

Noah's Ark – A Selection of Images

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2020





Figure 1: The Greater and Lesser Ararat



Figure 2: The mountains of Ararat correspond to ancient Assyrian Urartu, an exonym for the Kingdom of Van | Gen 8.4



Figure 3: Turkish Airforce aerial photograph shot from 10,000 feet during a NATO mapping mission in 1959¹ (Photo: Sevket Kurtis)



Figure 4: The ark in 1960, embedded in the soil² (Photo: Ara Güler)



Figure 5: The ark photographed in June 1960 during an American expedition to the site³ (Photo: Wilbur Bishop)



Figure 6: An earthquake in December 1978 had lifted the rear hull section out of the soil and caused a crack along the entire length (Photo: Ron Wyatt)



Figure 7: The Ark today – the former crack is barely visible

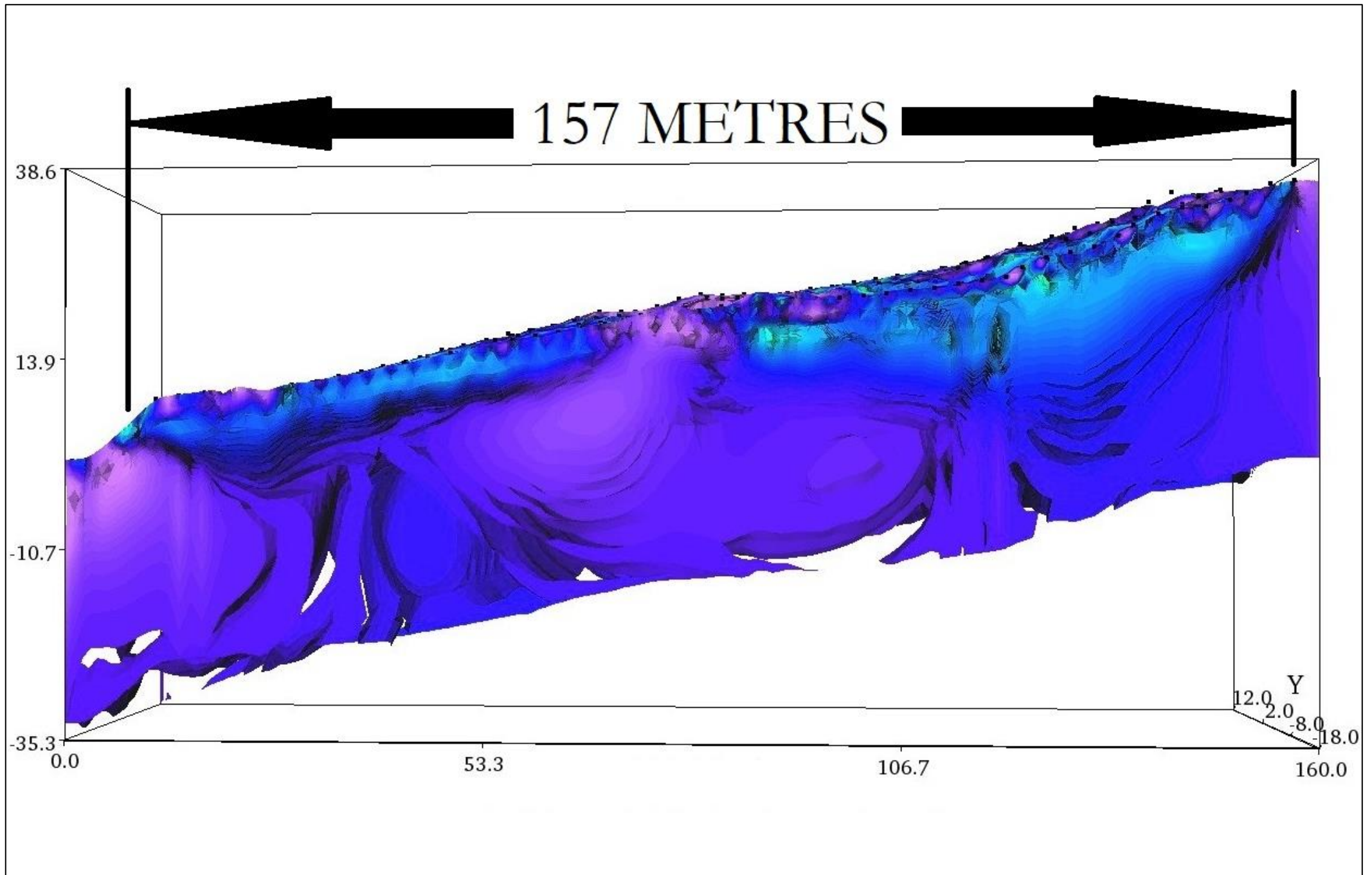


Figure 8: Resistivity scan data shows the length of the hull to be 157 meters or 515 feet, *i.e.* 300 cubits⁴ | Gen 6.15 (Image: John Larsen)



Figure 9: The stern



Figure 10: Aerial view of the stern



Figure 11: The bow



Figure 12: Aerial view of the bow

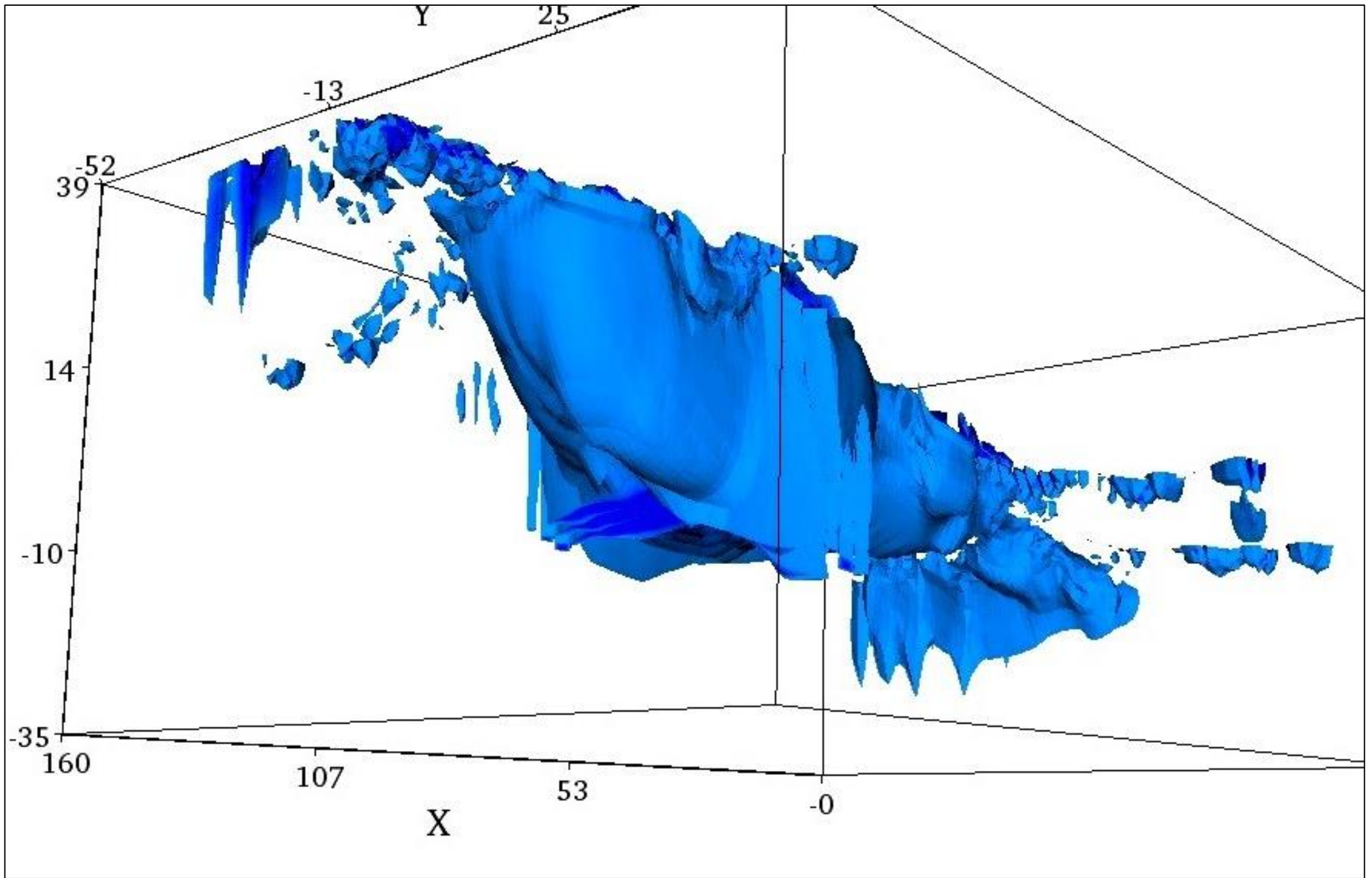


Figure 13: Resistivity scan – 3D image looking upwards at the front left section of the bow (Image: John Larsen)

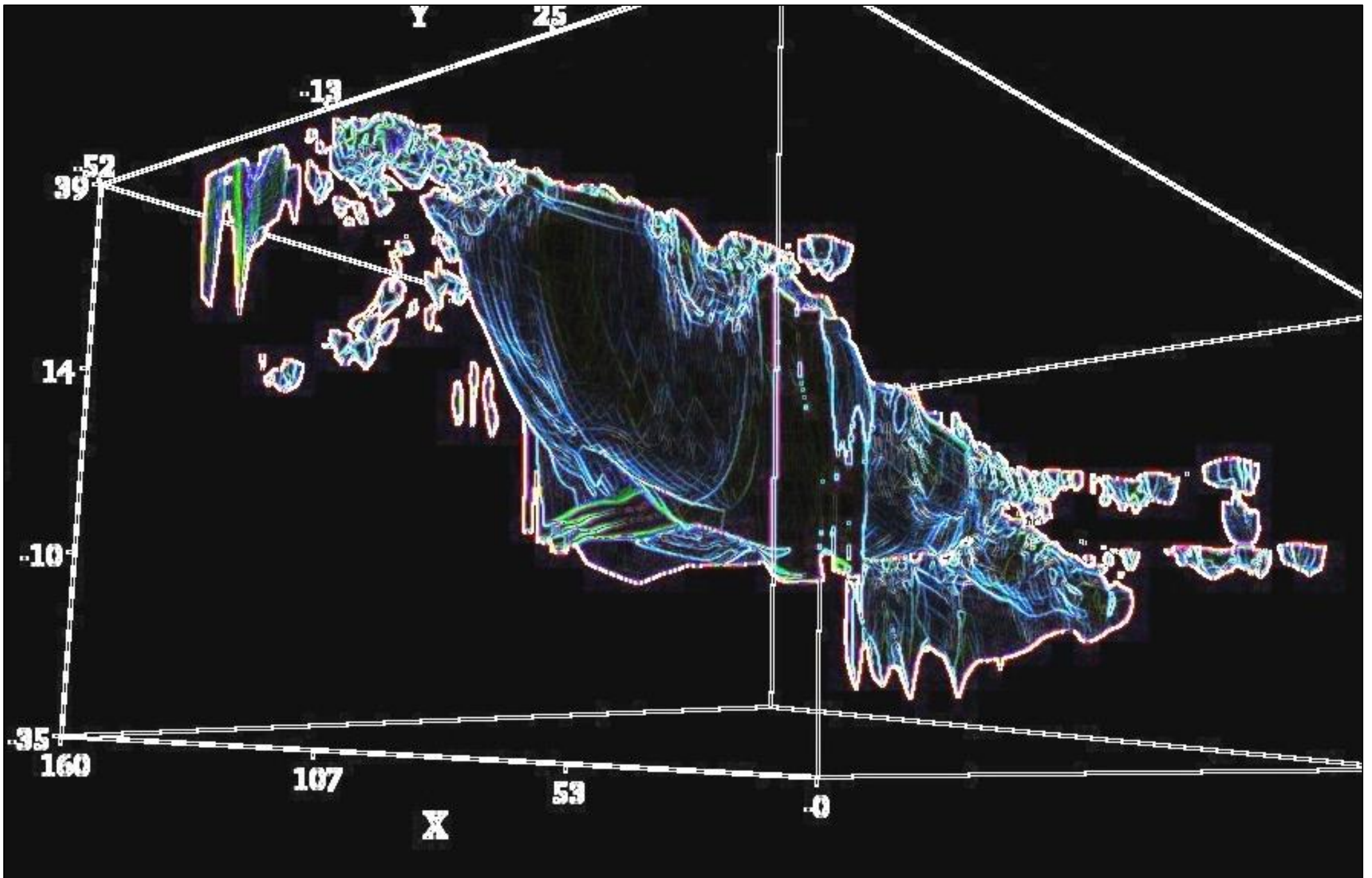


Figure 14: Resistivity scan – same image as in Figure 13, plotted against a black background (Image: John Larsen)

