, on today's maps.

In Chapter 15 of *The Ark Conspiracy*, we demonstrated how Berosus' statement identified the precise location of Noah's Ark where we have found it!

According to Berosus' figures, the Ark would be 515 minutes of the sun's arc west of the Persepolis line (that is, it would be at 44° 15' E). And it would be intersected by a line of 36 degrees from the geodetic navel at Persepolis. The point of intersection takes us to 39°26' N latitude.

In a nutshell, Berosus' puzzle decoded is as follows:

1. Aim in the direction of the land of the Kurds.
2. Draw a right-angle out from the Persian prime meridian.
3. Let this line extend out for a length of the Ark
(515 feet = 515 minutes of the sun's arc, on a map)
4. Draw a second line out at **2/5 of the angle of** the first line.
5. Let it intersect the first line .

.....and that is where the Ark of Noah will be found.

There is evidence that map-makers as early as 2000 BC understood and used the principles of longitude and latitude, based on a spherical grid. Since copies of portions of their maps have survived to our day, it is not inconceivable that scholars such as Berosus in 275 BC may have had access to some of them, even though such knowledge was later lost.

Our current system of dividing longitude and latitude into multiples of 60 (e.g. 60 minutes to a degree, 360 degrees to a circle) stems from ancient Babylon. There is much literature available on this subject. Meanwhile, read our book *Dead Men's Secrets*, ch.3, for information on those ancient maps.

7. WHY IS THERE NO LOCAL FOLKLORE ABOUT THE ARK?

If the Ark has been lying at this location for so long, why is there no local folklore about the Ark?

Yes, this is exactly what Ron discovered when he first began his field work in Turkey. His required Turkish liaisons traveled with him to a large number of villages in the region, asking about information on a large ship in the area. No one knew anything about a ship, much less Noah's Ark.

There is good reason for this. In 1915-1917 the original inhabitants of this region were attacked and completely removed from the area by people who came in and replaced them. They took over their villages, moved into their homes and plowed their fields. All knowledge that the original inhabitants may have had of the history and legends of the region was lost when this occurred. This was so bloody and devastating that the museum in Erzurum has an entire floor dedicated to it.

The people who "moved in", being tribal and closed to communication with any neighbors (just as they are today), they had no knowledge of the history or folklore of the region.

Some of the names of various locations in the region still retained the connection to the Ark, such as "The place of the Eight", "Doomsday Mountain", etc., but the local inhabitants admitted when questioned by Orhan Baser in 1984, that they had no idea where these names came from.

ONLY A GEOLOGICAL FORMATION?

8. ONLY ROCK?

What about the 1960 Vandeman expedition which found only rock at the alleged Ark site?

This expedition was launched from the U.S.A. after a Turkish pilot took stereo photos during a routine aerial survey for the Geodetic Institute of Turkey. On these photos a mapping cartographer noticed this incredible outline of a ship in a mud flow high in mountain country 12 miles (20 kilometers) south from the base of Mount Ararat.

The first expedition to the site in 1960 didn't see anything they could recognize as being a man-made object because all that was visible was the decayed lava which was now a layer of rich fertile soil. Oh, here and there a "rock" protruded through the earth which was actually petrified wood, but its weathered condition camouflaged its true identity. The early expedition didn't understand what to expect - they were looking for an intact boat.

The American team came and dug one hole after another, finding only soil, clay and lava. After two days, one member of the team said, "Let's blast a hole in the side and see what comes out." (Good archaeological method!?) They blasted into the south-east corner of the object and left. Disappointed, they concluded it was probably not man-made, but a freak of nature.

"When you blasted the formation, what did you find?" a team member was later asked. "We found some very unusual stones," he replied. "They were shaped like timber, but they had no growth rings.

The verdict: nothing of archaeological interest.

Note that the strange looking rock looked like timber, but was stone. The problem was these men were unaware of the fact that pre-Flood trees produced wood that looked like stone - without growth rings. (See answer to, "[CLAIM THAT THERE ARE NO GROWTH RINGS](#)".)

Their hurried trip, which lasted a mere two days, could hardly be termed adequate.

Dr. Arthur Brandenburger, Professor of Photogrammetry at Ohio State University, who accompanied the group, stated that he was not convinced as to the validity of their conclusion. He believed the site required "further study".

However, no one took much interest in the site until 1977, when Ron Wyatt got involved, after seeing a *Life* magazine article with pictures of the suspected boat in the mountains.

Later, from the section where several dynamite holes had been made, Wyatt obtained numerous specimens of petrified wood.

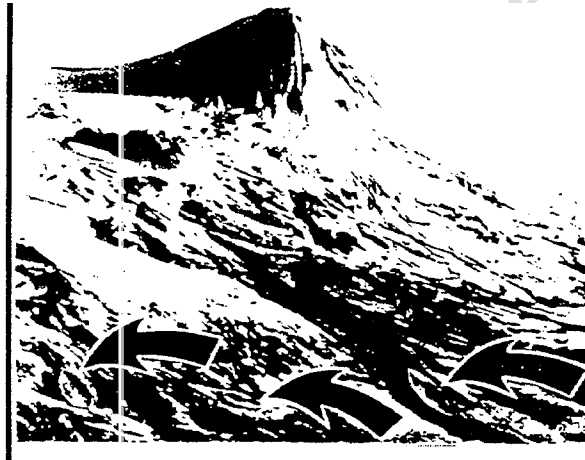


Figure 6 Lesser Mount Ararat: alleged boat shaped formations (arrowed)

9. OTHER SIMILAR BOAT SHAPES?

Are there not other similar boat shapes in the area - which means that the site you claim Noah's Ark to be is not unique?

"However, this particular boat-shape is far from unique. The Turkish Air Force released another photograph several years ago showing three similar boat-shapes in the mudflow material on the foot slopes of nearby Lesser Mount Ararat." ("Creation Science" article)(1)

There are other natural formations which have a superficially similar shape, but these do not have the special characteristics of this site.

In the presence of Turkish authorities and other observers Ron Wyatt performed an electronic survey of a site that some critics said resembled the boat formation. (The similarities were vague... nonexistent.) The metal detectors and subsurface radar scans showed nothing in the site that was not present anywhere in the area.

In the NATO surveys of this area of Turkey, which were done in the 1950s, every inch of this section of eastern Turkey was photographed by high altitude aircraft. The region was within 20 miles of the Russian border and a Soviet missile base. These photographs were taken so that it could later be determined if missiles had been moved into the area by comparing current photos with the earlier ones. Suffice it to say every inch of ground was thoroughly photographed and documented, especially the remote areas of Greater and Lesser Ararat, which could provide excellent hiding places.

When the photograph that showed the “boat-like” shape was noticed, Dr. Arthur Brandenberger, the world’s leading authority on stereo planography, said: “I have no doubt at all that the object is a ship. In my entire career I have never seen an object like this in a stereo photo.”

Had there been any other formations even remotely similar in shape, these would have been detected in these surveys, which were very carefully examined.

Careful examination of the photo presented in the “Answers in Genesis” (“Creation Science”) article will show that it has been touched up. Especially notice the one in the bottom left section.

But to further respond to this allegation of other similar boat-shapes in the area, part of the research done by Ron Wyatt and his associates was a careful examination of other areas which had a superficially similar appearance. Between August 20 and 27 of 1985, *Christian Broadcast Network* did a series of daily broadcasts on the work on the site. This was at the same time that *ABC’s “20/20”* did their filming. These broadcasts were initiated by Dr. John Baumgardner, a geophysicist with Los Alamos National Laboratories in New Mexico and centered on interviews with him, on the work he was participating in with Ron and David Fasold at that time in investigating the “boat-shaped” object.

In one newscast they report:

“... Using a metal detector, Baumgardner has been able to confirm the existence of metal at regular intervals. “

In a live interview on the same program, from Ankara, Turkey, Dr. Baumgardner stated:

*“We feel the formation is quite unique. There’s several formations that have a superficially similar shape and we’ve investigated several of them. And they, uh, as we **investigate them, we find they do not have the special characteristics we find in the site we’ve been focusing on.**”*

So here, on nationwide television, Dr. Baumgardner clearly states that the site he, Ron, David and the others in the team were working on was unique.

David Fasold sums up the situation:

“There is a forged photograph continually being published by creationist groups purporting to show boat formations on the slopes of little Ararat. This too is phony Ark-aeology. They appear clearer and clearer as time progresses and I expect them to grow bow spirits in a year or two...

As to the perpetrator of this hoax artistically retouching photographs, we know who you are and you’re next on my list. Baumgardner himself claims to have investigated these boat-shapes when interviewed by the 700 Club. He said they were not the same. These shapes can only be viewed as boat shapes at an angle. If they were truly boat shapes, they would be seen as boat shapes from above and straight down just as at our site. They do not. These are optical illusions. The Ararat group is famous for optical illusions with their fleet of Arks. Bill

Crouse exposed these sightings in his Ararat Report issue 24 with the 'Phantom Arks of Ararat'. (The Noahide Society Ark Update 13, 1993)

10. ISN'T IT JUST A GEOLOGICAL FORMATION?

Isn't it just a geological formation? Wasn't the streamlined boat shape formed by mud flowing around it?

Snelling, of "Creation Science" claims:

"Just as water flows around a rock in a stream bed, the site has acquired a streamlined shape due to the dynamics of the slowly moving material. Agri Dagi is itself a volcano: the entire region is volcanic. In other words, the boat shape of the Durupinar site comes from lava flowing around an obstruction, not from Noah's Ark."(1)

It is easy for a critic to play follow the leader and pose as an expert, having never been to the site oneself. But even the critics' favorite son, geophysicist John Baumgardner, won't buy this objection, but here the critics won't quote him.

Recorded on site on video, he said: *"It has been proposed that this is some sort of a volcanic plug, or the result of mud flow around some sort of volcanic plug. First of all, the rock formation here at the center is not volcanic and it has much smaller extent than the ship itself. There is no evidence for any kind of a plug beneath this thing. There's erosion all the way around it and there's no sign of such a firm foundation that could produce this oval shaped object."*

This is where an understanding of fluid dynamics can be crucial.

For one thing, there must first be an obstruction that will cause this "streamline shape" to form, but there is none.

Then, if there was an obstruction at the top end of the site, it would not take the form the critic imagines.

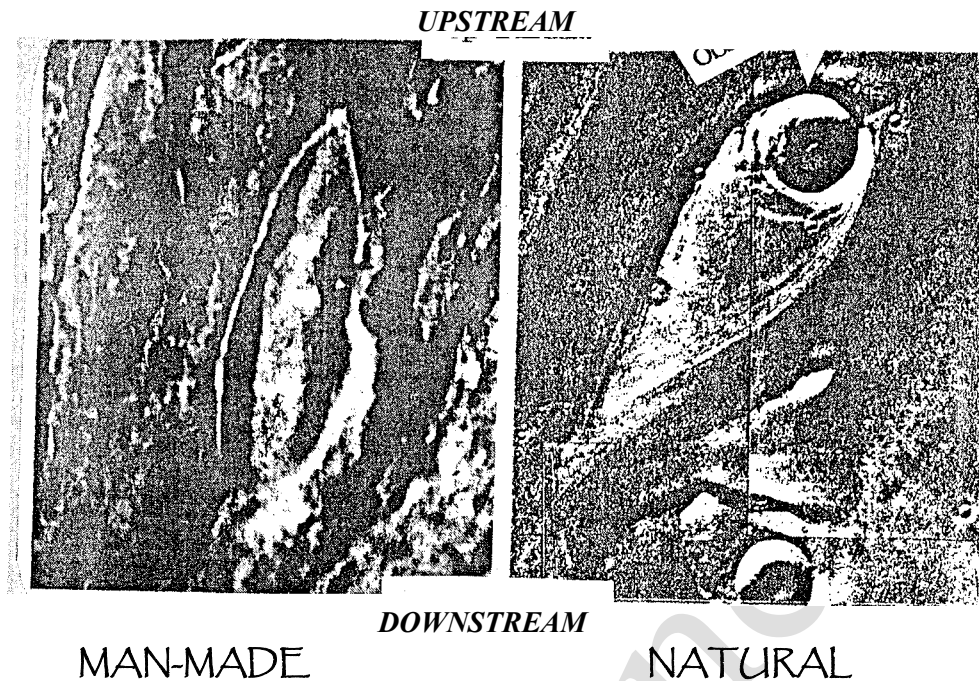
If this shape was formed naturally, the mud flow would hit the obstruction and pile up behind it, and then move outward in a bulb-like form around the obstruction, as in the picture at the right.

The lower portion of this flow would carry the sharp end where the flow came together again. The upstream end would remain as the wider portion.

No, this boat shape in Turkey (left picture) is not natural. It is man-made. The picture on the right shows how nature does it. Unless, of course, mud flows up-hill in Turkey!

Our answer to the critic is... STOP HOLDING THE PICTURE UPSIDE DOWN. The sharp end is uphill and the rounded end is downhill.

The photo clearly shows the fallacy of the argument that the shape is due to mud flowing down hill around an obstruction.

Figure 7 Mud Flow around the Boat-Shaped object

11. WHY DOES IT LARGELY HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF ROCK AND SAND?

Before answering this question, we shall make a comment concerning the petrified (turned to stone) specimens found within the structure at the site. If something is turned to STONE, it should have the appearance of STONE.

But did you know that the trees BEFORE the great Flood looked much like STONE? (See answer to Q.71.)

“The trees far surpassed in size, beauty, and perfect proportion any now to be found, their wood was of one grain and hard substance, closely resembling stone, and hardly less enduring.” (Patriarchs and Prophets, p.90)

But let's now speak about the structure today as a whole. It appears to be buried in mud from a lava flow.

Progressive stages→Wooden Timber→Petrified Stone→Frost Fracturing

If the Ark had been completely covered in lava, it would have sealed, cut off from the oxygen and water which would normally cause it to decay away. In time, the lava would begin to slowly deteriorate, and water would begin to flow through it and over the preserved structures of the Ark. As mineralized water flowed over the wooden timbers, wood molecules began to wash away, leaving microscopic holes. As the water washed these molecules away, other molecules began to lodge in the empty holes. These were molecules of substances which the water had picked up prior to reaching the structure being petrified. The ship's structures would be literally turned to stone, as its molecules were replaced one at a time by molecules from the minerals in the region above.

Due to the weather extremes in the region, any petrified structure near the surface would have suffered from the effect of 'frost action' or 'frost wedging'. If this mound contained the petrified structure of Noah's Ark, the

water present in the mud flow from rains and snows would have seeped into the tiny cracks and pores of the petrified and fossilized structure. This water near the surface would then freeze, expanding almost 9%, causing the petrified structures to fracture.

“When moisture seeps into the pores of a rock and freezes, it may shatter the rock into tiny fragments of silt or sand size.” (1985 Encyclopedia Britannica)

Why an Untrained Eye may see only Rock and Sand

As this process is repeated year after year, any structure near the surface which has been exposed to the freezing temperature would be expected to be fragmented - and in time reduced to fragments, some the size of a grain of sand.

It was unlikely that any petrified structure near the surface would have remained intact. At the most, these structures would have suffered enough weathering to give them the jagged appearance of old rocks.

If any intact structure remained, it would most likely be found within the soil deep enough to be protected from the elements.

12. THERE IS NO DEPTH FOR IT TO CONTAIN A BOAT?

Since the formation is crosscut at a shallow depth by a layer of fossil-bearing limestone, surely this means it is just a geological formation? There is no depth for it to contain a boat?

Refer to [“DID LATER RADAR SCANS PROVE IT WASN'T NOAH'S ARK?”](#), for information bearing on this question.

POSSIBLE OTHER EXPLANATIONS?

13. CONSTANTINE'S “COPY ARK”?

John Morris said on the one hand that his credentials as a geologist confirm it is a natural volcanic plug in a streamlined shape, and on the other hand that if it is found to be man-made, it is a copy of the Ark built by the Roman emperor Constantine. Would you comment?

So John's credentials tell him it's only geological - but then, it could be man-made! Doesn't that sound odd, Anyway, a copy of the Ark?

Since according to Mr. Morris, the Ark was oblong, 450 feet long and on big Mount Ararat, then what kind of heretic could Constantine have been to have the Ark the wrong shape, material, and dimensions -and on the wrong mountain? And how could the site of this project have escaped the eyes and knowledge of Sultan Suleiman years later?

But this theory fails, simply because the metals of aluminum and titanium found in the Ark were not in use in the fourth century AD, the time of Constantine.

14. AN ANCIENT FORTRESS?

What do you say to the theory that it is an ancient fortress, perhaps built by the Mongol conqueror Tamerlane in the 1300s?

It doesn't take a great deal of intelligence to recognize that no one in his right mind would have built a fortress in a mountain valley surrounded by hills. Enemies would only have to stand upon the surrounding hills and shoot down upon them, like sitting ducks.

15. ROMAN OR VIKING SHIP?

So, it's a ship. But could the remains be that of a Roman galleon or a Viking ship or some such thing?

Firstly, it's far too big to be a Roman galleon or a Viking ship.

Secondly, our boat is in a continental heartland location, hundreds of miles from the Mediterranean Sea. It is also 6,300 feet (2,000 meters) above sea level, upon the mountains. We might estimate its weight at 30,000 tons or more.

Certainly you would not carry it up there on your back. For the ship to have got there, all that intervening land needed to be under water. In historical times, this has not been so. It has always been land.

Certainly there is no need to invent some will-of-the-wisp boat that has never been recorded, when we already have an obvious candidate. The ancient world DID record a ship in this area - the legendary Noah's Ark. It is said to have floated into the area at a time when the waters did cover the mountains.

WHAT HAS SURVIVED

16. WHY DIDN'T LAVA BURN IT UP?

If the Ark was covered by a lava flow, then why didn't it burn up?

Lava does not always burn everything with which it comes into contact.

"It might be supposed that the high temperatures of the lava would give off an enormous amount of heat. This is not so, however, and it is quite usual for a flow to pass through a forest or town without causing a fire.

One flow from Paricutin even piled up against oaks and cottons-woods without destroying themHow can we explain this anomaly of high lava temperatures and absence of fire and flames? To begin with, lava consists of a vitreous mass which is a poor conductor of heat. It also cools quickly at the surface becoming covered with a crust which in some measure prevents further heat radiation from inside the mass. Thus a lava flow has, as it were, a constantly forming insulating case around its molten interior, so that the front of the flow is preceded by a protecting crust "
(The New Larousse Encyclopedia of the Earth Hamlin Publishing Group Ltd.)

Rib Timbers

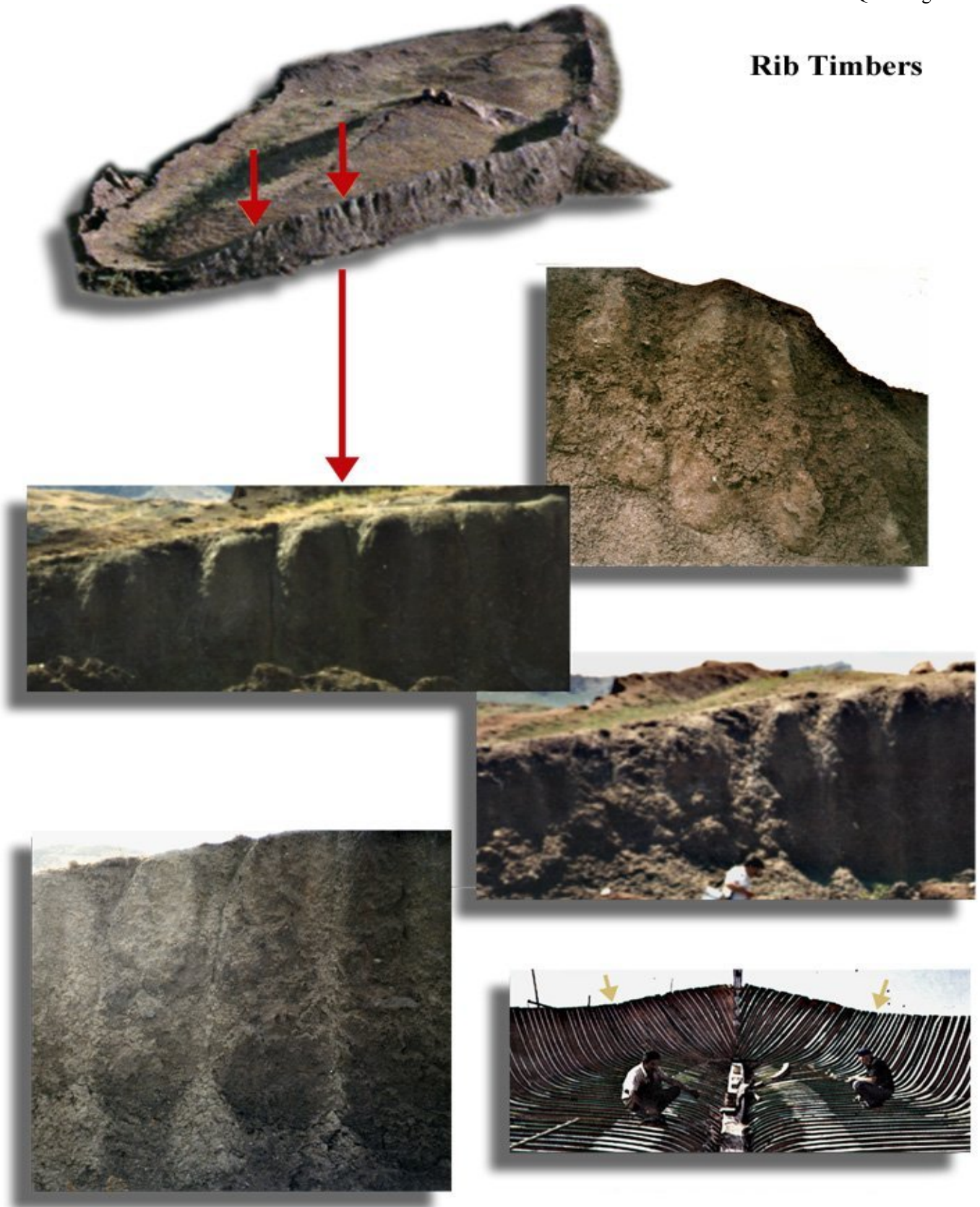


Figure 8 Rib Timbers--Color Pictures

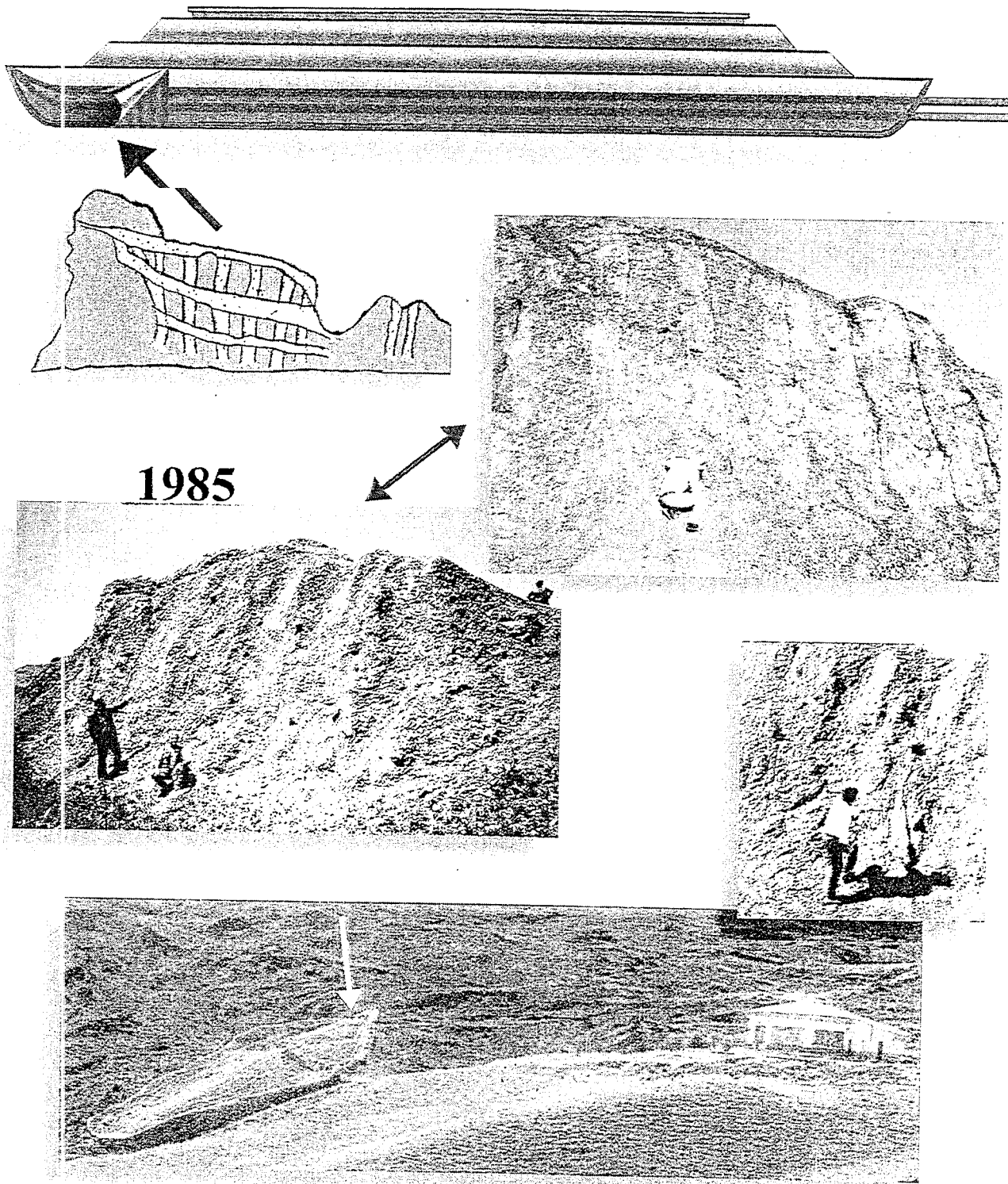


Figure 9 Location of Mini Excavation on Noah's Ark



Figure 10 Petrified rib timbers (fragmented but in place) are visible after section (above right) was “shaved” lightly with shovels, in October, 1990.

Anchored

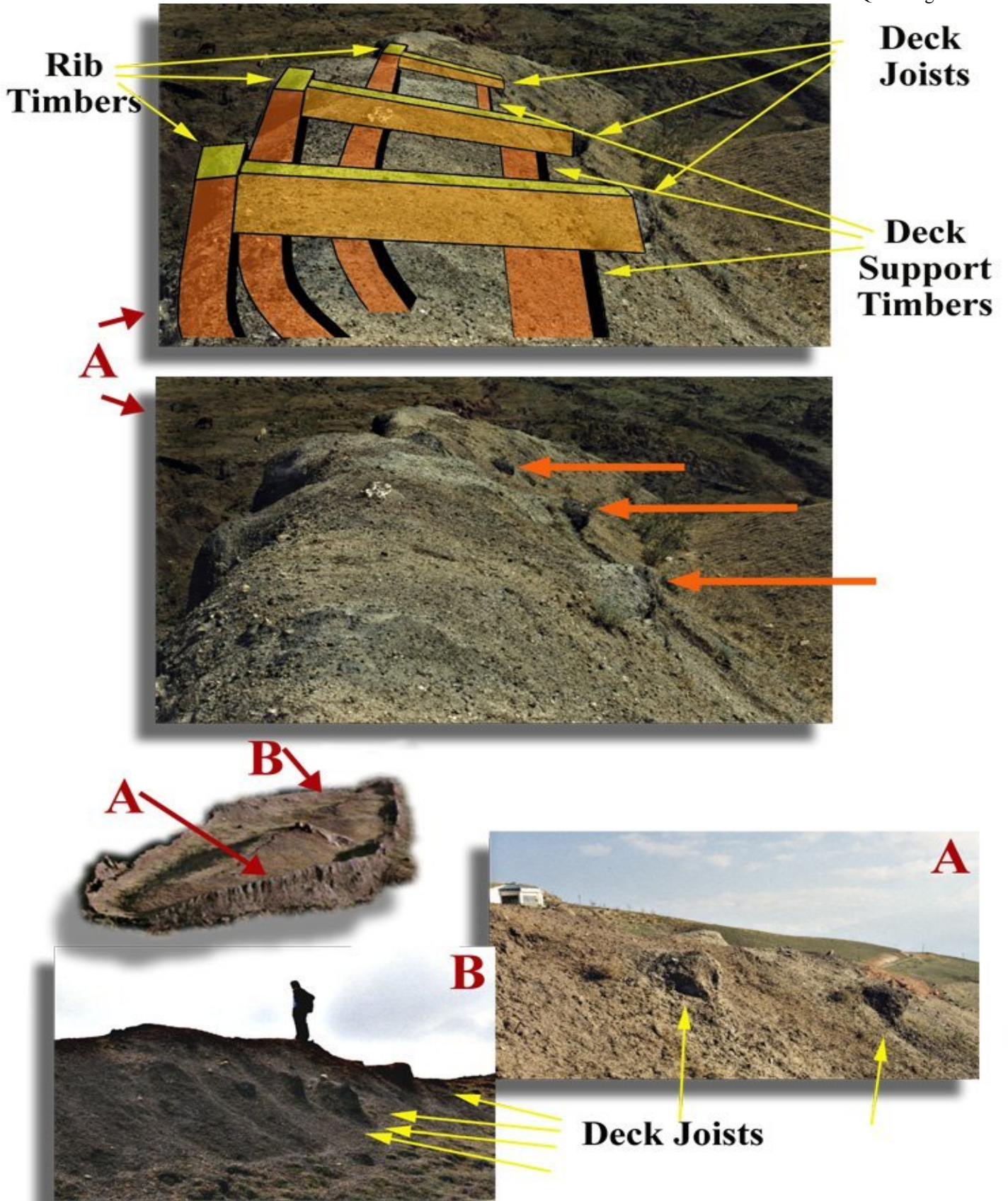


Figure 11 Deck Joists--Deck Support Timbers

17. WHAT HAS SURVIVED? IS IT JUST AN IMPRINT OF THE ARK?

You say that much of the remains of the Ark has turned to stone (petrified), then shattered into silt or sand-size fragments. Does this mean that we should regard the remains as merely an “impress” of what was once the Ark?

The vessel is in a state of petrification and collapse. We say that with regret.

One may see a parallel with the remains of other ancient ships that have been found - for example, those of the Sutton Hoo Viking Burial ship, discovered in 1939.

In this case, the wood had completely rotted away. However, as the excavators carefully unearthed the treasures, they discovered corroded iron clenched nails still in place.

‘As they continued clearing from one end, Mr. Brown was careful to see that the nails, which now began to appear in a regular pattern, remained in position. As the earth was removed bit by bit, the forward part of the ship emerged in rough outline... until, moving toward the center, they cleared to the eleventh frame, or rib, and reached what they believed was a burial chamber. The outline of the huge ship was perfect. Every vestige of wood had rotted, but what remained was a perfect impression of the ship’s hull, which had been in the sand for centuries. The earth was stained from the wood and the rusted iron clenched nails that had once held the ship together exactly in place... ‘ (The Treasure of Sutton Hoo, Bernice Grohskopf ; Atheneum)

This demonstrated that even when the wooden structure was completely rotted away, its presence could be detected by the coloration and stains left behind.

We see a similar state in relation to the portion of Noah’s Ark which is closer to the surface. On the eastern side we have seen and photographed what looked like portions of rib timbers which were fragmented... but still in place, only discernable due to their shape and color.

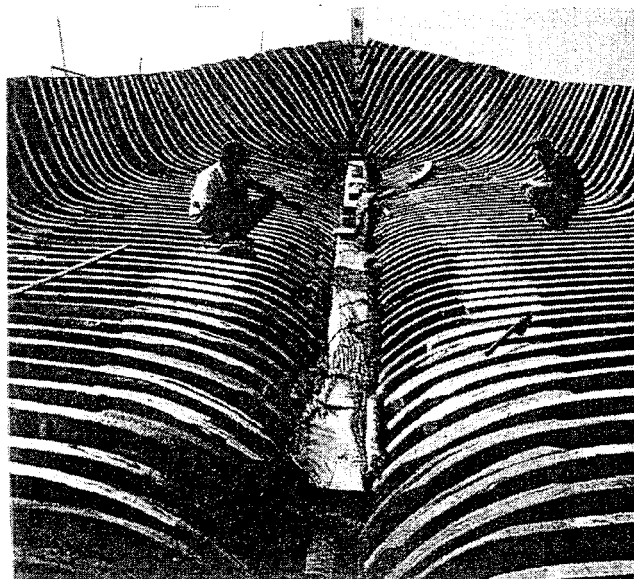


Figure 12 A small boat under construction -note the similarities to the rib timbers of the Ark along its sides

It appears that this was the place, at least, where the boat had finally rested, but largely decayed away, and left its imprint.

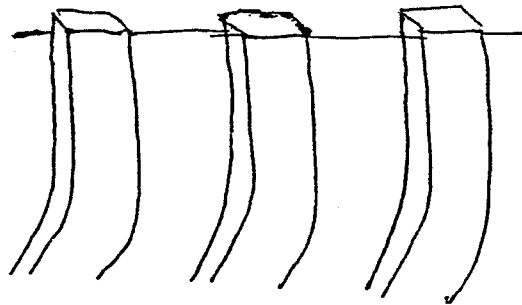
The interior would be better preserved.

On the western side, the rib timbers had been exposed to weathering and had been fragmented and were rapidly falling away, leaving only the empty spaces where they had once been.

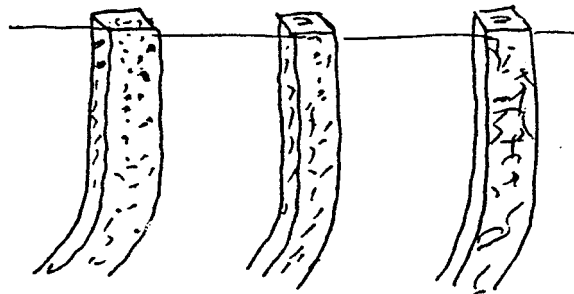
The only way to distinguish the rib timbers on the side that still retained portions of them was from the color difference of the fragmented ribs from the soil surrounding them.

DEMONSTRATION OF PROCESS:

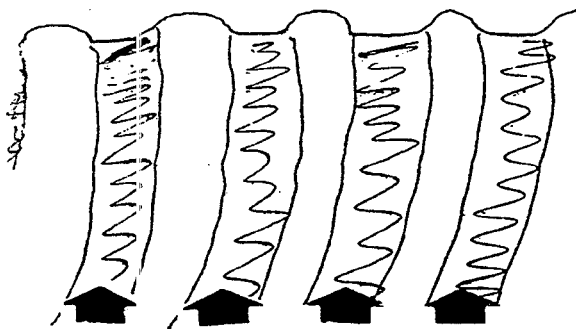
The exposed ribs were, for the most part, now reduced to very small fragments, but they still remained in place.



Exposed, the outer planks (note petrified) crumble, leaving only the ribs



The petrified ribs eventually fragment



Empty spaces where petrified timbers had once stood.

Figure 13 Demonstration of Fragmenting of Timbers

By now, we are convinced that this is the remains of Noah's Ark - and that this ship, as such, is the oldest man-made structure on earth. AND IT IS IN THE EXACT CONDITION THAT SHOULD BE EXPECTED.

Only the internal structure could have survived the weathering, which has been fragmenting everything on and near the surface.

The metal detector scans showed a very distinct organized pattern of metal beneath the surface, consistent with the shape of a ship. These scans were done numerous times, using three separate types of metal detector, all of which confirmed the same results.

