

NOAH'S ARK

In Genesis Chapter 6, the LORD instructs Noah to build an ark for he and his family, to include a select number of animals and creeping things, in order to escape the destruction of the global flood (circa 2348 BC). The size of the ark was 300 cubits long, 50 cubits wide, and 30 cubits high. There have been a number of interpretations of the length of a cubit, but as we shall see, the proper length is 20.6" after the dimensional standard of the Royal Egyptian Cubit. This would make the ark 515' long, 85.8' wide, and 51.5' high. For reference, a high school football field is 300' long by 150' wide.

It rained 40 days and 40 nights. The ark was adrift for about a year and then came to rest upon the mountains of Ararat (Genesis 8:4) which is in the modern day nation of Turkey.



(Photo credit: V. Arustamyan)

In the picture above, lesser Ararat is to the left and greater Ararat is to the right. Both are volcanoes and have a history of volcanic and earthquake activity. The gorge carved in the middle of greater Ararat, as shown above, was the result of a volcanic eruption. There are some researchers who believe Noah's Ark came to rest somewhere upon the mountain because of the following photograph in 1949:



It appears to show an oblong, dark object on the slope of the mountain, just left of center in the photo. Below is a close-up:



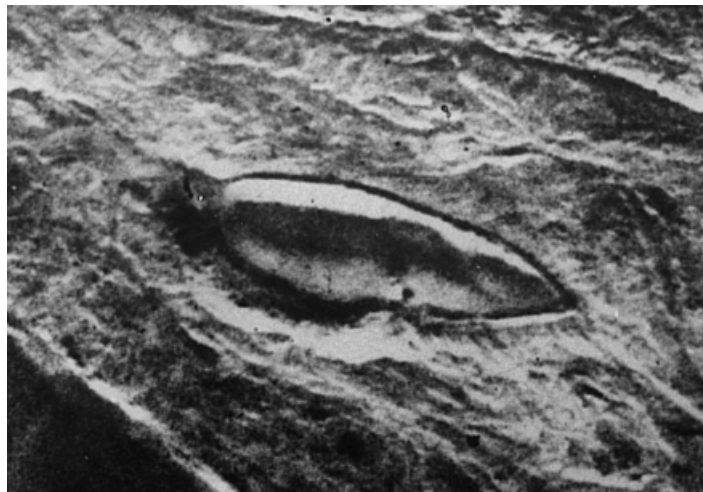
NOAH'S ARK

There has been at least one book published by an individual who claimed to have scaled the mountain and chopped a piece of timber from the “ark” while it was stuck in a glacier and brought the piece back down with him. Noah’s ark cannot possibly be on either volcano because it would have been destroyed by now from the number of eruptions and earthquakes to date. The mysterious object on the mountain in the previous photograph may be a large piece of rock deposited after a previous volcanic eruption. Below is a NASA photograph from a low-earth orbit of greater and lesser Ararat.



The terrain surrounding Ararat shows characteristic details of volcanic activity: a zone of destruction around it.

In 1960, the magazine LIFE printed the photo below of a large, boat-like shape embedded in a fossilized mudflow of the southern end of the Ararat Mountain range, about 14 miles south of Mt. Ararat, in eastern Turkey.



In 1978 there was an earthquake in the local area where this oblong object was located. Shortly after, Ron Wyatt and crew began a series of expeditions to the site to investigate the object and to gather information to determine if this was Noah’s Ark.