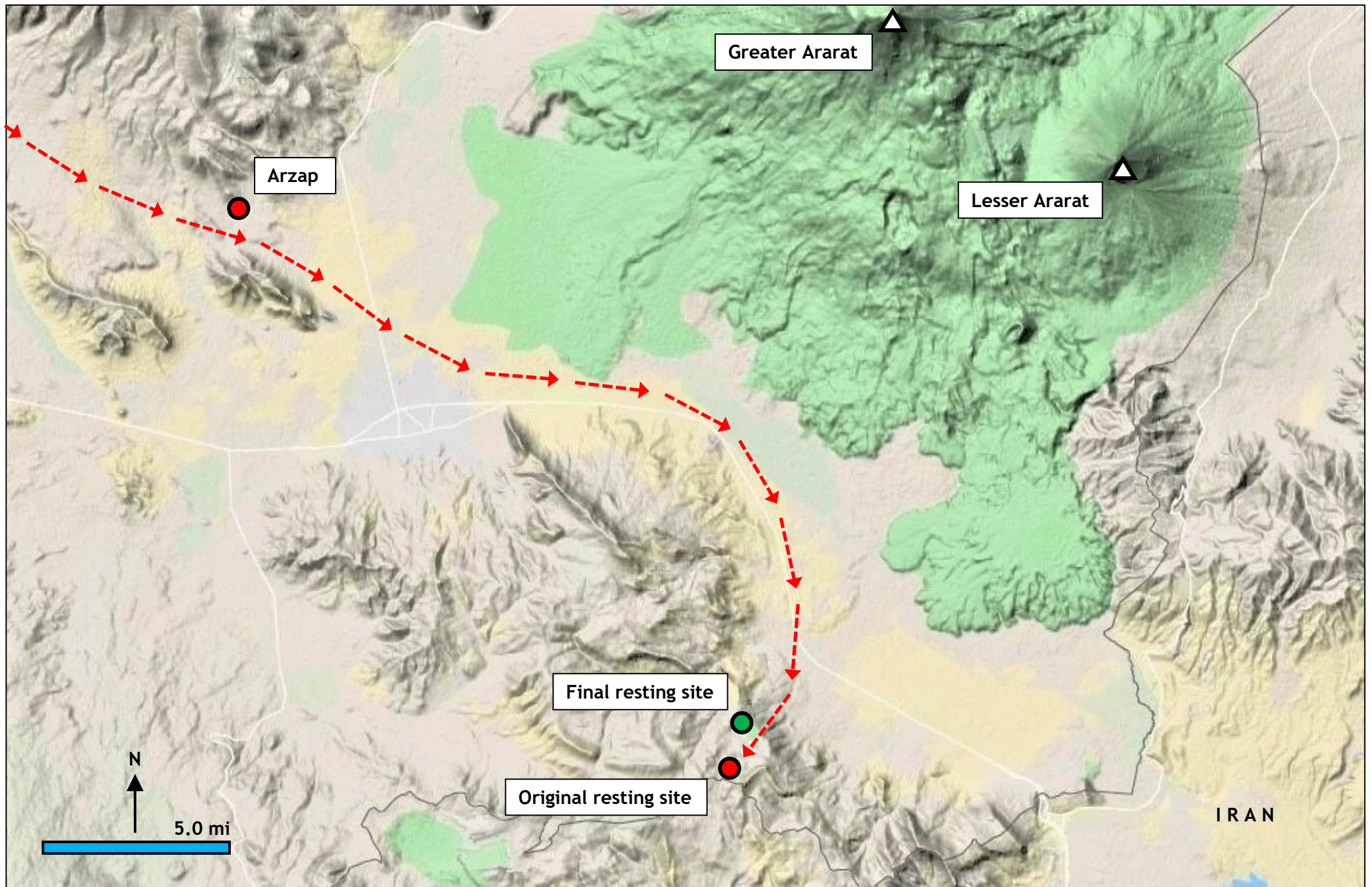


Figure 15: Giant one-holed stone anchors found in the area of *Arzap* indicate the route the ark took before coming to rest⁵



Figure 16: Path of the lava flow which transported the ark to its final resting place⁶ (Photo: Şeref Halıcıoğlu)



Figure 17: The area where the ark came to rest originally⁷ – this alcove is at an elevation of approx. 2,300 m (note the Iranian guard tower on the mountain ridge)



Figure 18: Stele segment found at the ridge; the stele depicts the ‘Wall of Heaven’, a volcano, a ship with eight people and two ravens | Slag from the same area⁸



Figure 19: Drone image showing the ark in the present mudflow (deteriorated lava flow)



Figure 20: The ark impaled on a limestone outcrop following its downhill slide from the original moorage

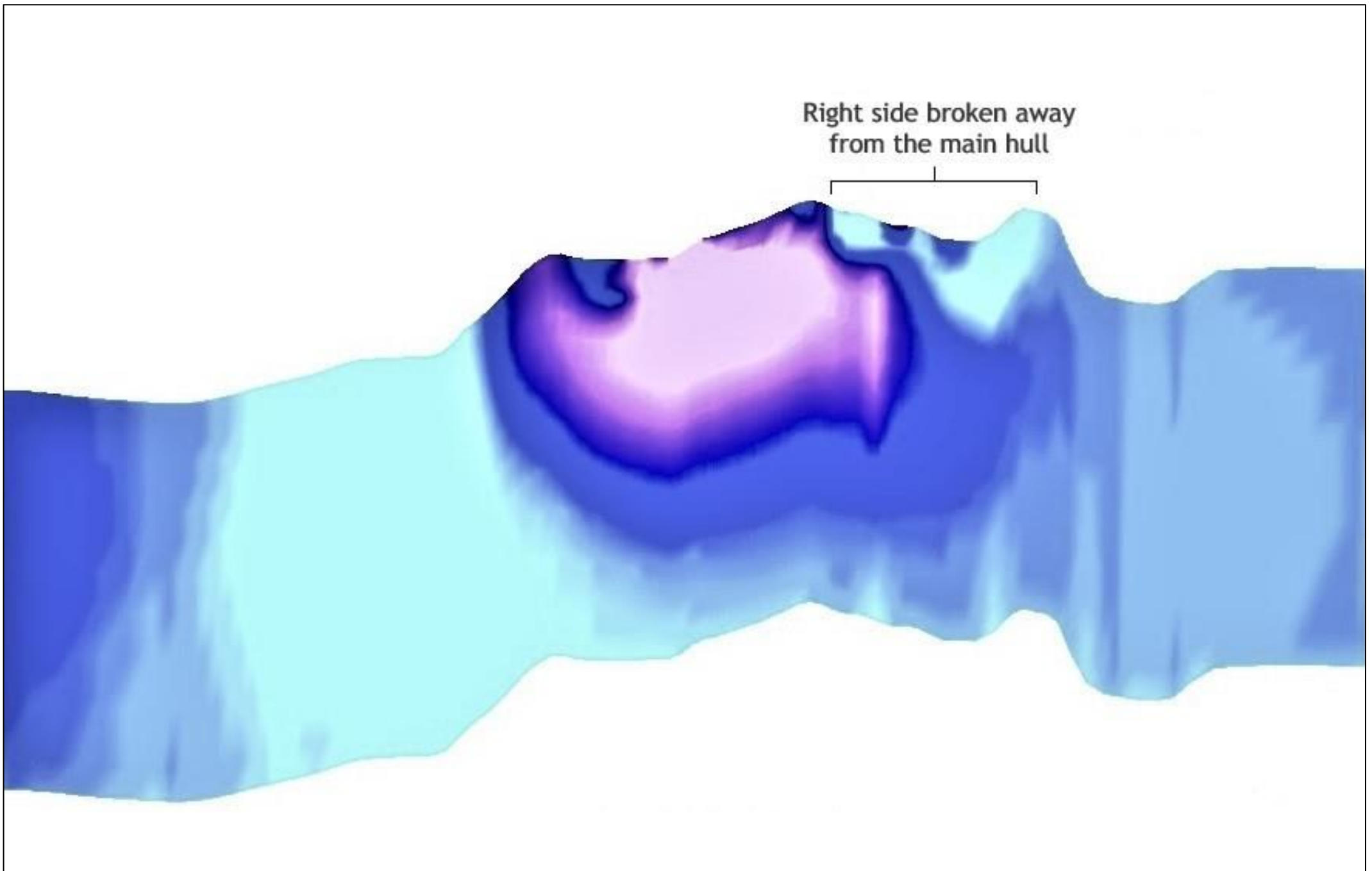


Figure 21: Cross-sectional resistivity image across the widest part of the hull (Image: John Larsen)



Figure 22: The final resting place of the ark at an elevation of 1,966 to 2,004 m (note the outward splay below the limestone outcrop)



Figure 23: Starboard side (rear) and port side (front)



Figure 24: The stern from a lower viewpoint accentuating the convex deck area



Figure 25: 10-inch-long specimen of ballast material found near the stern (contains 84.14% manganese dioxide, 3.24% aluminum and 0.12% titanium)