The sub-surface interface radar scans revealed visual evidence of organized structure encapsulated within the boat shape, structures that were positively identified by the radar specialists as being man-made.

But, when the news came out, it wasn't what some wanted to see. They were looking for a barge shaped ship, still intact, or perhaps broken in half, but still wooden - not petrified. And they were looking for it on Mount Ararat, even though that volcano had experienced several devastating eruptions, the most recent in the mid-1800s, which was very similar to the Mount St. Helens eruption which blew out an entire portion of the mountain. The truth is not always palatable.

18. WHAT HAS SURVIVED?

How much of the Ark has actually survived?

After many, many radar scans, turning the scanner to reflect the various depths, a more complete picture of the ancient ship has emerged.

The **bottom deck** is the best preserved deck. It contains a large number of small rooms (cages), both along each outside wall and also down the middle, with walkways in between.

Also, the size of the cages indicates that the animals were all small - probably just weaned. (That would make sense. If you wanted to preserve an oak tree, you would not take a full grown tree on board, but simply a acorn. So with the animals - a small, healthy pair able to breed after the Flood.)

A ramp system leads into the ship from the door on the lower right side of the prow (front end).

The **middle deck** contained an open area extending through the middle of it. What appear to be double-stacked cubicles extend along each side of this opening. Four spacious "rooms" lie on each end of the deck.

The structure of the **upper deck** was too damaged to reconstruct. All that could be known was where it began and ended.

In summary, radar shows that the decks have collapsed. However, the second deck is discernable as to "floor plan" to a small degree and the lower deck is quite discernable. The "bulk-heads" were seen, as well as deck support timbers.

It appears that a large part of the exterior has been assimilated into the enclosing mud shell and exists as a pattern of inclusions rather than physical items. Even if no actual remains had ever been found, the coloration and impression left in the mud would be good evidence.

Only the internal structure could have survived the weathering, which has been fragmenting everything on or near the surface.

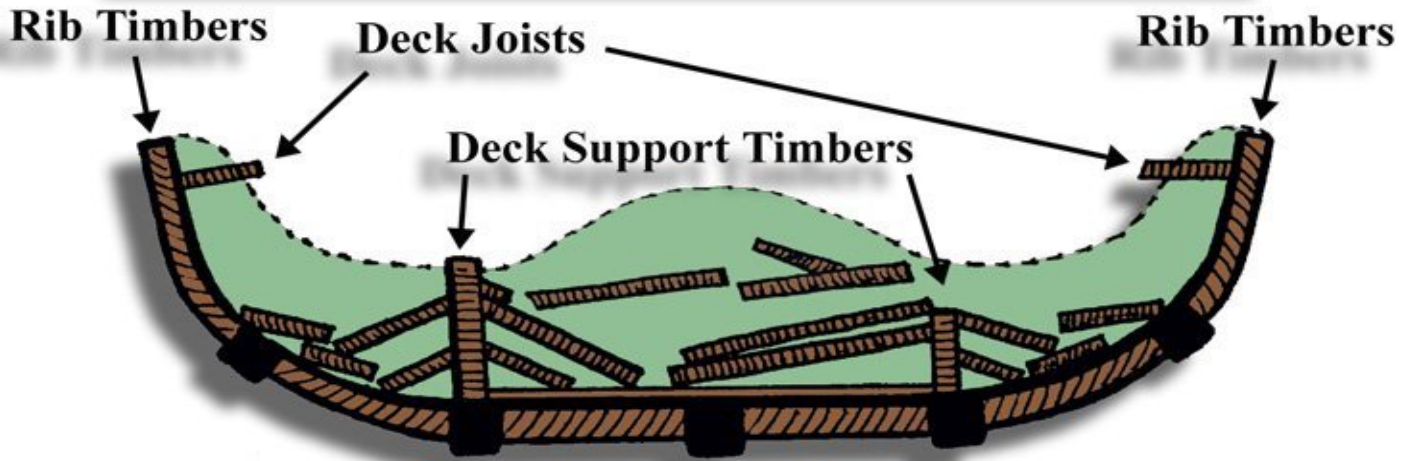


Figure 14 Aft End view of Deck Timbers and Deck Joists

19. WHAT EVIDENCE?

What evidence is there that this is the remains of Noah's Ark?

A general summary. The gradual accumulation of evidence over some 34 visits to the site has included these finds:

- Ship's anchor stones in the vicinity
- Metal nowhere in the ground around the boat-shape, but only inside the formation.
- Inside, an organized pattern of iron at regular intervals
- Radar evidence of man-made structure (walls, cavities, tank shapes, passage ways, side doorway, ramp, etc)
- Regular vertical structure around the sides - crossed by horizontal formation, to form a "lattice work"
- Petrified, laminated wood
- Fossilized rivets containing a sophisticated alloy 4-foot-long metal rods
- Iron angle bracket
- Slag (waste product) from some type of metal production, coming out of the boat-shape from a location which suggests it could have been ballast
- The formation is the correct size (both length and breadth) to be Noah's Ark
- It is in the correct location (the biblical "mountains" -plural - of Ararat).

Anchor Stones

On the tops of hills in the area Ron had found some big stone objects, with holes through them. These were similar to ancient sea anchors found on the sea bed near ship wrecks around the world.

These were essential equipment for ancient shipping. They were called "DROGUE STONES". With their flat surface area, they created a drag, in turbulent waters, to prevent a ship slipping sideways against a wave.

In calmer waters, they hung deep, sounding for the bottom. They could have been manipulated also to direct a vessel around an obstruction.

These "drogue stones" in the Turkish mountains were more or less in a curving line leading to the boat shaped object.

They were of the size that would have been required by a ship of the Ark's dimensions.

Each carried a hole near the top, possibly for a cable or rope.

Chemical Tests

One of the first things Ron did was to take samples from around, as well as inside the boat-shaped object. The results were confirmed by Galbraith Laboratories of Knoxville, Tennessee:

Carbon content: "The soil from the formation tested at 4.95% while the soil from the field around the formation tested at 1.88%. This degree of difference is consistent with the prior presence of some organic matter (like wood) in the formation." (Dr. William Shea Professor of Archaeology, in *Archaeology and Biblical Research*, Willow Grove, PA.: Associates for Biblical Research, Winter 1988)

Metallic content: August, 1984: Although a metal detector gave no reading at all in the field surrounding the object, there were positive indications over the formation. The metal appeared to be in a pattern.

Repeated chemical tests of different samples, taken at different times by different people and analyzed at different laboratories, gave similar results.

Metal Detector Tests

Several times, scientists visited the site.

The metal detector scans showed a very distinct organized pattern of metal beneath the surface, consistent with the shape of a ship. These scans were done numerous times, using three separate types of metal detector, all of which confirmed the same results.

There are iron nodules in about 5,400 places, located in lineal patterns, consistent with a shaped hull

The pattern found by the metal detectors was recorded by laying yellow and pink tape along the lines of metal.

You will notice from the picture of the site that the object is impaled by a large rock on one side.

Around this rock the metal lines are bent and distorted - similar to what occurs in a collision when a target wrapped around a lamp post.

The rock appears to be an intrusion, which has damaged the boat shaped object. The two do not belong together. The rock is a foreign body.

Angle Bracket

In May, 1985, Dr. John Baumgardner walked down the top of the wall with the metal detector going beep... beep every two or three steps. With the trained eye of a scientist he suddenly shouted, "Un-decomposed iron!"

Fasold ran in close with the video recorder. There in the wall surrounded by mud, was a perfectly rectangular beam end and from it projected what appeared to be iron flakes which had given the signals.

Earlier he had held in his hand a piece of wrought iron. It was a stretched and hammered angle bracket, with the grain clearly visible. The angle bracket was tested by the Los Alamos National Laboratory. It showed 91.84% FE203.

Core Drills

Soon after this, a member of the Turkish Noah's Ark Commission, a man from Erzurum University, drilled four holes in the structure - AND INTO A CHAMBER! In three of four drills, limonite (iron oxide) was identified. Ron Wyatt suggested that this could indicate metal rusting.

Ron drilled and found STRUCTURES precisely where the detectors showed them. He then drilled where the scanners showed no structure and the drill WENT STRAIGHT THROUGH.

It happened toward the southern end. Ron was *drilling with a two inch bit. The bit went in about five or six feet and hit something.*

"Oh, I've broken the bit!" he exclaimed. "Must have hit a beam or rivet, or something."

He *culled* out the *drill* and replaced the broken item with a one inch bit. Then he tried again, this time going in at a slight angle.

"That's better," he mumbled. Retrieving it once more, he followed up with a larger, four inch bit. It went past the edge of the obstruction INTO A CAVITY!".

"Hey guys!" he shouted excitedly. "No doubt about it. THERE ARE COMPARTMENTS IN THERE!"

Vertical "Ribs"

During the 1978 earthquake, the boat-shaped object came up from the mud, with mud still upon it and coveting the sides.

As the formation weathered, a series of vertical striations was appearing more prominently along both sides. These "ribs" or columns remained encased in mud. The exposed ends of the columns were 3 to 4 feet wide. The mud matrix between them not only protected them, but formed a footpath as well.

Using two types of metal detectors, these "ship's ribs" gave positive readings, while the spaces between them gave, negative readings.

When a section of the mud was "shaved" off the south end of the object, these verticals became clearer, as did five horizontal "beams" which crisscrossed the "ribs", in a type of "lattice work" pattern.

On the eastern side, we saw what looked like portions of rib timbers, which were fragmented but still in place, only discernable due to their shape and color.

On the western side, the rib timbers had been exposed to weathering and had fragmented and were rapidly deteriorating away, leaving indentations -voids where they once had been. These are extremely visible.

The only way to distinguish the rib timbers on the side that still retained portions of them was from the color difference of the fragmented ribs from the soil surrounding them.

There were 72 ribs in the structure.

The exposed ribs were, for the most part, now reduced to very small fragments, but they were still held in place by the surrounding soil.

"Deck "joists" and "Deck Support Beams"

At the lower left end of the structure were regularly spaced black protrusions, visible at the surface. Close up they looked like big rocks, projecting out from the mud-covered walls. But then something, else was noticed. It was quite startling.

1. They were in perfect alignment. They were directly opposite one another on each side of the formation.
2. They were perfectly horizontal (despite the rock damage distortion on the western side).

Each "beam" was about 5 feet around. And radar showed that directly under each "beam" was a support upright. To put it another way, the horizontal "beams" lined up with the vertical "ribs". (Over the rest of the structure, these were protected by overburden, and the radar showed them to be more intact.)

The interior of the formation sloped downward from its sides toward the center, as if the "deck" were still attached to the sides, but carrying a terrific weight had collapsed it in the middle - under the mound of broken "above-deck" structure.

We believe, then, that these are deck joists that extend out from the interior sides where the decks have collapsed. Also deck support timbers protrude from the earth - timbers that once held up the decks much as poles in a basement hold up the floor of the house.

Radar Scans

In June, 1986, when Ron was investigating the site with the radar, he noticed that the internal "lines" all converged at each end, consistent with the timbers of a ship. But to be sure it wasn't just a very rare geologic "quirk" that he wasn't familiar with, he took the radar OUTSIDE of the perimeter of the object and performed scans above it, below it and along each side. He found nothing other than random loose stones in the soil.

Joseph Rosetta, vice-president of Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc., whose radar system we used, said of the boat-shaped object, afterwards, "You'd *never see anything like that in natural geography... Some humans made this structure, whatever it is.*" ("Science/Technology" promotion in *Sunday Telegraph*, New Hampshire, August 3, 1986)

This company's sub-surface interface radar system is used worldwide to test structures of nuclear power plants, to locate buried pipes, cables and wires, and to examine the ground beneath roads.

Tom Fenner and Joe Rosetta (both of Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc., of Hudson, New Hampshire) said there is no way you can fake a radar reading. What is more, the radar survey was videotaped as we did it. We now have about a thousand feet of radar scan print-outs.

The interface radar unit could penetrate forty feet under the surface and could clearly depict what was inside the mound.

Ron returned in both April and May, 1987, again scanning the site with radar. By adjusting the frequency of the signal and scanning the same location over and over, Ron was able to obtain data that would produce a 3-dimensional image of the structure beneath the surface, allowing him to construct a model

In July, 1987, scans of the entire Ark were undertaken - lengthwise, crosswise and laterally along the sides - setting frequencies to reflect the structure at varying depths.

The ground-penetrating radar showed, with refined detail, the same pattern picked up by the metal detectors.

What the radar revealed was stunning.

The sub-surface interface radar scans revealed visual evidence of organized structure encapsulated within the boat-shape, structures that were positively identified by the radar specialists as being man-made.

It revealed walls, cavities, and toward the front end two large round "tank" shapes, each 14 feet high and 24 feet across. There were metal bands around them.

The decks could be seen to be collapsed, but the internal structure, showing bulkheads, was the proper width, corresponding to the width of the Ark as given in the Bible.

The radar showed a tremendous amount of damage to the Ark, but some chambers could still be distinguished.

On the south-west side near the front the radar showed a very large doorway, which opened to a ramp system which led to the different levels of the ship. The door itself was gone, but the space was there. It was about eight feet wide.

The top and middle decks appeared to be completely open along their mid-sections, which possibly would have allowed light from above to penetrate through the entire ship.

The top deck could not be reconstructed with much accuracy, due to the fact that it was collapsed almost completely. All that could be determined was where each level began and ended.

Just natural rock? Then we must assume that this rock formed itself into hollow rooms with cages!

Deck Timber

During one of the earlier radar scans, the governor of the Turkish province of Agri asked Ron Wyatt to scan the overlying rubble to locate a piece of loose timber, which they could dig out to verify that it was timber. A sample was located by radar three feet below the surface. The governor had one of the soldiers dig it up and presented it to Ron for testing.

At Galbraith Labs in Knoxville, Tennessee, tests proved that it was indeed once living matter.

It was later sectioned and microscopic tests done, indicating that it was wood. Three separate layers of wood pressed together, with an adhesive material between the layers.

Rivets

In June, 1991 a "rock" was picked up, which on one side bore the shape of a very large head of a rivet with a washer around it. This was found in the presence of 26 witnesses, whose names and signatures remain on record.

In 1984, what looked like groupings of metal fittings on the sides of the Ark, had been detected with metal detectors, and then photographed in the matrix without disturbing the outer materials. Ron did not have permission to disturb them by cleaning them off.

These "rivets", appearing at regular intervals along the structure, were seen to be attached in groups of seven.

Now, at last he believed he knew what these metal fittings looked like. He would know for sure when he had it analyzed.

Analysis of the rivet would show it to be an alloy of titanium, aluminum, iron and other metals. The most important discovery would be the difference in carbon content in the actual rivet and in material just one centimeter away. Though the carbon amount was small, the difference between the rivet and the adjacent material was more than a thousand percent - actually 1,350%. This showed a distinct difference in material,

according to the lab notes. This would be consistent with the presence of fossilized wood surrounding the rivet. (The tests were made at Teledyne-Allvac, in Charlotte, NC.)

Metal Rods

The Turkish government sent an archaeological group to the site and recovered four intact metal rods. Each was about 4 feet long. These are now in the custody of the Ministry of Mines and Minerals.

Animal Traces

In 1991, Greg Brewer found the base of a petrified antler in the side of the Ark. Since these animals shed their antlers once a year, here is evidence that at some time in the past, an animal with antlers lost them on the Ark.

Many samples of coprolite (petrified animal droppings) are being pushed out where the side of the Ark is breaking away.

Ballast

Concerning the discovery of ballast, both higher up the mountain where the Ark broke free from its original landing spot (leaving behind a section of hull, plus some ballast), and also of samples from within the present structure itself, see "Introduction: Understanding the Remains of Noah's Ark" (Section: *"Another Evidence which shouts the Truth"*, pp.48,49).

It was the specimen from the higher location that Jim Irwin sent to Los Alamos Lab, which resulted in John Baumgardner's involvement. Baumgardner said, after testing, that it represented "tailings of aluminum alloy production".

SIZE

For information on the remains being the correct length and width, See [Questions dealing with SIZE](#).

Location

Concerning evidence that this is the correct location in which to expect any remains of Noah's Ark to be found, see the information under ancient records and place names and remains of an ancient stele identifying the landing place of Noah's Ark.

What is Fact

But what about all the fancy and complicated scientific testing- how do we understand what it all means? It's not complicated at all. Ron made his living for 4 1/2 years doing complicated chemical analyses for Hercules Powder Company. But, he has these analyses done at reputable laboratories. The results are FACT, untainted by "managed results". If the tests show evidence of decayed or petrified wood, that is FACT. If the metal detector scans show the presence of iron at regularly-spaced intervals, this is FACT. There is scientific FACT and then there is THEORY. The boat-shaped object is shaped like a ship and it is the size of the biblical Ark, as translated into Royal Egyptian cubits. This is FACT. It contains metal at even intervals - this is FACT.

What is Theory

"THEORY" is that it is an old replica of the Ark, built in the time of Constantine, or that it is an old fortress; it is also "THEORY" that it is Noah's Ark. Circumstantial evidence. Like a court case, YOU decide, after sufficient evidence is presented, what it is. Just be very careful to separate the THEORY from the FACT. We believe this is Noah's Ark and we are so convinced based on the tremendous amount of evidence that we will state our belief without hesitation. Others will state without hesitation that it is NOT the Ark. It will ultimately come down to the fact of whether you believe it is within the realm of possibility for something to "look like a duck, quack like a duck, give birth to baby ducks, swim like a duck, and yet NOT BE A DUCK". (Thanks to David Fasold for the metaphor.)

Dr. Bill Shea, Professor of Archaeology from Maryland, U.S.A., has noted that, in his opinion if the "Ark-shaped object" had been found on Mount Ararat, he felt sure that it "would have been heralded far and wide as the discovery of the site where the Ark had rested."

Concerning the multiple lines of evidence, Samuel R. Windsor, Naval Architect and Marine Engineer, says: *"I find these data very convincing that this isn't a natural formation... David Fasold espouses the correct Ark site. His conclusions are founded on evidence and logic. His detractors support their opinion by 'other opinion' and lack the support of either evidence or logic."* (Catastrophism & Ancient History, p.27) Windsor has done his own surveys at the site.

As the reader may be aware, the Turkish authorities have now declared Noah's Ark to be FOUND.

ANCHOR STONES

20. AREN'T THE SO-CALLED ANCHOR STONES TOO FAR AWAY FROM THE SITE?

Since the stones are 14 miles away, surely they cannot be connected with the Ark?

On the slopes of the Ararat mountains, at intervals, more or less in a straight line with the Ark site, are 13 GIANT SEA ANCHORS. They are of the size that would have been required by a ship of the Ark's biblical dimensions.

The stones appear to lie near the same spot as when they were released from the Ark.

When Mel Fisher found the 1622 wreck of the "Atocha" in the waters off Florida, its anchors were 16 miles (25 km) away from the primary wreck site.

Marine salvage expert David Fasold comments:

"As a marine salvor, I don't see the problem nor would any of the wreckers I've worked with see a problem, but in working with Ark hunters, here's the catch. If these anchor stones had been found at the foot of Mount Ararat by an astronaut, they'd be the Ark's anchors found by Saint James Irwin. We all know that. Because they were found by Wyatt, they're not anchor stones and there's the problem." (Noahide Society's Ark Update, May/June 1993)

The Ark's anchor stones lie in what would have been a protective anchorage and the present wreck site is found downstream from the anchor stones.

The Ark's entry into this area is clearly defined by the positions of the stones. As the Ark came progressively into shallower water, it is probable that these stones were progressively "lost" on purpose. Apparently as the Ark drifted, the first two anchors snagged on two submerged peaks, where, each in turn, they were cut loose and lie today, a short distance apart. Further east, in a gentle arc to the south, as the boat made a direct line through these mountains, toward its final resting place, more anchors were cut loose. Kazan, the village where five of these are located, is in a direct line with the twin peaks where the first two dropped. Two more are buried in this direct line. Then about eight miles further, about a quarter mile below the boat, lies the tenth one - very near to the Ark remains. (And we may eventually find others on board.)

21. WOULD YOU EXPLAIN THE 'CROSSES ON THE SO CALLED ANCHOR STONES.

They are not of a Christian nature but Satanic, and Noah would not have used a symbol of a Satanic deity.

The crosses were not placed on the anchor stones by Noah. (See the answer to the next question.)

SO WHAT if other people came along later and carved similar looking stones?? It could happen. So what? But Noah's stones happened FIRST!

22. DOESN'T THE NUMBER OF CROSSES ON THE STONES VARY?

You claim that there are 8 crosses on these stones, representing the 8 people aboard the Ark - but doesn't the number of crosses on the stones vary? How then can the crosses on these stones be associated in any way with the Ark?

The crosses carved on them are of two styles -Byzantine and Crusader. This shows that these people (Byzantine and Crusader) identified the stones with holes in them with eight people (and so added eight crosses to each stone).

Anyone could have come along later and carved more crosses - but the valley is called "The valley of the eight", NOT the valley of the "twenty"! And the village was called "The village of the eight", NOT the village of the "seventeen"!

The upright stone in the village of Kazan has more than eight crosses on it. Close examination of these does show that many of these were put on at a later date, for the algae is not growing on these later crosses as it does in the original crosses.

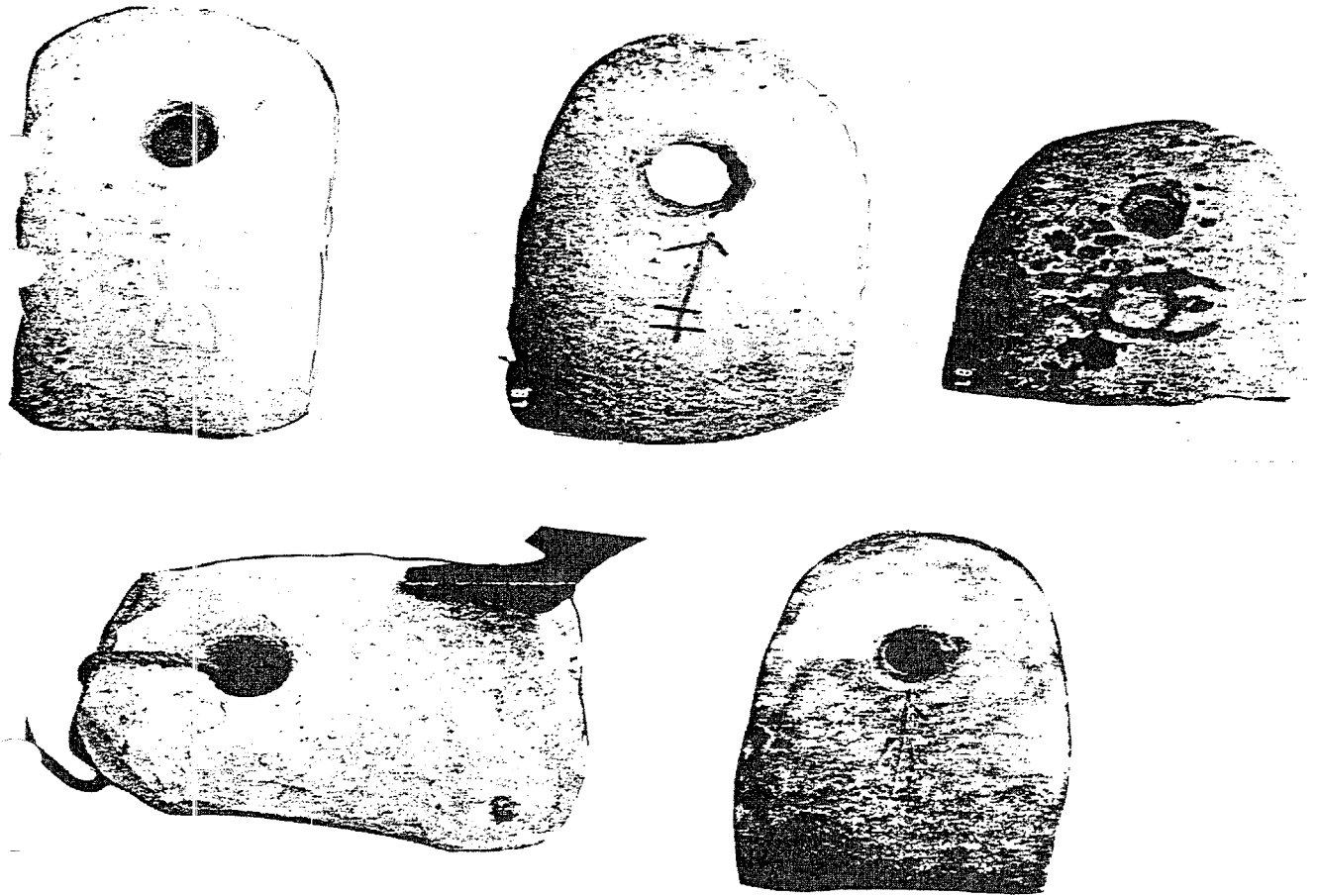


Figure 15 Drogue stones(“anchor stones”) used by ancient shipping around the world.



Figure 16 Anchor Stones Created Drag



Figure 17 However, Noah's Ark "Anchor Stones" were much larger than normal drogue stones!

23. ARE THEY NOT MERELY PAGAN ARMENIAN STONES?

The Armenians made them and carved the inscriptions on them at the time they made them. There is evidence that these had other inscriptions on them besides the crosses, and that these pagan inscriptions were chiseled away at a later date and replaced by Christian crosses. "This is no mere conjecture, as those who have examined these stele report that there is evidence of an earlier defacement." ("Creation Science" allegation)

Mary Nell Wyatt responds:

The most interesting thing about this report is that they mention numerous times people and scientists who have "examined" this and that but no names are ever given. Not too many people have actually seen them. Many of them, no one has seen but Ron because he is the only person who knows where they are. The article produces no photos showing any signs of "earlier defacement". We have hundreds of close-up photos and video of all of these anchor stones, and none of them shows any sign of earlier defacement.

We also have video where, in 1988, we applied ultraviolet paint to these stones in order to be able to photograph cracks in the stones which would not be visible to the naked eye. Ron had learned about a procedure the Egyptologists used in determining if earlier inscriptions had been removed from monuments and others chiseled on top of them. This involved "painting" the surface with an invisible liquid that is only visible in ultraviolet light. After a length of time, this liquid seeps into the tiny cracks and crevasses which are not visible to the naked eye, but which can be seen with the ultraviolet light. My brother-in-law worked in research and development for Kodak in Rochester, NY, so I called him. He referred me to a certain department of Kodak where I explained what we wanted to do. They sent me information on the procedure. We were able to find the liquid and a portable ultraviolet light.

With the help of everyone, I personally applied the liquid during the daylight. We returned to the sites in the dead of night where we examined these, photographed them and videoed them. There is positively no evidence of any earlier inscriptions nor any earlier defacement on any of these stones that any of us have seen.

Near Kazan Ron recently found two more anchor stones, which are just now beginning to surface as the mud erodes - and they have no crosses or other carvings on them. But they do have the same unusual holes at the top. These were apparently covered by mud soon after the Flood.

Here is a photograph of one of the anchor stones Ron found which is still partially buried in the earth and is just now becoming visible. Apparently it was buried in the mud when it was dropped. Only now is the earth eroding away from it enough for it to become visible. We have three of these documented and none of them have crosses carved on them, yet they all have the hole at the top. This disproves the old theory that the Armenians made them and carved the inscriptions on them at the time they made them.

After all, they couldn't carve anything on a buried anchor stone, could they?

24. A CRITIC STATES THAT THESE ARE JUST ARMENIAN TOMBSTONES

A critic states that these are just Armenian tombstones - and that Soviet Armenia is loaded with stones like this with holes in them. ("Creation Science" article)(1)

This person has most assuredly never visited Soviet Armenia to see the stone **khatchkars** of which . Levon Azarian has made a life time study. In his book, this world expert on the subject shows hundreds of Armenian khatchkars. Not one is pictured with a hole at the top!

The writer of this article and his cohorts must have made an awful lot of enquiries until they could find someone who would provide them with a story that these anchors are common. So far, we have not been able to find any record of anything like them anywhere else. And the Turks ought to know!

25. COULDN'T THE HOLES IN THE STONES BEEN USED TO TRANSPORT?

Could it be that the stones with holes in them were not made by Noah's workmen, but by someone since the Flood, and the holes were cut in the top to drag the stones to their present location?

For a start, they're far too heavy to have been carried up to the mountain peaks they were found resting on. The location and size of the holes are such that out of water the holes would break right off under the weight of the stones. By the very location of the hole it can be seen that it was to be supported by a medium heavier than air. Only in the buoyancy of water could they be held by ropes.

26. COULD THE HOLES HAVE BEEN USED FOR CANDLES?

Could these stones be, as a critic alleged, nothing more than pagan stele and the holes are not for ropes but are niches for candles?

This expert should enlighten ill-informed marine archaeologists who are plucking the same stones from ancient harbors and shipwrecks off the Mediterranean coasts, that what they are recovering are only Armenian tombstones!

If you believe him, then the photo in the previous column shows Turkish diver Tufan Turanli removing from the sea bottom... not anchor stones, mind you... but pagan stele and Armenian tombstones. So the holes were for candles, were they?

Now, notice this. The holes have a larger inner diameter than outer. It appears they threaded a knotted rope or cable in through the 7 inch hole toward the 5 inch aperture. This would leave the knot in the 9 inch interior space. It could not come out through the 5 inch diameter, so it would catch in there. Then, in the water, the knot would swell and hold tight, thus preventing chafing. Pretty clever, if you ask me.

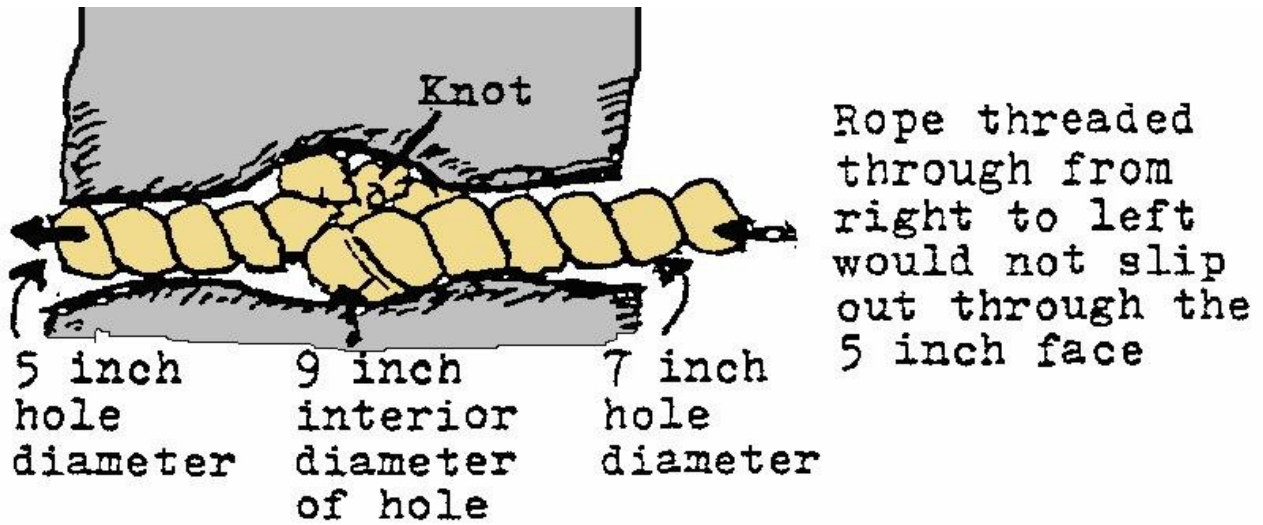


Figure 18 Hole in Anchor Stone



27. SURELY THE ARK DID NOT NEED ANCHOR STONES?

Such sea anchors were essential equipment for ships of antiquity. They were perforated at the top so that chains or ropes could be passed through the holes.

These stones, with their flat surface area against the water, created a drag, in turbulent waters preventing a vessel from slipping sideways against a wave and being capsized. In calmer waters, the stones hung deep, sounding for the bottom. They were also manipulated to direct a vessel around obstructions.

As the Flood began to subside and the Ark drifted into shallow waters, it appears (from the location of the first two anchors) that they snagged on two submerged peaks, where, each in turn, they were cut loose, and lie today, a short distance apart. Others, progressively, were dropped, in a curving arc, toward the landing site, the last anchor stone being close to the current resting spot of the Ark.

Today, instead of drogue stones, ships use "sea socks", which trail in the water, fulfilling a similar necessary function.

28. THE BIBLE DOESN'T SAY NOAH USED ANCHOR STONES.

How dare you suggest these to be anchor stones from Noah's Ark, because the Bible portrays Noah's role as passive, not dropping the anchors as the Ark approached the landing place.

The Bible account of the Great Flood is brief. Since it does not detail Noah's activities on board, it is faulty logic to assume from silence that Noah's crew were idle. In every biblical act of deliverance, divine human co-operation was required.

Among the 600 worldwide traditions of the Deluge, several mention "the stones". Sanskrit and Sumerian accounts speak of these (drogue) stones.

In the Babylonian accounts, those on board severed cables and handling lines. The Epic of *Gilgamesh* says: "For there is no crossing death's waters without the stone things."

Today we would say, "there is no driving a car without the brake things." Actually, the historian Herodotus called the ancient anchor stones (drogue stones) braking stones. Speaking of the Ark, the *Koran* says: "In the name of Allah, it will cast anchor." (Houd 40, in Dawood's translation. Penguin Books Ltd, 1974)

If they didn't have something like anchors, then what would they use to bring the vessel to a halt?



Figure 19 Damaged Anchor Stone with Hole.



Figure 20 View of Mt. Ararat through Anchor Stone Hole.

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METALLIC REMAINS

29. WEREN'T THE METAL READINGS AT THE SITE RANDOM, NOT REGULAR?

See answer to Question under "[Discredited Section](#)" dealing with pattern of readings.

30. WAS METAL DETECTOR "A DIVINING ROD"?

Is it true that Wyatt used a "crank" device to obtain the iron patterns over the boat-shaped object? And that the molecular frequency generator is nothing but a "divining rod"?

"Qualified scientists have been independently consulted about this gadget, which is generally advertised in treasure hunting magazines, not scientific journals. They are unanimous that there are no scientific principles employed. Indeed, two of these scientists built and tested working models. The results of this technique can hardly be considered trustworthy, that brass welding rods being used in essence as divining rods, similar to the use of a forked stick to search for water."(1)

The critics ("Creation Science" group) quote John Baumgardner as saying that he doesn't believe in the pattern of metal lines in the site because he doesn't believe in the technique David Fasold used, which he called "a form of dowsing"- this refers to the molecular frequency generator.

They allege that the structural lines (marked in yellow tape on the video) suggest a boat was detected by 'divining' methods which border on the occult. (1)

It is noteworthy that the *Ex Nihilo* article condemning this gives no names of the scientists who supposedly built and tested these devices.

Also, Joe Walker, of Nashville, TN., used the molecular frequency generator to help the police department locate the body of a boy drowned in a lake. (See the next page.)

This instrument is not "divining" but works on very solid scientific principles. Many scientists, archaeologists, engineers, etc. use it.

The molecular frequency generator we use is manufactured by Cochran and Associates of Bowling Green, Ky., and costs \$6,500.00 - quite a high price for a "divining rod". (See page 83.)

It has been under attack from critics claiming it is like a "divining rod", simply because the rods used are similar in appearance.

In 1988, Ray Brubaker, of *God's News Behind the News* in St. Petersburg, Florida, asked an electrical engineer to research Ron's claims. This independent, non-biased research on the part of Terry Johnson of Tampa, FL., included research on the molecular frequency generator. On pages 84 to 86, we attach the report, which explains in layman's terms.