NOAH'S ARK



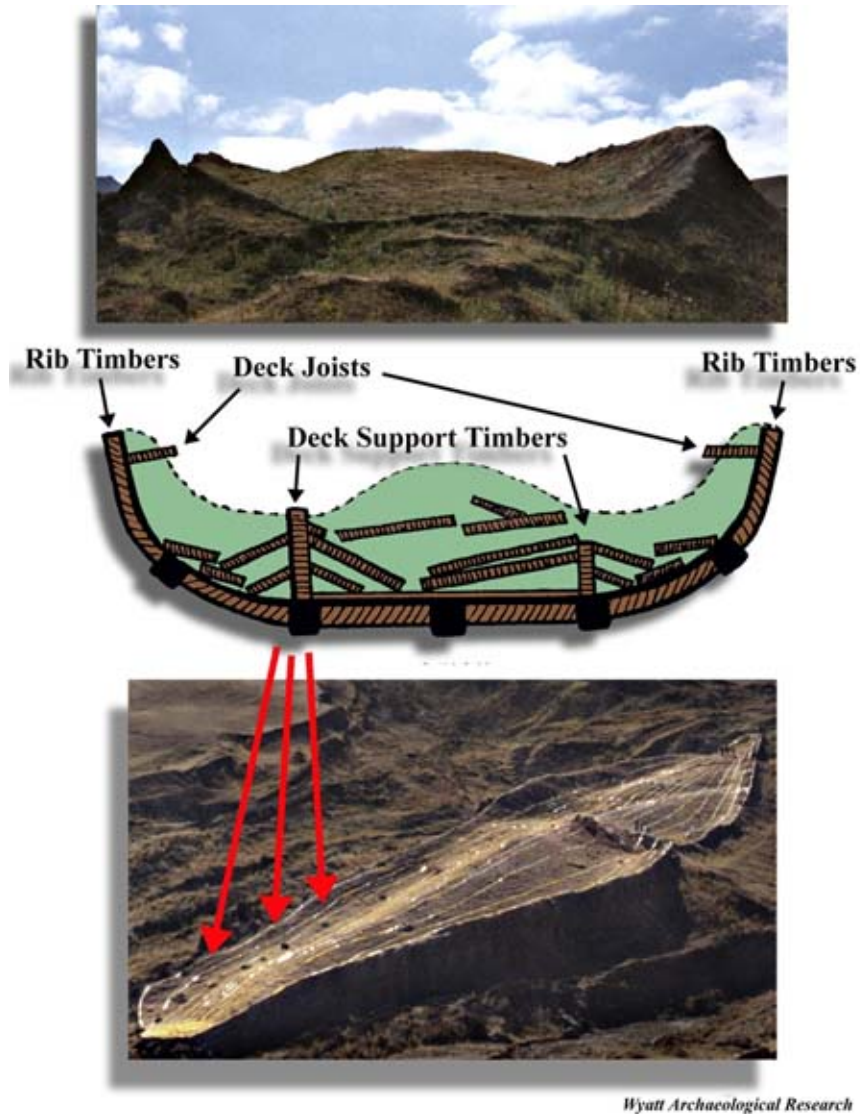
What Ron Wyatt found was an oblong object with raised edges that had been separated from the surrounding mud formation by the 1978 earthquake and it was clearly the shape of a ship. In the background is a mountain range in the nation of Iran.

Ron and his crew brought equipment to X-ray what was beneath the site in order to study more about this object. What they found were a series of timbers and beams consistent with wooden ship architecture. At the major joint connections, there were large metal rivets discovered:



This means that whoever built the ship had the technology to form and install very hot rivets in order to reinforce the wooden structure of the ship.

NOAH'S ARK



When they measured the ship's dimensions, it was indeed 515' long. It was Noah's Ark! Near the vicinity of the ark, in the area known as the valley of eight, there were large stones found with a hole drilled through.



These were the anchor drag-stones that the ark used to drag through the water to help maintain stability. The stone above has a large cross with 7 smaller crosses which represents the eight souls that were carried in the ark. Ron Wyatt and crew are to the left of the stone. Mt. Ararat is in the background.

NOAH'S ARK

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.*

The above clip is a newspaper article of the discovery. Today Noah's Ark is a national park in Turkey and it also has a visitor's center where guests can dine with a very scenic view of the ark.