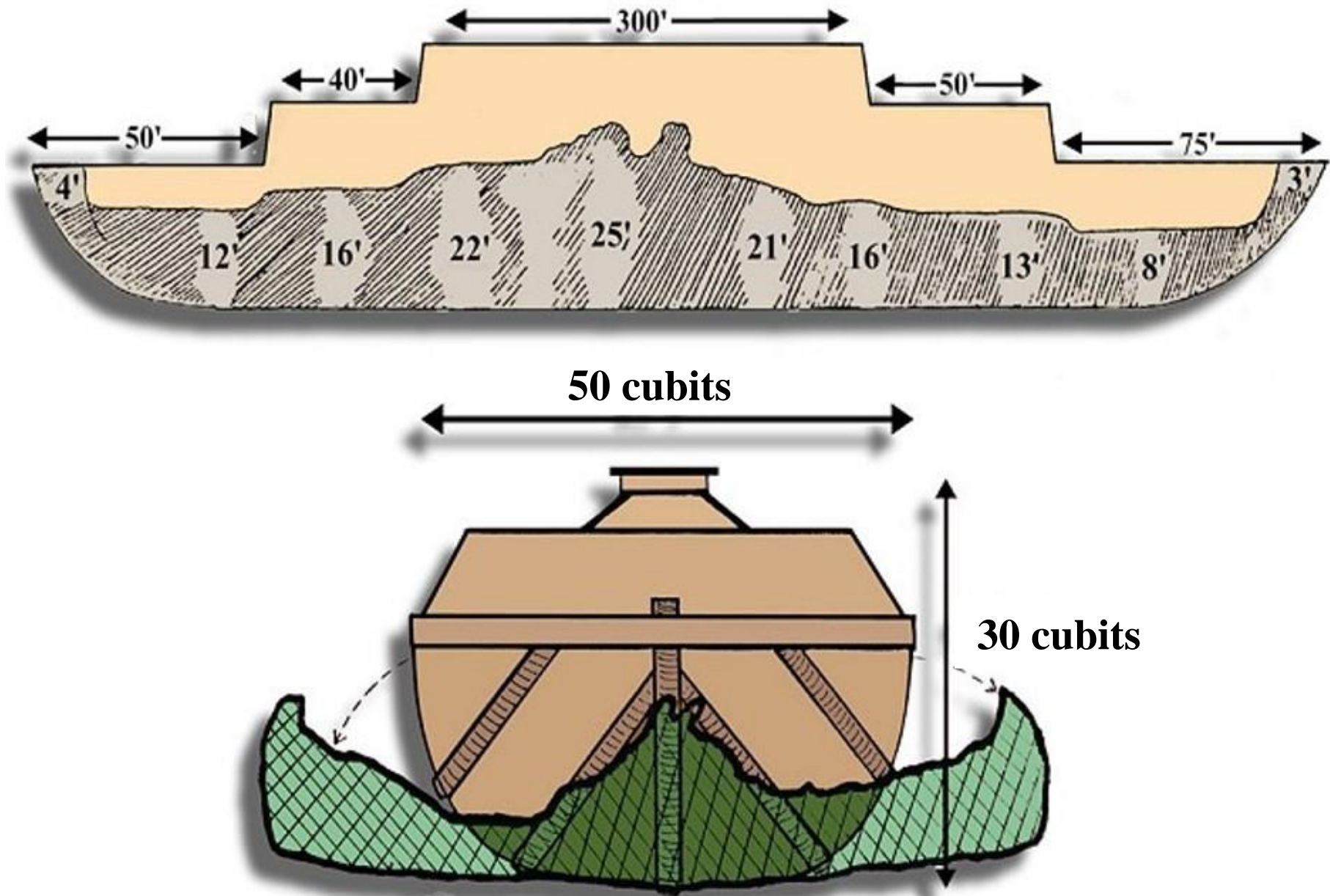


Figure 26: The dimensions and layout of the ark – the collapsed top and middle decks caused the hull to splay outward (orange original size)⁹ | Gen 6.15

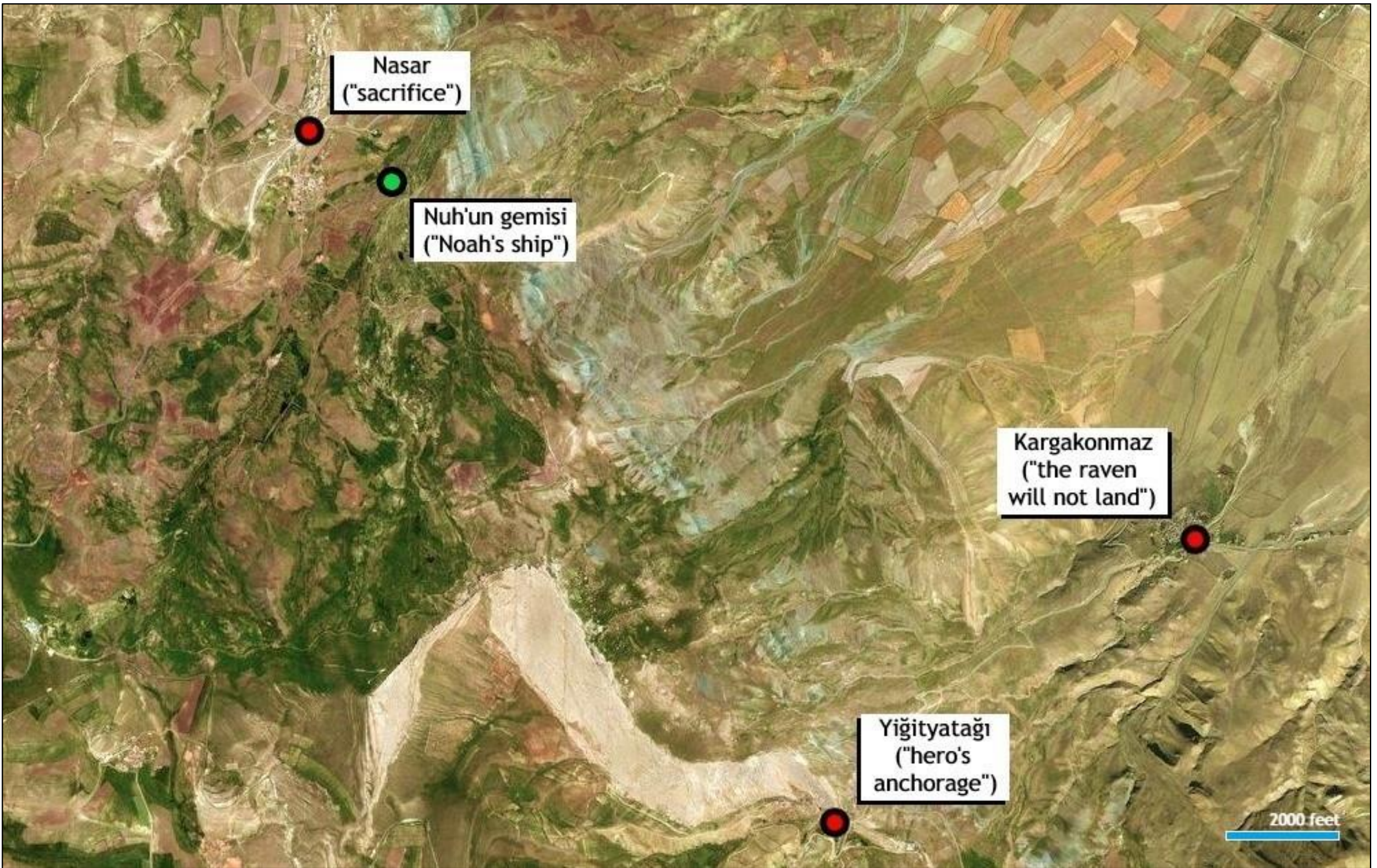


Figure 27: Meanings of placenames in the vicinity of the ark



Figure 28: Fossil site 2 miles southeast of the ark at *Kargakonmaz* ('the raven won't land') | Embedded seashell and fossilized sand dollar (300 miles from the coast)

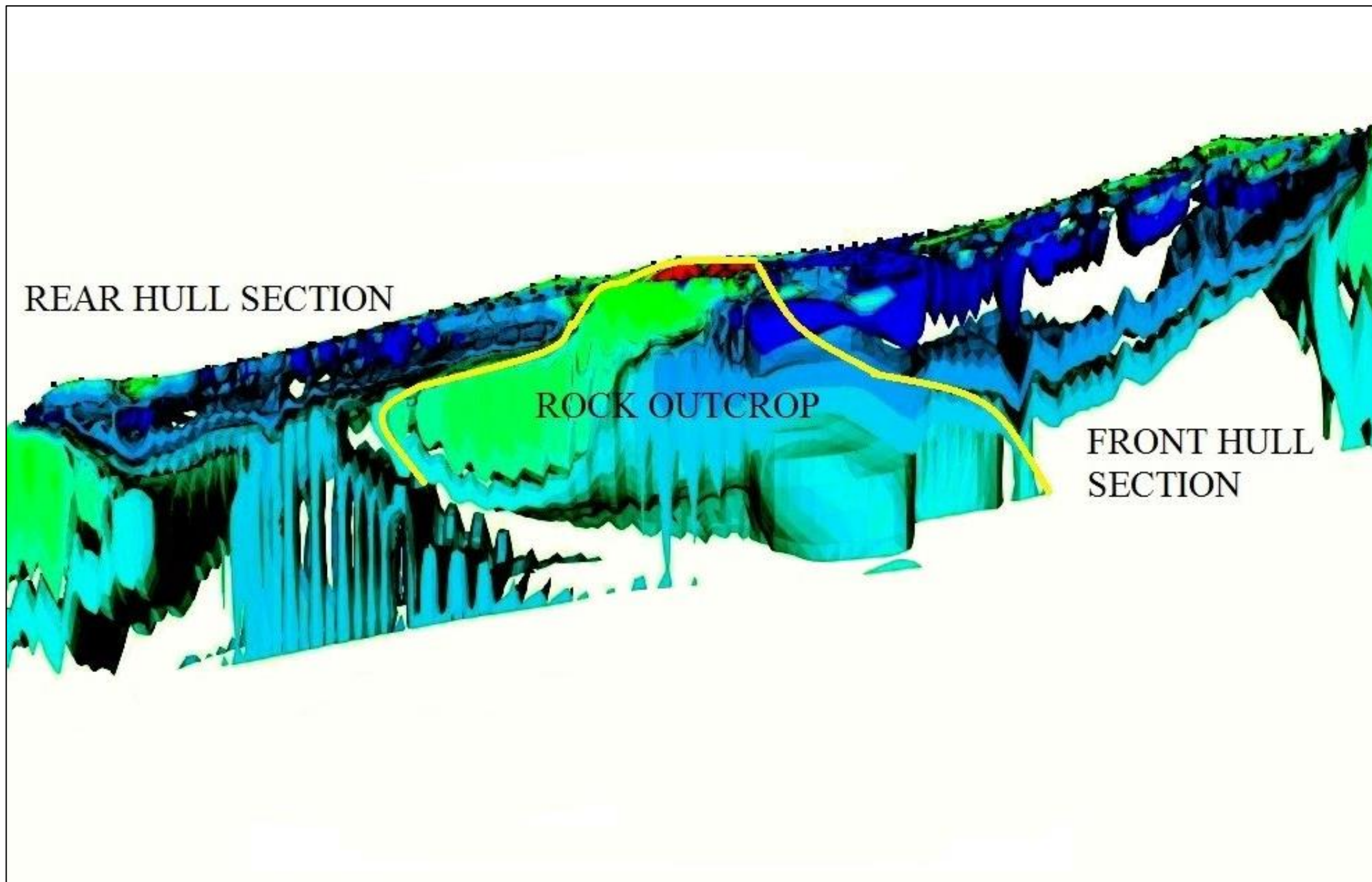


Figure 29: Right side elevation view of the resistivity profile: ■ limestone ■ petrified timber ■ water-saturated mud (Image: John Larsen)



Figure 30: Rib indentations caused through decay of petrified frame timbers; 9-foot interval metal readings along the side were obtained in 1984¹⁰



Figure 31: A well-preserved rib timber showing the curvature of the hull (port side)