We have no problem with John Baumgardner stating his opinion; however, we want ALL of the facts told. What they DON'T tell you is that Ron found the metal lines in 1984 using conventional White's metal detectors AND that John and Ron used conventional metal detectors to verify the readings of the molecular frequency generator (MFG), (and this can be seen in both David's video, *1985 and 1986 Field Surveys*, and our video, *Discovered- Noah's Ark*).

What the critics need to answer is this:

Since it was Baumgardner's testimony (after using the molecular frequency generator) which convinced many people to accept the site, why was a man who has a master's degree in electrical engineering and a PhD in geophysics, so willing to believe as fact, that which is now claimed to verge on the occult?

The true facts are NOT presented to the reader. The test results have not changed. The pattern of metal readings is present whether he believes the MFG is "dowsing" or not. Iron is found within the site but NOT directly outside of it.

Are the readings based entirely on that molecular frequency generator?

We have used three types of metal detectors:

1. Pulse induction
2. Ferromagnetic
3. Molecular frequency generator

The location of metal on the site with the molecular frequency generator was identical to those located by ferromagnetic and pulse induction detectors, as well as the subsurface interface radar.

So, if you want to eliminate the molecular frequency generator scans, the results are still the same. If you completely discount the use of the MFG, the evidence of the metal lines is still present and verified by the conventional metal detectors. And, again, single antenna radar scans show the same pattern.

In March, 1985, David Fasold first brought with him a molecular frequency scanner, which operates on the same principle as the CAT scanner used in hospitals, to locate and measure foreign growths. Fasold had long worked with side-scanning subsurface radar for identifying underwater wrecks.

And again, in July of 1986, ten preliminary ground-penetrating radar scans showed, with refined detail, the same pattern picked up by the metal detectors. There were clear outlines of closed sections, beams and cross beams and what appeared to be "collapsed decks".

Scans were made in "three dimension" -lengthwise, crosswise and laterally along the side.

The side scan revealed both vertical and horizontal members. There appeared to be an interlaced or interwoven pattern in the side of the object, very evenly distributed.

Fasold reports: *"We all drew close to the graphic recorder in silence. Even the Kurds who had arrived on the site from the village pressed for the advantage to see.*

"There were a total of fifteen walls. The thirteen that had shown on the frequency generator could now be seen to fall within the western and eastern bulwarks. They went down over the entire length of the paper into its interior. At slightly less than what might be three feet under the surface, the walls of posts extended upward from a floor!

"The picture was so clear that the end sections of the flooring could be seen as square blocks segmented together between the walls. I counted six of these beam ends separating the space between them." (David Fasold, *The Discovery of Noah's Ark*, pp.318, 319)

Those present with Ron Wyatt and David Fasold included Baumgardner, Anderson, Mrs. Baumgardner, Dr. William Shea, Todd Fisher and Scott Snider.

Two sub-surface radar systems were used.

Archaeologist Shea remarked, "The pattern is exactly what you would expect from a ship. You have the keel represented, you have parallel lines representing keelsons, you have transverse lines of the bulkheads, and other reinforcing lines of a ship."

A full-length radar scan would have to wait until a later visit.

The point is, that two other types of metal detector, as well as two sub-surface radar systems independently revealed the same features in the same locations as indicated by the molecular frequency generator. (See also answer to question, sub-title: "[A Mystery Now Solved](#)".)

AnchorStone.com

BILL BONER, MAYOR



METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT OF NASHVILLE AND DAVIDSON COUNTY

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT
SAFETY DIVISION
417 FATHERLAND STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37206

May 3, 1990

Mr. David Rose
Mr. Joe Walker
1575 Campbell Rd.
Goodlettsville, Tn. 37072

Gentlemen:


On behalf of Metro Civil Defense Volunteers, I want to express our thanks for your assistance in the recovery of Mr. Lane.

On April 27, 1990, Mr. Lane drown in a swimming accident at Percy Priest Lake. His body was recovered by Metro Police Divers in the exact location that your equipment showed him to be located. Also the Corps of Engineers used a sonar graph system confirmed the body at the same location. The combination of equipment made it easier to make the recovery.

If we can be of further assistance to you please advise.

Your help has been of great value to us.

Sincerely,


Mark T. Billingsley
Captain

MTB/tms

This letter certifies that Joe Walker was able to help locate the body of a drowned boy with the molecular frequency generator.

Figure 21 Letter explaining a dramatic use of Molecular Frequency Generator

EXCERPT FROM RESEARCH ARTICLE
ON
THE MOLECULAR FREQUENCY GENERATOR

An
Independent Research
by
Terry Johnson, Electrical Engineer
14918 Laurie Lane
Tampa, FL 33612

Critics of Ron have stated that Ron used a type of divination on the Ark sight and other sights discussed in this manuscript. Divining is a very serious Biblical offense. Anyone who has talked to Ron knows he is too intelligent to make such a mistake with things he has worked so hard on.

I called Ron personally and confronted him with this accusation. He assured me that the device he used was legitimate and he did his best to describe the unit that he had built. Ron's device was a homespun that David Fasold had told him about. John Baumgardner also has one of these devices. Although John Baumgardner has a Ph.D in Geophysics he didn't know how the device worked either, but all three men knew it really worked.

From Ron's description and my knowledge in Electrical Engineering I checked into the device that Ron had built. I went to my local news stand and looked through some treasure hunting magazines until I saw a picture of the device Ron had described to me. I THEN read the top of the ad, "Molecular Frequency Discriminator..... Definitely not a dowsing instrument!"

I picked up the phone and I called Claud Cochran the owner of Cochran and Associates, Inc. who make this device like the one Ron described to me. Their product, called the Omnitron Noah "Filter King" costs about \$5000 and is capable of eliminating between 90% and 95% of microscopic gold and silver on any location. He informed me that no device could eliminate 100% due to problems with magnetic anomalies. I

asked him how his product worked and he proceeded to tell me exactly what Ron had already described.

The device is essentially a frequency generator (Ron's first was a HeathKit) that is linked with a frequency counter this enables the user to set different frequencies for the different types of metal the user wishes to locate. The signal is then amplified and propagated electromagnetically through the ground. When it hits the target metal this excites its electron spin resonance, this resonance causes an electromagnetic disturbance which propagates from the target metal back to the sender. The user receives this electromagnetic wave back onto his body. In this device, the human body is used as a living conductor or antenna in the same way your reception improves when you touch the rabbit ears or antenna contact on the back of your television. The receiver holds in his hands two wands that attract to each other when the electromagnetic field of his body is disturbed in the proper direction. The human body has two electromagnetic fields one positive, one negative. In Ron's device he used a battery and coils to increase this body field. In the "Filter King" device mentioned above the wands held by the user have no battery because the wand materials are specially selected to be more responsive to the electromagnetic disturbance. If the receiver wands are not held in the proper hands the device will not work properly.

This device was invented by H. G. Heranimus who man worked for the government and patented the molecular frequency concept 11 years ago. He has since died and now others are manufacturing his invention.

This device while it will discriminate gold may confuse gold with other PGM metals such as platinum, osmium, rubidium, mercury, rhodium, and palladium. These metals all share the same electron spin resonance.

When I asked Claud Cochran if a Ph.D at USF specialising in quantum physics might know how his product worked his answer was... maybe. Further thought on the subject reminded me that this is a very specialised realm of Physics. If someone were a Ph.D in Modern Physics, a Ph.D in Electromagnetic Physics and were precisely described this product then they might recognize it. Improperly describing this device to a Ph.D would be about as conclusive as asking the Ph.D if there were any such thing as a box that produced pictures and sound. He wouldn't know what to think unless the description were more specific.

My father-in-law has a Masters in Electrical Engineering from Cornell. He described to me a job he took working in RF (Radio Frequency) phenomenon. He discovered that when he left his hands in the equipment it worked when he took his hands out it didn't. I had a stereo that had a terrible hum, when I put my hand up to the receiver the hum went away. This has nothing to do with magic, this is the human body inducing a field on the circuitry. RF is the nightmare of every electrical engineer and those that take this subject on are a very special breed.

Therefore if you were to ask a Ph.D how this device worked he probably wouldn't know. This device has been used

in the field for about 11 years and Claud Cochran has provided to the public for 2 1/2 years. Last season he sold over 200 units. Using Claud's device a person can be trained in 2 to 3 hours. He can then take this device and find 4 ounces of gold in a 3 acre area in about 15 minutes. The larger and closer the gold concentration, the better the device works.

The point of this digression is to show that Ron did NOT use a form of divining. To the naked eye someone looking at this man walking around with these rod receivers, he would look just like a dowser. I called a metal detection company and asked them if there was any way to triangulate gold from a distance they told me that no such device existed. Well it's obvious that such a device does exist.

Any person whose body will conduct electricity can use this device. In dowsing, mind science is used, with this device the mind is not involved at all, the device does all the work.

At this point you have some idea as to what we are up against. People who will never read this paper have already been led to believe that Ron used a form of divining. I advise everyone to get the facts before you jump to destructive conclusions. I have used this as just one example of the many rumors that are floating around out there. Including them all is beyond the scope of this paper.

Now, back to our subject.

Figure 23 Excerpt from Article on Molecular Frequency Generator

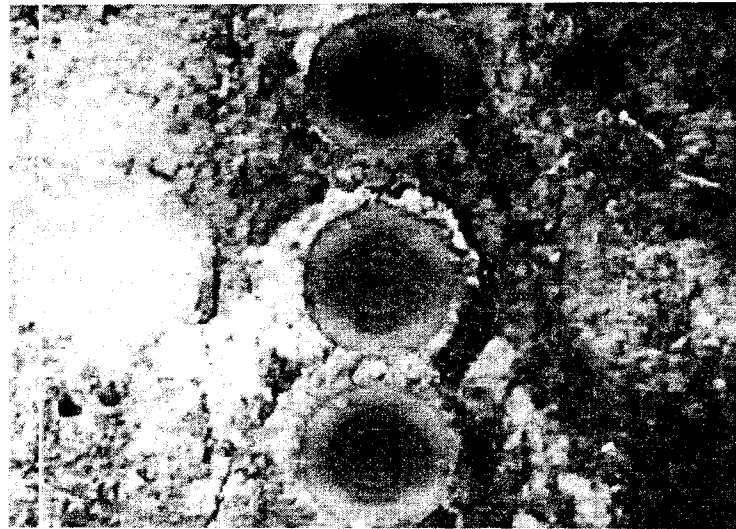


Figure 24 Group of Metal Fittings

What looked like groupings of metal fittings on the sides of the Ark was also detected with metal detectors, and then photographed in the matrix without disturbing the outer materials.

31. HOW COULD THE ARK CONTAIN IRON STUDS BEFORE THE IRON AGE?

If Noah had built a ship of the size specified in the Bible, it made perfect sense to expect that he used metal in attaching the timbers together. After all, in Genesis, we learn that metal production was a science long before the time of the Flood:

"And Zillah, *she* also *bare* Tubal Cain, an instructor of *every* artificer in brass and *iron: and the sister of Tubal Cain was Naamah*" (Gen. 4:22).

Noah couldn't have used iron... Really? Perhaps it's time to look at the fresh evidence coming in from around the world. Long before the so-called "Iron Age", human technology was incredibly advanced. In our book *Dead Men's Secrets* some astonishing evidence of this is recorded.

Again, regarding the bronze and iron age theories, the discovery of a bronze tool and an iron plate in the shafts of the Cheops pyramid indicates that Egypt was more technologically advanced than first supposed, the pyramids are younger than claimed, or both.

32. IF NOAH USED METAL, THEN WHERE ARE ALL THE EARLY METAL OBJECTS OF CIVILIZATIONS THAT FOLLOWED?

Ararat, in eastern Turkey, was the stepping-stone between the old world and the new post-Flood world.

The names of many, if not most, towns, villages and landmarks of the Ararat region, stem from words or phrases connected with some aspect of the Flood, the landing, or the lives or deaths of family members after the Great Flood.

If the Ararat mountains were, as the book of Genesis says, the landing place of the Ark after the global Flood, then this is the very place where the first civilization, and therefore the earliest archaeological sites, should be found.

Until early this century, when driven out by the Turks, the Armenians dwelt in this area. The Armenians trace their ancestry to Hiak, the "Son of Targom (Togarmah), a grandson of Noah." (*Moses Chorenensis*, 1.4 sec. 9-11) They claimed to have inhabited the Ararat region since that time.

Earliest Site of Metal Working - just a few miles from Noah's Home!

One of the most exciting discoveries at the site of Noah's Ark was the large amount of metal found in the remains of the vessel.

A few miles from the site of the Ark is the Araxes River - and across the river is the site of Medzamor. Here, within a few miles of Noah's home, is what has been termed "one of, if not "THE" oldest metallurgical factory site in the world! Analyses of copper found there showed 14 different alloys, including tin, lead, antimony and zinc.

The center was sophisticated. Clay pipes were found inserted into the furnaces, as well as phosphorus briquettes, used in the smelting of cassiterite to obtain tin.

Here vases and objects made of all the common metals have been found. Fourteen varieties of bronze were smelted for different purposes. Medzamor also produced metallic paints, ceramics and glass. And the Medzamor craftsmen wore mouth-filters and gloves, as do modern craftsmen. The factory is believed to have had more than 200 furnaces.

Medzamor was the industrial center of this early post--Flood period. Ore was brought in and the finished products distributed to all other areas.

Several pairs of tweezers have been unearthed here,. The steel used in the tweezers was of an exceptionally high grade. The tweezers were like eyebrow tweezers, that enable chemists and watchmakers to handle micro-objects which they cannot manipulate by hand. The manipulation of such micro-objects implies the use of microscopic lenses.

A three storey astronomical observatory was erected nearby.

Sophisticated From the Start

Archaeological sites are excavated to discover the sequence of materials; those found directly above virgin soil with nothing below them represent the earliest occupation level. At Medzamor, the earliest phase yielded bronze slag. This discovery continues to puzzle archaeologists. Why? Because it has been assumed (from the evolutionary theory) that man progressed very slowly through various stages of knowledge - firstly the discovery of fire, then the invention of the wheel, then cultivating crops and domesticating animals, and then, much later, the knowledge of metals and metallurgy.

But here is evidence that man appeared "on the scene" from the start with tremendous technological knowledge, producing an alloy (bronze) which requires tin and sometimes includes zinc for increased hardness.

French journalist Jean Vidal reported in *Science et Vie* of July, 1969:

"Medzamor was founded by the wise men of earlier civilizations. They possessed knowledge they had acquired during a remote age unknown to us that deserves to be called scientific and industrial."

How few people today have heard of this early post- flood complex!

Manganese

We mentioned GLASS. "*Glass making also flourished at Medzamor, as indicated by six types of metallurgical material, including zinc and manganese, alloyed in different ways to make different colors.*" (Charles Burney and David Lang, *The People of the Hills*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 1971, p.110)

Remember Ron Wyatt's theory about the ballast and metal objects from the remains of Noah's Ark? Several large ballast samples from the hull of the Ark that have been tested showed over 85% manganese!

Earliest Rivets

We have noted the use of very large rivets in the Ark. It seems reasonable to expect that Noah and his sons would have passed the usage of rivets on to their descendants, and that is exactly what the evidence shows. At Amiranis-Gora, north of the area of the Ark, a cemetery revealed pottery with "knobs along the top of the shoulder... (that) seem to imitate rivets." (*The People of the Hills*, p.67)

But should there be any doubt another very puzzling group of artifacts came to light in 1974 and 1975. A Turkish antiquities dealer brought the objects to the Adana (Turkey) Museum, giving first one and then another explanation of their origin. It is known for certain that he did obtain them in the region and that they date to very near the third or early second millennia BC. Among the artifacts are numerous copper knives, swords, chisels and axes. One interesting feature is that two of the swords are almost 36 inches long, "... which would have been difficult to wield with one hand." (*Anatolian Studies*, Yearly Journal of The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara)

But the feature that interests us now is the fact that these have been dated to very early times by the archaeologists, and they used RIVETS to attach the handle! In fact, all of the knives used rivets.

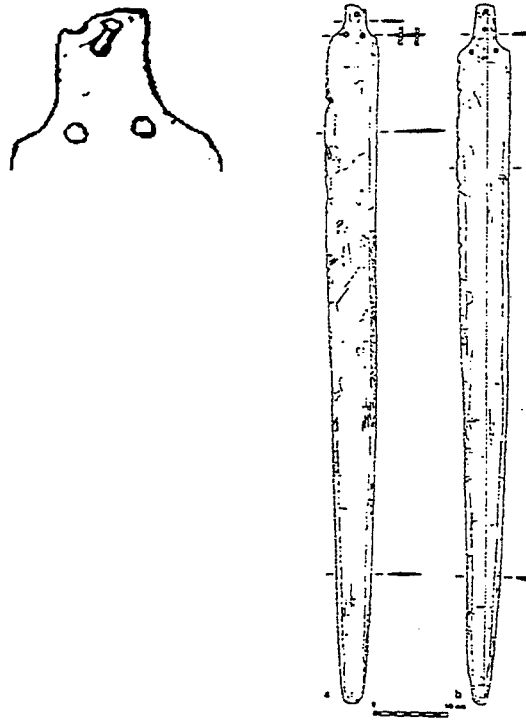


Figure 25 Example of Rivet used to attach handle.

Nakhichevan Founded by Noah?

The Ararat Plain, or Araxes Valley, is about 80 to 90 miles long. It begins a little west of Ararat and extends through present-day Iran into the old USSR. This valley appears to be the general area through which Noah's family expanded, and since the Ark (the region of Noah's home) is in the vicinity of the western portion of this plain, the general direction of expansion would have been to the east.

Near the eastern end of this valley is a town called Nakhichevan. Numerous Armenian traditions ascribe the founding of Nakhichevan to Noah. While Noah and his wife most likely continued to maintain their home at Kazan, "the place of eight", until their death, nevertheless it does seem logical that as the patriarch of the family, Noah would have travelled with his younger family members as they explored the region in search of suitable areas to establish new settlements, then returning to his own home. Therefore, the traditions that state that he founded Nakhichevan could be based on actual fact.

Another evidence which gives credence to the idea of Noah's family expanding eastward along the Araxes River is the fact that the other very early metallurgical center was at Nakhichevan! (*The People of the Hills, p.54*) There is no doubt that the immediate descendants of Noah would be those who had the earliest knowledge of metallurgy and employed it from the beginning.



Figure 26 Location of the Syrian Saddle in relation to Mt. Ararat.

But Where Are all the Early Metal Objects?

It is often assumed that because metal objects are not found at early sites, that the people who lived there didn't have metals. But metals were a precious commodity for a very long time, some even today.

When people moved, they left their pottery behind because it was easy to make a new batch after they reached their new location and it was too bulky to take with them on long journeys.

But metal implements would be considered very valuable and would therefore be carried along when people moved. The metal could also be reshaped into new items. Therefore the absence of metal objects in early abandoned sites is to be expected. Even in 586 BC, when Nebuchadnezzar conquered Jerusalem, he collected all the metal objects as spoils of war (2 Kings 25:13-17).

It All Began in Turkey

After the Great Flood, mankind began in this region. Noah's descendants were born there. Their advanced knowledge came from Noah and his sons, who brought it from the pre-Flood world. And from this region, mankind spread across the face of the earth.

Evidence indicates that this Araxes Valley is the "original home from which this culture subsequently expanded in all directions." (*The People of the Hills*, p.44)

33. WHY HAVEN'T RIVETS BEEN ANALYZED?

D. Pennington says that "Wyatt has consistently refused to allow his `rivets' to be subject to independent geological and chemical analysis, thereby casting doubt on his claims."(3) Will you comment?

And who told Dr. Pennington this? Who else than "Answers in Genesis" ("Creation Science") - as if you really needed to ask!

In June, 1991, the first fossilized rivet was found in the remains of the boat. Though it was fossilized, lab tests revealed the presence of a very sophisticated alloy of metals.

See our answer to the next question where we not only give details of the chemical analysis, but actually reproduce inter-office correspondence concerning the chemical analysis.

34. SOME SAY THE RIVET IS MERELY ROCK?

What about claims that the "rivet" found by Ron Wyatt is just basalt? ("Creation Science" claim).

We include part of a lab report from Teledyne-Allvac (see the page opposite). Mary Nell personally videoed all work in progress, including their taking the samples to be tested etc.

We have blacked out names and addresses of the lab because we cannot allow them to be harassed by inquisitive phone calls. Any question relating to the work done at this lab will be answered when we release our data.

It is worth noting that aluminum and titanium have been identified in the alloy comprising the specimen. In modern times aluminum has only been alloyed since 1804, and titanium since 1936. For evidence of an advanced knowledge of metallurgy in the past, including the use of aluminum, see our book *Dead Men's Secrets*, pp.127-137, 347-348.

Analyses of the "Rivet"

Richard Rives met some people who worked at an international corporation (with a local office near his home) that had its own metallurgy laboratory. This company specializes in titanium and offered to do lab analyses for us, which we were allowed to video-tape. We had already had other analyses run on the rivet,

which revealed the presence of a very strange mixture of elements, which included iron, aluminum, titanium and vanadium, to mention a few.

The metallurgy lab near Richard (Teledyne-Allvac) did some careful analyses on the specimen, taking samples from what appeared to be the washer around the head of the rivet, and then a sample just 1 cm. away from the washer, from the area we were theorizing would have been wood. In the final report, the chemist found it worthy to note in his report: *“It is interesting to note that location 1 (presumably fossilized timber members) was found to contain much higher carbon (1.9%) than location 2 (presumably fossilized metal).”*

This portion of the report is actually at the top of page 2, but we placed it so as to reflect the labs letterhead.

They ran four analyses. One sample was taken of the actual metal rivet. This section was tested twice and showed carbon content of .14% and .13%. Then, a mere cm. away, a sample was taken of the area around the metal impression. This showed carbon content of 1.88% and 1.97% in the two tests done on it. This shows that within a cm., we have an area that contains almost 15 times more carbon as 1 cm. adjacent to it.

Whether these folks want to admit it or not, this is as positive evidence as you can get that this fossilized object - whatever it is, even if a person wants to reject it being a rivet - this is evidence that it is two distinct structures. One with minute amounts of carbon in it, while right next to it, an object with 15 times more carbon in it - enough to have been once living matter.

When an object undergoes the process of fossilization, as its molecules are washed away by flowing water, molecules of objects the flowing water has flowed over prior to reaching the fossilizing object, are washed in to fill the voids left by the washed away molecules. I know that's a mouthful, but it's what occurs. Now, this water carrying new molecules to fill in the empty holes doesn't play favorites and place lots of "red" molecules in one place, and then very few "red" ones just one centimeter away. This may be noticeable over some distance, but not this close. So if some carbon molecules were washed in and filled the voids on this rivet, it was a fairly uniform process – we could expect that 14 carbon molecules in one location would equal about the same amount that was washed into the adjacent area just a centimeter away. But to find 13 and 14 in one location, and then 1 cm. over, to find 188 and 197, tells us that a bunch of those carbon molecules in the second location were already there! This is exactly what would be expected to be found if this really was a fossilized metal washer and rivet (non-living matter) attached to a piece of fossilized wood (once living matter).

Much more evidence on this rivet will be revealed later when research is completed, including the presence of organic carbon which is not present in basalt.

TELEDYNE
ALLVAC

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Chemistry Laboratory

TO: Ron Wyatt C: [REDACTED]
Richard Rives [REDACTED]

FROM: [REDACTED] *RRS*

DATE: February 11, 1992

RE: Chemical Analysis of Rivet Remains

Samples were taken from what appeared to be a fossilized rivet section and from an area adjacent to the rivet in the "rock".

A lithium metaborate fusion technique was utilized because the samples were suspected to be composed of a high percentage of earth oxides. The elemental analyses were performed by atomic emission (inductively coupled plasma) for all elements except carbon and sulfur, where a combustion technique was utilized.

The results described herein are semi-quantitative in nature. The elements As, Sn, Tl, Hg, Se, Re, Mo, Sb, W, Ge, Te, Pt, Pb, Bi, Ir, Os, Ta, In, Ni, Rh, Ru, Au, Lu, Hf, Tu, V, Ga, Nb, Tm, Cu, Ag, Pd, Gd, Ho, Tb, Dy, Sm, Sc, La, Eu, U, Pr, Ce and Nd were scanned and found to be either non-existent or present at very low levels. However, these elements were not examined on an individual basis nor were sensitivity enhancement and/or optimization carried out. As a result, these elements cannot be ruled out unequivocally.

Location 1 was the sample taken from the area adjacent (- 1 cm) to the rivet. Location 2 was a sample taken directly from the rivet impression. Two replicate analyses were performed at each sample. Results are listed in Table 1.

→ { It is interesting to note that location 1 (presumably fossilized timber members) was found to contain much higher carbon (- 1.9%) than location 2 (presumably fossilized metal).

Portions of one of the lab reports on the "rivet" sample. The analyses are not for release yet, but the last paragraph is of extreme importance, for it shows that the structure around the portion that looks like metal contains 15 times more carbon than the area we believe was wood, which was only 1 cm away. This is entirely consistent with a metal object next to fossilized wood.

Figure 27 Chemical Analysis of Rivet by Teledyne

Fossilized Rivet

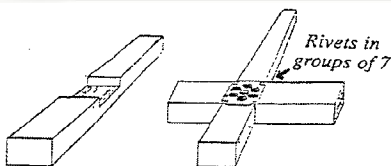
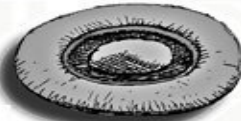
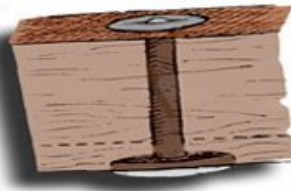


Figure 28 Montage of Fossilized Rivets

1 and 2 - Fossilized rivet. Although fossilized it was revealed through lab tests to contain a very sophisticated alloy of metals. 3 - The rivet from the side: The washer can be seen around the head of the rivet.

4 and 5 - These rivets were detected with metal detectors in 1984 and photographed in the matrix - without disturbing the outer materials. Here, can be seen a group of three -one on top of the other.

The author of the "Creation Science" ("Answers in Genesis") article attacking the rivet has never seen the rivet.

The combined analyses of the fossilized rivet provide more than ample evidence that it was composed of an alloy which contained aluminum, iron and titanium; an alloy which would be extremely strong, lightweight and resistant to the corrosion of the sea waters. Is all of this coincidence? The ballast likewise contains elements which are completely consistent with that of aluminum, titanium and iron alloy productions.

The rivet contains elements which are consistent with a very high-tech alloy. For further evidence, *"The major alloying elements that are added to titanium are aluminum, vanadium, molybdenum, manganese, iron and chromium."* (*Encyclopedia Britannica, vol.18, p.456*) All three analyses of the rivet show iron, aluminum, and manganese, vanadium and chromium. Perhaps one or two of these things could be accepted as "coincidence", but the entire picture is one that cannot be denied.

Thus the composition of the object is consistent with that of a sophisticated man-made alloy.

35. OTHERS SAY THE RIVET IS MERELY ROCK?

Does not the "rivet" contain too much silica for it to be man-made?

In your video you show an analysis of the metal rivets from the Ark. All the amounts of the metals are expressed as oxides, rather than as the percentage metal itself. This is done for rock analyses, but not these days for metal analyses. What stands out in the analysis is the amount of silica (about 45% as I recall). No metal alloy can have that amount in it and remain metal. Is this not an advanced alloy but a rock?

It should be noted that this rivet is fossilized. One who works in a natural science lab would know that the analysis of any FOSSILIZED material (silicon replaced) is superficially similar to the analysis of ore bearing stone.

In response to another question, we revealed that the Ark was covered by a disintegrated lava (from magma) mud slide, and became gradually petrified with molecules of the substances in the earth ABOVE the Ark, which were minerals.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 1985 ed., Vol.19, p. 506 (under "Volcanoes") states:

*"Magma consists of a **molten-silicate** mass within the earth, of various composition."*

In fact, all petrified objects contain a great deal of silica, due simply to its abundance in the soil.

Furthermore, commonsense must be allowed a place in this. Appearance of the original artifact (morphology) is preserved and can be identified by honest observers.

36. HOW WAS RIVET ALLOY MADE IN NOAH'S DAY?

Would it not require electricity to manufacture rivets of such sophisticated an alloy as claimed for your "rivet" sample -electricity of which Noah would have been ignorant?

Who can be so certain that pre-Flood mankind was ignorant of the laws of electricity? (Remember, they were superior to us in intellect; each person also lived for around 900 years, building on his own experience throughout that time.)

For evidence concerning ancient electricity, see our book *Dead Men's Secrets*, pp.258-277.

37. DID A LAB IN TENNESSEE DENY IT WAS METAL?

A laboratory in Tennessee has denied that they validated the metallic composition of the "Ark of Noah"? (R. Standish in a letter to friends)

Who decides if it is the Ark?

Never have we claimed that any laboratory has ever validated the metallic composition of the "Ark of Noah". It is our policy to ONLY ask experts in the various fields to state facts about the evidence, such as the fact that there is organic carbon in the specimens from the Ark in an amount consistent with the presence of once living matter, such as decayed wood. Or that, in the case of a different specimen, there is evidence that it is two distinct structures - one with minute amounts of carbon in it, while right next to it, an object with 15 times more carbon in it - enough to have been once living matter.

We don't ask anyone - any laboratory - to say this is Noah's Ark. For a critic to contact a lab -wording his question in such a way as to get the answer he wishes to use against us - is less than honest.

not discover...
 Incredibly, we worked under the authority of the Antiquities for all of Jerusalem. Yes, I do believe God's for His children is full of adventure and surprises and blessing.
 As of April - Turks have recovered some artifacts at the site. They say it most certainly is the Ark. The Area has been declared a National Park - but no visitors allowed as yet.

In Dr. John Baumgardner's own handwriting

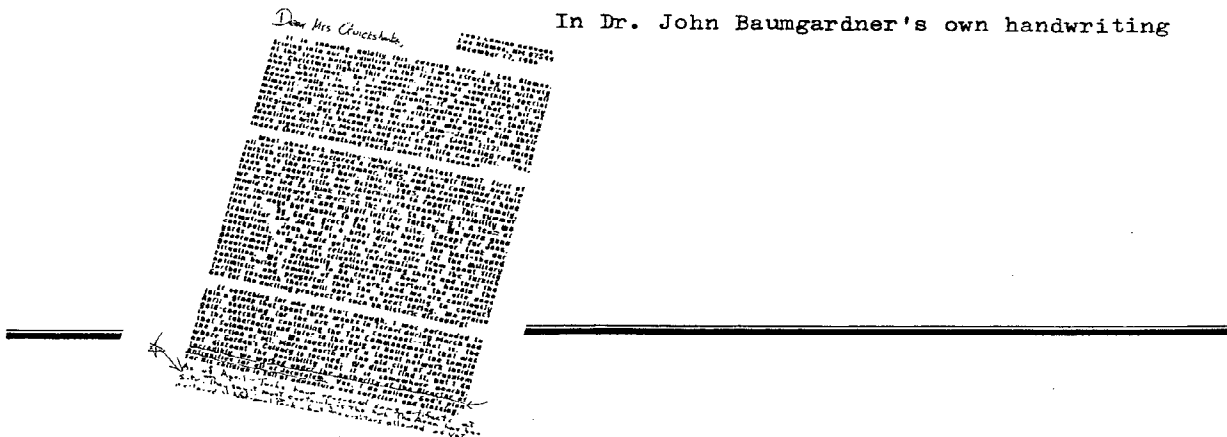


Figure 29 Letter in John Baumgardner's own handwriting

38. DID RON WYATT LIE ABOUT THE TURKS FINDING METAL OBJECTS IN THE SITE?

- as "Creation Science" claims?

"As for the report of the Turkish archaeologists finding eight pairs of long forked metal rods, etc, the only source of that story is Wyatt himself." ("Creation Science" statement)(1)

In October of 1984, the Turks had sent their own archaeologists to investigate the "boat-shaped object" where Ron loaned them one of the White's ferromagnetic metal detectors. Their expedition had yielded very positive results, as one of them showed Ron their field notes. They had retrieved several 4 foot long metal "spikes" which were still intact, but which Ron never got to actually see, as he was told they were taken to the Museum of Mines and Minerals in Ankara. They had also gotten the same pattern of metal readings that Ron had gotten.

In 1986, after returning from Turkey, John Baumgardner gave a 50-minute talk to employees of the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

A report appeared in the Los Alamos newspaper. It was sent to us, so we do not know the exact date, but we believe it was in either November or December of that year. In this interview with Dr. John Baumgardner, he tells of the regular pattern obtained by his own personal use of the metal detectors. He also tells that the Turks found iron rods, petrified wood and other artifacts.

The report states:

*"Since the American team's August visit the **Turkish government** has sent an archaeological group to the site and recovered **four-foot-long iron spikes, petrified wood and other metal objects**, Baumgardner said. "*

As a scientist, he isn't going to report to Los Alamos Labs something he doesn't know to be fact.

Did you notice that? Man-made artifactual evidence was extracted from the boat shape... ACCORDING TO JOHN BAUMGARDNER. (See the actual newspaper report on the next page.)

We also have in hand Baumgardner's newsletter dated December 17, 1986, in which he reports:

"We have reliable information that the Turkish government has had its scientists working there." In his own handwriting he adds: "As of April - Turks have recovered some artifacts at the site. They say it most certainly is the Ark. "

look closely at the penny pictured above at the left. In the very center, between the pillars of the Lincoln Memorial, you will see the world's smallest Christmas tree ornament. It has a Christmas greeting etched on its surface as you can see in the close-up at the right. The only difference is its size! This holiday ornament, which is a fragile and hollow glass ball, is so small you can barely see it with the human eye. In fact, it takes only three human hairs to

block it from your view. The wee little tree was produced by the Laboratory's Laser Fusion Program, where scientists use a very powerful laser to hit tiny fuel pellets about the size of these tree ornaments. The ornament was made by Mechanical Technician Supervisor George Greiner and John Greus, who wrote the computer program that told the machine to melt the miniature tree and the wee "Merry Christmas" message. *Photos by Paul McCarrity*

Noah's Ark — found?

Rediscovered site discussed by Los Alamos scientist

By STEVE WAMPLER

An American team of geologists believe they have uncovered the remains of Noah's Ark, a Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) scientist told LLNL employees Monday.

"We're convinced this does represent the remains of a large boat," said John Baumgardner, of LANL's Theoretical Division. "It is quite a formation."

Baumgardner, who was hosted by LLNL's Travis White, spoke at "The Discovery of Noah's Ark" as a Technical Meeting Calendar speech to a packed audience in the Bldg. 543 auditorium.

In his 50-minute talk, the LANL scientist described the American team's two visits to Turkey this summer and compared the site to the accounts of Noah's Ark in the Bible.

Baumgardner, who termed the team's results as "somewhat preliminary", said archeological work is needed to reach a conclusion on whether the site actually is the key to unlock the secrets of the long-searched-for ark.

Since the American team's August visit the Turkish government has sent an archeological group to the site and recovered four-foot-long iron spikes, petrified wood and other metal objects, Baumgardner said.

"They have imposed tight security and they have classified all of the information as secret. They wouldn't tell one of our team members the names of their archeologists or release any photographs."

Since September, no foreigners have been allowed to visit the site, which is located some 15 miles south of Mt. Ararat and is about five miles from Iran and 20 miles from the Soviet Union, Baumgardner said.

"We're convinced this does represent the remains of a large boat. It is quite a formation." — Los Alamos scientist John Baumgardner, a member of a team which believes it has found the remains of Noah's Ark

"We're concerned that we might never get back there," he said.