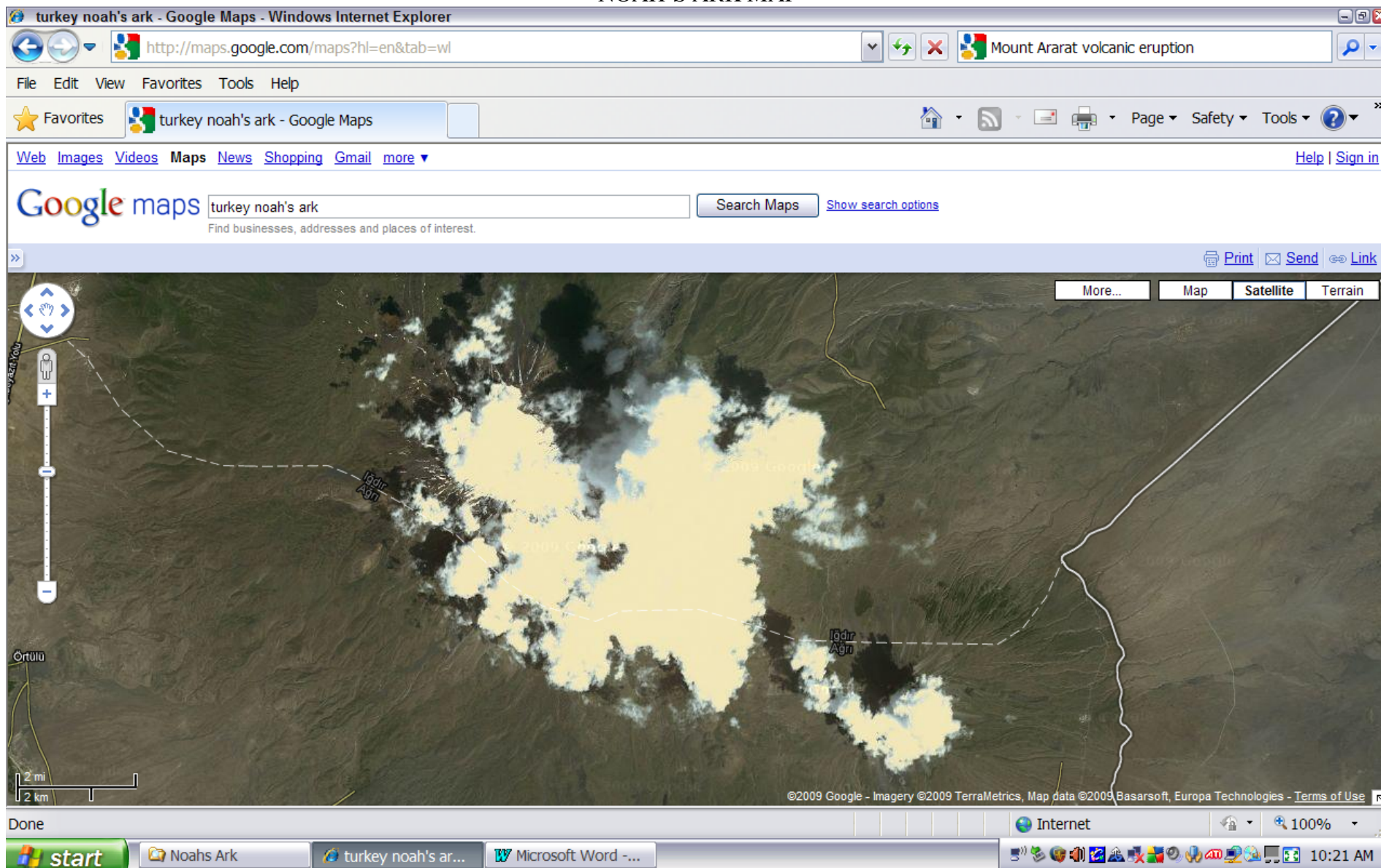
Below is a model of what the Wyatt crew believes the ark looked like and it may still be on display at the museum in Cornersville, Tennessee.



This ministry again gives thanks and credit to the Ron Wyatt family and to Wyatt Archaeological Research for their work involved in biblical archaeology discovery. Please visit their web sites for the latest information.

The following next four pages contain a Google map of the location of Noah's Ark, relative to Mt. Ararat.

