

Summary of Scientists Differing Views About the Durupinar Boat-shaped Formation

<https://noahsarkscans.com/durupinar-noahs-ark-research-papers-and-reports/>

Avci, Murat (Turkish Professor of Geology)

2005. “The Formation and Mechanisms of the Great Telçeker Earthflow Which Also Crept Noah’s Ark! Mount Ararat, Eastern Turkey.” Paper presented at the 2005 Mt. Ararat and Noah’s Ark Symposium.

2007. “‘Noah’s Ark’: Its Relationship to the Telceker Earthflow, Mount Ararat, Eastern Turkey.” Bulletin of Engineering Geology and the Environment.

Quote: “A large hard rock slab from the Miocene limestone unit at the top was brought down by a slump type landslide” and “and the earthflow mechanisms combined with the effects of glaciation and glacial meltdown processes, transformed the slab into a ship-like feature which astonishingly resembled to a man-made structure.”

Baumgardner, John (Institute of Creation Research Geophysicist)

1988. Ararat Report, September.

Quote: “Our conclusions from the summer’s work are that some of the site’s important features can now be understood in terms of clay and rock debris flowing around an isolated block.”

Bayraktutan, Salih (Turkish Professor of Geology)

2002. Private conversation, September. Quoted in Noah’s Ark: Ancient Accounts and New Discoveries, 2nd ed., 2017.

Quote: “We have a boat-shaped object at an elevation of 2,000 meters that did not occur naturally. We haven’t found anything that refutes the possibility of this being Noah’s Ark. We can see signs of specific structures in our scanings that are not naturally occurring. The way in which the object is thought to have traveled down the mountain in a mudslide is very interesting. We have found signs of an early civilization up on this mountain, etc., etc., etc.”

Burdick, Clifford (American Geologist)

1976. Private correspondence with Dr. William H. Shea, quoted in “The Elliptical Formation In The Tendurek Mountains,” Creation Research Society Quarterly (CRSQ), September.

1982. Quoted in Cummings, Violet. Has Anybody Really Seen Noah’s Ark? Creation-Life Publishers, 168.

Quote: “Clay up-push in a lava flow.”

Collins, Lawrence G. (American Professor of Geology)

1996. “Bogus ‘Noah’s ark’ From Turkey Exposed as a Common Geological Structure.” Journal of Geosciences Education, v. 44.

1999. Private email, March 18.

2016. “Noah’s Ark near Dogubayazit, Turkey?” Perspectives on Science and Christian Faith.

Quotes: “Doubly plunging syncline” (1996); “Likely the ‘ark structure’ is an allochthonous block that has slid downhill, and at the same time it can consist of a ‘doubly plunging syncline” (1999); “Erosion of bedrock by landslide debris” (2016).

Morris, John (Institute of Creation Research Professor of Geology)

1991. The New American, April 23.

Quote: “Represents a rare belt of dark crystalline rock with manganese nodules.”

Murray-Wallace, Colin (Australian Professor of Geology)

1992. Sidney Sun Herald, May 24.

Quote: “Nothing more than a plunging syncline, the top of which has been weathered.”

Özdamar, Şenel (Doç. Dr., İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi Mining Fac. Geo. Eng. Assistant Dean Assoc.)

2022. Channel 24 TV interview, December 23.

Quote: “This structure... morphologically (shape, texture, structure) really resembles the shape of a ruined ship.”

Plimer, Ian (Australian Professor of Geology)

1992. Good Weekend magazine, August.

1994. Telling Lies for God, September.

1994. The Sun Herald, November 6.

1994. Telling Lies for God, reprinted edition, December.

Quotes: “Syncline” (1992, September 1994); “A large block of cooked-up basalt interleaved with limestone which had slipped down the mountainside in a mudslide and twisted around in the process” (November 6, 1994); “An allochthonous block” (December 1994).

Snelling, Andrew (Answers in Genesis Geologist)

1992. “Special Report: Amazing ‘Ark’ Exposé.” Creation 14, no. 4, September.

Quote: “Uplifted block and erosional remnant of basement rock.”