Showing aerial slides which showed a strikingly boat-like shape, Baumgardner noted the Americans found an organized pattern of metal at the 6,300-foot elevation site with the aid of metal detectors.

"For me, it was quite an amazing discovery

to find the pattern of metal," he continued. Many people believe the Bible states Noah's Ark landed on Mt. Ararat, but Baumgardner pointed out that Genesis 8:4 states "the boat came to rest upon the mountains of Ararat" rather than Mt. Ararat specifically.

He noted that Flavius Josephus, a first-century Jewish historian, wrote in his "Antiquities of the Jews" that it was routine for travelers through Armenia to visit the remains of the ark.

"I would argue that it would not be routine to visit the ark at 16,000 feet," Baumgardner said, referring to the height of Mt. Ararat.

Noah's Ark, which Baumgardner believes was constructed between 5,000 and 2,300 years B.C., was 300 cubits—or about 515 feet long—and about 87 feet wide, according to the Bible. The measurements of the American team's "find" are about 520 feet long and 120 feet wide.

Noting a mudslide probably carried the structure down the mountain from an elevation as much as 1,000 feet higher where it settled originally, Baumgardner said the ark filled with mud, which expanded its sides and increased its width.

Continued on page 9

Figure 30 Noah's Ark Found article by Steve Sampler

39. WHAT ABOUT THE RADAR SCANS?

What about the "Creation Science" claim that complete radar scans of the site were never done by Wyatt? That 1986 scans were incomplete and more were never done:

"...so the planned follow-up work to scan the whole formation never came to pass, at least not at the hands of Wyatt and Fasold, from all published accounts."(1)

Again, let us stress that this author never had access to any of our research. He only received second hand reports from various people. We are still holding our "aces in the hold" until we are finished, but to prove that other scans were done, we have attached for you a copy of one of Ron's radar permits from 1987. (See the page opposite.) This is positive proof that there were scans that these people have no idea about. And there were numerous scans, not just one. Also attached is a copy of Ron's certificate of training on the GSSI radar equipment. (See the page opposite.)

We used SIR3 subsurface radar scanner. The radar was used in sweeps in three directions -longitudinal, transverse and lateral, along the sides. We did this triangulated scanning for the whole length of the object.

From the radar readings to the eventual computer images: Ron used the same technique which the U.S. government uses when they see a satellite image and they don't know what it is. It is called a ground Truth unit, which verifies beyond doubt. What is more, the results are not enhanced by the computer. They comprise raw data from the scan.

Ron had already undertaken a preliminary radar scan in 1986.

But the thing that Ron still had to do was complete scans of the ship. As a believer in striking while the iron is hot, he returned in both April and again in May, 1987, doing complete scans of the site. Covering every square foot, either Dilaver or his Turkish accomplices pulled the antenna while Ron notated the locations on the printout. By adjusting the length of the wave sent out, he scanned the same sites over and over, recording the structure at various depths. In this manner, he was able to see what was at 3 feet, or 5 feet, or 10 feet or 15, etc. The picture was emerging of a massive ship with chambers still evident; with one outside door which had a ramp system which led to each level; with long, massive timbers extending out from back of the ship, something which he still does not understand.

A Mystery Now Solved

He discovered that the hull had a very large void down its center, the same approximate size as the strange section of ground he had found above the ship with Orhan Baser in 1984. Dave had made this determination in 1985 with his MFG, and now the radar confirmed it. The MFG was and still is under constant attack by critics who claim that it is like a "divining rod", simply because the rods used are similar in appearance. But to Ron, Dave's discovery of the void in the hull with the MFG proved its reliability - at least, in the hands of a skilled user. When Ron and Orhan had found the strange section of ground which appeared to be rimmed with petrified wood, and contained a large amount of the strange material scattered over and around it, Ron suspected it was something significant. When the lab analysis of the specimen Ron had taken from this site matched the analysis of the material he had found falling out of the hull, he had theorized that this section of ground above the site with the strange rim of petrified wood was a portion of the hull of the Ark.

He believed the Ark had originally landed at this higher location and as the water dried, the hull was embedded in the earth. Then, a volcano over what is now the Iranian border to the south, he theorized, erupted and ejected a massive amount of lava which reached the Ark, and then ripped it from the embedded portion of the hull, carrying it down the mountainside. When it struck the very large limestone outcropping, which extends

into its midsection, the Ark swung around in line with the lava flow and was covered completely. This theory was confirmed when the scans also showed a void along a portion of the hull.

In 1985, Ron had taken Dave Fasold and John Baumgardner above the site to show them this section, but the immense amount of villagers accompanying them caused him to change his mind. By now, he was paranoid of showing any interest in anything because of fear that the villagers would destroy it as had happened to the tombstones and grave. And without this information, Dave interpreted this void in the hull to be a "moon-pool", which is a logical conclusion without all the facts.

July 1987 - MORE Scans

Ron returned again in July, less than a month after his last trip, and did even more radar scans. He now had enough data to begin construction of a small model of what the metal detector and radar scans revealed. The top two decks could not be reconstructed with certainty. They had collapsed and it couldn't be determined if they had slanted or straight outer walls. It was possible to determine where they began (they did not run the entire length of the ship) by locating the point where the deposit thickened. Interior walls were seen on the scans, but only to some degree - Ron assumed some symmetry and sometimes reconstructed identical sections when the east portion, for example, was destroyed but the west portion was intact. The bottom deck, however, was better preserved and an immense system of small chambers could be determined. There was a double section which extended along lengthwise, with other chambers along the walls - a walkway separated these.

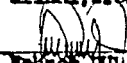
To the chagrin of the "traditional Ark-hunters", it wasn't barge-shaped. The upper end was definitely pointed, and the radar indicated that the lower end was at the least, rounded. But even with all the evidence, it still didn't look like a ship just coming out of the shipyard, and the "learned men" weren't about to accept it. The Turks, on the other hand, were very matter of fact -the evidence spoke for itself. What else could it be?

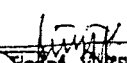


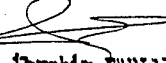
One of Ron Wyatt's permits to use sub-surface interface radar on the site in Turkey, signed by appropriate authorities. This proves that Ron has taken the radar to the site after 1986. However, this is only one instance- there were numerous more which we will reveal the results of later.


IRFIZLAK TIR

Mgr 1 Valiliğinin 1 .8.1987 gün ve 2235 sayılı yanları ile gönderilen ve A.B.D uyruk lu Ronald Eldon WYATT 1933 doğumlu, man Doğubeyazıt ilçesi Uzunçiftlik köyü mahallesinde bulunan Kütüphanesi için verilmiş olan izin doğrultusunda 2.AGUSTOS 1987 günü saat 09.30 da yanlarına Gürbulak türleş danışma müdür vekili İbrahim PARLAK ile Gürbulak Jendarme Karakolunda ve Wilson bir görevli ile belirtilen yere gidildi. Maden Tetkik ve Arama Genel Müdürlüğü için 30.7.1987 gün ve 6/TEOF.ETÜD.D.İ.Ş.-787 sayılı yazılarla kullanılmasına müsaade edilen GEOPHY SICAL SURVEY SYSTEMS ile SUB SURFACE INT ERFACE RADAR; Sistemi olan X-Ray kamerasıyla saat 12:30.'a kadar süren çalışma yapılmış olup başkaca bir çalışmaya yapılmayarak ön- nüg yapılmış olup; bu t utanak tennile hazir bulunmalarla işze altına alındı;26.8.1987


Feride HURST
J.Aab.Kd.ç vs.
Gürbulak J.Krk.K'


Feride HURST
J.Aab.Kd.ç vs.
Gürbulak J.Krk.K'


İbrahim PARLAK
Gürbulak cüvürk
türleş danışma
müdür v.


Ronald E. WYATT
Arşgirmacı

Mine ÜZLER
Arçatımmacılar Mühman-
Sar ve Tecrübeniz.

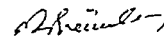
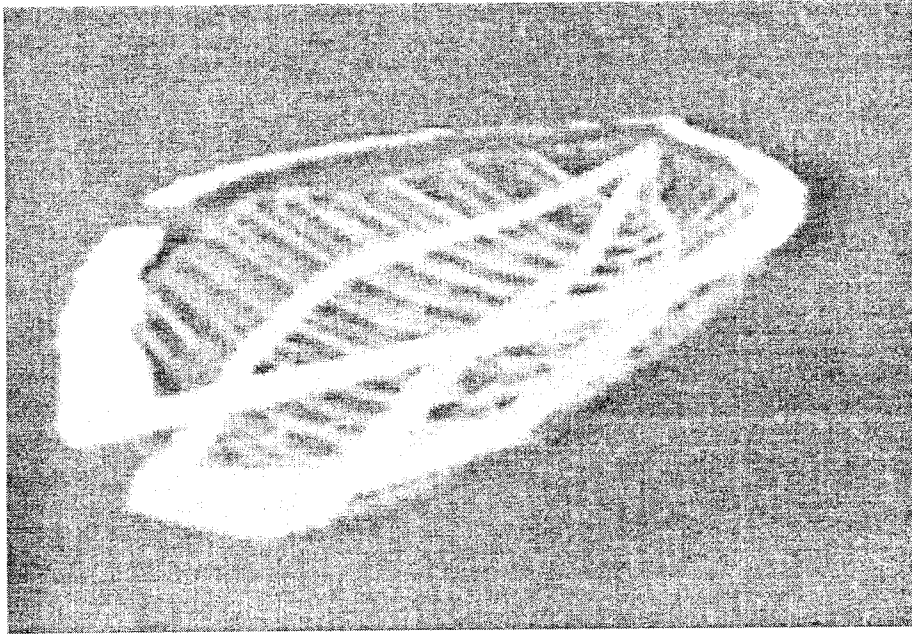


Figure 31 Ron Wyatt's diploma from GSSI and a copy of a Turkish Permit to use it



Computer reconstruction
- from radar printouts
of the Ark site.

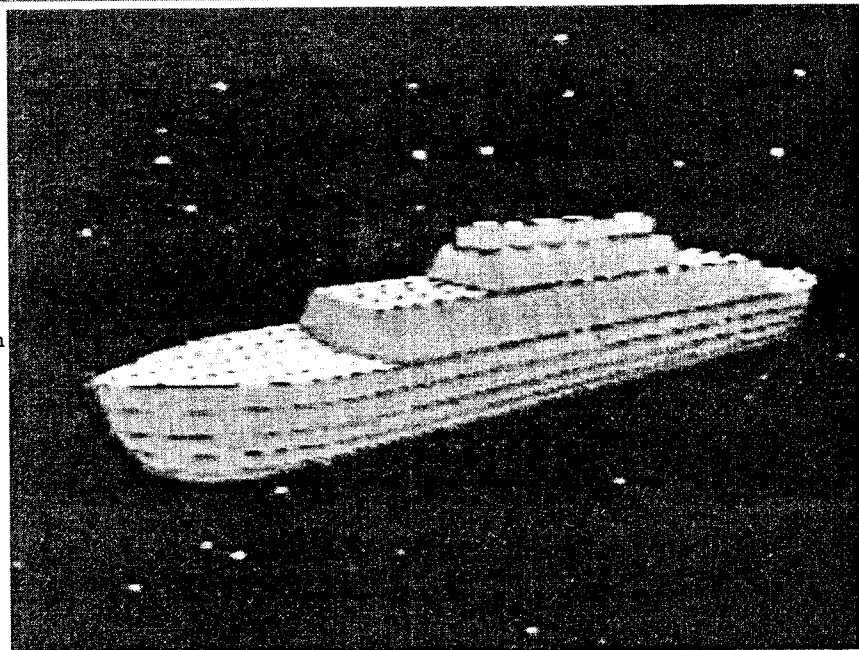


Figure 32 Computer Reconstruction from Radar Readings

A final word. The radar reveals the presence of what we may call walls, cavities, a door near the south end, and also ramps. There are chambers. Along the keel, there is timber 20 feet through. At the same end as the door, near the bow, there are two large round tanks, 14 feet high and 24 feet across, with metal bands around them. The deck support timbers are intact along the western side and this can be seen by means of the subsurface interface radar.

PETRIFIED WOOD

40. WHAT IS THE BIBLICAL "GOPHER WOOD" USED IN THE ARK'S CONSTRUCTION?

The Aramaic root word for the Hebrew word translated "gopher wood" means laminated wood (this is when layers of wooden boards are glued together one upon another to provide extra strength).

A sample of what is believed to be deck timber from the Ark has been examined and identified as laminated wood - three layers pressed together. The top and bottom layers have been identified as pecky cypress, a very buoyant type of wood. The center layer remains unidentified, although it appears to be a type of dense hardwood.

41. NO PETRIFIED WOOD FOUND?

What do you say to the claim that NO petrified wood has been found within the "boat-shaped object"?

In October, 1984, when the Turks sent their own team of archaeologists to the site, their expedition yielded very positive results. Apart from four-foot long metal spikes and other metal objects, they recovered PETRIFIED WOOD.

Dr. John Baumgardner also reported that the Turks found PETRIFIED WOOD.

42. THE "DECK TIMBER" RON FOUND HAS NOT BEEN TESTED AND VERIFIED?


What do you say to the allegation that the "deck timber" Ron found has not been tested and verified?(1,5)

We are talking about a discovery which occurred on June 20, 1987.

Governor Sevket Ekinci of the Turkish province of Agri issued instructions that the American crew was to stay upon the hill. They were not to film this event -it was his. He allowed some journalists, a Turkish cameraman, some members of the military, and other dignitaries only, to witness the next events. Setting up the radar, Ron made several passes. Explaining the printout to the group with one of his liaisons, Mine Unler, translating, he noted that one particular reading appeared to be very near the surface. The Governor then ordered one of the soldiers to dig at the location Ron had indicated, which he did. There soon emerged what looked like a flat rock. As more dirt was removed, it could be seen that it was about 18 inches long and it was then removed.

The sample was three feet under the surface. It took 30 to 40 minutes to retrieve.

All captured on film, it was obvious that it was a petrified section of a hand-hewn timber! Everyone was stunned, but most of all, Ron. For 10 years, he had wanted to excavate but had never been allowed to retrieve anything that was not on the surface. His dream had come true! Not only was it a section of a timber, but it was almost perfectly preserved, showing the wood grain and perfect symmetry. The Governor then did something that could only be directed by a Divine Hand - he told Ron to take it to the States and have it tested. He then placed it in the radar case, which would protect the extremely valuable specimen during transport. The entire event was shown throughout Turkey on TRT (Turkish Radio and Television). It was a day Ron will never forget - not in a million years.



 P.O. BOX 4187, 2025 SYCAMORE DR., KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37921 / 615-946-1325

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Mr. Ron Wyatt
 The Loud Cry, Inc.
 224 Nanzano Street
 Post Office Box 451
 Madison, Tennessee 37116

September 18, 1987
 Received September 16th

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

Analysis of your compound gave the following results:

Your #.	Analyses.		
3/14/87 Nouns			
Ark Sample	% Calcium	0.072	
	% Iron	23.04	
	% Carbon	0.711	0.64
	% CO ₂ calculated as Carbon	0.0081	

One of the lab analyses on the deck timber. It shows total carbon (both inorganic & organic carbon) then it shows inorganic carbon (CO₂). This proves the presence of organic carbon in the timber of .7019% (.7100% - .0081% = .7019%)

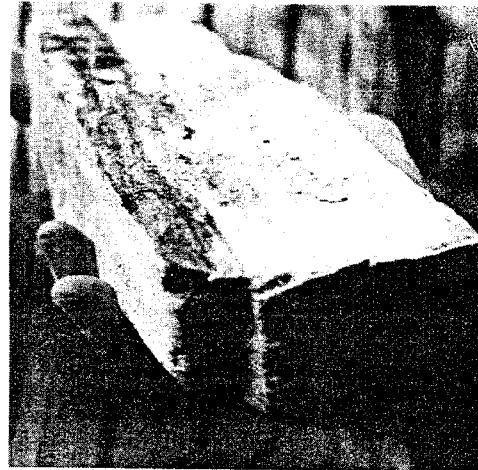
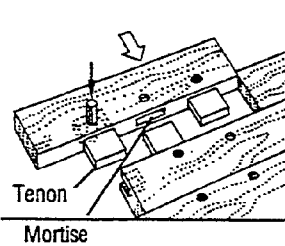
Sincerely yours,

GALBRAITH LABORATORIES, INC.
Gail M. Hutchens
 Gail M. Hutchens
 Exec. Vice-President
 GRH:sc

One of the lab analyses on the deck timber. It shows total carbon content of 0.7100%. From this the CO₂ can be deducted (0.0081%). The difference is 0.7019% (organic carbon) - indicating that this specimen was once living matter.



This sample of petrified wood has been recovered from the remains of Noah's Ark. It shows a possible tenon joint.



Above, a piece of petrified wood taken by Ron from inside the crack near the front on the uphill section. It was petrified with minerals of a lighter color than the darker specimens from further down which contain a much higher amount of metals from the ark's internal structure.

Figure 33 Lab Analysis of Petrified Wood—Possible Tenon Joint

The Deck Timber Analysis

When Ron brought the petrified deck timber home, he, as well as all who saw it, knew that it LOOKED like a piece of wood turned to stone (petrified). However, looks CAN be deceiving, so on Sept. 16, he took the section of petrified wood that had been dug up on June 20, to Galbraith Labs in Knoxville, TN. By now, everyone there knew him pretty well and whether they believed in Noah's Ark or not, they are a superb laboratory and were very painstaking in all their analyses, including Ron's. He videoed everything they did, including their taking the sample from the specimen, and the actual execution of the analysis. The important thing to determine was if the specimen contained organic carbon. A rock doesn't, but petrified wood does.

Compounds of carbon can be analyzed to determine whether they are composed of matter that was non-organic, or organic, which means it can be determined whether they were once living-matter or not. It's that simple. Therefore, the one test to determine if an object was organic (once living), or not, is to determine its carbon content - whether it contains organic carbon or not.

To run a test for organic carbon is extremely costly and complicated, so Gail Hutchens, Vice President of Galbraith, suggested another route. They would run an analysis for total carbon content. This would include both inorganic and organic. Then, they would test for inorganic, which is a much simpler test. Then, the two tests would be compared. By subtracting the amount of inorganic from the total amount, the amount of organic carbon would be determined. The result was that it contained .71% total carbon. Inorganic carbon totaled .0081%. It contained .7019% ORGANIC CARBON - almost 100 times more organic than inorganic! The carbon content was certainly consistent with it having once been wood, although this test alone would not establish it to be wood.

Every petrified object ever found that was once living - tree branch, bone, sea shell, etc. - will show organic carbon in its analysis. So, the specimen WAS once composed of living matter. Since it didn't look like a bone or a shell, we felt pretty confident in stating that it was petrified wood.

This was, however, just one of numerous tests to be done on what it was thought might be "deck timber".

43. WAS ORGANIC CARBON TEST LEGITIMATE?

Would you comment? D. Pennington asserts that "Galbraith Laboratory's test was absolutely incapable of discriminating between `organic' carbon and inorganic (rock-source) carbon. For Wyatt to claim that the carbon was `organic' is a falsehood."(3)

I have beside me as I write, video footage shot inside Galbraith Laboratory at the time of testing. The spokeswoman for the lab gave a commentary on camera as the testing proceeded. She announced:

"We're in the process of weighing the sample now, before the analysis for the total carbon, of this sample.

"The inorganic carbon will be included in this determination, all the carbon that's present.

"As we burn the inorganic carbon, we'll be able to tell the difference, if there's any organic present in the material "

She and other staff followed (on camera) with the results of the analysis (see previous question).

David Pennington charged Ron with falsehood because David Pennington believes this and anything else "Creation Science" may dream up.

As we have earlier stated, "When you repeat a lie, it becomes your own", in God's eyes.

44. SOME CLAIM THAT NO THIN SECTIONING HAS BEEN DONE?

D. Pennington says: "The only way to unequivocally identify petrified wood is to submit the sample to a thin section microscopic analysis, where the original cellular structure of the wood can be identified. Wyatt has been challenged more than once to do this, and he always refuses. Why? Because he knows it is not petrified wood"(3) Can you comment on this allegation?

David Pennington quotes another "Creation Science" ("Answers in Genesis") lie and makes it his own. This is all the more sad, because he professes to be a Christian.

Subsequent to the Galbraith Lab analysis, the same specimen was examined by thin section under electron microscope.

In 1992, at Teledyne-Allvac labs, the entire process was videoed, from beginning to end, including the filming of the screens as they were viewed under the electron microscope.

Upon examination, these characteristics were noted:

1. Three separate layers as of wooden board laminated. That is they were glued one upon another to provide extra strength, the glue between the layers being apparently of a resinous material. The excess of the cementing substance was squeezed out the end of the plank, hardened, and remained fossilized. Where the cut was made, you can see how thin and even it is inside between each layer of board. It was squeezed and ran down to appear wider only on the outside. It's an adhesive. And it's laminated wood. That's for sure.

2. A radial stripe;

3. Wood fiber, with the grain showing on all surfaces of the part that had been sectioned open;

4. The bark of the wood separate from the heart of the wood.

While a photo of one of the electron microscope scans appears on the page opposite (second photo), the complete data on all the tests will be released as soon as work is finished.

A very large number of witnesses are also on video.

All the tests have now been filed along with photographs of the thin sections.

The two outer layers have been identified as pecky cypress. The middle layer remains, as yet, unidentified.

The "Creation Science" accusation (authored by Andrew Snelling) that we do NOT have petrified wood, is answered by John Mackay, former director of "Creation Science" and now director of Creation Research Pty Ltd of Capalaba, Queensland, who testifies:

"John Mackay did go to Ron Wyatt's to see the samples for himself both in 1991 and 1992 (which Andrew has not done) and can confirm that Ron Wyatt does have petrified wood which he claims is from the site. "
("The Ark Controversy - A Comment From Creation Research", p.3)

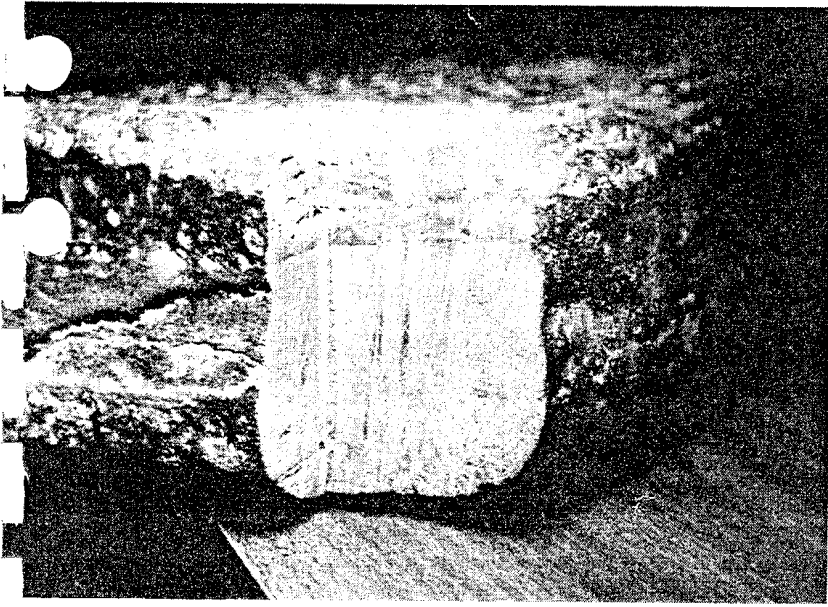
Plywood in ancient Egypt

Jean-Phillippe Lauer, in his book *Saggara: The Royal Cemetery of Memphis*, makes this statement concerning the knowledge and use of laminated "plywood" in very early Egypt:

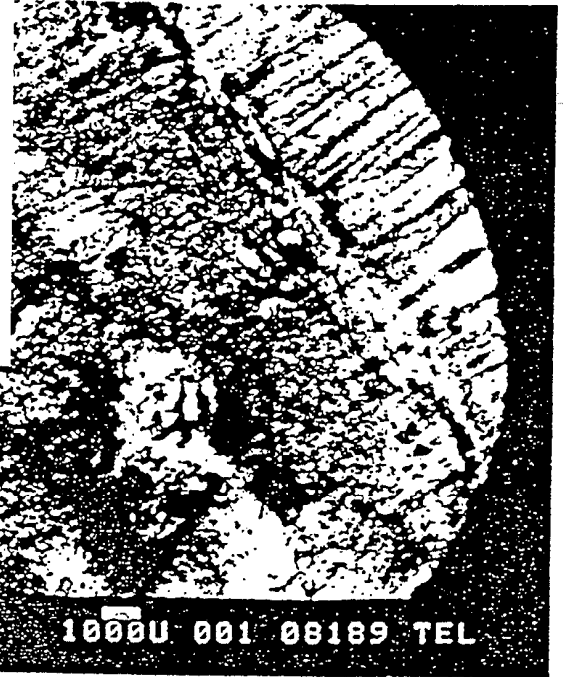
... within the remains of a coffin whose sides were made of six thin superimposed layers of wood with the grain alternating as in modern ply wood. " (p.99. pub. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York)

As we have just stated, an actual specimen from Noah's Ark, presumably a piece of deck board, is made of laminated (ply) wood. The use of the same method by the early Egyptians proves that this knowledge was available in the early years of ancient Egypt, passed along undoubtedly through Noah's offspring as they began to settle throughout the world. It would probably stagger the imagination if we knew how much technology was lost by man after the Flood.

AnchorStone.com



Petrified deck timber. Three separate layers of wood can be seen, as well as the adhesive material which seeped out as it was pressed together.



Documented evidence that the deck timber has been sectioned—these photographs were made at Teledyne.

The top shows where the section was removed from the timber.

The bottom photo was made with the electron microscope.

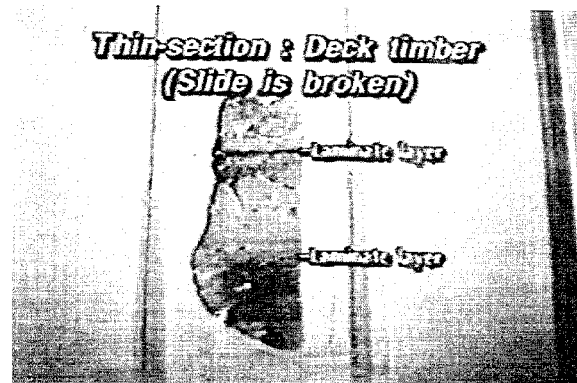
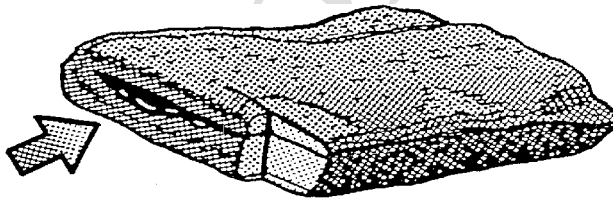


Figure 34 Deck Timber Cross Section From Teledyne

45. SOME SAY SUPPOSED DECK TIMBER NOTHING BUT METAMORPHIC ROCK?

I have been told that a Dr. Shockey clandestinely tested a chip off the "petrified wood exhibit" Wyatt shows at his speaking engagements, and that lab test results indicated that "this is a sedimentary rock that has undergone metamorphism. It consisted of three distinct layers." What do you say to that?

Mary Nell Wyatt replies.

In July 1992, we saw a video program in which Carl Baugh of Glenrose, Texas, showed a fossilized human footprint (removed from the Paluxy River bed). The fossilized footprint had been cut into two sections, showing the inner compression marks. When Ron saw the quality of the cut, he called this man, whom we did not know, and asked him what facility sectioned his specimen. We had been unable to find a someone we felt comfortable enough with to allow them to cut a section off of the deck timber. Carl Baugh wouldn't tell Ron where he had this done, but he agreed to arrange to have our specimen sectioned if we brought it to Glenrose.

So, on July 21, 1992, Ron, Richard Rives, Randy Osborn and I all went to Texas. When we arrived, we found that no arrangements had been made to cut our deck timber. Carl then told us he had a friend who could cut it, but before we left to do this, he also said he would be happy to have the specimen tested for us at a "certain university" which did free testing for him. Since the specimen had already been tested and we knew the results, we were more than happy to allow him to do this. He then told us that the only stipulation was that we couldn't tell anyone the name of this "university" or else they would not continue to do free work for him. We all four agreed to keep the "university's" name confidential.

We then went to his friend's garage and I have two hours of video of them trying to cut the deck timber with every kind of saw imaginable, but with no success. Finally, a small ragged section was removed after going through 19 hacksaw blades. Carl agreed to send the specimen to the certain "university", have it tested, and return the specimen to us.

When several months passed and nothing was heard from him, Richard Rives called him. He told Richard that "they" hadn't been able to determine what the specimen was and were now doing what was called, "the extra-terrestrial analysis", which he explained was a "test" performed on substances that couldn't be identified with conventional analyses. He said it was the most "thorough testing" a specimen could undergo.

More time passed. Richard called again and Carl said the tests were STILL not complete. Then, six months after our trip to Texas, we received a flimsy envelope in the mail. In it was a shattered glass slide and two letters - one from Carl Baugh and another proposing to be a "lab analysis". The slide with the thin-section of our specimen was shattered since it had been mailed unprotected in a paper envelope. The "analysis" was NOT from the "university" he had claimed he was going to send it to, but INSTEAD was from "Universal Petrographic, Geologic & Geochemical Consultants, Inc., 48 Rockridge Drive, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87122." It was NOT addressed to Carl Baugh but to "Dr. M.D. Shockey, 7210-B Menaul Blvd., N.E. Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87110". It did NOT state that ANY analysis had been done but that the specimen had been given to them to be "thin sectioned".

Here is the entire "report" - "Dr. Shockey, Please be advised that the rock which was GIVEN TO ME FOR THIN SECTIONING APPEARS TO BE a meta sediment. That is, a sedimentary rock that has undergone metamorphism. It consisted of three distinct layers. " Signed, "Thomas Servilla, Director". Yet the report is claimed to state: "This IS a sedimentary rock that has undergone metamorphism... There's a BIG difference between "IS" and "APPEARS TO BE".

Our complete specimen has never been returned to us by Carl Baugh and we have heard reports of Don Shockey and Carl Baugh appearing on TV programs displaying a piece of "wood from Noah's Ark", which they claim is laminated wood. Is this piece of "Ark wood" the missing section from our deck timber? And remember that these men are actively involved in raising money to continue looking for Noah's Ark.

46. CLAIM THAT THERE ARE NO GROWTH RINGS SO IT CAN'T BE WOOD.

But can your specimen be petrified wood when it doesn't have any growth rings? One scientist involved in the work at the "Noah's Ark" site, when he examined it, said it wasn't petrified wood because it didn't have any growth rings. As recently as this last month, we've heard that same belief expressed by another educator.

Yet, even evolutionist geologists all over the world recognize that what they teen "Carboniferous" wood HAS NO GROWTH RINGS.

"...If we can imagine horse-tails enlarged from their present 3 feet to trees 60 to 100 feet high, we reproduce the Calamites of the Carboniferous forests. In their youth these trees had exactly the same structure as the horsetails; only as they grew older did they acquire wood and the secondary bark that supported them and led the sap to all parts of the plant.

The giant club mosses Sigillaria and Lepidodendron, the main inhabitants of the Carboniferous forest, raised their tufts of leaves 60 to 100 feet above the ground

To support trunks of six-foot base diameters and 60- to 100 foot height, tissues must increase in thickness from year to year. There was, as we have already said, secondary bark and wood, similar to that of modern trees but lacking the spring and winter rings which correspond to seasonal alternation of moisture and dryness. This is further proof that the Carboniferous climate was fairly uniform." (The Larousse Encyclopedia of the Earth, published by The Hamlin Publishing group Limited, London-New York Sydney-Toronto, copyrighted 1961, revised edition 1972)

"...In 1951, Baxter, in his publications of the transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, made something into print which many geologists already knew, which happens to be true all over the world as far as I've been able to find. He says this, 'It has been shown that a lack of annual rings is characteristic of wood of all carboniferous plants the world over : It's true here; it's true of the trees I've looked at in America and everywhere else. They just don't have arty annual ring system. " (John Mackay, director of Creation Research Pty Ltd, Australia)

The following is an excerpt from John Mackay's speech during his debate at Oxford University sponsored by the Association of Geological and Earth Sciences:

"What causes growth rings? We need to examine this question carefully:

"Factors That Regulate Growth

"The environment Temperature.

"The environment in which an organism lives plays an important role in modifying the rate and extent of growth...

"The width of trees increases partly by cell division and enlargement of secondary meristematic tissue below the bark. During the cold of winter, cell division and enlargement may cease completely; but during the spring

renewed growth occurs. This intermittent growth is influenced by temperature, light and water. The amount of growth may decrease considerably if the spring is cold, if day length is changed, or if a drought occurs. In fact, the width of the growth rings visible on the surface of the cut tree trunk provides a partial history of climatic conditions, the spacing of the growth rings of different sizes having been correlated with known periods of drought and cold to provide reliable archaeological dating of various structures, as in the timbers used in Indian pueblos in the southwestern United States. " (The Encyclopedia Britannica, 1985 ed., Macropaedia vol. 8, p.442)

"The woody seed plants, such as conifers and broadleaf trees, are the most amenable to determination of age. In temperate regions, where each year's growth is brought to an end by cold or dryness, every growth period is limited by an annual ring -a new layer of wood added to the diameter of the tree... In the moist tropics, growth is more or less continuous, so that clearly defined rings are difficult to find " (Ibid, Macropaedia, vol.10, p.915)

Temperature, light and water supply are the determining factors of growth rings. When temperatures get low enough, cell division ceases completely. Lack of light or absence of water can also halt growth, which would cause a tree ring to form. This accounts for the fact that the age of a tree cannot be determined by counting rings. Perhaps there was a drought, or several droughts during a season. Or perhaps, as we have just experienced, there was an "Indian summer" after an early frost. In these cases, there may be numerous rings in the single year. But what about before the Flood?

The biblical account is very short, but the information is abundant:

"These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the LORD God made the earth and the heavens. And every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew: for the LORD God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground" (Gen.2:4-6).

There was no rain before the Great Flood, which is one reason the coming deluge, as preached by Noah, was considered so ludicrous by the mass of people. The earth was watered by a mist which "went up" from "the earth". This indicates a uniformly moist and temperate climate without any "seasonal" temperature changes.

Amazingly, one 1931 geologic textbook describes these very conditions when describing the climate of one portion of the "Carboniferous" period which they termed the "Pennsylvanian":

"Pennsylvanian Climate. Many years ago the plant life of the great coal period was thought to imply a warm to tropical, very moist, uniform climate. More careful study, however, clearly points to a temperate, only relatively humid, but remarkably uniform climate. Some of the criteria favoring this latter view may be stated as follows: The great height and size of the plants together with their frequent succulent nature and spongy leaves indicate luxuriant growth in a moist, mild climate; absence of annual rings of growth shows absence of distinct change of seasons; the presence of aerial roots, by analogy with similar modern plants, implies a moist and warm climate; the nearest present-day allies of the coal plants attain greatest growth in warm and humid climates; at present the greatest accumulations of vegetable matter in bogs and marshes take place in temperate climates where decay is not too rapid and thus suggests a similar climate for the accumulation of the coal deposits; and the remarkable distribution of almost identical plant types in Pennsylvanian rocks from Arctic to tropical regions clearly show a pronounced uniformity of climate over the earth." (Elements of Geology, by William J. Miller, pub. by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., NY, 1931, p.352)

Here is what this means: if the timber from our site contained growth rings, then it could not be pre-Flood wood from a boat constructed before the Great Flood. And so this could not be Noah's Ark.