Figure 32: Colour-enhanced close-up of matrix material, containing high percentages of ferric oxide, iron, and carbon¹¹



Figure 33: Frame indentations (starboard and port side)



Figure 34: A 3.5-inch fossilized rivet head found in 1991 (contains 8.62% aluminum, 1.92% titanium, 10.38% iron, 0.21% manganese and 1.88% carbon) | Gen 4.22

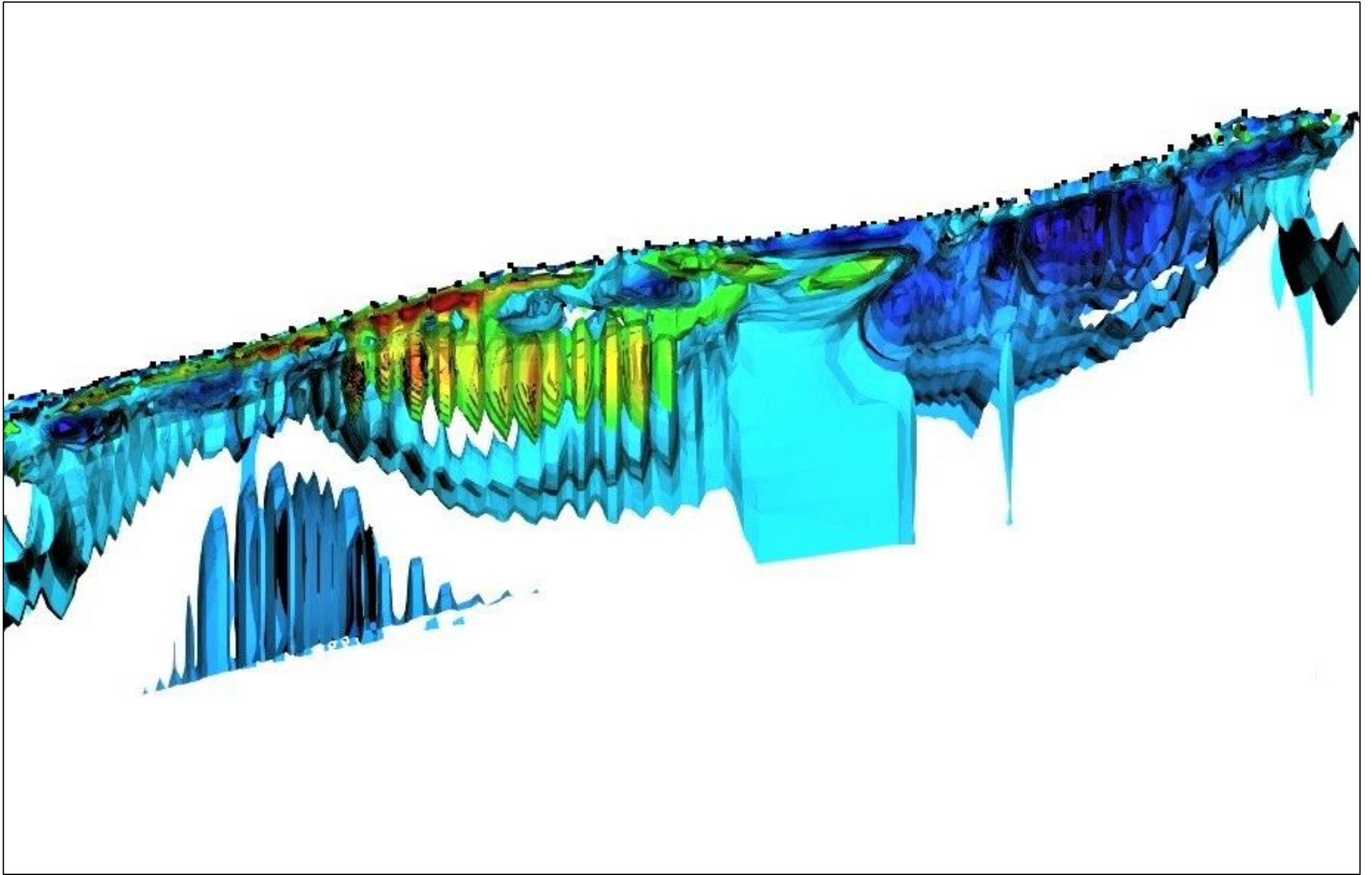


Figure 35: Resistivity scan showing frame timbers along the entire length of the hull (Image: John Larsen)



Figure 36: Starboard side



Figure 37: Close-up of rib indentations

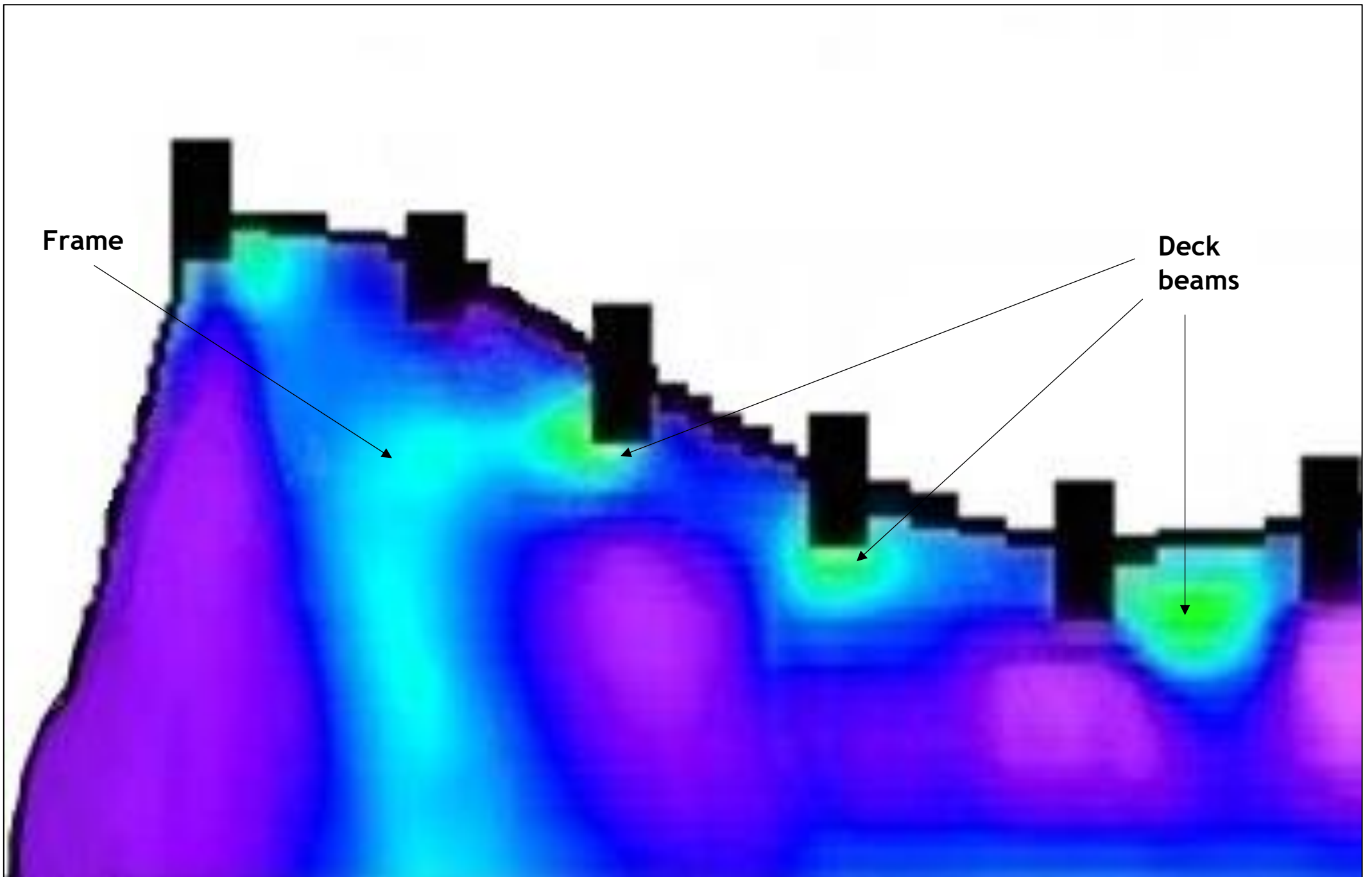


Figure 38: Resistivity scan of the port side showing a frame-timber connected to a deck beam (Image: John Larsen)



Figure 39: Mineral replacement on the port side indicating deck beam ends (attached sideways to frame ends)

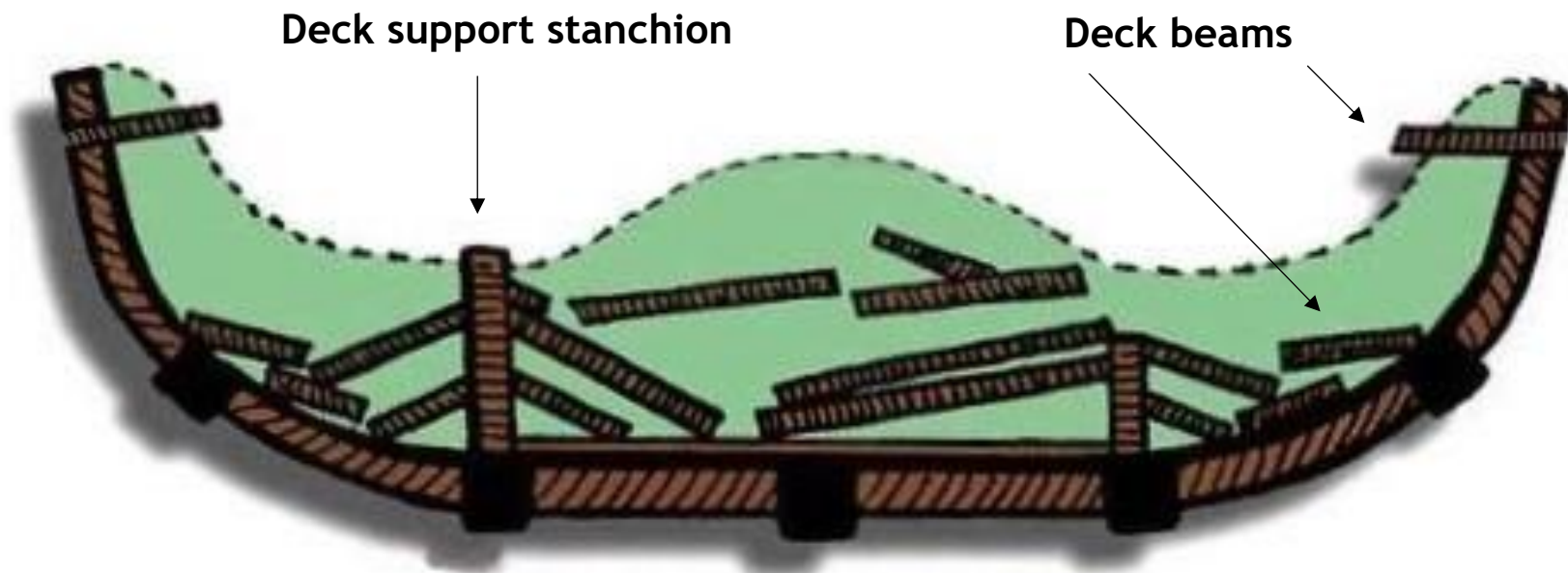


Figure 40: Cross-sectional diagram outlining the collapsed deck; the broken deck beams caused the frame to splay outward