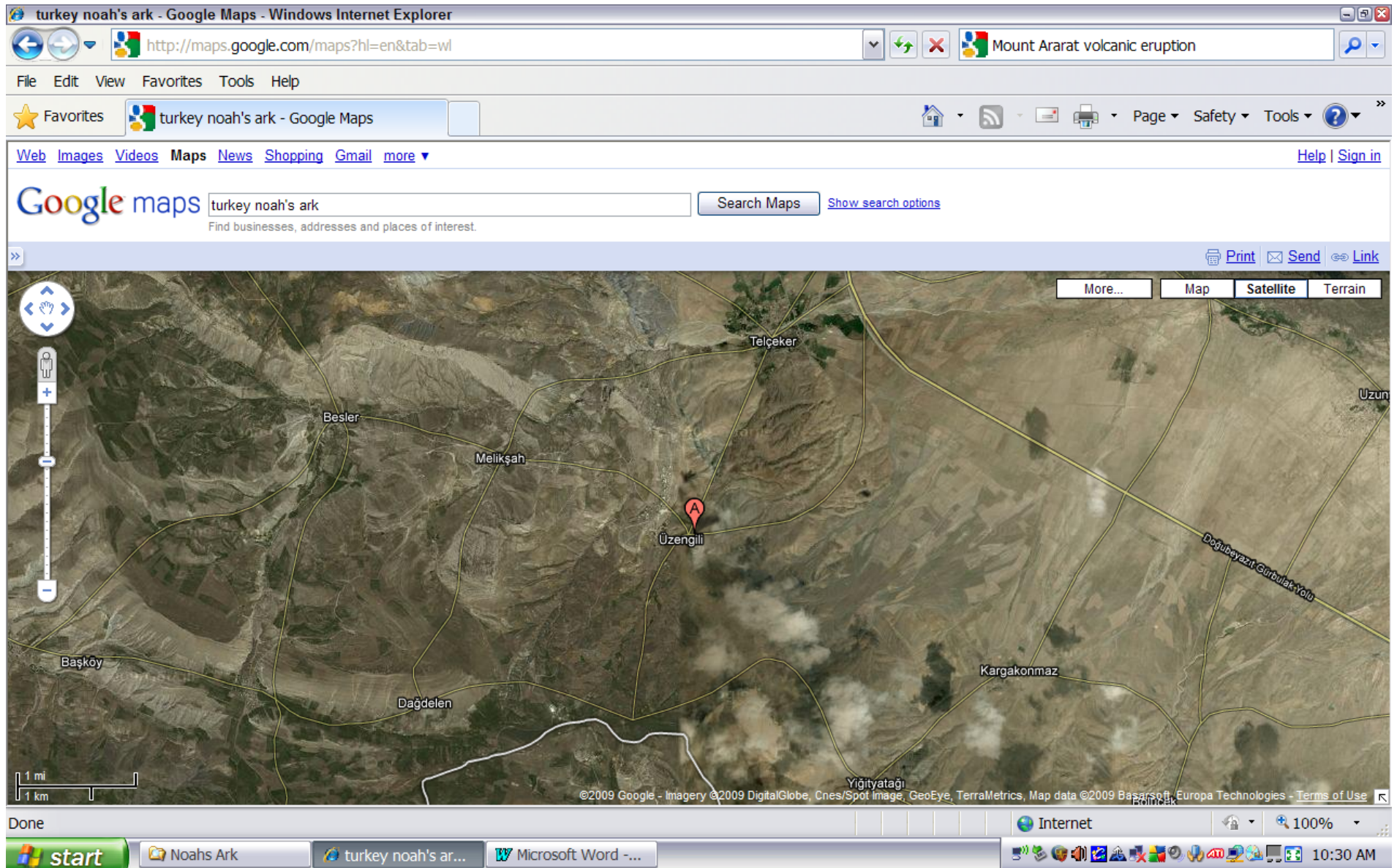
NOAH'S ARK MAP



Close-up of Mt. Ararat covered by clouds and snow.