Footnote:

*"The trees far surpassed in size, beauty, and perfect proportion, any now to be found their wood was of fine grain and hard substance, **closely resembling stone**, and hardly less enduring. " (Patriarchs and Prophets, p.90)*

47. HASN'T FOSSILIZED WOOD BEEN FOUND WITH GROWTH RINGS?

But fossilized wood has been found with growth rings - so doesn't that negate what you say about pre-Flood wood?

If fossilized wood is found with growth rings, it is not pre-Flood, but post-Flood.

Fossilization is the result of catastrophism, in which rapid burial occurs before the living organism can decay. Fossils were buried in abundance during the Great Flood, but rarely form at present.

Since the Flood there have been many local catastrophes which have resulted in fossil beds being formed. These include trees which show growth rings.

Fossils do not take long to form. There have been several reports of man-made artifacts less than 200 years old, such as hats, which were found to be fossilized when dug up. A farmer near Hobart, Tasmania, was renewing a wooden fence known to be 60 years old. As he pulled out a post, he noticed that its base was fossilized.

In situ fossil remains have been found across Europe, from Spain to Romania, where they grew above pre-existing fossil remains from the Flood. Barry Setterfield, *Creation and Catastrophe*, p.48, 1993) This is not an isolated instance. Around the world there are numerous fossilized remains from local catastrophes since the Flood. Any trees found in these will show growth rings.

Footnote:

A similar speed of chemical change pertains to the formation of coal.

On May 18, 1980, one volcanic explosion at Mount St. Helens flattened 150 square miles of forest in six minutes. Millions of trees, many with their balls of earth around their roots, were violently deposited in nearby Spirit Lake. They eventually sank to the lake floor in apparent growth positions. Mats of vegetation from the surrounding countryside were also catastrophically deposited in the lake and also sank to the floor of the lake. Within five years a multi-layered deposit of peat more than three feet thick was ready to turn to coal upon further burial.

In 1984, four years after this eruption, a man named Hayatsu at the Argonne National Labs in Illinois, U.S.A., made an important discovery. *"In the presence of volcanically produced clays as catalysts, temperatures of ISO degrees Celsius, and acidic fluids, typical of volcanic and hydrothermal environments, wood turned to coal in periods ranging from two weeks to one year. Good grade coal formed in four weeks and high grade coal in eight months. The conclusion is that coals formed catastrophically under volcanic conditions. "* (Setterfield, p.40) This is the precise situation pertaining to the Great Flood volcanism, as well as to limited natural disasters since.

We're talking about post-Flood fossils.



**Petrified deck timber found with radar scan in 1987.
Bottom section shows cross-section
revealing a 3-layer lamination.**

Figure 35 Great Color Picture of Deck Timber



Figure 36 Petrified Wood—Possible Tenon Joint

Ark



Figure 37 Petrified Wood—Possible Tenon Joint

48. ANIMAL HAIR--WHY HASN'T THE ANIMAL DECAYED OVER 4,000 YEARS?

If the "animal hair" found inside the structure by drilling is over 4,000 years old, why has not that hair decayed like all other organic materials decay? (Surely it cannot be 4,000 years old?)

What about the `Ice Man'? What about the Neolithic Ice Man found recently in the Italian Alps after a glacial melt-back that's been dated back to 3300 BC? Let's see now, according to such dating, that's 5,300 years old. He still had his hair. All his hair.

49. DUNG--HOW CAN YOU CLAIM YOUR FOSSILIZED DUNG AND ANIMAL HAIRS PROVE THIS TO BE NOAH'S ARK?

Since there is evidence that both wild and domestic animals have wandered all over the area of the slopes of the Ararat region, then how can you claim your fossilized dung and animal hairs prove this to be Noah's Ark? (D. Pennington) (3)

Petrified animal antler, petrified animal dung, and animal hair have ALL COME FROM INSIDE THE STRUCTURE. Animal antler (petrified) was embedded in the Ark. Coprolite (petrified animal droppings) are being PUSHED OUT where the side of the Ark is breaking away. Animal hair was found INSIDE the structure by drilling.

Each thread of evidence in itself means little, but it is the combination of virtually countless strands of evidence that, seen together, form an almost unbreakable rope of evidence upon which to base a conclusion.



Figure 38 Coprolite and Petrified Antler and the holes where they were retrieved

50. PITCH--WHY HAS NO SAMPLE BEEN SUBMITTED FOR PROPER SCIENTIFIC ANALYSES?

It is alleged that some pitch has been found (pitch was used to cover the inside and outside of the Ark's wooden structure). However, why has no sample been openly produced and submitted for proper scientific analyses?

The "Creation Science" attack (authored by Andrew Snelling) also claims "The only scientific procedure that could verify it as being pitch would be gas chromatographic analysis - the standard method used world-wide - for studying the chemical composition of all organic carbon materials."(1)

A simple check with several laboratories will tell you that analyzing pitch by gas chromatography is a quick way to run up expensive cleaning bills. The pitch molecule is so large it ruins the gas columns. Therefore many laboratories prefer the practical IR spectral analysis. This is the type of mistake armchair academics make.

In the summer of 1990, Mr. Jack Bouma, an engineer and architect engaged by the Dutch government in the historical restoration of windmills, found a small sample of a black tarry substance which appeared to have oozed out of a possible "deck support" on the eastern edge of the boat-shape.

This was later identified as bitumen or pitch, which is specifically mentioned in the construction of the Ark, in Gen. 6.

John Mackay, of Creation Research Pty Ltd, testifies that the substance was subject to Fourier Transform Infra Red Spectral (F.T.I.R.) analysis in 1991.

Positive identification of the sample was made on the basis of analysis of a concentrated extract submitted to Oil Check Pty Ltd of Sydney, NSW - and compared by them with a bitupave sample of bitumen (November 5, 1991).

Sydney industrial chemist, Jeff Smith, who arranged with the Oil Check Laboratory to conduct the test, states

"The trace produced by the analysis was compared by the oil laboratory with a standard trace from asphalt or bitumen. Beyond a shadow of a doubt the substance identified as pitch." To remove any doubt we include a photocopy of the original F.T.I.R. trace and comparison. Note the date.

John Mackay adds, with honesty:

"Andrew has not checked his facts. If we in Creation Research tell you it's pitch, it's because investigation has proved it is pitch. If we tell you Ron Wyatt's work is controversial, it's because that also happens to be the truth."

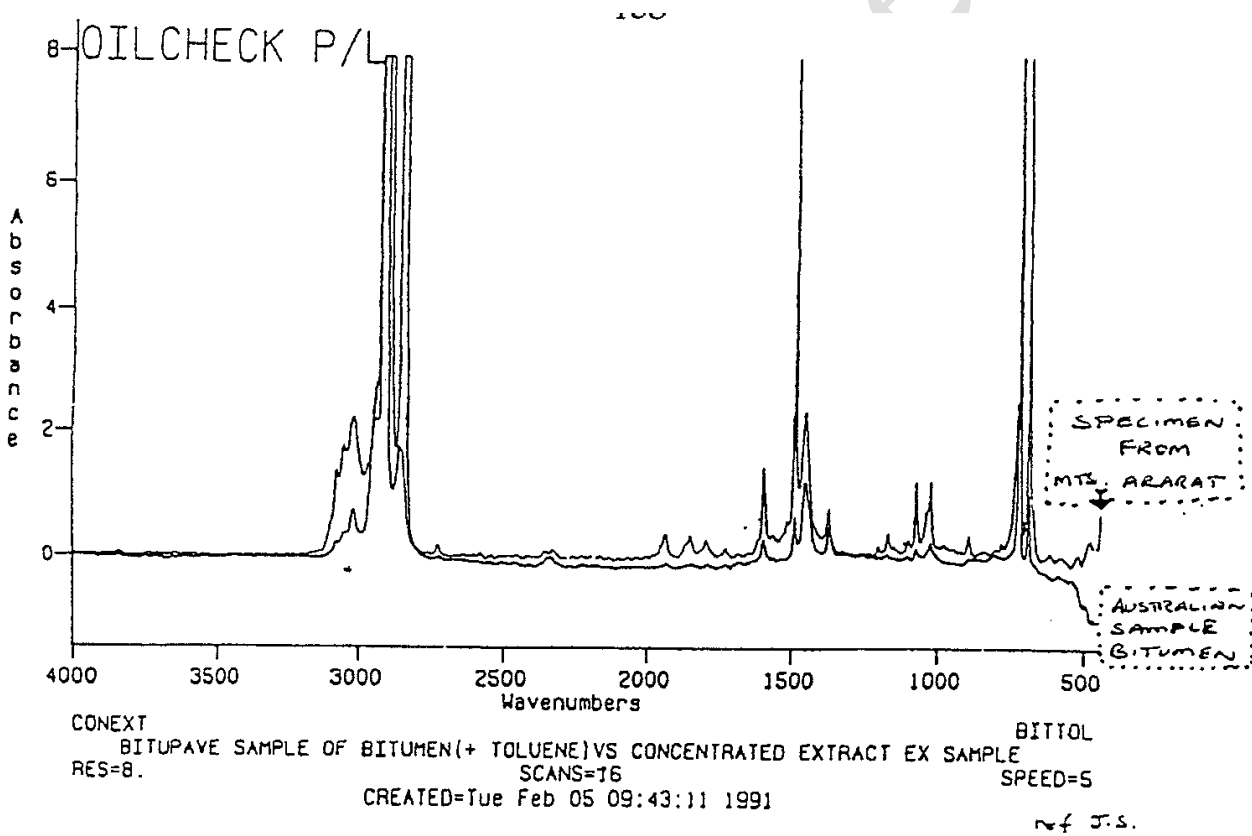


Figure 39 Bitumen(tar) Analysis

51. BALLAST IS MERELY MANGANESE NODULES?

Is it true that the claimed "ballast" is not pre-Flood industrial slag, but just manganese ocean-floor manganese nodules?

"Creation Science" claims that the samples from the site have never been examined by thin section: "However, no microscope thin section has been produced to show whether the samples collected and claimed to be slag do in fact have the internal texture and mineral composition of a true slag.

Firstly, is our "ballast" just manganese nodules from an ancient ocean floor?

Morris says this boat-shape is mud that has welled up from the old sea, and that these are simply manganese nodules like those found on the floor of the Pacific Ocean.

Ron had analyses run on samples which he suspected was ballast material. And these do not meet the criteria of nodules found naturally on the sea floor.

1. According to common scientific knowledge, the manganese nodules found on the ocean floor are known to average about 2 inches in diameter, significantly smaller than these massive "chunks" of ballast material, some of which are 10 inches (25 cm) or more in size.

2. In addition, the nodules found on the ocean floor on average contain 35% manganese, with 50% being considered the highest percentage amount of manganese. The ballast material contains over 84%! ! !

3. Also, the manganese nodules on the sea floor contain nickel and cobalt, which is not found in the ballast material, which was thoroughly tested for mineral content. No, there is no doubt that these specimens are not naturally occurring. (A statement from *Encyclopedia Britannica* explaining about "manganese nodules" is shown on page 111.)

Ron had analyses run on samples which he believed was ballast material. Analysis showed that the material wasn't just rock- in fact it proved to be 84.14% manganese dioxide. Ron believed that a ship the size and proportions of Noah's Ark would have HAD to have had ballast in its hull. And this strange "rock" was heavy and in large chunks, perfect for use as ballast. But what exactly was it?

It gave the superficial appearance of being tailings (waste product) of some type of metal production. When a chemist with Reynolds Aluminum examined the specimen, he said without qualification that it WAS metal production tailings. The lab analysis confirmed that it could not be something natural.

Manganese

Manganese, which is found in extremely high concentrations in these ballast specimens, is used in the production of many alloys: "More than 95 percent of the manganese produced is used in the form of ferroalloys by the metal industries, chiefly for steel manufacture... Produced without manganese, steel breaks up when hot-rolled or forged. Steels generally contain less than 1 percent manganese. Manganese steel (1 Z-14 percent manganese) is used for very rugged service; it presents a hard, wear resistant, and self-renewing surface over a wrought unbreakable core. Manganese produced electrolytically is used mostly in steelmaking but also in the production of nonferrous alloys of copper, aluminum, magnesium and the nickel-base alloys and in the production of high purity chemicals. Practically all commercial alloys of aluminum and magnesium contain manganese to improve corrosion resistance and mechanical properties." (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1985 ed. vol. vi, p.563, "Manganese")

We have *in* our possession photos and lab analyses which John Baumgardner had done at Los Alamos of numerous samples. One of these samples was of the ballast material. In his own handwriting, Dr. Baumgardner wrote on the report: "tailing of aluminum aloid production" and signed it "John Baumgardner, Los Alamos." He sent this report to Ron and we produce it, as the second item on the next page. The writing is faint on the copy I have attached to this response, but can be made out on our original.

This particular specimen contained 31.44% manganese, 41.95% titanium, no iron, 11.33% silicon, and 7.19% aluminum, among other constituents. This indicates that there was perhaps more than one type of alloy included in these various ballast specimens- and this one was the waste product of aluminum production:

"Aluminum-manganese alloys are popular for cooking utensils, heat exchangers, chemical equipment, storage tanks,... Adding major amounts (about 10 percent) of silicon to commercially pure aluminum yields an alloy with a relatively low melting point... Because silicon imparts great fluidity to molten metal, this alloy is used in castings. The addition of up to 5 percent magnesium yields an alloy with good tensile strength, weldability, hardness and corrosion resistance in marine atmospheres... Adding both silicon and magnesium to aluminum produces alloys that are easily formed, machined, welded, and finished, have good resistance to corrosion, and are of medium strength." (Ibid, vol. 1, p.644, under subject "Aluminum Products and Production")

The ballast materials under electron microscope, display the appearance of slag and can therefore be identified with confidence. The exact type of metal production they resulted from cannot be stated with precision. But because of the content of the specimens, which are consistent with present day processes of metal alloy production, it can be stated with confidence that these ARE slag. The large amount of manganese was expended as waste product because, although required in the production of the alloy, only a small percentage remained in the resulting product. The excess was spun off as slag, along with a small amount of the other elements used in the alloy production.

JB-ROCK STRIKE1
 DO:SSSD\ASQ
 "Rock" = high Mn sample

JB-ROCK CRY9EDGE\O\A\G\N\A\9(EDGE)4
 DO:SSG

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS: JB-ROCK STRIKE1
 EL NORM. K-RATIO
 STRIKE1
 PREPARED SAMPLE

"stak" = streak in vein
 "fld" = larger field
 "cry" = individual crystal

SEMI-QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS: JB-ROCK CRY(EDGE)4
 EL NORM. K-RATIO

ZAF CORRECTION 15.00 KEV 52.00 DEGS

ITER 2

K	[Z]	[A]	[F]	[ZAF]	ATOM.%	WT.%
K	0.002	0.966	1.034	0.972	0.971	0.28
MN	0.504	1.102	0.996	1.000	1.098	40.07
TI	0.001	1.059	1.005	0.868	0.925	0.15
CA	0.002	0.951	1.020	0.953	0.926	0.24
MG	0.001	0.860	1.936	0.999	1.666	0.39
FE	0.001	1.084	0.996	1.000	1.080	0.13
SI	0.016	0.889	1.317	0.999	1.170	2.39
AL	0.016	0.911	1.489	0.998	1.354	3.37
NA	0.001	0.890	2.452	0.999	2.183	0.45
O	0.237	0.806	1.334	0.999	1.077	52.17

LARGE ABS
 LARGE ABS
 LARGE ABS

ZAF CORRECTION 15.00 KEV 52.00 DEGS

ITER 1

K	[Z]	[A]	[F]	[ZAF]	ATOM.%	WT.%
K	0.000	1.026	1.014	0.964	1.004	0.00
MN	0.149	1.167	1.009	1.000	1.178	11.73
TI	0.166	1.127	0.996	0.968	1.087	13.89
CA	0.000	1.010	1.005	0.941	0.957	0.00
MG	0.010	0.915	1.518	0.998	1.388	2.32
FE	0.000	1.149	1.006	1.000	1.157	0.00
SI	0.033	0.941	1.208	0.998	1.136	5.00
AL	0.021	0.964	1.314	0.997	1.265	3.81
NA	0.014	0.945	1.825	0.998	1.723	3.90
O	0.196	0.859	2.124	0.999	1.824	59.41

LARGE ABS
 LARGE ABS
 LARGE ABS

STOICH RESULTS
 K 20 0.39
 MNO 87.26
 TI02 0.25
 CAD 0.41
 MGO 0.47
 FE2O3 0.33
 SI02 5.13
 AL2O3 5.27
 NA2O 0.43

DO:ACC
 LABEL:

STOICH RESULTS
 K 20 0.00
 MNO 31.44
 TI02 41.95
 CAD 0.00
 MGO 3.50
 FE2O3 0.00
 SI02 11.33
 AL2O3 7.19
 NA2O 4.56

DO:ACC
 LABEL:

This page and the next are part of a thin section analysis done, with electron microscope, by Dr. John Baumgardner and sent to Ron Wyatt. Notes on the page are in Dr. Baumgardner's own handwriting.

This is a sample of the ballast material- note to the left, it is 87.26% mmo (manganese). The next page is an examination of this same sample, which shows a high titanium (41.95%) reading.

On the next page, in John Baumgardner's own handwriting, he has written- "tailings of aluminum aloid production" and signed below this "John Baumgardner, Los Alamos". This is extremely faint on the copy attached, but is quite legible on our original copy.

Figure 40 Ballast Sample Analysis

Encyclopedia
Britannica
1985 ed

specific locations have assayed as high as 25 percent alumina; copper contents as high as 0.20 percent also have been found. A few hundredths of a percent of such metals as nickel and cobalt and a percent or so of manganese also are generally present in a micronodular fraction of the clays and probably can be separated and concentrated from the other materials by screening or by some other physical method.

Underlying the hot brines in the Red Sea are basins containing metal-rich sediments that potentially may prove to be one of the great metal-deposit discoveries of all time. It has been estimated that the largest of several such pools, the Althatta II Deep, contains over 12,000,000,000 tons of copper, zinc, silver, and gold mines in relatively high grades. These pools lie in about 7,000 metres (23,000 feet) of water, midway between the Sudan and the Arabian Peninsula. Because of their geological nature, pumping these sediments to the surface would be a task that is uncompleted. These deposits are forming today under a very special environmental condition and they are similar in character to certain major ore deposits on land.

From an economic standpoint, the most interesting oceanic sediments are manganese nodules—small, black to brown, friable lumps found to be widely distributed throughout the three major oceans in the late 19th century by the famous "Challenger" and "Albatross" expeditions. Many theories have been proposed to account for the formation of manganese nodules, the best probably being that the ocean is saturated at its present state of acidity-alkalinity in iron and manganese. For this reason, these elements precipitate as colloidal particles that gradually increase in size and filter down to the sea floor. Colloids of manganese and iron oxides collect in nodules and bear an electrical charge; they tend to agglomerate as nodules at the sea floor rather than settle as particles in the general sediments.

An estimated 1,000,000,000 tons of manganese nodules are on the Pacific Ocean floor alone, and they are estimated to be forming at an annual rate of about 10,000,000 tons. Average nodules four centimetres (1.6 inches) in diameter (Figure 4) and found in concentrations as high as 100,000 tons per square mile, these nodules contain as much as 25 percent manganese, 2.0 percent nickel, 0.2 percent cobalt, and 35 percent manganese. In some deposits, the concentrations of nickel and manganese are as high as 7.5 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Such concentrations would be considered high-grade ores if found on land, and because of its large tonnage extent of the deposit, they are a potential source of many important industrial metals.

Table 7 has some statistics concerning the amount of reserves and rate of accumulation of various metals in the nodules.

Relatively simple mechanical cable bucket or hydraulic dredges with submerged motors and pumps can effect the mining of the nodules at rates as high as 10,000 to 15,000 tons per day, from depths as great as 6,000 metres (20,000 feet). The estimated costs to mine and process the nodules indicate that copper, nickel, cobalt, and other metals can be economically produced from this source.

WASTE DISPOSAL

One of the best known but most important uses of the sea is as a garbage dump. In the past, the ocean was capable of assimilating the wastes of societies without noticeable pollution effects. Because society is becoming increasingly affluent, however, the dumping of wastes into the ocean has increased. The ocean's capacity to absorb them is being exceeded. One major area of the world's oceans has been heavily polluted by many tons of man's wastes, the most obvious of which is sewage. Less apparent forms of pollution are atomic wastes, chemical wastes, trash and oil spills from vessels, oil spills from offshore wells, and land-based wastes that are presently being dumped into the sea. The wastes are not presently being treated in any way to reduce the risks involved in sending them to sea. The wastes are not being treated in any way to reduce the risks involved in sending them to sea. The wastes are not being treated in any way to reduce the risks involved in sending them to sea.

used as a repository for mineral deposits of unbelievable extent and significant economic value.

Minerals that resist the chemical and mechanical processes of erosion in nature and that possess a density greater than that of the earth's common minerals have a tendency to concentrate in gravity deposits known as placer deposits. During the ice ages about 10,000 years ago, sea level was approximately lowered as the ocean water was transferred to the continental glaciers. Because of the cyclical nature of the ice ages and the searching warm periods, series of beaches were formed at various areas both above and below present sea level. Also, when sea level was lowered in past times, the streams that now flow into the sea carried much finer sand, carrying placer minerals to be deposited in basins that are now submerged. With geophysical instruments, these channels and basins can be highly delineated. In the past, these features are totally covered by recent or Holocene sediment, that is, those applied during the last 10,000 years.

Such deposits are used mainly for construction purposes or for beach replenishment or nearshore fill.

Sand, which is taken from salt domes in the Gulf of Mexico, is mined by a process in which pressurized hot water is pumped into the sulfur-containing cap of the dome, melting the sulfur and forcing it to the surface. Compressed air is also used to pump sulfur to the surface; the salt-sulfur sulfur is then pumped ashore through reduced pipelines.

Of considerable interest are the sea-floor phosphoric deposits on the coastal shelves of many nations. The phosphate of California occurs as nodules that vary in size from that of a pea, several feet across, to small spheres in from three centimetres to one centimetre in diameter. Phosphoric composition from the California shore area is surprisingly uniform and contains probably economically attractive amounts of phosphorus.

Another type of phosphate deposit has been found off the west coast of Mexico, namely, a large, unconsolidated deposit of up to 30 metres (100 feet) on water. This deposit is 40 per cent phosphate and 60 per cent siliceous minerals, and it is estimated that there is as much as 10,000,000,000 tons of recoverable phosphate rock in this deposit.

Mineral deposits of monumental size and potential economic significance are found in the deep-sea areas of the ocean. Minerals formed in the deep sea are frequently found in high concentrations, because there is relatively little clastic material generated in these areas to dilute the mineral precipitates.

An estimated 100 tons of calcareous coars, formed by the deposition of calcareous shells and skeletons of autotrophic (floating) organisms, cover some 130,000,000 square kilometres (50,000,000 square miles) of the ocean floor. In a few instances, these coars, which occur within a few hundred miles of most nations bordering the sea, are almost pure calcium carbonate; but they often show a composition similar to that of the limestone used in the manufacture of Portland cement.

Covering about 35,000,000 square kilometres (13,500,000 square miles) of the ocean floor in great bands runs the northeast and southeast ends of the Pacific Ocean. In these areas, the southern ends of the islands of the Hawaiian chain and other coars, including the siliceous shells of skeletons of plankton animals and plants. Normally these coars could serve as a source of the element boron, which diffuses from the earth's crust, for example, in which lightweight concrete has been made as a filler and as well as other uses.

The estimated 100 tons of red clay covers about 80,000,000 square kilometres (40,000,000 square miles) of the ocean floor. Although compositional analyses are available, particularly in the Gulf of Mexico, it is many years since the clay has been analyzed, in it may be as a source of minerals in the future. The average clay for alumina is about 15 percent, but red clay from

P. O. BOX 4187, 2823 SYCAMORE DR., KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37921 / 615 546-1335

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Mr. Ron Wyatt
The Loud Cry, Inc.
224 Manzano Street
Post Office Box 931
Madison, Tennessee 37116

December 3, 1984

Received: November

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

Analysis of your compound gave the following results:

Your #,	Our #,	Analyses,	Dry Basis
11/13/84	6-5233C	% Carbon	0.26
Black		% Aluminum	1.12
		% Alumina	2.12
		% Copper	less than 0.03
		% Tin	less than 0.8
		% Ferric Oxide	1.46
		% Silicon Dioxide	7.91
		% Calcium Oxide	0.72
		% Titania	0.12
		% Potassium Oxide	0.59
		% Manganese Dioxide	84.14

Sincerely yours,

GALBRAITH LABORATORIES, INC.

Paul R. Hutchens

Paul R. Hutchens
Exec. Vice-President

GRH:sc

Figure 41 Manganese Dioxide Analysis

52. SHAPE-- Does not the Hebrew word for "Ark" mean box?

Does not the Hebrew word for "Ark" mean box? Does not this mean that Noah's Ark was an oblong box, not boat-shaped as you claim?

A "box" can be square, oblong, pentagonal, hexagonal, triangular, round, ovate or tubular. My mother's hat box was circular. A box is simply a container, of any shape.

The stories of Noah's "Ark", Moses' "Ark" of bulrushes and the "Ark" of the covenant found in our English Bible are derived from the Old Testament which was written first in the Hebrew language.

While we do not make a distinction in English words when speaking of these "Arks", the Hebrew language does use different words.

When speaking of an oblong box, such as the Ark of the Covenant, the Hebrew word chosen is `aron. If Noah's Ark was of that shape, the word used would be `aron (meaning "box" or "chest").

However, for Noah's Ark a different Hebrew word was carefully chosen - **tebah**. It is used only twice: in Genesis 6 (for Noah's "Ark") and in Genesis 2:3 (for the "Ark" into which baby Moses was placed).

This Hebrew word tebah (translated "Ark") is from an Egyptian term, tebet, designating large seaworthy ships used for the transport of obelisks, and also processional barques for carrying sacred statues on the Nile.

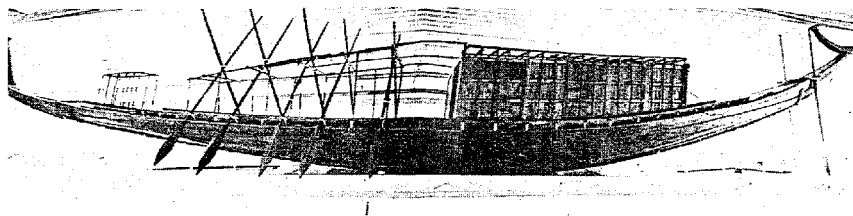
One modern writer has expressed the matter accurately:

"It [Noah's Ark] was constructed like the hull of a ship ", even though in some respects [for example, its living quarters] it more nearly resembled a house. " (Patriarchs and Prophets, p.79. Pacific Press 1988)

The Ark - NOT Barge-Shaped

A barge-shaped vessel could not survive on the open seas. Any sailor can tell you that. In fact, the idea is preposterous. The oil tankers of today, which traverse the open seas, have a hull which is NOT flat on the bottom, but instead is rounded. The wave action of the stormy seas today cannot compare with the turmoil of the open seas in the Flood, which extended the entire surface of the earth. If a barge-shaped ship today cannot sail the ocean erase the idea of a barge shaped Ark from your mind. This simply IS NOT a possibility. If you want to research the subject yourself, go to the library and look up "Ships and shipbuilding" and/or "fluid dynamics" or "hydrodynamics".

The "boat-shaped object" is not barge-shaped - it displays the shape of a sea-going vessel. Therefore, from the beginning of its discovery in the stereo-photo, it had this one feature already in its favor.



An actual Egyptian "tebet" (Hebrew "tebah") = ark
(National Geographic)

Figure 42 Egypt Ark

DIMENSIONS OF ARK

53. LENGTH-- YOUR "ARK" IS NOT THE PRECISE LENGTH OF NOAH'S ARK?

What do you say to the claim that your "Ark" is not the precise length of Noah's Ark?

Andrew Spelling, in Creation magazine, says that the "boat shape" in Turkey's Ararat mountains is no more than "the approximate length of the Biblical Noah's Ark." If it is the remains of the Ark, shouldn't it be precisely the right length?

My modern version Bible says the Ark was 450 feet long, but your measurements of the remains in Turkey say it is 515 feet long.

The original Hebrew - and the King James version retains this - states that Noah's Ark was 300 cubits in length.

Revision committees who have changed the "300" cubits" of the Bible text to read "450 feet" in some modern versions, are in error. They are not correct in the length of the cubit in regard to the Ark. They have assumed a cubit of 18 inches.

So Andrew Snelling's Ark search friends in the U.S.A. (including John Morris) expected Noah's Ark, when found, to be 450 feet long.

However, they should have been calculating the length of Noah's Ark according to the ancient 20.6 inch cubit. Morris' Ark search people raised thousands of dollars from the public to search for the Ark on big Mount Ararat (wrong site).

If our find is genuine, then big Mount Ararat is not the area.

So Morris' colleague at "Creation Science" is attempting some 'damage control' here, by minimizing our data. His "approximate length" won't fly. The length of our ship is perfect. It's EXACTLY 300 cubits in length.

You can work it out for yourself. 300 cubits at 20.6 inches per cubit equals 6180 inches equals 515 feet. (In metric equivalent that's 158.46 meters.)

Careful measurements of our "boat" object in the mountains of Ararat show its inside length to be 515.7 feet (Wilson and Baumgardner, 1985) or exactly 515 feet (Fasold, 1985).

Thus the length of the biblical Noah's Ark and the length of our "boat" object prove to be identical.

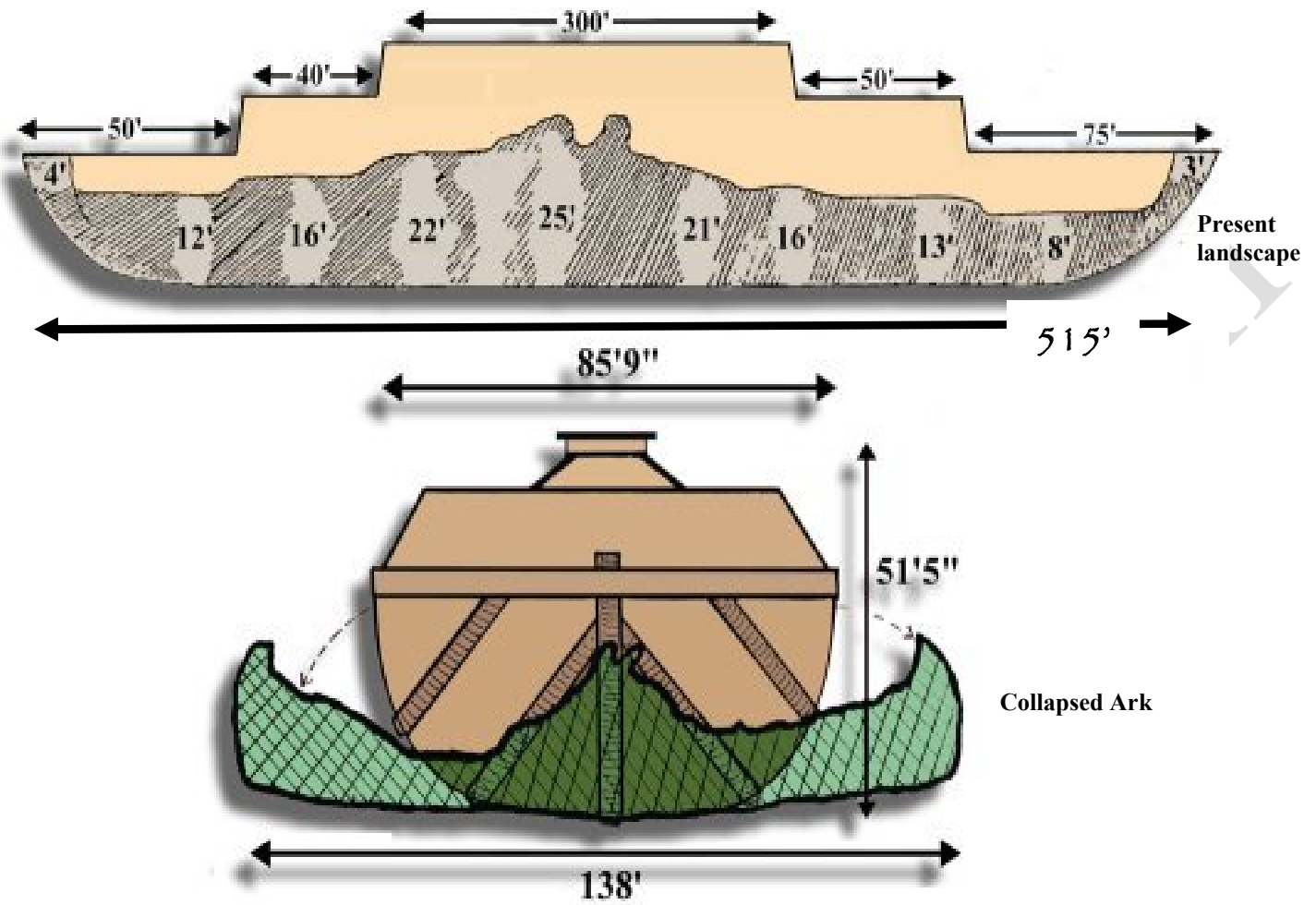


Figure 43 Overall Dimensional Layout

Length=300 Cubits * 20.6"=6180"/12=515'
 Width=50 Cubits*20.6"=1030"/12=85'9"
 Height=30 Cubits*20.6"=618"/12=51'6"

54. HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT THE ARK'S DIMENSIONS WERE BASED ON THE 20.6 INCH CUBIT?

Moses, the compiler of the Ark account, was raised and educated in Egypt. He would undoubtedly be using the royal Egyptian cubit, which was 20.6 inches, that is, 52.82 centimeters (Piazzi Smith, Astronomer Royal in Great Britain last century).

Anyone who still might want to argue that the biblical cubit should be something other than the 20.6 inch cubit, should read *Locating the Original Temple Mount*, by Leon Ritmeyer. According to Middot, the pre-Herodian Temple Mount was 500 cubits per side. The original Temple Mount in Jerusalem has been found. If an 18 inch cubit was used, each wall would be only 750 feet long - but they are found to be over 850 feet long. This conforms to the Hebrew Phoenician cubit of 20.6 inches.

At the base of Mount Sinai in Arabia, the 12 pillars erected by Moses were found by Ron Wyatt, still there, but now buried for most of their height. These, too, were found to be cut to the measurement of the 20.6 inch cubit.

In January, 1994, Richard Rives, Bob Murrell and Jonathan Gray explored underground, north of Old Jerusalem. We carefully surveyed tombs of the First Temple period. This included outer chambers, inner chambers and tomb recesses. We discovered that these were built to the standard measure of the 20.6 inch cubit (see diagram). This shows that the 20.6 inch cubit was in use as late as the time of Solomon.

Since both Moses and the Hebrews for whom he wrote were born and raised in Egypt, and since Moses used the Egyptian 20.6 inch cubit at Sinai and the Hebrews continued to use it at least until Solomon's time, we are on safe ground to accept that this was the familiar cubit to which Moses referred in his writings concerning the Ark.

55. THE "INCH" WAS UNKNOWN TO THE ANCIENTS?

You have not explained in *The Ark Conspiracy* why it is that so many calculations are in inches, an English measure not then invented(?) Clearly, those antediluvian craftsmen utilized the 6.180 (phi) ratio throughout, but how the dickens does it come out so nicely when you measure the Ark in Imperial (or U.S.) measure? - to 6180 inches?