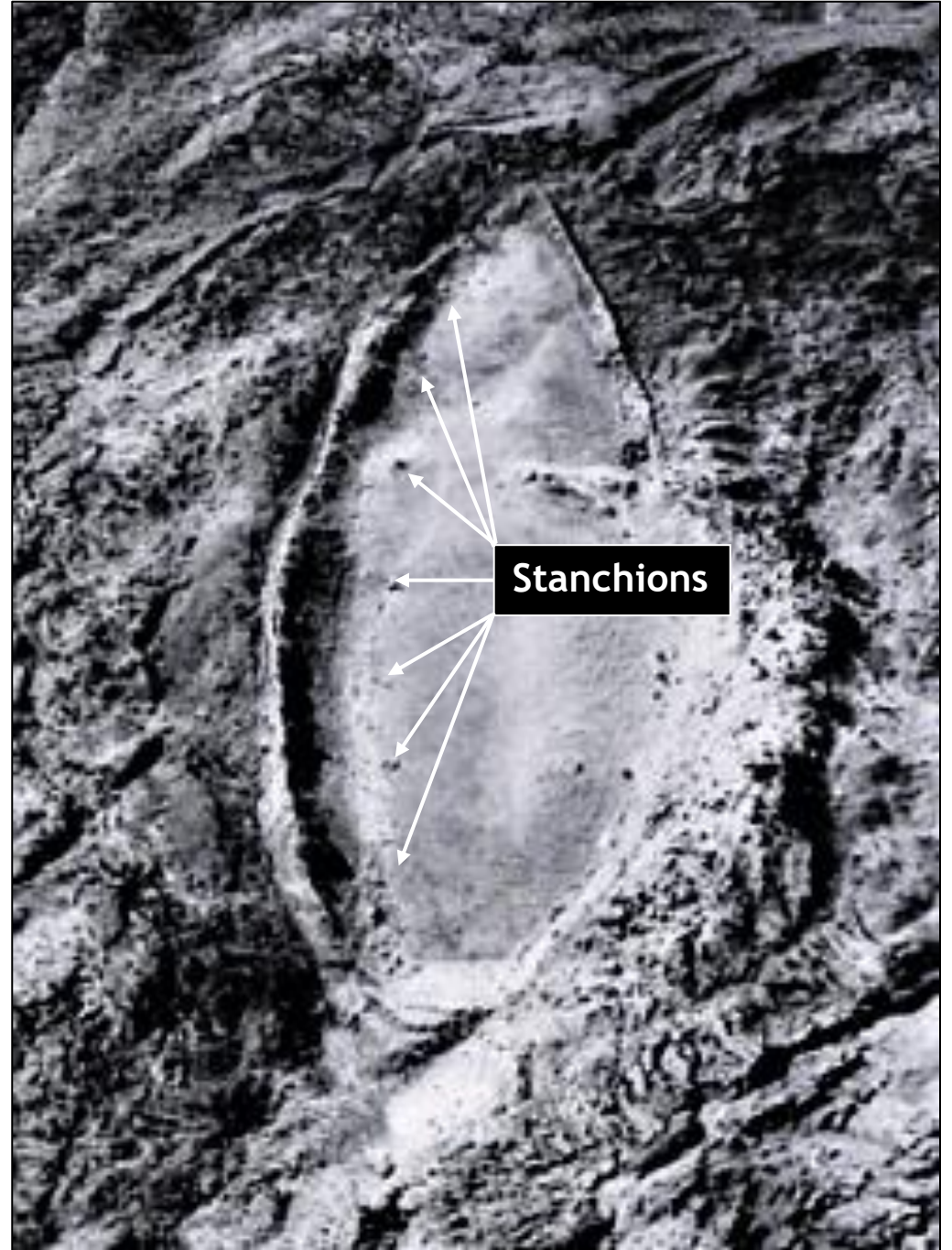
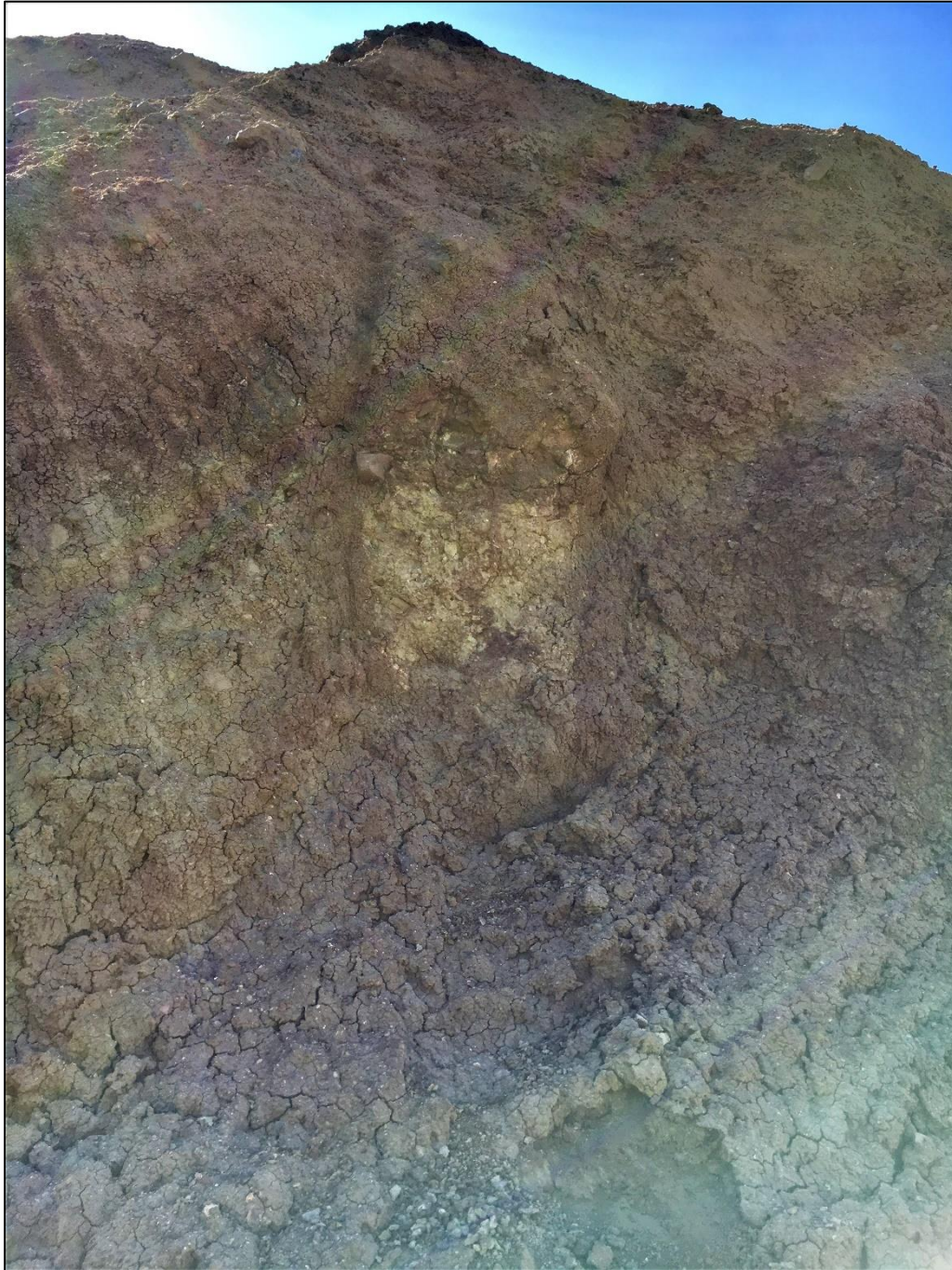


Figure 41: Deck beam end viewed from the front | Pre-earthquake image showing metal-containing deck support stanchions (Photo: Ara Güler)



Figure 42: Four deck beam protrusions on the inner port side, which gave strong metal readings (Photo: Ron Wyatt)



Figure 43: Two protruding deck beam stumps on the inner starboard side (Photo: Ron Wyatt)



Figure 44: Possibly petrified gopher wood, *i.e.* laminated timber (without growth rings)¹² | Gen 6.14

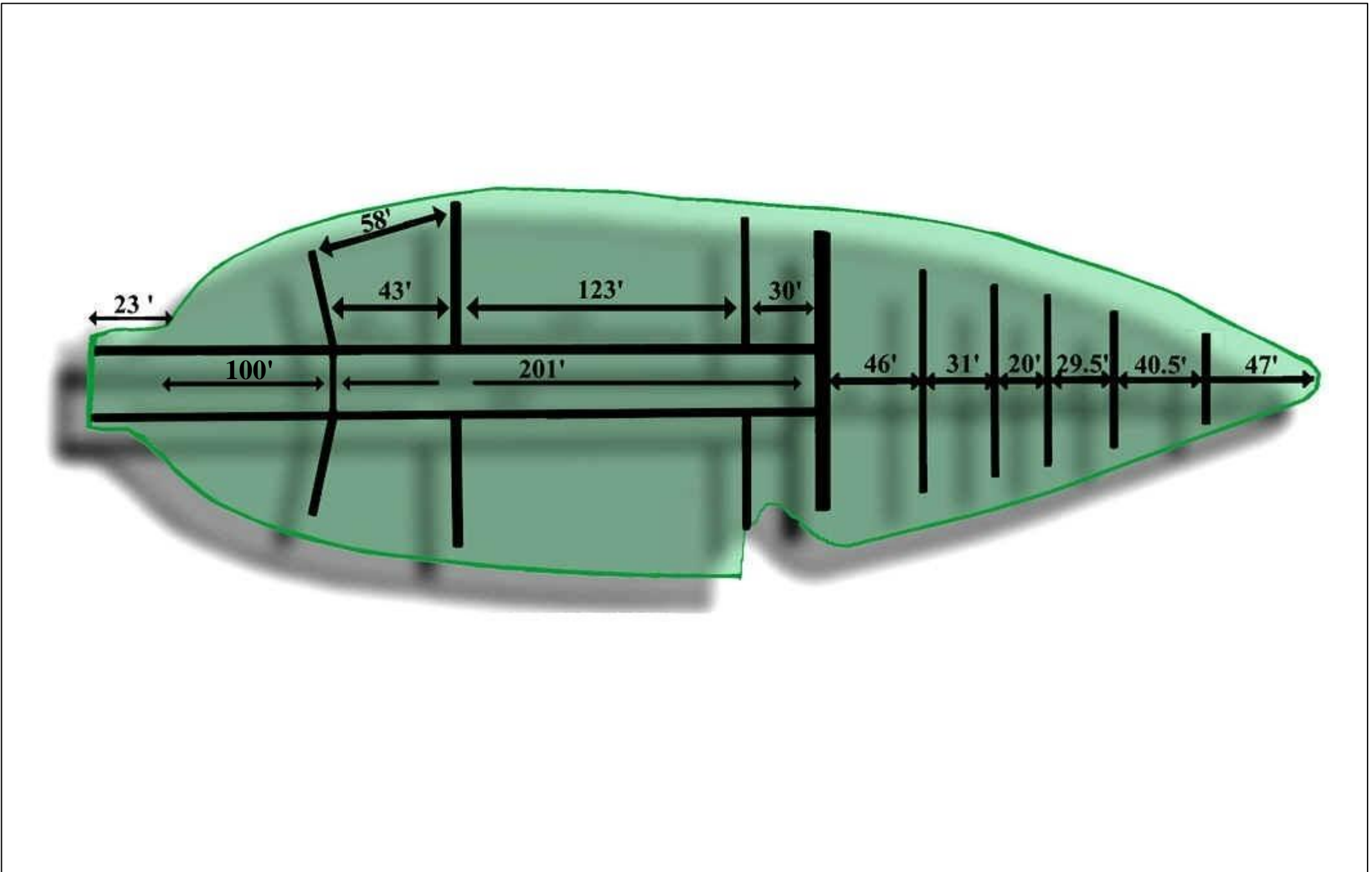


Figure 45: Bulkheads and central corridor as per metal detector and radar scans (1985–1986); the bulkheads reveal the correct width of the vessel