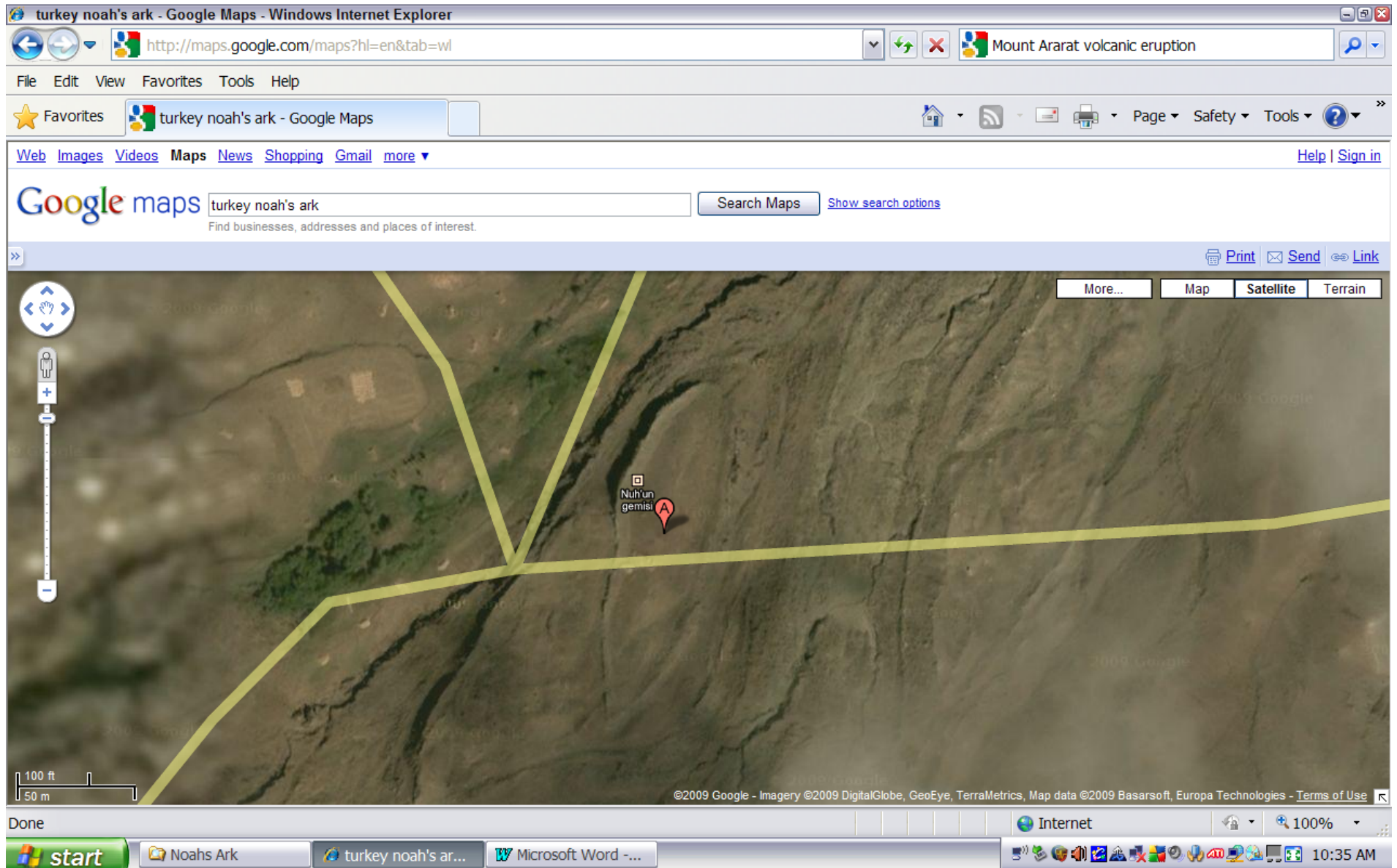
Greater Ararat is on the left (almost 17,000' elev.) and lesser Ararat is on the right (almost 13,000' elev.). Both are volcanoes. Notice the appearance of the surrounding terrain, the result of volcanic activity over thousands of years.

NOAH'S ARK MAP



This is the local area surrounding the location of Noah's Ark (red "A"). The town of Uzengili is nearby.

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At maximum close-up, the red bubble “A” is in the center of the Ark (oblong shape) which is clearly visible with its pointed end facing downward (south). The town of Uzengili is just off the map to the left.