Measurements of ancient buildings show that the "inch" was then a fixed unit of measurement. The British inch is derived from the pyramid inch. The famous astronomer Sir J. Herschel established that one pyramid inch equaled 1.0011 British inches. This inch is one 500-millionth part of the earth's polar axis.

In Egypt, a cubit of 20.6 inches was likewise utilized as a standard measure.

The golden ratio which is seen when the "cubit" and the "inch" are used together was known anciently, just as it is today. (The cubit of 20.6 inches multiplied by 3 is 6.18 inches - the same golden number.)

300 cubits = 6180 inches - the length of the biblical Ark. This ancient 20.6 inch cubit of the pre-Flood race was later taken to Egypt to become the royal Egyptian cubit. (Remember, it was Mizraim, Noah's grandson, who founded Egypt.) It is when both the cubit and the inch are interlocked in usage that we get the golden ratio - phi.

56. WIDTH-- HOW COME, WHEN THE BIBLE SAYS NOAH'S ARK WAS 50 CUBITS (OR 86 FEET) WIDE, YOUR BOAT IS 138 FEET WIDE?

The Bible says that the Ark was 300 cubits long and 50 cubits wide.

In our earlier response, we established that the cubit under discussion equaled 20.6 inches, thus the Ark's length was 6180 inches (515 feet).

As to width, 50 cubits of 20.6 inches equals 1030 inches equals 85.8 feet. But the extreme width of our boat as measured is indeed 138 feet. The difference between these two figures is .6180.

Now this may be useless information until we learn that this ratio of .6180 is seen in nature and in ancient man-made structures.

The ratio of .6180 is seen in nature in the logarithmic spiral. It is the only curve that is truly natural. It is seen in nature, for the shape of everything from, tiny sea shells, to the inward curve of a wave when it breaks, to the gigantic spiral galaxies of outer space.

For example, in a seashell, the diameter of each spiral is precisely .6180 larger than that of the next largest one. Each spiral grows by that amount over the previous one.

(It's the same result if you multiply it by 1.6180. The 1 is the original number, plus .6180 of that number.) This number is important. It is the Phi (φ) factor - 1.6180.

The oldest structures of antiquity, including the Great Pyramid, likewise display this feature of Phi -showing that such principles were known long before Pythagoras. (Pi was used as well.)

And in our book *The Ark Conspiracy* (pp.57-67) we demonstrated that Noah's Ark was designed on the ratio of the same curve.

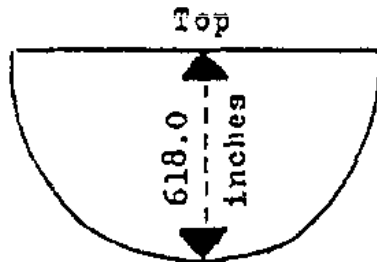
The width of the Ark as stated in the Bible was 50 cubits (85.8 feet).

The width of our boat in the Turkish mountains as measured by archaeologists was 138 feet.

AND WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE? (Get out your pocket calculator.) The difference is .6180!

Even the height of the Ark, as recorded in Genesis chapter 6 (namely 30 cubits) conformed to the same phi factor

Figure 44 Ark Height to Cubit Inches Ratio



Ark's		Length of cubit	
Height		in inches	
30	x	20.6	= 618.0 inches

The reoccurring phi figure is an important clue to the Ark's construction, appearing over a dozen times in the archaeological survey of our boat on the mountains of Ararat.

THE FORMATION'S MEASUREMENTS AND CURVES, ACCIDENTALLY OR INTENTIONALLY, SHOWED A RATIO TO THE PHI FACTOR TO THE LOGARITHMIC PROPORTION OF .6180.

It would seem that the entire structure was laid out by this ratio of .6180.

Now for the width of the Ark. We're talking here about average beam width.

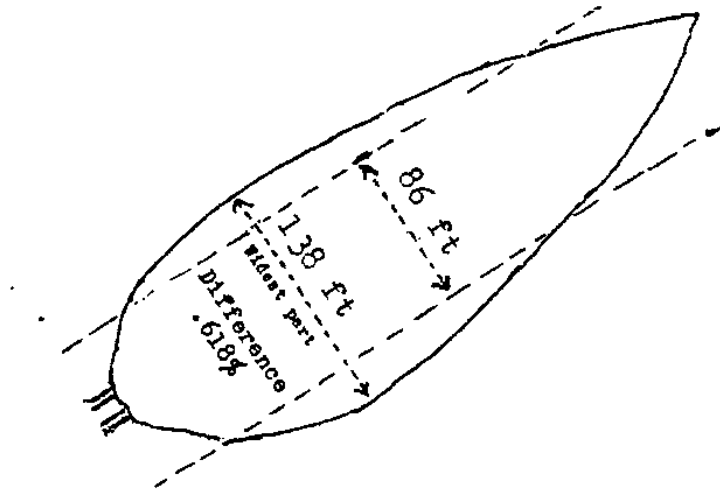


Figure 45 Average Width Diagram

The extreme width of the curved sides is 138 feet, but the average width for calculating capacity (that is, length by average beam width) is 86 feet (50 cubits).

The biblical width (60 cubits) was a measurement based on volume.

It was once the practice to purposely describe containers by volume. When a Sumerian customer ordered a jar he might express his request in cubic volume, such as 10. This would mean 10 x 10 x 10, a cube.

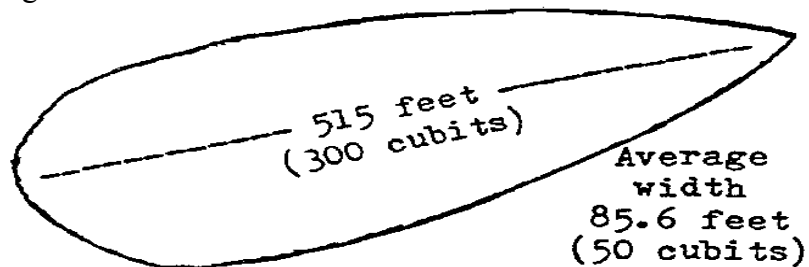
Of course, the customer was not asking for a cube-shaped jar, but a jar consisting of the same volume. It could curve out to 12 wide and maybe only 8 deep, for example. But it was of the volume he had requested.

It is possible that the Ark's dimensions indicated volume, or cubic capacity, as was the ancient practice for many other objects made for containment.

Here is another item of evidence suggesting this.

The Bible says the Ark was 300 cubits (515 feet) long. Tablet XI of the Epic of *Gilgamesh* (Mesopotamian record of the Flood) states that the Ark had a deck space of "ash IKU". Employing the great cubit of Babylon (20.988458 inches), an 1KU was 44,100 sq. feet, the root of the Druid or English acre.)

Compare the above two statements. If the space of one deck covers an acre, and if its length is 515 feet, then the average beam width would have to have been 85.6 feet (that is, deck area divided by boat length). Thus: 44,100 square feet divided by 515 feet equals c.86.6 feet. While this isn't exactly 60 cubits (only 49.86), surely one would allow Moses to round off his figures.



DECK AREA: c. 44,100 sq. feet (1 acre)

Figure 46 Average Width Diagram

Since the Ark has curved sides, this is Jonathan's view as to why the Ark is 138 feet at the widest part. Ron has an alternative view that the ribs splayed out when the Ark hit the large rock upon which it is now impaled (see Mary Nell's introduction to Section B: *Understanding the Remains of Noah's Ark - The Crash into the Limestone Outcropping*. Although these are two differing thoughts on a singular detail, we are all totally agreed on this: it is the Ark - and that is what's important.

For anyone to quibble away such a coincidence as a boat-shape upon the mountains of Ararat 300 cubits in length with an average 50 cubit width, and ascribe it to chance, is in our opinion to drive skepticism beyond limits.

But this is a spiritual battle. In the minds of some, there is more at stake than FACTS!

57. ANIMAL DROPPINGS--WHY WOULD ANIMAL DROPPINGS STILL BE FOUND IN NOAH'S ARK?

Didn't they have a shovel?

The abandoned Ark would have furnished a logical shelter for animals in the harsh climate after the Great Flood. The vessel was probably thus used for many years after the humans vacated it.

ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT

58. CLAIM THAT RON WYATT "PLANTED" EVIDENCE?

Is it true that Ron Wyatt "planted" his specimens?

Several claims are made "expressing grave doubts about how much of Wyatt's 'evidence' actually found its way r to the site." ("Creation Science" article)(1)

Did Ron's samples "make their way on to the site"? We have a signed statement from witnesses who were present when Ron found the fossilized rivet (see the opposite column).

Mary Nell adds: "*I, myself, found the animal hairs; Greg Brewer found the antler; Dr. Nathan Meyers found one of the chunks of ballast - none of these were found secretly - all were in the presence of numerous people.*"

27th June, 1991

I knew by a copy that on June 17, 1991 I was on the Akayeli site where there is a large boat formation which could be Noah's ark, and I can verify that Mr Ron E Wyatt found a large metal rivet that appears to have been struck when hit, in or upon the boat formation.

John V.
 Jack Plunell
 Donald James
 Don Odum
 Roger & Mary Ann
 Tony W. M.
 John Wyatt
 10th July 1991
 I was walking with Ron Wyatt when he picked up the rivet. I was not outside the hull of the boat formation. Peter James

Figure 47 Signature of Witnesses

59. CLAIM THAT METAL DETECTOR TESTS COULD NOT BE VERIFIED?

Isn't it true that tests by others were not able to repeat the pattern of metal readings Ron Wyatt claimed to have found? "Creation Science" alleges:

"Using a standard beach combing type metal detector (the type with a disc-shaped detector head on the end of a long pole) 'hotspots' were indeed found, but these were randomly distributed and not in a regular pattern along lines." (1)

Here are others who found the same pattern:

1. In October 1984, an official with the Turkish Ministry of Culture and tourism, Mr. Kafji (not sure of spelling) appointed several Turkish scientists to go to Dogubayazit and check out the boat-shaped object. Using a sophisticated metal detector they obtained the same results - and became convinced this was a fossilized boat.

2. In March, 1985, Dave Fasold, with several types of metal detector, got the same results.

Dave was an ex-merchant marine officer with a master's license, a man with long underwater diving and salvage experience.

Several types of metal detector gave the same results. Indications of iron showed up in traceable lines crisscrossed by other lines at definite intervals. Ron suggested these might be remains of great nails used to fasten beams; or perhaps they were metal brackets.

3. In May the same year, John Baumgardner, a geophysicist from the Los Alamos Research Lab in New Mexico, achieved the same results, with Fasold and Wyatt.

Several types of metal detector were used and the pattern they indicated was recorded by laying colored strips of tape along the lines they delineated, both lengthwise and crosswise in relation to the formation. This pattern was then measured, drawn and video-taped.

4. In August, metal detectors once more picked up the pattern.

Five days were spent thoroughly mapping subsurface patterns where the metal detectors again gave positive readings. Tapes were laid over the formation where the metal detectors provided positive readings. Those present were Wyatt, Fasold, Baumgardner, Tom Anderson and a cameraman.

It was found that 13 internal, parallel lines suddenly doubled into 26. This occurred at the transverse lines, just as a builder today would lay a floor joist. The lengthwise parallel lines converged the closer they got to the pointed end. Finally they came together.

The lines were so evenly spaced you could measure the distance between them.

Fasold was later asked by Charles Berlitz: "What do you consider the most convincing proof of the ship like formation being the Ark?"

"I say it is the thirteen longitudinal lines, on which you get an iron reading every thirty to forty centimeters," he replied, "and the nine transverse lines. Remember that the Babylonian description of the Ark described it as having nine divisions." (Charles Berlitz, *The Lost Ship of Noah*, p.90)

Between August 20 and 27, *Christian Broadcast Network* did a series of daily broadcasts on the work at the site. At the same time, *ABC's "20/20"* were filming.

In one newscast they report:

"... Using a metal detector, Baumgardner has been able to confirm the existence of metal at regular intervals".

The Los Alamos, New Mexico newspaper toward the end of 1986 reported on a speech John Baumgardner gave at Los Alamos National Labs in which John tells of the regular pattern inside the structure, obtained by his own personal use of the metal detectors:

"Showing aerial slides which showed a striking boat-like shape, Baumgardner noted the Americans found an organized pattern of metal at the 6,300 foot elevation site with the aid of metal detectors.

'For me, it was quite an amazing discovery to find the pattern of metal.' he continued. " (This newspaper report is shown on page 95.)

A 45-minute long video tape of the 1985-86 field expeditions of Ron, David Fasold and John Baumgardner was made available to the public by David Fasold, showing John Baumgardner himself using the metal detector and proving the regularity of the "hotspots". Baumgardner said he believed metal to be at the points where these lines intersected.

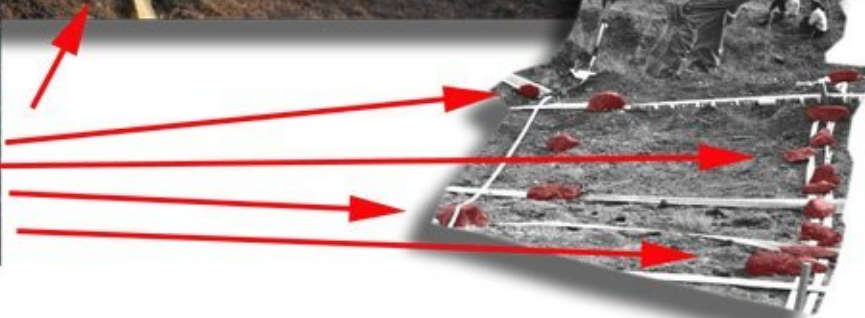


Figure 48 Metal Detector Scans

Radar Scans Show the same Pattern

In July, 1986, ten preliminary ground-penetrating radar scans showed, with refined detail, the same pattern picked up by the metal detectors.

Radar Scans

*Radar scans performed with Geophysical Survey System SIR 3.
July 1986 through Nov. 1987.*

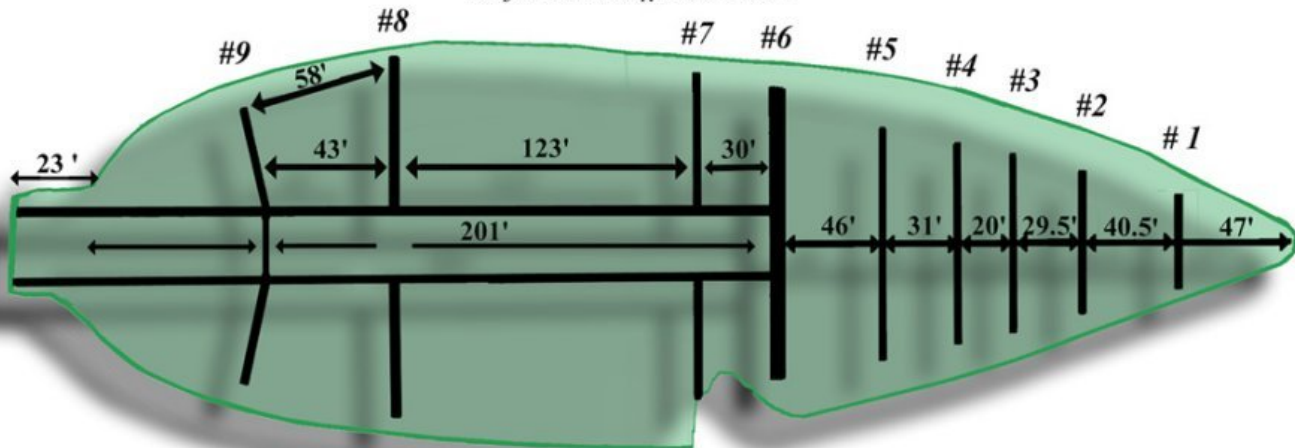


Figure 49 Radar Scans Performed with Surface Interface Radar SIR3

Radar scans performed with Geophysical Survey System SIR 3. July 1986 through Nov. 1987.

60. RADAR SCANS COULD NOT BE REPEATED BY OTHERS.

Radar operator Tom Fenner could not get the same results as Ron Wyatt with his radar scans. He stated that the use of "proper instrumentation (such as is used by mining companies), magnetic, seismic and metal-detector surveys showed no evidence of any regular pattern that suggested anything man-made." Did Ron Wyatt fake his radar readings?

Tom Fenner could not get the same results that Ron did in his numerous 1986 and 1987 scans? This is not the case. Mr. Fenner did not get the same results, but he could have.

When Ron spoke with Joe Rosetta, then vice-president of Geophysical Survey Systems, concerning Tom Fenner's scans, Mr. Rosetta explained that Mr. Fenner had used the SIR-8 system at settings which would detect objects of greatest density at the maximum depth, which it did, and which is expressed in the excerpted report below. The SIR-8 was set for automatic, to target the MOST DENSE material and missed everything else. The equipment zeroed in on the metallic ballast. Any ship structure below the ballast was obliterated by the reading of the ballast.

They did it right considering they didn't know the ballast was there; had they known the ballast was there, they would have done it differently. So they got the ballast. But there's (less dense) Ark above it and Ark below it. It was ballast they zeroed in on. The instrument ignored the less dense fossilized wood. They should have set it for a *particular depth, as we did...* 8 feet, 15 feet, whatever.

Ron, on the other hand, had returned to the site many times and with a SIR-3 scanner performed scans at varying frequencies, which penetrated to varying depths, AND he also performed scans in early spring when a greater amount of moisture is held in the fossilized superstructure which made it more reflective than in July when it is relatively dry. Wet fossilized wood gives a more powerful reflection, so it would be much easier to locate on the radar. They did their scan late in summer when it was dried out. That was a tactical error.

Several years ago, Ted Stewart, owner of the Sunset Book Store in Lubbock, Texas, and a teacher at the Sunset School of Preaching, visited us to personally investigate all the evidences. A thorough researcher, he called Tom Fenner in an effort to understand the radar scans and why Mr. Fenner didn't get the same results as Ron. When Mr. Stewart bluntly asked Mr. Fenner if Ron could have "faked" his readings, Mr. Fenner replied "no". He had watched the video of the initial scans as they were done and saw the printout as it occurred.

61. DID LATER RADAR SCANS PROVE IT WASN'T NOAH'S ARK?

Isn't it true that later radar scans done in 1987 by Dr. Bayraktutan of Ataturk University and Dr. John Baumgardner prove that this isn't Noah's Ark, or that it is even man-made structure? Their conclusion was that the site is a natural formation. ("Creation Science" allegations, repeated by David Pennington) (3)

In July, 1987, John Baumgardner participated with Tom Fenner in radar scans at the site. In his official report, released by himself and Dr. Salih Bayraktutan, dated November 1987, he wrote:

"We conclude that the data from our geophysical investigations in no way conflict with the proposition that the unusual boat-shaped site near Mahser village contains the remains of Noah's Ark. "

For those desiring to have more detailed information on this scan, Mary Nell Wyatt reports as follows:

One month after the official dedication of Noah's Ark, independent radar scans were performed on the site. We were given a copy of what we were told was the "official" report of those scans. However, to be sure it was authentic, I took a copy of it to Turkey on our June 1992 tour and when Salih Bayraktutan met Ron and me in Erzurum on our last afternoon there, I personally showed it to him and asked if it was authentic. I felt he would certainly know since his name was listed as co-author of the report. Salih is a professor at Ataturk University in Erzurum and is a member of the commission that was established to study Noah's Ark. He assured me it was the official report.

The reason this report is important is because members of that effort are stating that they were unable to get the same radar results that Ron and Dave did, in an attempt to cast doubt on the accuracy of their scans.

In this highly scientifically written document, full of technical terms and expressions, it is stated:

"All of the scans shown in figure 7 were obtained with the radar operating at a frequency of 120 MHz in order to achieve the maximum possible penetration. " What this means is that they set the radar to reflect NOT what may lie WITHIN the structure, but what IS ON THE BOTTOM. And even then, their results did not nullify the earlier scans, which were done using various frequencies in order to reflect the structure at various depths.

In summarizing the data, the report states:

"The most noteworthy feature observable in the data of Figure 7 is the V-shaped reflector that is particularly evident in the transects between $y = -6\text{m}$ and $y = -50\text{m}$. When the topographical variation of the surface is taken into account, one finds that this feature is almost planar in form. The large amplitude of the back-reflected radar signal suggests a large contrast in the dielectric properties of the two sides of a sharply defined interface. The material above the interface presumably is the clay soil observable at the ground surface and exposed to several meters depth in the scarp surrounding the site and in cracks and gullies in the adjacent mud flow environment.

*The crucial issue is the type of material which lies below the interface. Is it bedrock that rises up through the mud flow to form something like a small island around which the flow moves? Or is the material something other than bedrock **At least two considerations suggest that it is not bedrock.** The first is that in the transects between $y = 2\text{m}$ and $y = 20\text{m}$ and $x > 0$ in the vicinity of the rock that outcrops at the surface, one does not observe consistently strong reflections of a similar character.*

The most likely candidate for the bedrock material is the calc-schist rock that forms the hills on either side of the mud flow channel and that comprises the outcrop near the middle of the site. Since the low amplitude radar returns near the outcrop imply a small dielectric contrast between the clay soil and calc-schist rock, the strong reflections of the prominent V-shaped feature are probably not caused by a transition from clay soil to a calc-schist bedrock.

*A second consideration which argues that the material below the reflecting interface may not be bedrock is that in several scans, especially between $y = -18\text{m}$ and $y = -38\text{m}$, there is a double reflection, suggestive of a layer, rather than a simple transition into a material many meters thick. To find such an extensive, almost planar, layer buried within a channel through which a huge volume of mudflow material has moved in a chaotic fashion is highly anomalous from the standpoint of known landslide and debris flow mechanics. **If the layer pertains to a buoyant manmade structure, the layer's present setting suggests that the structure has been transported to the present location by a landslide event where it was stranded upon the rock which now outcrops near the middle of the site.**" (pps. 8 & 10)*

In the last paragraph of this report, it states:

"We conclude that the data from our geophysical investigations in no way conflict with the proposition that the unusual boat-shaped site near Mahser village contains the remains of Noah's Ark..."

In simple terms, this report states that those radar scans did NOT rule out the possibility that the site contained *"the remains of Noah's Ark"*.

In fact the data presented in this report of a *"sharply defined interface"* that is *"almost planar in form"* is entirely consistent with Ron's 1984 conclusion that the floor of the hull is covered with ballast material which he believes comprises the "interface" they detected. He had found large masses of manganese dioxide which had fallen out of the interior of the boat-shaped object where a 3 foot section of the northern end had broken away leaving a hole into the interior. Ballast is placed in the hulls of ships to provide stability, and it is secured in sections which hold it in place and prevent it from shifting.

Could the "interface" they detected have been the actual petrified timbers of the floor of the hull, as well as the ballast? It's possible - in fact we believe this is quite likely. Since the density of the ballast material and that of the fossilized hull would be so much denser than the clay material and the calc-schist of the bedrock

underneath the site, there would not be a recognizable interface between these two similarly dense materials. This concept is demonstrated by their statement concerning the "small dielectric contrast between the clay soil and the calc-schist rock".

The Depth Revealed by the Scans

This "planar" shaped interface varied between "4 to 8 m depth "(s), or 13 to 26 feet beneath the surface, which again confirms Ron's initial 1979 measurements taken through the longitudinal crack which was produced by the December 1978 earthquake. Ron's diagram with measurements, published in his 1980 booklet, *Noah's Ark - Found*, is seen here.

Interestingly, it was the 1984 specimen of "ballast material" which Col. Jim Irwin sent to Los Alamos Labs for analysis as a favor to Ron which first captured John Baumgardner's interest and led to his participation in researching the site.

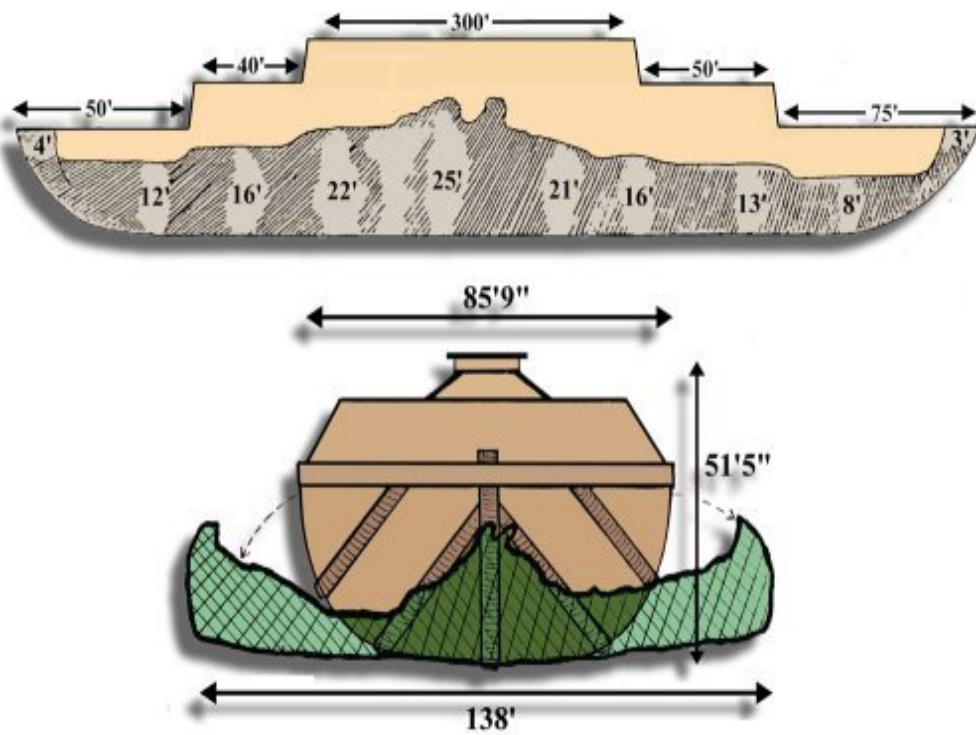


Figure 50 Depth and Other Dimensions of Ark

63. ISN'T IT TRUE THAT CORE DRILLS DONE IN 1988 BY BAUMGARDNER AND FENNER DISPROVED THE SITE?

That core drills showed no trace of anything but rock - and at a depth too shallow for this to be a boat such as Noah's Ark?

"Creation Science" article writer Andrew Snelling said that tests included "core drilling down to sample a planar surface shown on radar and alleged to be a `deck'." Snelling wrote that "the drilling intersected basalt at between six and seven meters depth in the northern portion of the boat-shape... In the southern portion of the boat-shape the drilling intersected a different rock type... between these two drill-intersected rock types is the fossiliferous limestone outcrop, making the third rock type cutting across the site".

Core drilling intersected "a rock boundary... at a shallow depth in the central portions of the boat-shape. Basement rock (was) intersected before the bottom of the conjectured `hull' - structure was reached." In other words, a "rock formation" crosses the structure too high up to permit the object to be a ship. (1)

These core drills were done in July, 1988.

1. I shall repeat something we said in answer to Question, [RADAR SCANS COULD NOT BE REPEATED BY OTHERS](#) (speaking of Tom Fenner's radar scan): the equipment zeroed in on the metallic ballast. Any ship structure below the ballast was obliterated by the reading of the ballast.

Likewise with the core drills: they reached the ballast at the shallow depth indicated. This is inside the ship.

2. The "different" rock type found would have been actual bedrock in one section where there is a large hole in the hull. When the lava carried the Ark down the mountainside, a 120 by 40 foot section of hull broke free and was left behind (see "Understanding the Remains of Noah's Ark", section entitled "Evidence Which Shouts the Truth"). This left a very large hole in the hull, which-we located by the use of the MFG and a radar scan. Where this portion of the hull is missing, Fenner's core drill would have struck natural bedrock.

3. Something else they struck in the core drill was the outcrop of rock which has broken into the Ark at one side, damaging it - and which continues under part of the Ark right across to the other side. This is the only natural rock formation near the surface.

After these 1988 core drills were completed, in his August 19, 1988 form letter, Baumgardner discussed finding "limonite" which is "hydrated oxide of iron" in the core drill specimens taken from the site:

*... during the months now I have worked at the site, I have never seen this bright yellow material [limonite] anywhere in the fissures or exposures in the mudflow clay [the area around the Ark site]. Because earlier investigations led us to suspect unusual amounts of iron in the site, these occurrences of limonite are of special interest as **they could represent the rusted remains of metallic iron objects.** " (See page 124.)*

LIMONITE IS FOSSILISED IRON. THIS WAS FOUND INSIDE THE STRUCTURE. THEY ALSO DID CORE DRILLS OUTSIDE THE STRUCTURE AND FOUND NONE.

Furthermore, in his letter, written AFTER these tests, he writes:

"... core drilling is severely limited in its ability to find buried archaeological structure, especially if it is sparsely distributed and has been significantly altered by decay and chemical weathering..."

"We still cannot rule out the scenario that the Ark of Noah had landed previously higher on the slope and during the mudslide event was swept down slope and caught on this ridge-shaped island of basement rock."

AFTER he had completed these tests, he still maintained that the results did not disprove that the site DID contain the Ark.

Comments on the Core Drills

The independent researchers took four 3 1/2 inch core drill specimens from an area roughly equal to the surface area of 1 1/2 football fields.

The entire surface of the site would therefore accommodate several hundred thousand 3 1/2 inch core drills. In that extremely small sample of the material of the site, they found evidence which could represent the remains of rusted man-made objects; but *they* found no evidence of petrified wood. *This* lack of petrified wood in this extremely minute sampling, in their own words, does not rule out the possibility that any is present in the site.

What *did* these four core drills reveal?

In his August 19, 1988 "news" letter titled "A Search for the Elusive Ark", Dr. John Baumgardner wrote (and we repeat his above statements in their context):

' . Between July 28th and August 7th we succeeded, praise God, in drilling four holes to a depth of ten meters and recovered reasonably good cores from each of the holes. Three of the holes were near the centerline of the site while the fourth was near the outer flank of the longitudinal hump...

*Another notable discovery was the presence at three locations in the mudflow layer of nodules of the bright yellow mineral limonite. Limonite is the hydrated oxide of iron, and its occurrence in this environment appears to be anomalous. Just how anomalous is the crucial question since the minerals in the rocks in the source area of the mudflow have a moderate iron content. However, during the months now that I have worked at the site, I have never seen this bright yellow material anywhere in the fissures or exposures in the mudflow clay. Because earlier investigations led us to suspect unusual amounts of iron in site, **these occurrences of limonite are of special interest because they could represent the rusted remains of metallic iron objects.***

*A final observation concerning the core samples was the absence - apart from the limonite nodules - of possible evidence for man-made structure. There was, for example, no evidence for wood, petrified or otherwise. **However, core drilling is severely limited in its ability to find buried archaeological structure, especially if it is sparsely distributed and has been significantly altered by decay and chemical weathering.***

Taking 4 core specimens of 3 1/2 inch diameters from a site 515 feet long does not provide a fair representation of material present. And even with this minute amount of specimen, evidence was found of an extremely high iron content, including limonite.

What did they actually hit, if this is the Ark? They hit some ballast.

But what about the DEPTH of this "ballast" they found? They say it was no more than 6 to 7 meters (20 to 23 feet) down. Since the Ark was 51.5 feet high, then shouldn't ballast in the bottom of the ship also be some 50 feet or so down?

The ballast is where it should be. Some people have a mistaken idea of how much of the Ark is buried below the surface. They think that if this were the Ark, then just under the mud overburden would be the top deck. And that the hull (and therefore any ballast) should be perhaps 50 feet down from the present mud surface. That's what some of them conjecture.



Figure 51 Ballast vs Ground level in Ark

That's wrong. You see, the upper two decks have collapsed. Their rubble has contributed to the center mound in the boat-shape. The varying height of the mound in different places agrees with the most likely positions of former upper deck structures before they collapsed under the weight of the lava overburden.

Below this mound lies the lower deck and then the hull. It is the lower deck that lies just below the surface. The visible above-ground boat-shape - the walls of that are the outline of the hull itself (somewhat pushed out, under the weight of mud overburden).

How far down, then, is the bottom of the ship? In the center, along the mid-section, about 25 to 28 feet. At the ends it's shallower.

So that's why they hit ballast no deeper than 20 to 23 feet? Yes, that's the level at which they found their "rock".

Conclusion

Both the radar scans and the core drills, we are told by the writer of the independent research results, do not rule out the possibility that this is a man-made structure.

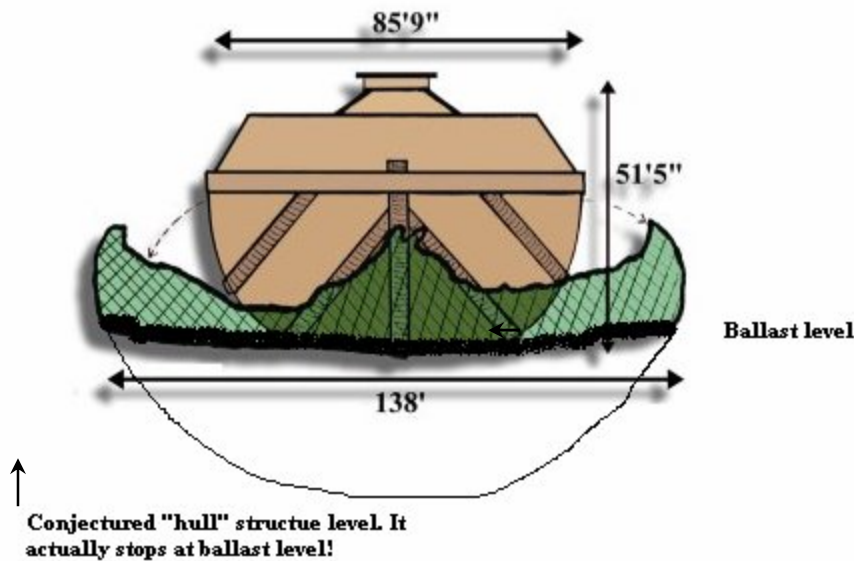


Figure 52 Ballast Location in Hull

63. SCIENTIST WHO ORIGINALLY BELIEVED NOW RECANTS.

The "Creation Science" critic writes:

"Dr. John Baumgardner' an internationally respected creation scientist, is featured on the Wyatt video as being cautiously enthusiastic that this might be the Ark. He tells us that he certainly was at the time, having had his curiosity aroused by information supplied by Wyatt. But, after his own detailed investigations he has completely reversed his opinion."

What do you say to that?

Now keep in mind that he stated in his 1988 letter that he saw NO limonite (oxidized iron) OUTSIDE of the site and that its presence IN THE SITE was *"of special interest, as they could represent the rusted remains of metallic iron objects."* But now, his conclusions are all different. *"There's absolutely nothing about this sample that would suggest it has anything to do with human activity or that it's manmade."*

However, since John has not been back to Turkey to do any tests that contradict his test report, then one must accept that report at least as equally as any denial. This might lead one to suspect that he is not a credible witness - either for or against.

John has a right to his opinion. However, the true facts are NOT presented by the "Creation Science" mob.

THE TEST RESULTS HAVE NOT CHANGED. THE PATTERN OF METAL READINGS IS STILL PRESENT. IRON IS FOUND WITHIN THE STRUCTURE SITE BUT NOT DIRECTLY OUTSIDE OF IT.

THE RESULTS OF THE RADAR AND CORE DRILLS REMAIN VALID. If their data did not rule out the possibility that the site contained man-made structure in 1987 and 1988, it certainly does not today. Opinions are different - those change; but facts don't.

These are facts that "Creation Science's wily writer conveniently neglected to disclose.

We shall not speculate as to the reason Baumgardner makes his contrary statements today. That is his privilege.

Reportedly John has commented: "Ron Wyatt cannot have found the Ark. God wouldn't choose a man who doesn't speak in tongues!"