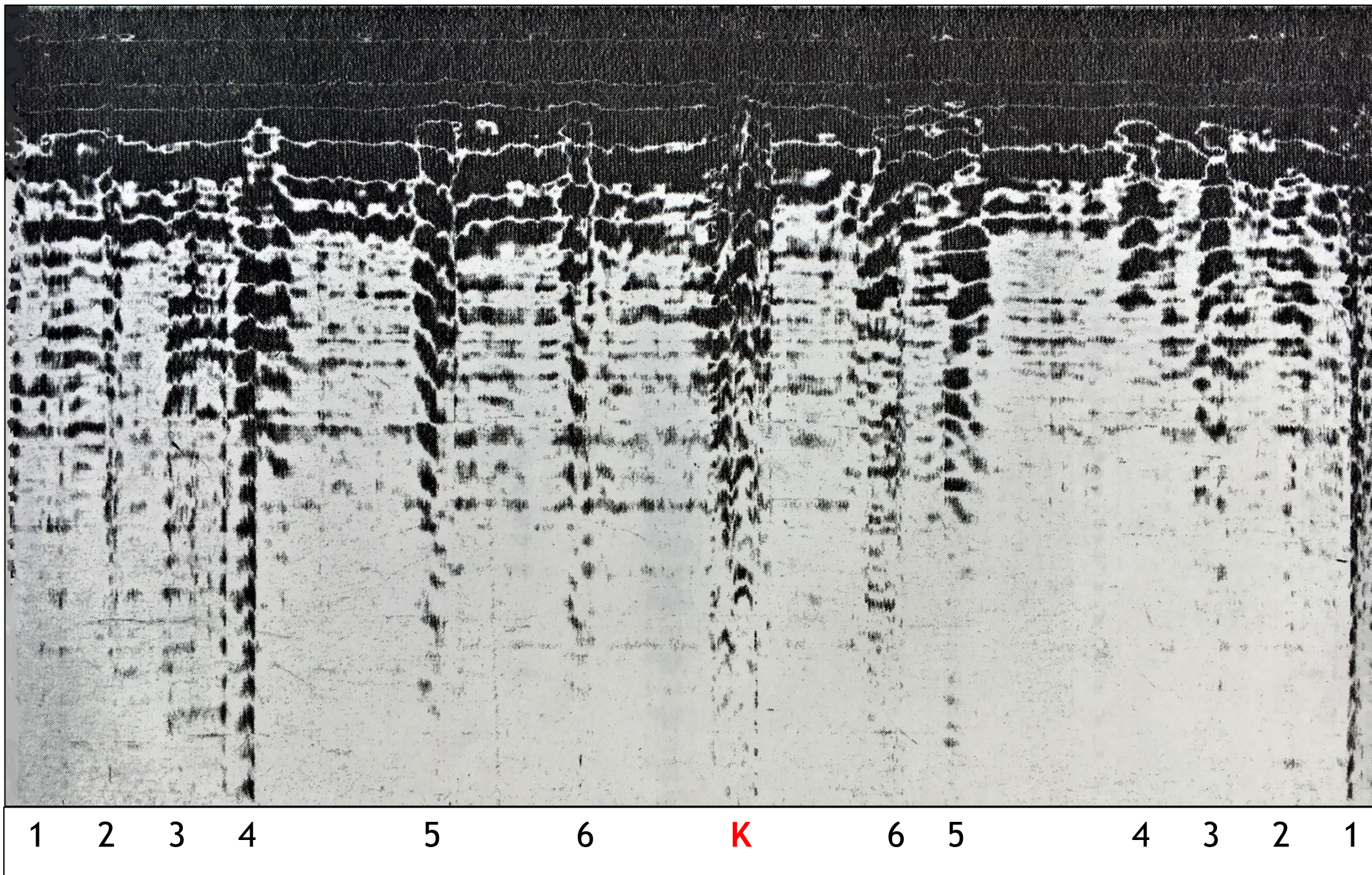


Figure 46: Cross-sectional ground penetrating radar scan showing the main keelson (K) and six assistant keelsons on each side (taken 23 m downslope from the bow)



Figure 47: Survey lines marking keelsons (yellow) and bulkheads (pink) as indicated through metal detector readings (1985)

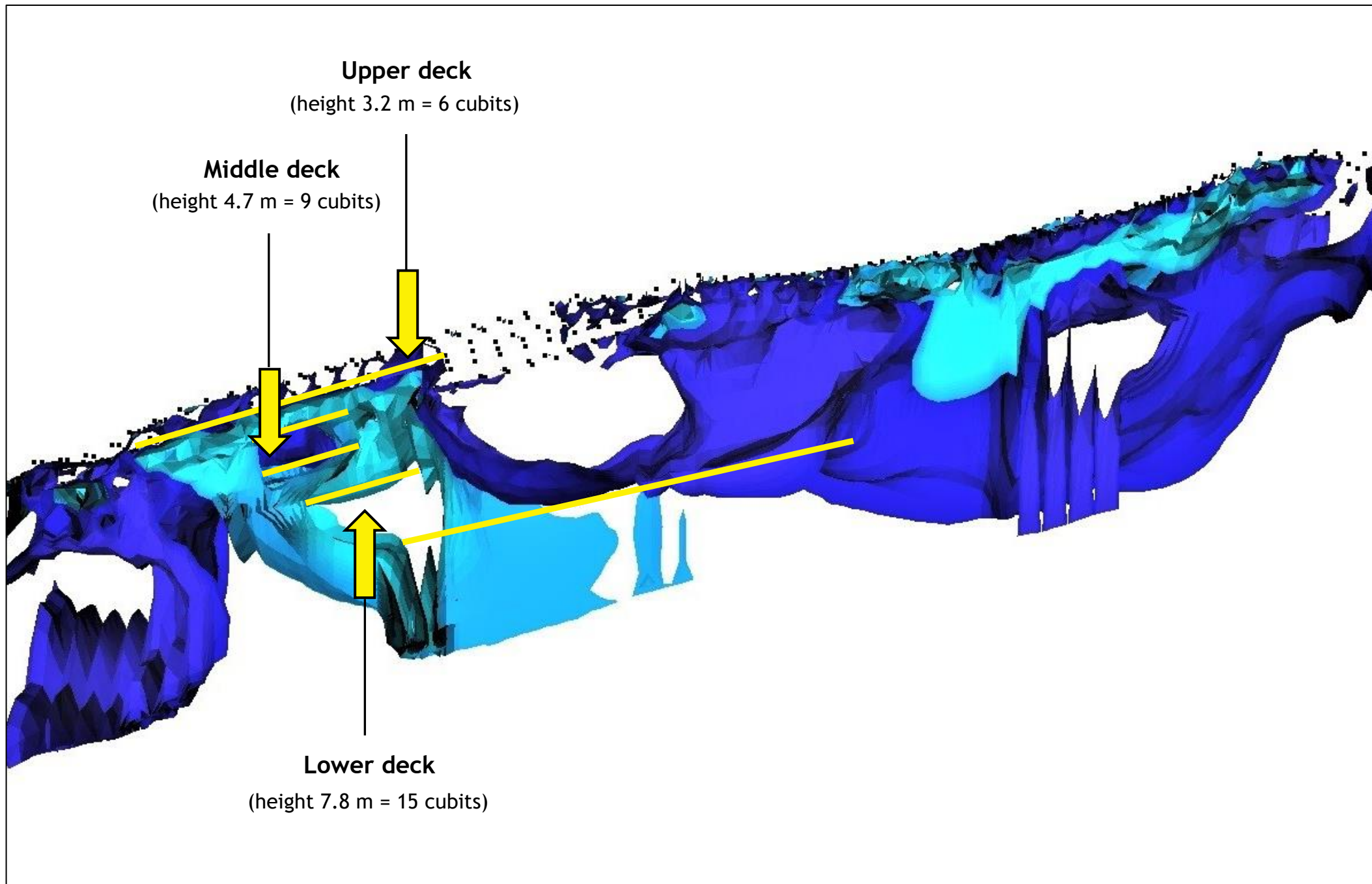


Figure 48: Resistivity scan showing the three internal heights of each deck space (combined height = 30 cubits) | Gen 6.16 (Image: John Larsen)

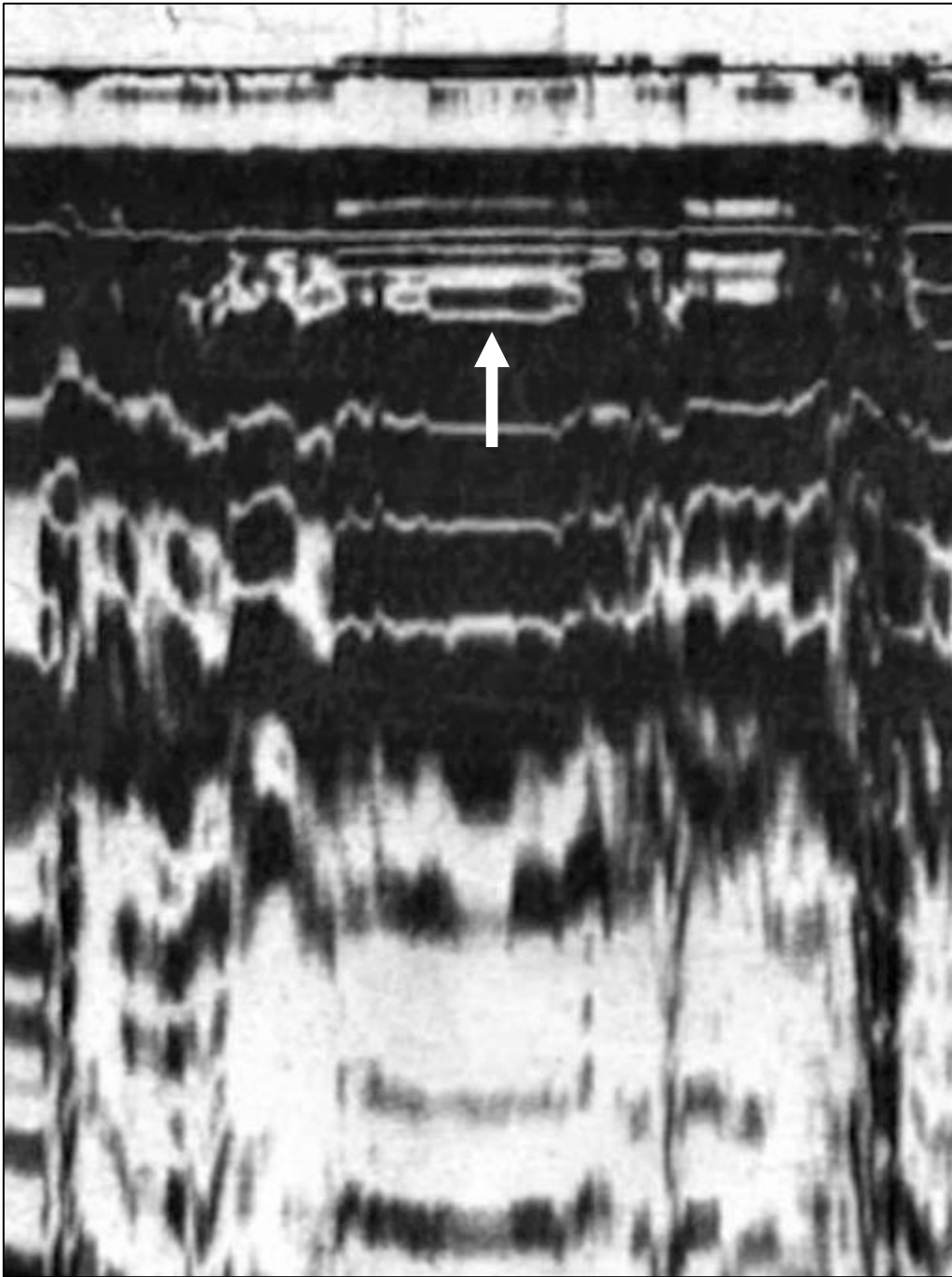


Figure 49: Radar indicating a timber near the surface | 18-inch-long fossilized, laminated deck plank with glue protruding from the end and pitch on top¹³ | Gen 6.14



Figure 50: Items retrieved in 1985 from a cavity on the starboard side through a 6-inch core drill: a petrified base of an antler (left), a coprolite and cat hair | Gen 6.20



Figure 51: Panoramic view of the ark resting on the mountains of Ararat | Gen 8.4



Figure 52: Close-up of Noah's Ark



Figure 53: The ark in winter

Appendix

Arzap – Home of Noah



Figure 54: Map of the region surrounding *Arzap*, also called the ‘The Place of the Eight’¹⁴ | 1 Pet 3.20



Figure 55: Located between *Arzap* and the landing site of the ark is *Daroynk*, a fortress which dates to the 9th century BCE Kingdom of *Urartu* | Jer 51.27

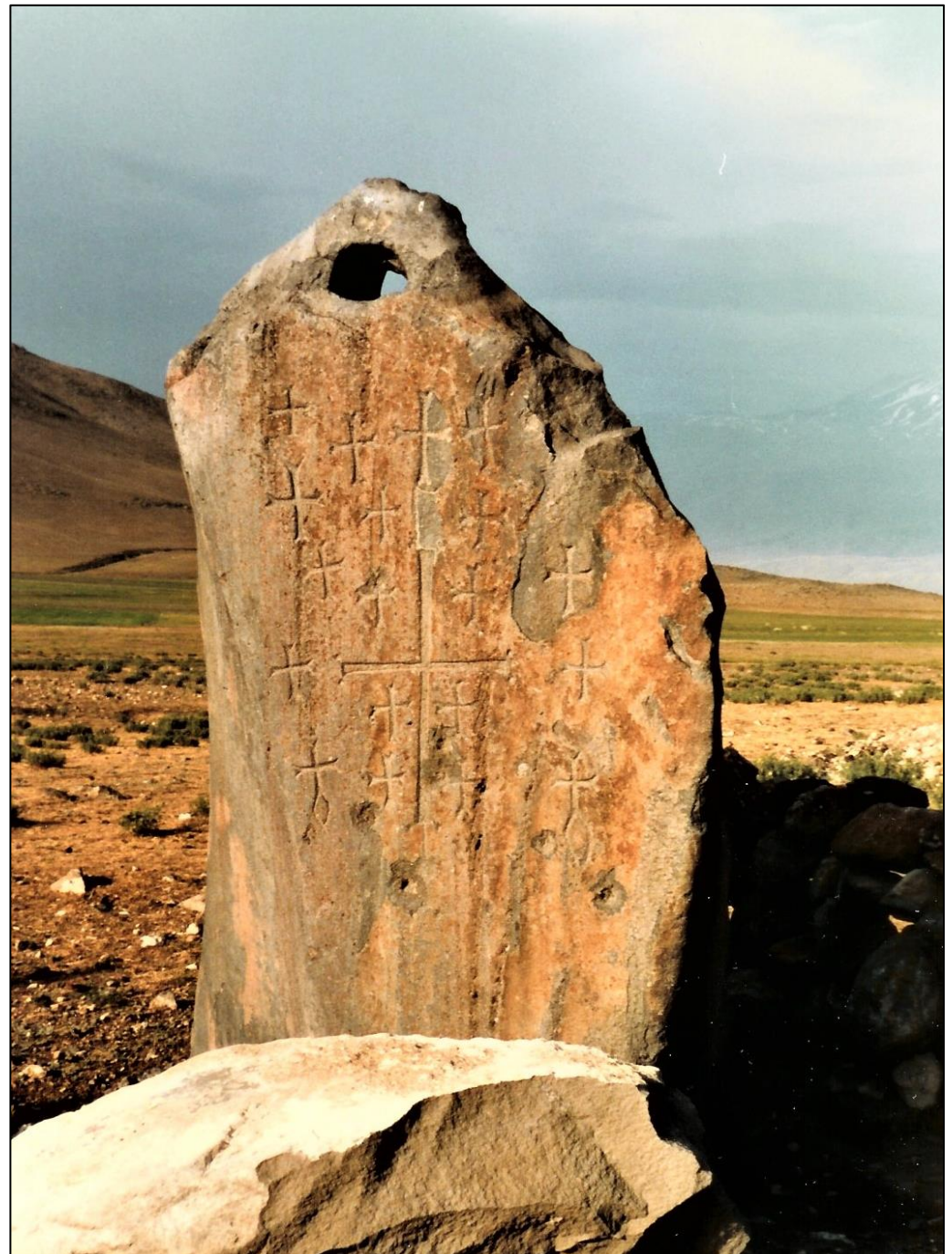


Figure 56: *Arzap* or ‘The Place of the Eight’ lies behind Mount *Yalintasdagi* in ‘The Valley of the Eight’ | 3.4-meter-high anchor stone in *Arzap* with engraved crosses¹⁵



Figure 57: Eight crosses pattée representing Noah (large cross), his wife (top right), his sons Shem, Ham and Japheth (middle) and their wives | Gen 7.13, 23



Figure 58: Fossilized tree bark in ‘The Valley of the Eight’ with eight crosses – possibly the hatch that Noah removed from the ark when the flood subsided | Gen 8.13



Figure 59: ‘The Valley of the Eight’ | Gen 9.20 (Photo: Andrew Jones)



Figure 60: Noah's Land; the mountain likely corresponds to Mount Lubar on whose slopes Noah planted a vineyard | Gen 9.20; Jub 7.1 (Photo: Andrew Jones)



Figure 61: Remains of Noah's house in 1977 ¹⁶; according to the *Book of Jasher*, Abram used to live in this house for 39 years | Jash 9.5 (Photo: Ron Wyatt)



Figure 62: The tombstones of Noah and his wife – each stone had eight crosses, a rainbow, a wave, a boat and eight people walking away from it¹⁷ (Photo: Ron Wyatt)

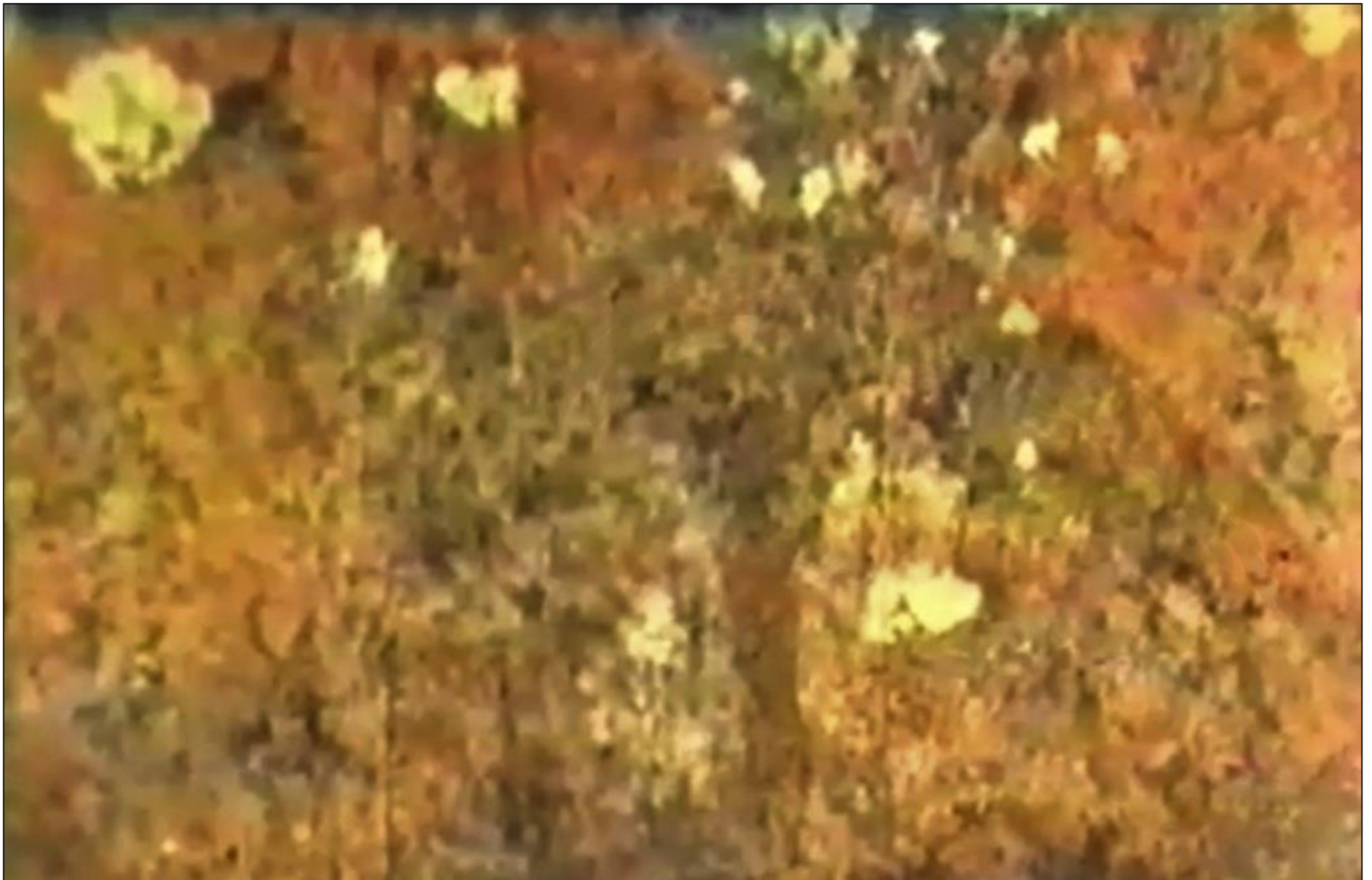


Figure 63: A rainbow arc is faintly visible on the standing headstone; the later engraved cross can be seen extending from the arc (Photo: Ron Wyatt)