Baumgardner was asked by a theology professor at a Church of Christ seminary, "Why did you change your mind?" Hearing Baumgardner's reply, the professor declared, "It seems to me that your reasons for accepting Wyatt's 'Ark' were more compelling than the reasons you have just given for rejecting it."

64. RADAR SCANNER MFG SAYS IT'S NOT MAN-MADE.

"Creation Science" claims that the manufacturer of the radar scanner, GSSI of Hudson, New Hampshire, states that they do not believe the formation to contain man-made structure:

"Fenner goes on to indicate that neither he nor GSSI believes the formation to be man-made." (1)

In response, we shall exhibit an article which GSSI send out in their information packet to people interested in the sub-surface interface radar scanners. It says: "Archaeologist certain he's found the Ark." They sent out the copy we have, in 1992.

It is rather strange that they would deny that they believe this to contain man-made structure, when they use this article in their advertising. In the article, the vice-president of GSSI (and also Tom Fenner's boss) states:

"Although Rosetta would not reveal his opinion about Wyatt's claim, he said of the buried object, -You'd never see anything like that in natural geology... Some human made this structure, whatever it is. "

We also recently found another advertisement on the GSSI radar which again mentions it's use on the Noah's Ark site:

"GSSI systems have travelled to Egypt to search for underground tombs 4,000 years old, to Turkey to locate the true resting place of Noah's Ark, and to the Arabian peninsula to find the site of an ancient city that was a spice-trading center. "

Joe Rosetta also appeared on the Hudson NH television Channel 9 in an interview in which he states, while displaying the actual scan from the Ark, which we show in our presentations:

*"This data is not, does not represent natural **geology- it's a man-made structure**. These reflections are occurring very periodic, too periodic to be random natural-type interfaces. "*

We do not ask nor expect GSSI, nor any other research facility, to conclude that the evidence proves it to be Noah's Ark - we simply state their conclusions as to what the tests or evidence represent, such as the fact that the radar scans definitely show man-made structure.

When Joe Rosetta viewed the data, he was shown the video of the scan in progress on the boat. So he, as well as Tom Fenner, not only saw the results of the scans, but also the work in progress with the scan results being printed as the scan took place. When Ron went to GSSI, he videoed the entire process of their interpreting the scan results, and we have that video in our possession.

65. DIDN'T JOHN MORRIS' TWO SURVEYS DISPROVE THIS AS THE ARK SITE?

In his *Noahide Society Update* of May-June 1993, David Fasold answered this one:

"False! Morris has not conducted any survey of the site. I have investigated that claim with Ankara and they have informed me that the only permit extended to Morris and ICR to study the boat-shape was issued in 1987, which in fact, was not requested, but was a conditional requirement in issuing permission to photograph Ararat from a fixed wing aircraft. This permit was rescinded and Morris failed to carry out the project. No records of any purported survey exist.

"What Morris might have done is gone to the site and perhaps from the future visitor's center location shielded his eyes from the sun and surveyed the site, but this was hardly the extensive survey he reports. Requesting a letter of explanation (and receiving no reply) another letter was sent in April of 19'92 in which I challenged Morris to prove he'd undertaken these extensive surveys and again Morris declined to answer. This is more Phony Archaeology. Morris has accredited the efforts and expenditures of others to himself and claimed their reports as his survey analysis."

THIS SURELY SHOWS THE DANGER OF THE AUSTRALIAN "Creation Science" MOB PLAYING FOLLOW THE LEADER WITH JOHN MORRIS AND POSING AS EXPERTS HAVING NEVER BEEN TO THE SITE THEMSELVES.

66. T.V. SHOW DISPROVED SITE?

Wasn't an excavation of the site made on T.V. which proved it was not the Ark?

No scientific expedition was shown on that program - and certainly not an excavation! Here is the truth:

In October, 1994, Australian ABC *Four Corners* show aired a program ridiculing the Noah's Ark find.

It is what did NOT go to camera that is most enlightening.

Two months earlier, during a phone conversation, Mary Nell Wyatt said to Jonathan, "We've had some people here from Australia. They were filming for a T.V. program. And I don't think their intentions are good.

"They were very secretive, although pleasant and nice at first. Their questions were solely about the subject of Noah's Ark and they were not offensive to me in any way.

"But they wanted to interview Ron badly, so I arranged to take them to the hospital to do their interview. Once there, their questions took on a much more offensive nature.

"They wanted to film from our just opened museum so the next day, I met with them at our museum in Gatlinburg. They were still very secretive and continued to avoid telling me exactly who they were with and why they were there. The two cameramen filmed everything in the museum and even watched the videos, or at least portions of them pertaining to Noah's Ark. Then, the cameramen set up and filmed the interviewer doing a very sarcastic segment on Ron's belief in Noah's Ark. By now, it was becoming very clear that they were not here to gather evidence - they were here to try to discredit the site. We soon found out exactly what was going on when we found the producer's notes that he accidentally left behind, which made it quite evident they came to 'discredit this guy', meaning Ron."

A few days after leaving here, the crew flew to Turkey where they met Mr. Fasold, Dr. Plimer and Dr. Bayraktutan at the Ark site. Fasold and Plimer apparently had become friends even though on opposite sides of the "Ark" question. And they had made a bet, the loser of which had to buy the other a steak dinner. Mr. Fasold would try to prove to Dr. Plimer that the site was the Ark, while Dr. Plimer would try to prove it was nothing but a geologic formation, all in a couple of hours on the site, with no scientific testing. In reality, it was just a contest of wits.

Returning home, Dave phoned Ron. He appeared angry.

"These people," he fumed, "filmed me with the metal detector looking for the metal lines, but the moment I hit the spot, they cut the tape - making it appear that I was fumbling like an idiot when there was nothing there. "And they refused to core drill in the places where the structure showed near the surface" Into the 8 feet of mud and rubble which lies over the wreck, they drilled a brave 2 foot hole to prove there was no Ark.

David had with him a photo of some of the ship's ribs, exposed when some of the mud was shaved off. In the intervening 4 years, the extreme weather had "mottle cracked" the surface, making it harder to see the shave-off. But the ribs are still there.

"I can't see them," David on the program, was heard to say; while Dr. Bayraktutan was calling out, "Yes, they're here. They're here. They're here!" (3 or 4 times).

But the T.V. reporter declined to have these videoed.

Yes, this was a nice piece of selective reporting! So the Ark did not exist... naturally.

Using the same method, they could show that the city of Sydney does not exist. Just go out on a boat to the Heads, point a camera in the opposite direction -and it could be shown that Sydney does not exist.

Their "failure" at the Ark site was willful ...not accidental.

For thousands of years, the powers of evil have wanted to destroy those evidences which witness to God's dramatic interruptions in human history. But God has been protecting them - to be brought out at the right time as His great attention-getters... just before His greatest intervention of all, the Second Coming. Likewise, the enemy has groups of men marshalled ready to fight these evidences, when they come out, in a bitter fight, using every dirty trick.

John Swinton, the former chief of the *New York Times*, in giving a toast before the New York Press Club, made a monumentally important and revealing statement:

*"If I allowed my honest opinions to appear in one issue of my paper, before 24 hours my occupation would be gone. **The business of the journalists is to destroy the truth; to lie outright; to pervert; to vilify; to sell his country and his race for his daily bread.** You know it and I know it and what folly is this toasting an independent press? We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks, they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes. "* (A U.S. Police Action, Phoenix, Arizona, 1992, p.18)

Richard Slant, former president of CBS News stated:

"Our job is to give people not what they want, but what WE decide they ought to have. " (Ibid, p.19)

But back to Dave and the demonstration in Turkey, which Dave Fasold recognized as a scam.

Well, just six weeks after that, Fasold was "suddenly" persuaded to help the T.V. crew complete their story. Dave, in debt by a handsome fortune on account of his Ark research, travelled all the way to Sydney, Australia, to very casually dump his ten years of careful scientific work (including tangible finds) at the Ark site.

The question would be asked, "Had he done this merely for LOVE?"

The examination of the site and the verbal debate between the friendly adversaries was filmed and shown on a well-known Australian T.V. program called *Four Corners*, of which we received a copy. No match for the cunning geologist, Mr. Fasold lost the bet. He then went on Australian T.V. and announced he had been wrong about the Ark site. Dr. Plimer now had a real trophy - "the once determined advocate of Noah's Ark" was now on his side.

David recanted his support for the Ark find. But it was too late. He had already put into writing his views on the validity of the tests.

And Wyatt stood his ground.

Meanwhile, Dave's powerful pro-Ark documentary was sold to New Zealand television. And on November 19 Dave showed some of his evidence for the Ark on Australia's Channel 7.

Sequel to this Drama

It is recalled that during this T.V. show ridiculing the discovery of Noah's Ark, several times the presenter had an expression on his face which bordered on a smirk.

Just two years later, this man died suddenly of a massive brain hemorrhage. He was only 42. Five other men who had set themselves up to impede or stop these projects were, up to that time, reported to have died in a similar manner.

The sad story continues.

Some time after his Australian T.V. "denial" of the Ark find, Fasold was on Californian T.V. claiming that he, not Ron, was the main discoverer of Noah's Ark.

During the final week of December 1997 events took another dramatic turn. David rang our office and spoke to Glenn Coopman. The conversation that follows is very sad.

Fasold: "I need to speak with Jonathan... I guess, not many people know this, I need to tell you that both myself and my wife have been diagnosed as having brain tumors. Despite treatment my wife is getting worse and the doctors say that she has two months to live... So you see I really need to speak to Jonathan and have this sorted out... I guess [laughing] God is paying me back for something, hey?..."

Glenn: "Thank you for sharing this with me. I am very sorry to hear about your wife and yourself. I will have Jonathan return your call as soon as he returns from his trip overseas. Can I just say, whilst I have the opportunity, how much I enjoyed reading your book on Noah's Ark. Can I commend you on your scholarship. But now can you please explain why, in a recent ABC program, you rejected the proposed site of Noah's Ark as the real Noah's Ark?"

Fasold: [laughing] "... Well you have a close look at that program... they can do anything these days with editing... They would ask me a question when I was wearing a red shirt and then you would see me answer the question wearing a green shirt..."

About mid-1998, we received word that Fasold had died.

Allegedly, in an e-mail to an acquaintance, David's last words were:

"I suppose now that everyone's going to say I'm one of those guys who turned on Ron Wyatt and ended up dead."

It brings to mind the divine promise: "And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee" (*Gen. 12:3*). God has spoken. His word is irreversible.

67. T.V. ADMISSION BY RON THAT IT WAS "A HOAX"?

My friend said that a few years ago Ron Wyatt went on television to say, "All that I've claimed about the discoveries has been a hoax." Can you enlighten me on this?

Ron Wyatt has been on T.V. many times to CONFIRM the discoveries, NEVER ONCE to deny them, NOR EVER will Ron deny that which has been discovered.

Your friend has his `names' muddled. The person he's referring to is David Fasold, a self-confessed agnostic.

Fasold was NEVER the discoverer of any of the `discoveries'. The T.V. program your friend is referring to is the *Four Corners* show which we reported upon in response to the previous question.

Some time after Fasold's "denial" of the find, we saw Fasold on T.V. in California claiming that he was the prime discoverer of Noah's Ark! We have the video tape of this program.

A dear man in New South Wales was telling people that Jonathan had publicly renounced the discoveries. One of these people rang Jonathan to ask if this was true. Jonathan sent this man a letter to show the other man, which stated clearly that NEVER in books, lectures, videos, radio or T.V. has he ever denied the discoveries. Rather, in 19 expeditions, he and his teams have proved the `discoveries' to be true. How such false reports can be bandied about is a great wonder.

Even in the face of the fiercest persecution, both Ron and Jonathan have consistently stuck to their story. Believe it, neither man would want to deny the discoveries and sin before the Lord.

TURKISH SUPPORT

68. CLAIM THAT NO TURKISH SUPPORT EXISTS.

It is claimed that no Turkish announcement has been made about Noah's Ark. Is this true?

We have attached to this reply a copy of the Turkish newspaper article in the *Hurriyet*, the largest Turkish newspaper, dated June 21, 1987 (see the next page). It is translated in the front of Ron's book, *Discovered - Noah's Ark*, but you may want to have your own done.

Two different Turkish Maps, 1993, show the Ark's location. Note: *Nuh'un Gemisi* in the top map. Also attached is a copy of Turkish tourism literature, which advertises Noah's Ark, complete with a photograph of the site.

Official Turkish government recognition of the Noah's Ark discovery is now being seen on maps published by their tourist office.

Maps show the multilane highway that is partly built along the foot of the mountain range, as well as the feeder road leading up to the actual site.

Nuh'un Gemisi ("Noah's Ark") is shown accompanied by the symbol for "Historical site".

The recognition that the "boat-shaped formation" did indeed contain the remains of Noah's Ark was the official decision of a meeting in December, 1986. At this time, members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of Internal Affairs, and researchers from Ataturk University, among others, met to examine the evidence.

In February, 1987, Ron met the Governor of the Agri District, Mr. Sevket Ekinici. At the meeting, plans were discussed for the official dedication of the site which would include Ron as guest of honor. It had been 10 years since his first trip out there, and 27 years since he first read the *LIFE Magazine* article. He was being honored, NOT as the discoverer of the site, but as the "discoverer" of the fact that it was truly the remains of Noah's Ark.

The dedication was on June 20, 1987. There, on the mountainside overlooking the "now official" Ark, were gathered a large number of dignitaries, from the local level to the national level, as well as high ranking military and many journalists. The plans were made public for a visitors' center to be erected on the spot where they stood. The governor spoke the dedication in Turkish and then he lifted the first shovelful of dirt -the groundbreaking of the new visitors' center. Ron was next, and after him, others. Banquet-tables had been set up in the grass beside the Ark and they retired here for a while, as Ron conversed with the governor, Mine Unler translating.

As things began to break up, Governor Ekinci asked Ron to do a radar scan on the site to demonstrate for the journalists the unseen structure beneath the earth. (That was the occasion when the radar located a broken piece of "deck timber" under the surface, to be dug out and tested. See, [THE "DECK TIMBER" RON FOUND HAS NOT BEEN TESTED AND VERIFIED](#))

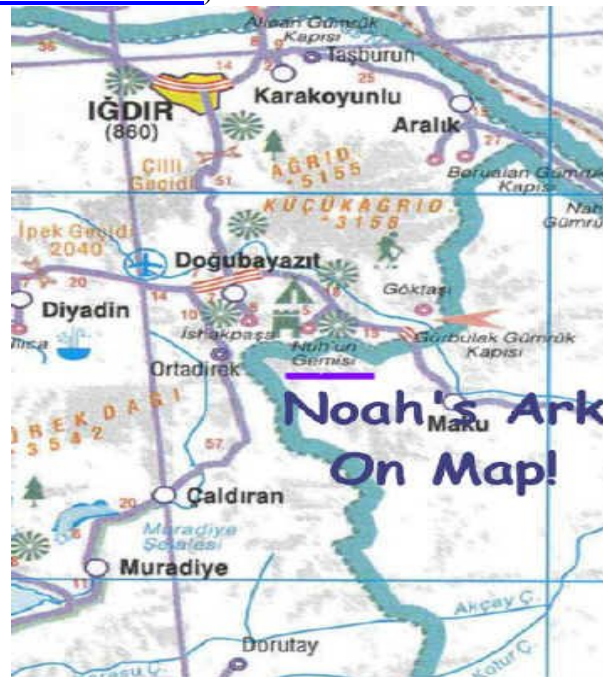


Figure 53 Turkish Map for Location of Noah's Ark

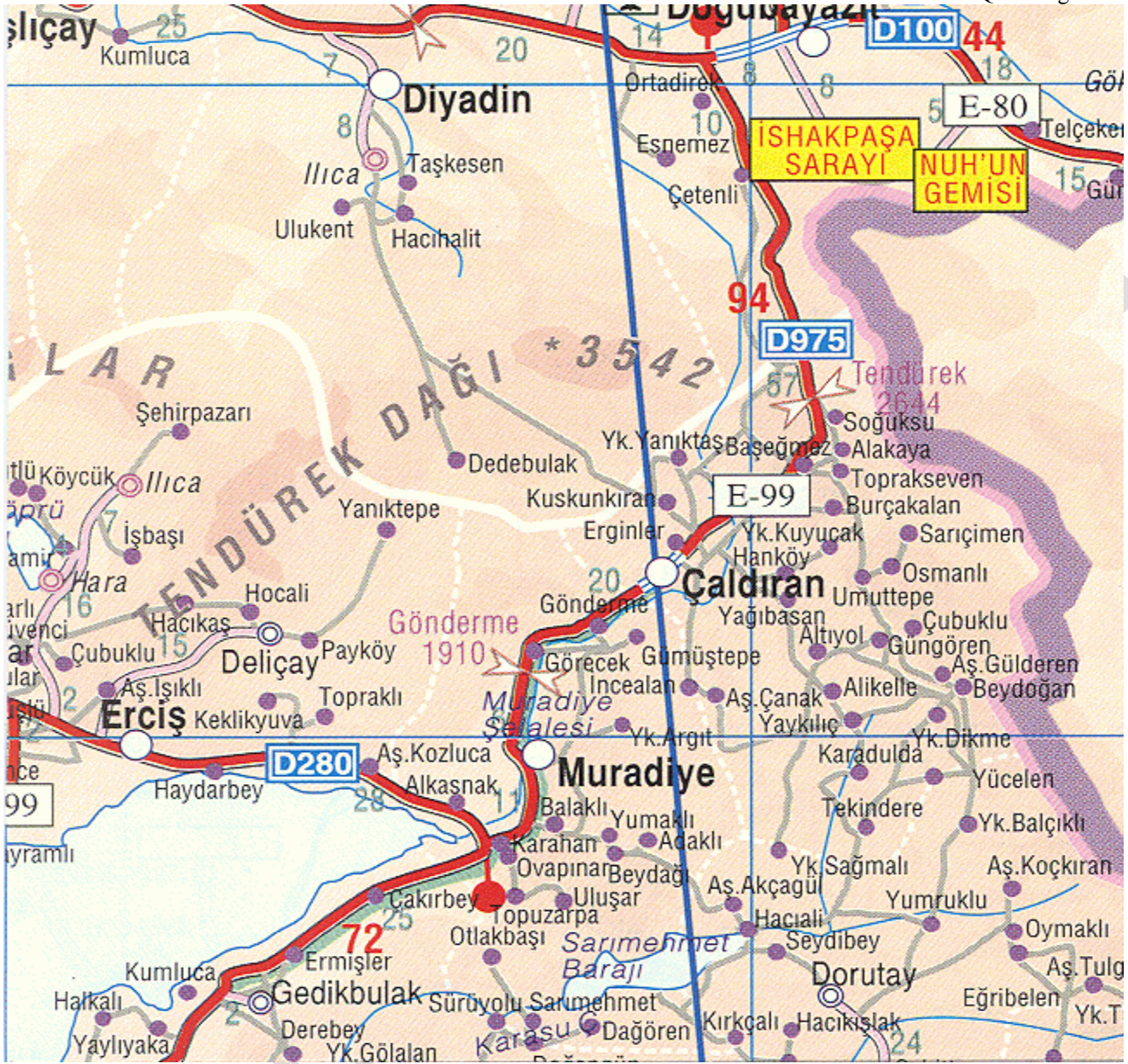


Figure 54 Turkish Map For Noah's Ark (Nuh'un Gemisi)

ANCIENT

"Noah's Ark Area is Open for Tourism"



TARİHİ		21 Haziran 1987 Pazartesi	
SAYISI 20 071 No		10 Sayfa 400000 TL	
1987	1987	1987	1987
1987	1987	1987	1987
1987	1987	1987	1987
1987	1987	1987	1987

Nuhun Gemisi turizme açıldı

• Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nin Üzümlü Köyü yakınındaki gemiye benzer toprak yüzünün çevresel "millî park" haline getiriliyor.

İstanbul 21 Haziran (Hürriyet) - Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nin Üzümlü Köyü yakınındaki gemiye benzer toprak yüzünün çevresel "millî park" haline getiriliyor. Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nin Üzümlü Köyü yakınındaki gemiye benzer toprak yüzünün çevresel "millî park" haline getiriliyor. Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nin Üzümlü Köyü yakınındaki gemiye benzer toprak yüzünün çevresel "millî park" haline getiriliyor.

Official Announcement!

"...Scientists from the USA have confirmed that it is Noah's Ark...Mr. Ronald Eldon Wyatt and his team from the USA researched the site. ...Test results revealed iron and fossil structures" Hurriyet, June 21, 1987

Figure 55 Official Announcement in Turkish Newspaper

Anchored

Turks decide 1977 find near Ararat is Noah's Ark remains

Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A group of Turkish researchers has decided that a boat-shaped formation found in 1977 on a hill in eastern Turkey is the remains of Noah's Ark, a Turkish tourism official says.

Ark-hunter Ron Wyatt of Nashville returned from Turkey last week after talks with officials in that country about excavating the find and said they had used his photograph in reaching their decision.

A report by the Ataturk University researchers recommends that the area 14 miles south of Mount Ararat be turned into a national park, said Turkish Tourism Consul Kamil Muren in New York.

*Long Beach (Ca.) Press Telegraph,
Wed., Dec. 3, 1986.*

Figure 56 AP Article in Long Beach Press Telegraph—Turks decide it's Noah's Ark

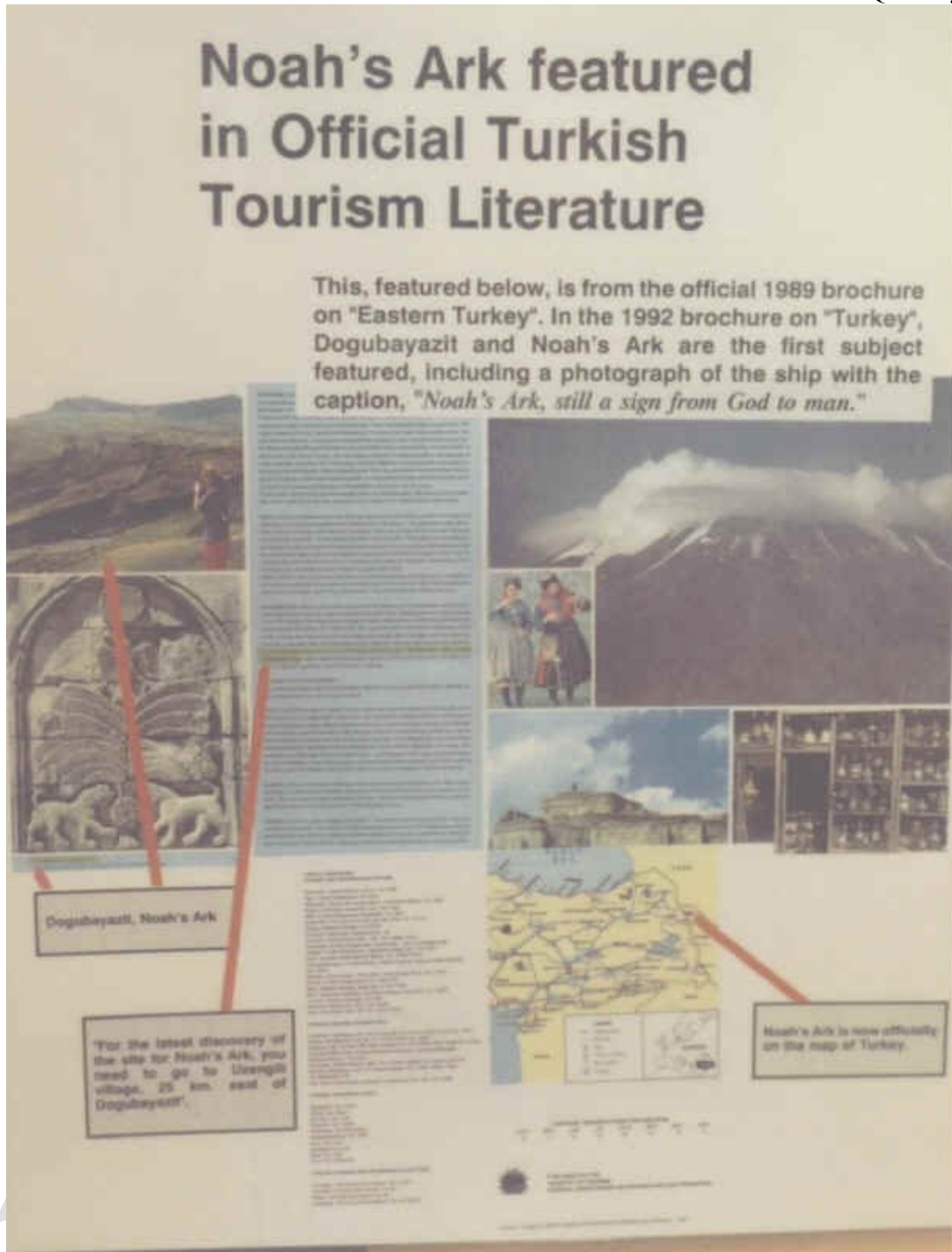


Figure 57 Noah's Ark Site Featured in Tourism Article

69. RON LIED ABOUT A TURKISH BUILT ROAD TO SITE?

It is alleged that, contrary to Wyatt's claim that a highway was being built, there is no highway to the site nor even close to it. Is this true?

Concerning this highway, at the dedication ceremony on June 20, 1987, at which Ron was guest of honor, plans were shown him of the visitors' center and of the planned highway. David Fasold mentions this in his newsletter.

This highway was not to go up into the mountain to the actual Ark site - it was to lead to the cut-off that leads up into the mountain. The Turks had anticipated a great influx of tourists to the area and the present road was insufficient to handle the expected traffic, especially of buses. However, because of the extreme attacks by the Mt. Ararat Ark-hunters, the US tourists never came to pass, at least not in large numbers. The road construction began in 1988 and was never completed. Then, the area became quite dangerous for tourists due to terrorist activity. Our statements made about the road construction were based on what the Turks told Ron and David Fasold. We documented the beginning of the highway construction in 1989 where they moved all the power and telephone lines over, and actually began laying asphalt that was in places 14 to 18 inches deep. But when we returned in 1990, it was not completed. However, the Turks have since extended the highway to the border with Iran, possibly to assist in their war effort against the Kurds of this region.

70. CLAIM THAT VISITORS' CENTER IS IN RUINS?

The small tourist center the Turks built there some years ago is now in ruins (meaning Turkish support has fizzled) (D. Pennington) (3) Can you clarify?

Mr. Pennington should go see for himself, instead of taking the word of another.

The Turkish authorities opened the Noah's Ark Visitors' Center, overlooking the site, in May, 1989, in anticipation of an influx of visitors, but the war which now rages with the local Kurds has put a stop to that, for the present.

The site is far away from most of Turkey, and up in the mountains. Even in the nearest town, Dogubayazit (about half an hour away), all the buildings are shabby. Anyone who has travelled extensively in Turkey will know that, although the Turks might build well, maintenance is not a strong point with them. Even well patronized buildings, once they are about two years old, look very shabby. This is also partly due to the harsh weather, both snow and heat. To a Westerner, these buildings might look neglected, but to the Turks this is normal.

Not long ago, however, large posters were added to the Visitors' Center, over the inside walls and these depict the discovery and excavation of the Ark in a manner that is self-explanatory for people who don't read English.

The center "now in ruins"? Rather, Pennington's handling of the truth is in ruins!

71. CLAIM THAT RON'S LOCAL NEWSPAPER IS BIASED IN HIS FAVOR?

It is alleged that a report in a Nashville newspaper about the Turks' acceptance of the site as Noah's Ark can hardly be taken seriously because Nashville is Ron Wyatt's home town. What do you say to that?

A newspaper article about the Turks' acceptance of the site as Noah's Ark is criticized in the "Answers in Genesis" ("Creation Science") article simply because it was in a Nashville newspaper - the implication being that the reporter was biased.

However, the reporter spoke personally with Turkish officials in both New York and Ankara. He also interviewed John Baumgardner for the article.

72. IS IT TRUE THAT A TURKISH MEMBER OF THE NOAH'S ARK COMMISSION DOES NOT SUPPORT THE SITE?

Is it true that Dr. Bayraktutan, a member of the Turkish Noah's Ark Commission, does not support Ron Wyatt's claims? (An accusation in the Australian "Creation Science" article) (1)

Here is Dr. Bayraktutan's report on the July 1987 geophysical investigation he and John Baumgardner made: *"We conclude that the data from our geophysical investigations in no way conflict with the proposition that the unusual boat-shaped site near Mahser village contains the remains of Noah's Ark"* (jointly signed by Bayraktutan and Baumgardner).

In late July, 1992, Ron and Mary Nell Wyatt met with Dr. Bayraktutan in Erzurum, Turkey, in the dining room of the Oral Hotel.

Mary Nell reports: "I witnessed the entire conversation and personally asked him questions about certain things. He expressed concern about the people in Australia and was relieved to discover that Ron was not working with them.

"He also told us that two individuals had done a core drill in 1988 and still owed the Turkish government quite a large amount of money resulting from the cost of building a road to take the core drill equipment onto the site, plus the cost of the equipment. The last statement he made as we stood up to walk out was, 'We are still 100% sure it is the Ark - don't worry.' "

Salih Bayraktutan is on the Noah's Ark Commission, but he isn't the head of it. Ron deals directly with the various ministries in Ankara.

In June, 1997, during a three-nation telephone link-up organized by Deborah Menelaws of *Radio MFJ-FM* (Bethel Communications, Edinburgh), Dr. Bayraktutan stated:

"I am working on this project; and next week we are having a host field investigation just to start this year's field work, where we are going to collect new samples ... Still I have many samples, which we have taken by drill-holes in 1988. I am just keeping them in a locked room. "

This is from our Noah's Ark site.

We have the live tape of that interview on file.

On October 7 and 8, 1998, Dr. Bayraktutan led an archaeological investigation of the area just above the Ark site.

David Allen Deal, who initiated this investigation, from his discussions with Dr. Bayraktutan, says:

"He now agrees that it has, in the distant past, slid downhill from above. It is apparently an allochthonous boat!" (Ancient American, Vol.4, Issue 26, Jan-Feb 1999)

73. WHAT DO ACCREDITED ARCHAEOLOGISTS SAY ABOUT THE NOAH'S ARK SITE?

In our video, *Discovered- Noah's Ark*, Ron is seen discussing the evidence with Dr. Ekrem Akurgal in March of 1985. Dr Akurgal states, *"At any rate, it is a ship, an ancient ship... It must be preserved..."*

A professed atheist, he would later state in an interview that it was Noah's Ark. When asked why, he simply replied, "Because there is no other explanation."

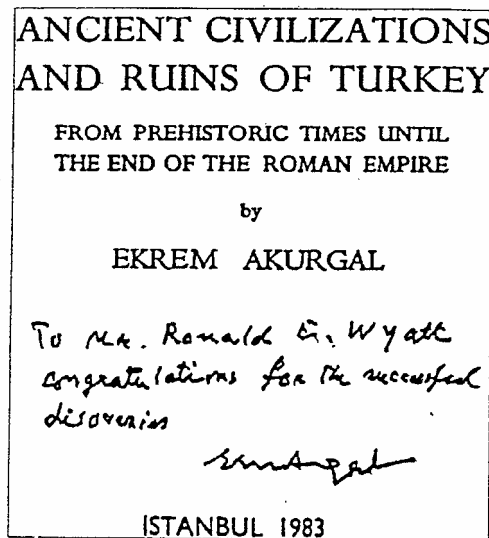
Who is this "Dr. Akurgal"?

In almost every university library I have been to I have found at least one book written by Dr. Akurgal. (He has written at least 16.) On the back cover of his book entitled, *Ancient Ruins of Turkey* (first published in 1969, fifth edition in 1983, published by HASET KITABEVI), we are told a little bit about the author:

"Professor Dr. Ekrem Akurgal studied from 1932 to 1940 in Berlin, where he received his Ph.D. In 1941 he became a lecturer at the University of Ankara and was elected professor in 1949. During the last twenty-five years, he has conducted excavations at Smyrna, Sinope, Phokaia, Daskyleion, Pitane and Erythrai.

"Since 1967 he has again been excavating in Ancient Izmir. Professor Akurgal is a member of the Turkish High Commission for Ancient Monuments. He is also an ordinary member of the Austrian and German Archaeological Institutes. The author was elected an honorary member of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies in London and the American Institute of Archaeology. He is a foreign member of the British, Austrian, Swedish, Danish and French Academies (Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres). He was visiting Professor at the University of Princeton 1961-1962, at the university of Berlin (West) in 1971-1972, at the Scuola Normale Superiore at Pisa in 1976 and at the University of Vienna in 1980-1981. He has lectured since 1951 in several universities on the Continent, in the USA, and in Great Britain as well as in the USSR. He received an honorary doctorate (Dr. h. c.) from the University of Bordeaux in 1961. Holder of the Goethe Medal (1979), he was awarded the "Grand Prize" of the Turkish Ministry of culture (1981). "

Ron first met with Dr. Akurgal in 1984 when the Turkish government sent their own team of scientists to independently investigate the "boat-shaped object". Dr. Akurgal, considered "The Dean of Turkish Archaeologists", was provided the results of Ron's research as well as that of the Turkish team.



(The printing on the above title page was cut out and pasted closer together for the sake of saving space.)

Figure 58 Signed Page in book by Ekrem Akurgal given to Ron Wyatt

In March of 1985, Ron took David Fasold to the site for the first time. Mr. Fasold wanted to also meet Dr. Akurgal, so Mine Unler arranged a meeting in Ankara before they went to the Ark site. It is a portion of this meeting that is seen in our video on Noah's Ark.

Ron met with Dr. Akurgal again after the official results of the study were made public, when he officially stated his opinion that the site contained the remains of an ancient ship, based on all evidence.

He presented Ron with a copy of his book *Ancient ruins of Turkey*, and inside, he autographed it:

Dr. Akurgal is extremely well respected, not only in Turkey, but throughout the entire world. His credentials and accomplishments are remarkable. Yet most people in this country are not familiar with his work and reputation.

We were very pleased when, on a more recent trip to Turkey, Ron read the following article in the August 1996 *Turkish Airlines' SKYLIFE* Magazine. Now, our readers can learn about the "real archaeologist" who played a major role in the official decision of the Turkish government that the "boat-shaped site" does indeed contain the remains of "Noah's Ark". It is written in both Turkish and English, and to save space, we have cut out the Turkish-language portion of most of it.

AnchorStone.com

ARCHAEOLOGIST EXTRAORDINARY

Ord. Prof. Dr.

EKREM AKURGAL

By SABAHATTİN BATUR* Photos İSA ÇELİK

Prof. Dr. Ekrem Akurgal is Turkey's most prominent archaeologist, whose research is closely followed in the world of historical and archaeological studies. During his long university career he trained hundreds of the young archaeologists desperately needed by a country overflowing with ancient sites left by scores of civilisations over the past twelve thousand years.

As well as lecturing at Turkish and foreign universities, Akurgal has



engaged in innumerable excavations with his students, publishing the results in hundreds of papers and several books. Like all truly great men, Prof. Dr. Ekrem Akurgal is a thinker of broad perspective, who does not focus merely on revealing and interpreting the evidence of past civilisations, but takes a close interest in modern society, seeking the historic roots of current events and proposing solutions for present

and future.