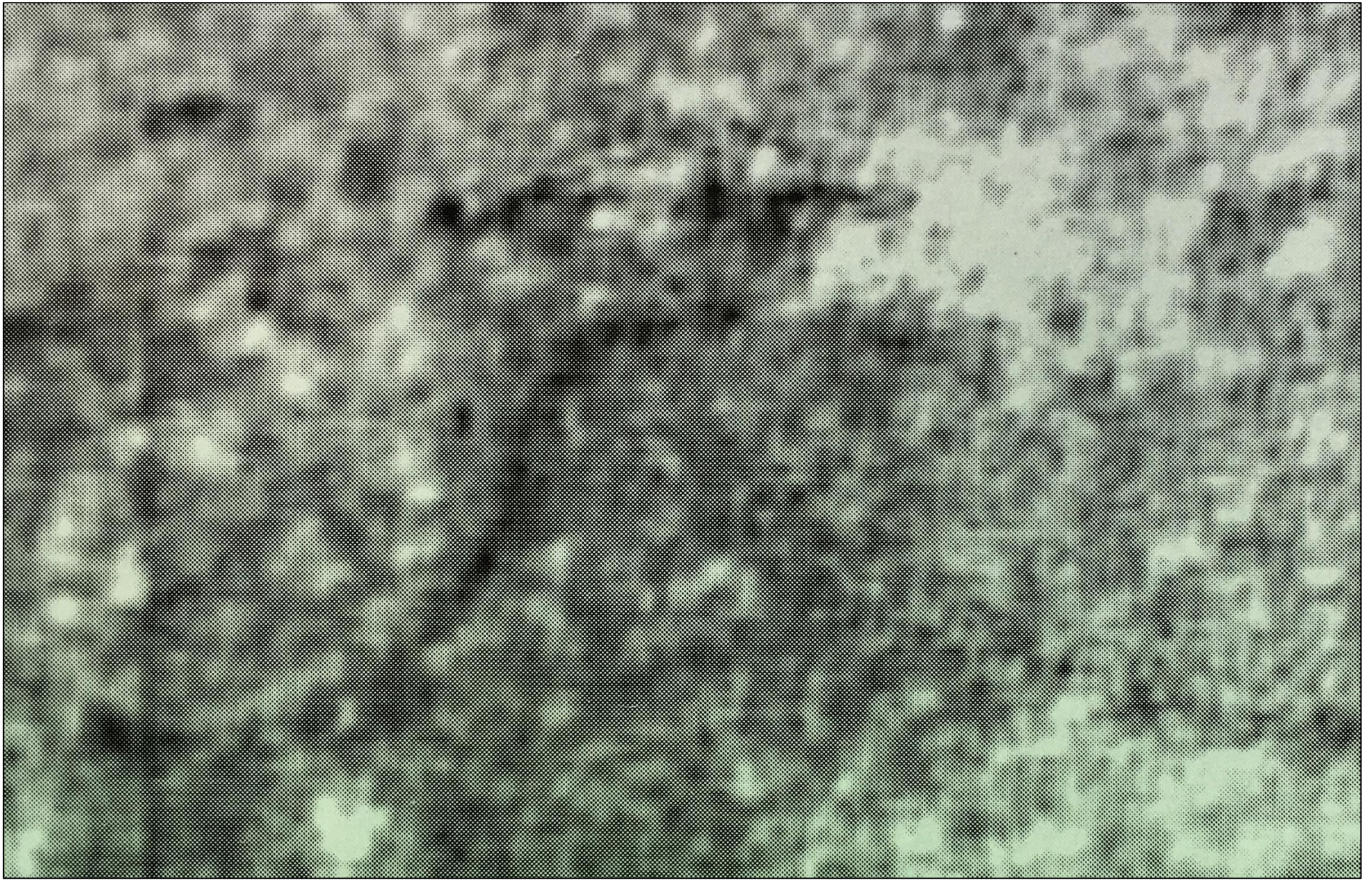


Figure 64: The same stone showing an ocean wave with a boat-shape atop (Photo: Ron Wyatt)



Figure 65: Naamah's tombstone with 8 crosses and 8 people walking away from a boat (the dark spot below the boat is likely the wave)¹⁸ | Jash 5.15 (Photo: Ron Wyatt)



Figure 66: Ruins of Noah's house in 2020; the graves plundered, the markers destroyed, and the walls torn down (note the two crosses on the boulder; altar in the top left)



Figure 67: The stone altar some 200 m behind the house | Gen 8.20 (Photo: Andrew Jones)



Figure 68: The altar is 3.7 m³ in volume with a 1 m high step (not visible), which shows that Noah was much taller than modern man | Ancient millstone found nearby



Figure 69: Pens adjacent to the altar; the large boulder on the left has indentations leading from the ground to the flattened top where the animals were bled | Jub 6.1–3



Figure 70: A stone fence for containing animals and an irrigation ditch extending from the house | Gen 9.20



Figure 71: View towards the highlands of Ararat¹⁹



Notes

- ¹ The unusual shape was discovered by army captain İlhan Durupinar while examining aerial photographs of Turkey. Being familiar with the biblical account of the Ark, he forwarded the negative to Dr. Arthur Brandenburger, professor of photogrammetry at Ohio State University. Brandenburger was responsible for discovering the Cuban missile bases during the Kennedy era from reconnaissance photos. After carefully studying the image, he concluded: ***“I have no doubt at all, that this object is a ship. In my entire career, I have never seen an object like this on a stereo photo.”*** Rene Noorbergen, *The Ark File* (Mountain View, CA: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 1974), 118.
- ² Given that nearby placenames denote ‘sacrifice’, ‘resurrection’ and ‘judgment’ and that an outcrop has ‘pierced the vessel in the side’, it seems obvious that the ark typifies the Messiah. The majority will therefore reject the artefact as spurious no matter the amount of evidence. Some researchers who initially embraced the find have turned into its fiercest enemies – a common spiritual pattern.
- ³ The survey lasted for two days and the only thing found were some strange quadratic stones. Having partaken in the expedition, Brandenburger still felt that the shape may be the ark. ***“A sole surface archaeological investigation of only two days is not sufficient to entitle us to state that the formation is not the ark.”***Noorbergen, *op. cit.*, 154.
- ⁴ Moses used the Royal Egyptian Cubit of 20.62 in (524 mm) in the Genesis account.
- ⁵ In Central Anatolia, 600 mi west from the ark, a giant stone anchor was found in the 8th century BCE – it gave *Ankara* (‘anchor’) its name.
- ⁶ The molten rock resulted from a volcanic eruption southeast of the alcove (in present-day Iran). After its downhill slide, the ark was covered in lava and the top and middle decks collapsed; mineral replacement caused the remains to be fossilized.
- ⁷ Besides ‘rocks’ which proved to be tailings of aluminum aloid production [see endnote 8], the area features a 12 x 36 m rectangle of embedded fossilized wood. It appears that when the ark was swept down the mountainside, a portion of the bottom of the ship was severed from the hull and remained in the soil.
- ⁸ The ***“Wall of Heaven”*** is identified as the twin-peaked Mount *Mashu* in the Gilgamesh Epic (c. 2700 BCE), and likely refers to the white limestone escarpment 0.5 miles southeast of the ark. The slag specimen which was found in the alcove contains 31.44% manganese, 41.95% titanium, no iron, 11.33% silicon and 7.19% aluminum among other constituents (lab reports available on request).

- ⁹ God instructed Noah to build a seaworthy ship, not a ‘shoebox’ doomed to failure. The notion of a barge-shaped ark reflects Hollywood and picture books; the breadth of 50 cubits refers of course to the ‘beam’, *i.e.* the widest part of the vessel (as any shipbuilder knows). The ark was built with the help of angels within 5 years (1 Enoch 67.1; Jash 5.34).
- ¹⁰ The outer planks were probably removed by Noah and his family and used for building and other purposes after the flood. Later, visitors may have carried pieces with them as recorded by Berosus, Josephus and Nicolaus of Damascus. Epiphanius wrote in 376 CE: ***“Even today the remains of Noah’s ark are still shown.”*** *Panarion* 1.18.3.
- ¹¹ Three samples taken from the formation in 1984 showed high metal content: 19.97%, 12.30% and 11.55% ferric oxide as well as 8.08%, 13.97% and 8.60% iron; control samples from the surrounding soil yielded 0.77% ferric oxide and 0.54% iron. A sample taken in 1979 from within the earthquake fault yielded a 4.95% carbon content, an amount consistent with petrified wood; the control specimen showed a mere 1.88% carbon content.
- ¹² *Gopher* wood may refer to a lamination process or waterproofing using pitch inside and out.
- ¹³ The analysis of the timber resulted in 0.7019% organic carbon, 0.0081% inorganic carbon, 0.073% calcium and 13.04% iron (due to metal fittings).
- ¹⁴ The Armenians who survived the Genocide of 1915 never returned to their original homes. That is the reason why today’s villagers know that *Arzap* was once called ‘The Place of the Eight’, but they are not cognizant of the name’s origin (*Arzap* is modern-day *Sağlıksuyu*).
- ¹⁵ Drogue anchors are designed to drag in the water, stabilize a vessel and keep it perpendicular in turbulent waters; they are found on the floor of the Mediterranean and other seas as they were common to ancient ships. Twenty anchor stones were found around *Arzap*, some of them lying on mountain ridges. They are the largest known drogues: 4 tons in weight, 3 meters in height, 1.5 meters in width and 0.5 meters in thickness; all exhibit rope holes or broken ends indicating rope holes. When the flood waters came, the drogues, tied to the vessel with rope, rose with the ark, and when the waters receded, any drogues which tethered were cut loose. Most of the stones in the *Arzap* area have eight crosses (engraved by early Christians) and one displays a ziggurat. The find of partially buried drogues without crosses in 1988 should put the ‘Armenian cult stone’ theory to rest.
- ¹⁶ Ron Wyatt noticed frustum-shaped windows which allowed the light to enter through small openings and yet illuminate a wide area; Noah may have used the same technique to illuminate the ark’s interior.

- ¹⁷ The graves were plundered in the late seventies and their contents sold on the black market in Istanbul; the headstones were broken into pieces to destroy any evidence of the tombs.
- ¹⁸ Noah's wife is also called *Amzara* or *Emzara* (Genesis Apocryphon 6.6; Jub 4.33).
- ¹⁹ If the Genesis account states that the ark came to rest on the mountains of Ararat, one should expect to find the ark on the mountains of Ararat (***“The ark rested on one of the mountains of Ararat”*** as per *Genesis Apocryphon* 7.11, or ***“in the highlands of Ararat”*** as per *Panarion* 1.2.1). However, in the debunk business simple geographic information is conveniently ignored. An example is the article by Lorence G. Collins, “Bogus ‘Noah’s Ark’ from Turkey Exposed as a Common Geologic Structure,” *JGE* 44 (1996): 439–444. Albeit no scientific journal would support the Noachian Deluge, the paper’s lack of substance does exactly that. Regarding keelsons and bulkheads, Mr. Collins ***“can show that all these features could be formed by natural processes”***, and judging by his rhetoric and overuse of scientific jargon, we trust he could. Unlike Mr. Collins, a child could identify the ark providing its empirical perception hasn’t been blurred through ‘sound science education’, and its inherent notions of biblical veracity are still intact.

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