Akurgal's work has given him insight into the way in which societies have influenced one another throughout history, so generating constant change. He points out that just as we must take the influence of the Hittites, Phoenicians and other civilisations into account when examining Greek art, so we cannot ignore the Persian, Arab, Greek, Roman and Byzantine influences on Anatolian Turkish culture and art. Every culture absorbs borrowed elements and reinterprets them within its own cultural framework, and this is a process which has been repeated over and over again in Turkey. In this sense, the modern Turks are the cultural descendants of the Hittites, Urartians, Phrygians, Lydians, Carians, Lycians, and the many other peoples who have inhabited this well trodden land. Akurgal was born on 30 March 1911 on his grandfather's farm at Tulkarem in Haifa, now part of Israel. The famous ruins of Caesarea were very close to the farm and one day when his mother was wandering around the ruins she discovered an old Turkish coin dating from the fifteenth century. Having attached some blue beads

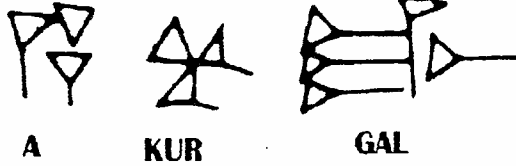


With Tarik Akan and Yusuf Kurçenli on the set of the film 'Loot of Antiquities', April 1996.

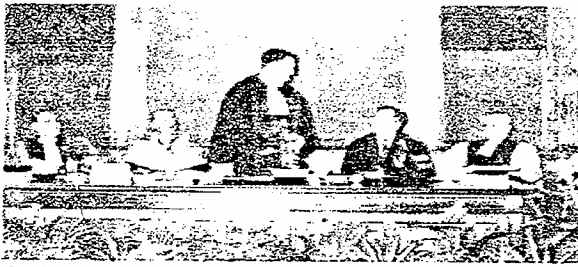
TURK AYDINLANMASINDA BİR KÖŞE TAŞI

SU... ÜLKE... BÜYÜK... WATER... COUNTRY... GREAT

Dizdarzade Salih Sabri Bey 1935'de tarihçi oğlu Ekrem Bey'den eskiyi çağrıştıran bir soyadı bulmasını ister. Önerdiği dört seçenektan AKUR-GAL'ı beğenir. Bu da: "A": Su; "KUR": Ülke; "GAL": Büyük anlamına gelen sözcüklerden oluşan bir tamlamadır. Üçüncü binlerde yaşamış olan bir Sümer kralının adıdır. Dizdarzadelerin soyadı yasaya uygun bir biçimde ve AKURGAL olarak kütüklere geçirilir.



When surnames became compulsory in Turkey in 1935, Dizdarzade Salih Sabri Bey asked his historian son Ekrem to choose a family surname with historical connotations. He suggested four, one of which was the name of a Sumerian king who had lived in the third millennium BC. Akurgal was a composite word: A meaning water, KUR country, and GAL great. So five thousand years later the Sumerian king acquired a namesake.



Receiving his honorary doctorate from Bordeaux University, 1961.



Presenting Eisenhower with an honorary doctorate at the Faculty of Political Science, 1958.



With the German Chancellor Kiesinger, 1968.

divert the evil eye, she pinned this coin on baby Ekrem's jacket. This was a mere coincidence, but an interesting one for a child who was to spend his life searching for artifacts amidst ancient ruins.

In 1913 the family moved to Istanbul, and apart from a brief interlude living on another farm at Akyazı near Adapazarı, remained there. Ekrem Akurgal completed his primary and secondary education in Istanbul, and went on to study law. A year

later he won a scholarship to Germany, and abandoning law he spent the next nine years in Berlin studying archaeology, history and Turkish art.

Armed with his doctorate Akurgal returned to Turkey, and in 1941 began teaching at the Department of Archaeology at Ankara University. He became a professor in 1949 and a dis-

tinguished professor in 1957. In 1958 he was appointed dean of the faculty, and took the opportunity to establish a new library.

Akurgal has been awarded several medals and orders in recognition of his achievements by diverse countries ranging from the United States to Russia.

Although he retired in 1981, Prof. Dr. Ekrem Akurgal has continued his writing and research at an undiminished pace. Indeed, he declares that retirement has left him even more time for research than before. He now lives in Izmir on the Aegean coast, close to Bayraklı where he led his first excavation in 1948. •

* Sababattin Batur is a writer.

Figure 59 Article about Ekrem Akurgal and His Accomplishments

74. HAVE THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES MERELY BACKED THE NOAH'S ARK FIND TO GAIN MONEY FROM TOURISM.?

As you have seen under the previous question, Dr. Akurgal is a "real archaeologist". It would be difficult to believe he is the type of man who would declare a site to be Noah's Ark simply for the sake of tourism. Yet, that is essentially the claim that has been made by some who were unhappy with the official Turkish decision, of which Dr. Akurgal had a part. I would find it hard to believe that a man who presented then President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, with an honorary Doctorate at the Faculty of Political Science in 1958 would jeopardize his reputation by taking a position he did not believe to be accurate.

The same scurrilous charge was leveled by atheist (and anti-Ark campaigner) Ian Plimer, against Dr. Salih Bayraktutan, geologist, of the Ataturk University in Erzurum, Turkey. Dr. Bayraktutan is also a member of the Turkish Noah's Ark Commission.

On a three-nation radio link-up, Dr. Bayraktutan laid that notion to rest. (Remember, Salih Bayraktutan is not a tourist promoter; he is a respected geologist of the Ataturk University.) In that interview, taped in June, 1997, Dr. Bayraktutan pointed out (and we have a copy of the tape):

'... everyone in Turkey knows that this site (Noah's Ark excavation site) has been a military area for the last 7 or 8 years. So only certain people can partake permission and visit that site. So the real situation around the site is not convenient for making some money. "

75. MOSLEMS--TURKEY IS A MOSLEM COUNTRY. HOW DO MOSLEMS REGARD THE DISCOVERY?

We reproduce the following article in a Moslem newspaper:

Anchorstore.com

Common Sense

The official Islamic Party Newsreport

Editor: Sahib Mustaqim Bleher

Published and printed by:

Islamic Party of Britain

P.O. Box 844

Oldbrook

Milton Keynes MK6 2YT

Tel: 0908-671 756

FAX: 0908-694 035

Arkology

Embarking up the wrong mountain

Noah's Ark has finally been found. No, not on Mount Ararat, but where it has lain for the past 100,000 years and precisely where the Qur'an told us to search - 20 miles away on Mount Judi! Proving once again that, when it comes to information on which one can truly rely, the Qur'an has all the answers.

At a time when our society has surpassed the worst excesses of our antediluvian ancestors, this discovery should help Christians and Jews to realise that, unlike

the Bible, the Qur'an is free from error, and should prompt them to stop fighting, oppressing and ethnically cleansing areas of Muslims - be it in Bosnia, Palestine, or the Sudan - simply because we say we believe differently. Martin Wroe's article in the OBSERVER of January 16, 1994 stated:

"Noah's Ark has been found on the Turkish-Iranian border, 20 miles from Mount Ararat, according to the leader of a team of scientists who have been investigating the site for six years.. The

Continued on page 4, col. 2

Continued from page 3

Arkology

remote site contains a buried, ship-like object, wider than the Queen Mary and half as long. It is resting - oddly, for a ship - at an altitude of 7,000 ft. At 515 ft long and 139 ft wide, it conforms almost exactly to the 300 cubits by 50 cubits specified by God when He gave building instructions to Noah recorded in chapter six of the Book of Genesis... Salih Bayraktutan, head of geology at Turkey's Atatürk University, estimates the age of the 'vessel' at more than 100,000 years: 'It is a man made structure, and for sure it's Noah's Ark.'

The site is immediately below the mountain of Al Judi, named in the Qur'an as the resting place of the Ark. The Qur'an makes several other important points about the construction of the Ark. It states that the caulking between

the 'broad planks' is of palm fibre. If it is the Ark, this will certainly be confirmed.

"...But We bore him in the Ark made of broad planks and caulked with palm fibre; she floats under our eyes and care, a recompense to one who had been rejected with scorn. And We have left this as a sign for all time. Then is there any who will receive admonition?" (Surah Al-Qamar/The Moon [54], verse 13-15). Other Qur'anic chapters which make mention of the Ark are Surah YaSin [36], verses 40-45; Surah Al-Furqan/the Criterion [25], verse 37; Surah Al-Ankabut/The Spider [29], verses 14-15.

The story of Noah's Ark is the earliest example of what happens when half-hearted 'back to basics' experiments fail. At times like these it is always wise to re-read, and heed, the Maker's instructions.

Figure 60 Article in a Moslem newspaper

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

76. WHY CAN'T YOU SEE NOAH'S WIFE GRAVE SITE TODAY?

Russell Standish attacks you for claiming that Noah's wife's grave cannot now be seen because, although, as Russell says, there was apparently no earthquake in the region for over 4,000 years, one inconveniently destroyed the grave after it was recently discovered. What do you say to that?

This is a sly suggestion that there never was such a grave and that we are lying.

This man is entitled to believe what he chooses. But his knowledge of the facts is amazing. Firstly, Turkey has always been earthquake-prone. Secondly, it was not an earthquake that destroyed the grave. It was local villagers (after our interest drew their attention to it). A full report is in our book *The Ark Conspiracy*, pp.146-151.

What is left of the graves can still be seen - if one is willing to risk the ire of local villagers!

This man is insinuating that there never was any evidence and that we are only making up excuses as to why nothing can be seen.

There is a commandment which warns against bearing "false witness".



Figure 61 The two tombstones in front of house



Figure 62 Pictogram on Tombstone



The crumbling remains of the ancient house we believe was Noah's. In 1977, Ron filmed it before it was destroyed by someone looking for treasure. This can be seen in our video, "Discovered: Noah's Ark". Behind the house can be seen a "V" shape between 2 hills, which is where the 12 foot stone altar is located. It cannot be seen here because of the shadow.

Figure 63 Possible Remains of One of Noah's Homes

77. NOAH'S WIFE GRAVE SITE: GRAVE ROBBERY

How did the Turks know that Mrs. Noah's grave had been robbed, when it had never been opened before and the contents identified?

The Turkish authorities tracked down the source of the artifacts through their Intelligence on activities in the Black Market - but the perpetrator himself eluded capture. However, the chief of the village near the grave site (Mehmet) has been identified as an accomplice. His share of the proceeds, it appears, has enabled him to buy his way out of trouble with authorities. There is corruption at high levels in all countries.

78. VISITING THE ARK TODAY

You are accused of saying that we risk imprisonment by the Turks if we attempt to see Noah's Ark. Is this not just an attempt to prevent others checking out what is not really there? (Critic Russell Standish)

There is on going work and yearly tours to the site. Come and see it for yourself!

Please visit ANCHORSTONE.COM to learn what is happening today with all of the discoveries. We are doing a lot of work at the Noah's Ark site and have tours going there every year. Please contact us if you would like to go. We presently lease the visitors center that overlooks Noah's Ark so you can have lunch and view the location in comfort.

(P.S., It is much safer now to go to the site. Contact Anchorstone.com)

79. DATE OF ARK'S APPEARANCE?

Did the Ark appear the same day that Israel became a state? Is there prophetic significance in this?

It is believed that Noah's Ark became visible in the same month and possibly on the same day that Israel became a nation in 1948.

But I am more impressed by the fact that it became visible between landmarks and place names such as AI Judi (landing site for the Ark in the *Sura Houd* 11:44), Kargacomaz ("crow won't land"), Yigityatagi ("hero's anchorage"), Ziyaret Dag ("to make a pilgrimage") and Nisar ("to present a sacrifice") on a slope called Masher Gunu ("judgment day"). Jesus Himself made the Ark an example of the end times. So where is the example? It is now resurrected - and in a field known locally as Mahsur ("raised from the dead")!!! A sign for this generation?

80. DATE OF THE FLOOD

Why did you revise the date of Noah's Flood from an earlier 3398 BC to 2345 BC?

Because, thanks to our Head Teacher, we have continued to grow in Knowledge. He has made a wonderful promise that "the path of the righteous is as the light of dawn, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day" (Prov. 4:18, RV., margin). We are to continue to learn from the Lord until we come into the full noontide of a perfect gospel faith.

So, for the past ten years, we have been able to say with certainty that biblical chronology and scientific findings point harmoniously to 2345 as an acceptable date for Noah's Flood. This is also in harmony with a span of some 6,000 years from Adam until now.

When *Dead Men's Secrets* was first published in 1988, Jonathan was prepared to go along with the common estimate that the civilizations of Egypt, Sumeria and the Indus Valley (all post-Flood) sprang up suddenly around 3000 BC. A compatible date of 3398 BC for the Flood was suggested by Christian researcher Rene Noorbergen after studying the Septuagint version of the Scriptures with its chronology. We adopted that date tentatively.

However Jonathan considered it necessary to state (page 349) that "*The precise time (of the Great*

Flood)... *may be subject to revision.* " That caution was well founded.

More recent research requires that the year of the Flood be revised closer to our time, along with the starting dates for those post-Flood civilizations of Egypt, Sumeria and the Indus Valley. This means an automatic reduction of all dates prior to 2000 BC. Numerous and varied methods support this revision.

For example, according to meticulous research by Davidson and Aldersmith, the common astronomical chronology of the Hebrews, Egyptians and Babylonians defines that the Great Flood occurred from 2345 to 2344 BC.

Chinese dates likewise make sense in this context.

Apart from human records there is no reliable system by which to fix a precise date. The best preserved, and most accurate of all records is the Bible. Scholars noted, however, that the Greek Septuagint (LXX) text gave a longer history of the earth than did the Hebrew text. Now most of the Old Testament quotations in the New Testament are given according to the LXX. For at least a portion of his genealogy concerning the human ancestors of Jesus, Luke chose to follow the LXX. If the LXX was correct, this would mean that there were omissions in the Hebrew text, with "begat" used in the ancestral sense in some cases between "father" and "son". Could one go too far wrong by following the example of the gospel writers and using the LXX? Thus our original date for the Flood was consistent with the LXX.

Thus the initial handful of copies of *Dead Men's Secrets* bore the earlier date without change or comment.

However, soon after (in 1989), with the new information available showing that the original Hebrew genealogy was consistent with other evidence, Jonathan added this note on page 11 of *Dead Men's Secrets*:

"MORE RECENT INFORMATION SUGGESTS A LATER DATE (2345 BC) FOR THE DELUGE AND FOR THE SUBSEQUENT EMERGENCE OF EGYPT AND ITS SISTER CIVILISATIONS "

All editions of *Dead Men's Secrets* (1988, 1996 and 1998) have carried this statement, and all of our publications since then have presented this view.

For example:

1. *The Ark Conspiracy* (all editions, namely 1993, 1994, 1996): "November 17, 2345 BC" (p.2)
2. *Update No.] p.6* (1993): "There is evidence that the Great Flood (Deluge) may have occurred a little less than the 4,600 years age indicated by the bristlecone pine." (art. "Dating")
3. *Update No. 15 p.16* (1996): "Plants 4,350 years old, which grew before the Great Flood" (buried by the Flood) (art. "Other News")
4. *Update No.20 p.8* (1997): "Latest research places the dates of the Flood at 2345-2344 BC and that of the Babel dispersion at about 2244 BC. " ("Date of the Dispersion")

Thus a date for the Great Flood of about 2345 BC is promoted in all of our relevant publications.

Compatible with such a date is a human history of approximately 6,000 years:

5. *Update No.24 p.4* (1998): "It was around that very time 4000 BC that the Creator set our earth... in motion, with life on the Earth. " (art. "Line Up of the Planets") _

6. *Sting of the Scorpion* (all editions, namely 1989, 1996, 1997): ` ... biblical *chronology likewise dates the first man and the first prophecy at about 4000 BC. "* (p.13)

Time of the Year

... in the second month, the **seventeenth day of the month**, the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened" (Genesis 7:11).

The season of the year in which this fearful event destroyed the human race was later commemorated worldwide. That season was the New Year festival, observed at the disappearance of the Pleiades, at the end of October or early November. (The first month of the ancient year fell in October, not January as it does today.)

Precise calculations lead us to conclude that the 17th day of the 2nd month of Genesis corresponds to either October 30, 31 or November 1, of our Gregorian calendar. (The Genesis year began at the Autumn equinox, in the Northern Hemisphere.)

The festival at this date was one of the most universal of all customs. It was observed in connection with **THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD**, or as a feast of the ancestors.

At this time of the year, the memory of the dead was observed by

- the Aborigines of Australia
 - savages of the Society Islands
 - the Hindus
 - the Irish
 - the Persians
 - the Celtic Druids
- and in places as widespread as
- Mexico
 - Egypt
 - Fiji
 - France
 - Peru

The DAY OF THE DEAD (our Halloween) was a commemoration of the MASS DISAPPEARANCE OF A LARGE PART OF THE WORLD'S INHABITANTS.

Specific Examples

In Mexico, "the festival of the dead" was held on November 17. They had a tradition that, at that time, the world had been previously destroyed. And they dreaded a repeat of it.

In Egypt, the 17th day of the month Athyr (Hathor) (our November) was identified with the Festival of the Dead. In Egypt, Hathor was considered

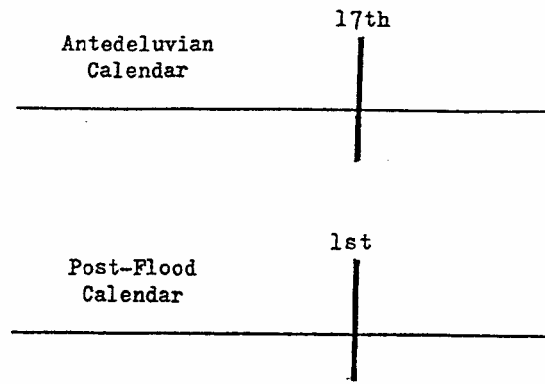


Figure 64 Antedeluvian vs Post-flood Date Relationship

the "angel of death" and was associated with the **destruction of the earth by water.**

It appears that originally the 17th day of the second month of the original PRE-FLOOD year was commemorated *as* the 1st day of the 1st month of the early Egyptian Calendar year. (That is, they calculated their new year *from* the date the Flood had begun.) But as time went on, the persistence of the tradition connecting the festival of the dead with the 17th day of the month, led to the adoption of the alternate Egyptian dating. **THUS NOVEMBER 17 BECAME AN ALTERNATE DATE TO NOVEMBER 1.**

This alternate dating (November 17) was used by certain cults in Egypt during Dynasties XII and XIX, in Ptolemaic Egypt.

On this day, a priest would place an image of Osiris in a sacred ark and launch it into the sea, to disappear from sight. (John Urquhart, *Modern Discoveries and the Bible*, 1898, pp. 175ff)

The date November 17 also occurred in Rome as an alternative date to November 1.

The Hindus celebrate "Durga", a festival of the dead. This was originally their New Year's Day. It was celebrated on November 17.

The month of November was, in Persia, formerly called "the Month of the Angel of Death". They celebrated the feast of the dead at this time.

In Australia, Aborigines celebrated the festival of the dead in November, when the Pleiades is most distinct. This constellation was specifically worshipped as "THE GIVER OF RAIN".

We have noted that the correct anniversary of the Great Flood was either October 30, 31 or November 1 (although the fact that this was the "17th" on the old pre-Flood calendar did lead to celebrations on November 17, as well).

Worldwide, however, the FESTIVAL OF THE DEAD is associated with a date generally ranging from October 31 (All Hallow's Eve, or Halloween) to November 2 (the modern All Souls).

These traditions shared a common remembrance of the dead, which seems to commemorate some major calamity that overtook the human race. There are echoes of a perishing world and the rebirth of another.

A definite connection appears to exist between this worldwide festival and the biblical record that the Great Deluge began about the beginning of the ancient New Year (October-November): ... *in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month.* "

Dates Old and New, Both

Why has Jonathan kept the old dates in the book, along with the new?

For historical honesty. The past does not have to be covered up.

But at the same time he announces in the very same book that new information has led him to revise that dating - and he presents the new date to the reader.

Note, it is only the date that is changed - not the facts. The facts, the events related, are more solidly backed by evidence than ever.

Scriptural Precedent

It is a Scriptural principle that original, imperfect views of the apostles are retained in the record, as well as their new, correct understanding of Truth.

Thus, Peter's belief that Gentiles were "unclean" is not expunged from the Scripture simply because he received a new view that superseded it (Acts ch. 10).

Paul's earlier belief that Christians should be persecuted is not deleted from the record simply because he later saw the new light that made him a champion of Christianity (Acts ch.9).

The Bible is honest. It shows both sides. It records the two disciples' idea that "we trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel" (Luke 24:21) along with the later "their eyes were opened" (v.31).

In the past two centuries, Christians have had to revise mistaken dates in their understanding of prophecy, but when they are honest enough to admit it, God has blessed and used them mightily. And they record for posterity their early, mistaken dates, which become part of the story of how God has progressively led them.

So does Jonathan in *Dead Men's Secrets*, while in that and all his publications, he presents the evidence that supports the more correct dating.

Such openness and honesty is required of all who would work for our Master.

81. LATEST NEWS

What recent work has been done?

In July, 1997, American investigator David Allen Deal was scrutinizing one of the photographs of the mountain range above the Ark site, when he saw what appeared to him to be traces of a "city", two kilometers back up the hill above the Ark site and at an altitude some 1,000 feet (300 meters) higher. And in the same photograph, fairly close by, he noticed what might be an initial impression of the Ark, further uphill from the Ark remains below. It was identical in size and shape to the object down at the Ark site. Deal suspected that the upper impression indicated the location of the original landing site (before the Ark slid downhill to its final resting place).

From October 5 to 9, 1998, several scientists met in Erzurum, Turkey, to inaugurate a research project concerning the site. They travelled to Dogubayazit and then up the slope behind the Ark site, for a preliminary look.

To better understand this new development, some background information on a discovery Ron Wyatt made in August, 1984, will be helpful.

That month, Ron undertook his third trip to the boat-shaped site. After comprehensive metal detector scans and the acquisition of samples for testing, Ron and his government liaison, Orhan Baser, decided to scour the region above the boat-shaped object for any other evidences that the Ark was known to be in the region.

Evidence that the Ark Landed further Up the Mountain

Quite a way up the mountainside, Ron and Orhan came to a site which contained the remains of a very ancient stone building. Since nothing else was found, it appeared to be perhaps a travelers' station or something of that type. Close by, Ron found something VERY interesting - it was a section of earth that Ron measured to be 120 feet by 40 feet, which was rimmed by what appeared to be petrified wood, and within its perimeter was a massive amount of strange looking "rock". This "rock" was quite heavy and tinged green in places, and therefore Ron believed it to be some type of metal. He had an idea as to what the wood perimeter was but perhaps a lab analysis of the "rock" material would help confirm his idea.

Ark Carried Down in Lava Flow

Since the boat-shaped object is located in a mudflow which contains remnants of volcanic rock, Ron believed this mud-flow was actually a deteriorated lava flow. The boat-shaped object looked exactly like a ship wreck, but it was impaled on a very large outcropping of limestone directly through from the western side to its mid-section. To Ron, it looked as if the ship had been transported down the mountainside by the lava flow (which covered the ship) and, sliding sideways, it hit this large outcropping of limestone which caused it to be "racked", exactly like a car that is literally wrapped around a telephone pole. Ron suspected that the 120 x 40 foot section above the site was actually a portion of the bottom of the ship which had sunk into the mud as the flood waters subsided.

When the earth was dried, this section was firmly embedded in the ground, and as the Ark was swept down the mountainside, this portion was ripped away. The strange looking "rock" he found within this perimeter was very similar in appearance to "rock" he found just below the lower section of the ship - the broken off section. He theorized that this was ballast material placed in the hull of the Ark, and when the portion of the bottom was ripped off, a large amount of ballast fell out. Other ballast which remained in the intact portion of the Ark was now falling out from the broken off lower section. Ron and Orhan kept this information to themselves.



Hurite inscription c.2000 B.C.

Figure 65 Ancient Stele with Inscriptions Showing the Ark and its Original Location



Figure 66 Close Up--Ancient Stele with Inscriptions Showing the Ark and its Original Location

As they proceeded up the mountainside to a point about two kilometers further back and 1,000 feet (300 meters) higher, to the top of the ridge near the Iranian border, they found the broken remains of an ancient stele which was being used in a more recent structure -as a border marker between Turkey and Iran. Almost all of the pieces were still present, even though broken. The broken pieces were quite large and most were exposed, which allowed Ron to photograph them for later piecing together. This stele contained numerous inscriptions in what looked like three different forms of writing. These have since been identified:

1. It contains an inscription in cuneiform writing.
2. It contains an inscription in ancient Sumerian.
3. It contains an inscription in ancient Hurrian.

One segment of this 4,000 year old inscription was particularly legible. This was a scene that depicted:

- A unique, hammock-shaped ridge;
- Then a smaller hill;
- Then a mountain peak in the background;
- A ship with eight faces in it;
- And two ravens.

The rest of the inscription featured several animals. But the importance of the stele was that the shape of the boat was almost identical to the 1950s aerial photo of the boat-shaped object. The 8 faces within the boat needed little explanation. But most importantly, this stele was just beyond the site where Ron had found the 120 foot by 40 foot section he believed to be a portion of the bottom of the ship. He would study the inscription more later, but for now, it appeared to him that it was marking the location of the original landfall of the Ark.

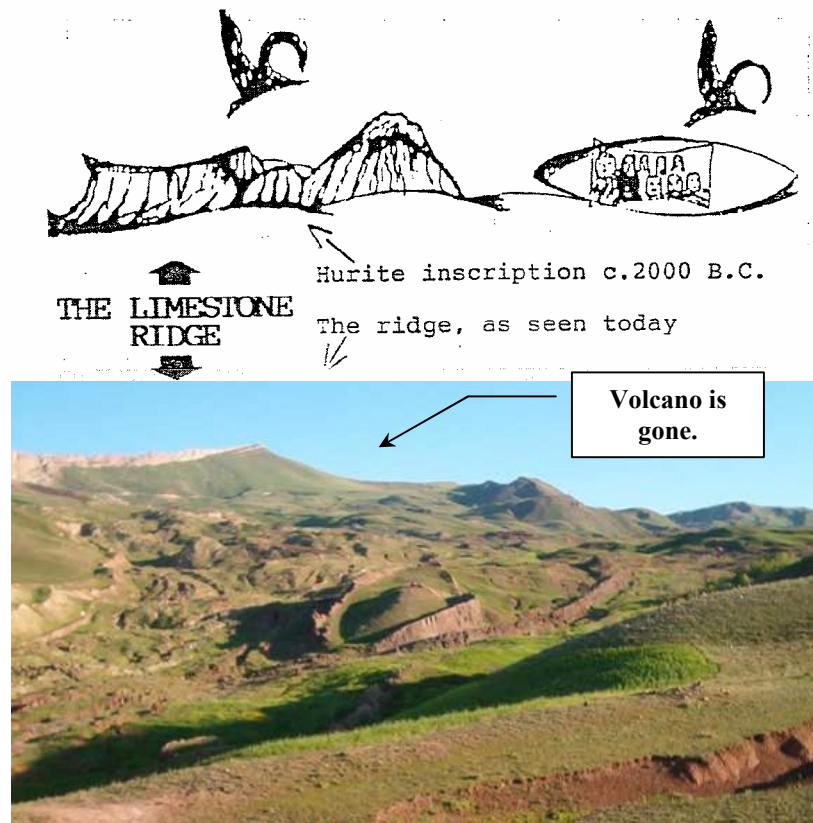


Figure 67 Landscape Comparison today with Hurite Inscription

Hurite inscription (c.2000BC) discovered on the ridge behind the ark site... This identifies the ancient location of the ark.

Let's compare this with the landscape as seen today:

- Notice the hammock-topped limestone ridge?
- The smaller hill?
- The volcano rises to the right, out of the picture.

WAS THIS WHERE THE ARK LANDED?

The volcano shown in the inscription, like many other volcanoes, eventually collapsed due to the release of lava. And for this reason it is no longer visible today unless you are standing on the top of the mountain ridge over 1,000 feet (300 meters) higher than the present location of the Ark.

* You will observe that our ship is now lower down the hill.

It appears that a mud flow from the volcano eventually brought the vessel down, where it became impaled on the rock.

Then the mud, still flowing, covered over the vessel - and it was ultimately lost to view.

"Mudflow deposits... have abrupt and well defined edges, irregular surfaces, and a lobate appearance; they may be 3 to 6 meters (10 to 20 feet) high. Such deposits are extensive on alluvial fans and around the bases of many volcanoes. " (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, Micropaedia VII, 1985 Edition, p.80 - subject "Mudflow")

With that background, let's now look at David Deal's report, which appeared in the magazine *Ancient American*, Vol.4, Issue 26 (Jan-Feb, 1999):

"The latest on the Lost city of Noah

"An international workshop was held at Ataturk University from October 5th through the 9th in Erzurum, and Dogubayazit, Turkey. The research program established at that time is called Search for early Post Diluvian Anatolian culture. Participants hailed from Turkey, Azerbaijan, and the United States.

"This international workshop/conference was called to examine evidence for the famous, lost, post flood city of Noah called by ancient writers and historians "Naxuan", or Noah's capitol. The photogrammetric evidence was first published here in *Ancient American* magazine last year (November/ December 1997) in an article entitled "Noah's Ark and His Lost City of Naxuan." I made this discovery in July of 1997 and copyrighted a map of the ancient city at that time, gleaned from photogrammetric study of a standard 8 x 8" Turkish Air Force mapping photograph taken by Captain Ilhan Durupinar in 1959. The photo was given to me in 1995 by the late David Fasold, author of *The Ark of Noah* (Wynwood Press, NY 1988).

"The once-lost city, which Noah and his descendants built after the worldwide flood, consists of approximately a thousand buried dwelling sites, and is superimposed with millions of graves. In ancient times, this place ultimately became a great shrine and necropolis before falling into oblivion. It was last mentioned by Josephus in his *Antiquities of the Jews*, written nearly two thousand years ago, as a touristic center where people removed pieces of bitumen from the ruined Ark to be used as amulets to bring good luck or ward off evil.

"For the better part of those two thousand years, the city had been lost to all knowledge. The 538 foot long ruins of the great ship of Noah was discovered nearby in May of 1948 after a series of severe earthquakes, by a local herdsman. The surrounding terrains collapsed, leaving the Ark structure high and dry. Photos of the Ark were published in an Australian magazine and in *LIFE Magazine* in the early 1960s. However, until I made these photogrammetric studies of the hillside and saw the initial impression of the Ark, in the identical shape and size, two kilometers farther uphill from the Ark remains below, the question was always present, "is this really the Ark of Noah?" The upper impression indicating the location of the original landing site (the Ark later slid downhill to its final resting place where its molded shape may still be seen), the building ruins and graves - even the twin peaks above the town with a great escarpment wall between them, which were cited by Gilgamesh in his famous Sumerian epic, are the prime evidence of the authenticity of the entire site. Before my discovery no one had thought to look for the lost city that, logic dictates, must have lain close to the Ark of Noah.

"Professor M. Salih Bayraktutan of Ataturk University is in charge of the investigation. I demonstrated to him that there was indeed evidence for ancient cultural occupation of the site which is about a mile long and a half of a mile wide, situated high (7,400' sml) on the slopes of a mountain near the Iranian border called Cudi Dagi (Mountain of Judi). The team was on the mountain for two days (October 7th and 8th 1998). Other members of the team were Professor Michelson of Georgia Tech and Dr. William Shea, professor of Archaeology from Maryland.

"The Archaeological investigation will begin immediately and plans for aerial infrared survey is under way for the fall 1999 at the earliest.

"I stated, in answer to some of the more vocal critics of last year's article.

"We are indeed able to examine this site (it's no face on Mars), and with the official Turkish approval, are going ahead with scientific inquiry... even though we needed military escort, because the zone is extremely politically sensitive and dangerous, it was incumbent on me to get to the site as soon as possible, with the Turkish authorities, to prove the site is, as claimed. We will now allow professional archaeologists to do their work. This site, in the next few years, will prove to be one of the major archaeological discoveries of all time. Flood exponents will have something very tangible to deal with now. They need not look for the Ark of Noah on Mt. Ararat in shadows and basaltic out-croppings any longer, it's simply not there."

"For the geologists, it will be interesting to note that the Ark structure is not a "plunging geo-syncline" as Professor Dr. Ian Plimer head of Melbourne University in Australia had thought before he personally investigated the site three years ago. He discovered that the structure is not composed of rock at all, but rather soils and tiny cobbles of local origin, bound together in a blackened mixture (presumably carbon from degraded bitumen used originally to seal the Ark). The structure is not the Ark itself, but a mould of where the Ark previously existed before it dissolved and disintegrated over thousands of years' exposure to the oxygen rich atmosphere.

"Retired Professor Lawrence G. Collins of California State University at Northridge, claimed in a journal that the structure was a "doubly plunging Geosynclines" However Dr. Collins has never been on the site, and agreed that it *is* probably as Dr. Plimer claimed, "an allochthonous block" having slid downhill from above, thus refuting the geo-syncline claims he made in his paper.

"Professor Salih Bayraktutan of the Geology Department of Ataturk University in Erzurum, who has examined the site in detail, has claimed that the structure is not a naturally occurring one in the slightest. It is a manmade structure. He now agrees that it has, in the distant past, slid downhill from above. It is apparently an allochthonous boat! Please explain to us in geological terms Dr Plimer or Professor Collins... How a 538' long perfect boat shaped object can appear as impressions in two places two kilometers apart and separated by 1,200 feet of elevation and connected by a downhill sluice? Where else on the earth will you find such a combination? Why does it occur on the very place that ancient writers claim the Ark landed? Perhaps geologists will always refer to large, beached, elliptical boats as geo-synclines." (emphasis ours)

From his home in Maryland, U.S.A., Dr. Bill Shea, who accompanied the party, confirmed to Jonathan his impression of the latest work done at the upper end of the slope above the Ark site.

Up there at the base of the cliffs they found a series of emplacements along one or two rows of stone blocks. They opened up one of the emplacements. It was small, barely four feet by six feet, comprising squared blocks around a low wall 18 inches high. No bones were found, no pottery, no small objects - just a small square. Its archaeological significance is unclear.

From one of the aerial photographs taken in 1959 by the Turkish pilot, David Deal believes that he can trace the remains of a city. Bill Shea is more modest in his expectations, suggesting that a settlement may have been up there. Future excavations will determine the extent of the remains.

They had in their possession an aerial photograph 11/2 feet by 2 feet in size. On this, the boat impression at the foot of the cliffs was clear, as seen from the air. However, standing on the site, identification was not as easy. Unfortunately, someone had cut a roadway across it.

"Drainage lines", as Bill terms it (our mud flow) clearly run downhill from here (down toward the Ark site).

Examining the aerial photo again, Bill noticed something on top of the cliff - something that could be another "mould" or impression made in the ground. Ovoid in form, it occupied 3 1/4 inches of the photograph.

"I think that is worth looking at," he told Jonathan. "If only we can get up there to the top! But that's difficult, at present. The Iranian border runs along the top. And with what's going on, it is dangerous. Dr. Salih Bayraktutan would need to arrange some security up there.

"But that ovoid shape is a much better possibility than the one Dave Deal was looking at.

"It would be logical, if the Ark was being carried along when the Flood was about to recede, that it could have touched up there first and left its impression in the sediment, which subsequently hardened and preserved it. The Ark could have settled further down, later.

"Some of our archaeological party wanted to continue work up below the cliff, but others wanted to go down to the Durupinar site. That caused some tension in the group. Next time the party will probably split up to work at the two sites." (The Durupinar site - where the final remains of the Ark are resting - is named after the Turkish Army Captain who first saw the boat-shape on the aerial photograph in 1959.)

Reportedly, Jim Hall, the leader of the expedition of which Bill Shea was a member, took ill and was hospitalized, "but says he hopes to return this August (1999) and make (his own) scientific analysis of what he takes to be the Ark site."

** allochthonous: formed or coming from somewhere else; not native

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