

EASTERN TURKEY

Noah's Ark found buried at 6,300 ft

Aerial photos and subsurface radar reveals a ship high up on a mountainside

Report from Dogubayazet, Eastern Turkey
The discovery of **NOAH'S ARK**

IN 1959, while routinely examining aerial photos of his country, Turkish army captain Lihan Durupinar came across the formation pictured in the inset on the right.

In the mountains of the Ararat region was a boat-shaped object longer than a football field, the size of a battleship, at 6300 ft altitude.

Dr. Brandenburg, the photogrammetry expert from Ohio State University, became interested. Brandenburg was responsible for discovering the Cuban missile bases during the Kennedy era, and after carefully studying the photo, 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."

In September 1960, the picture was published in LIFE magazine under the heading "Noah's Ark?" That

same year a group of Americans accompanied Capt. Durupinar to the site for a day and a half, but superficial investigations found nothing promising. The group conducted a superficial dig, but decided that the site contained "nothing of archaeological interest." However, their quick verdict left many unanswered questions.

Seventeen years later, in 1977, Ron Wyatt visited the site. Obtaining official permission, Ron and others conducted more thorough research over a period of several years. Utilising metal detection surveys, subsurface radar scans, laboratory tests and chemical analysis, etc., their findings were quite startling. The evidence was undeniable.

In December 1986, after investigative work by their own scientists, members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and researchers from Ataturk University met and finally concluded that this was indeed the remains of the legendary ark.

In recognition for his work, Ron was invited to be the guest of honour at the opening of the new national park on June 20, 1987. In May, 1989, the visitors centre was opened.



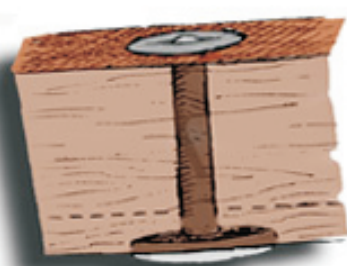
"I have no doubt at all, that this object is a ship. In my entire career, I have never seen an object like this on a stereo photo."

- Dr. Brandenburg, Ohio State University



Droque stones to match: Ron Wyatt (left) with one of the many huge drogue stones from the Ark found nearby

Builders used metal rivets in construction



Metal rivet - still embedded in fossilized wood (left), reveals how the vessel was constructed

During the investigations, three different types of metal detector revealed a consistent pattern of iron at regular intervals.

Subsequent radar scans of the full length of the structure were made - length wise, crosswise and laterally along the sides.

The ground-penetrating radar showed, with refined detail, the same pattern picked up by the metal detectors. And the radar revealed extra information which was compelling. Walls, cavities, ramps

and a door near the southern (stern) end appeared in the scans. Near the bow were two large cylindrical tanks, 4.2 metres high and 7.2 metres across (14 x 24 feet), apparently with some sort of metal bands around them.

How did others react? David Fasold, a marine salvage expert working on the site, said: "For one 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 my opinion, to drive scepticism beyond limits."

Petrified Laminated Wood UNIQUE IN THE WORLD!

FOSSILIZED deck timber recovered from the site proved to be laminated wood.

Tests by Galbraith Labs in Knoxville, Tennessee, showed the sample to contain over 0.7% organic carbon, consistent with fossilized wood. The specimen was once living matter.

Thin sections from the sample revealed the wood consisted of three layers. It was actually laminated wood!

Never before has petrified wood been found that was laminated. This sample is totally unique in the world, and reveals the construction methods used by builders of the Ark were quite advanced. The type of wood used would be the "gopher wood" spoken of in Genesis.



Petrified wood - tests confirmed



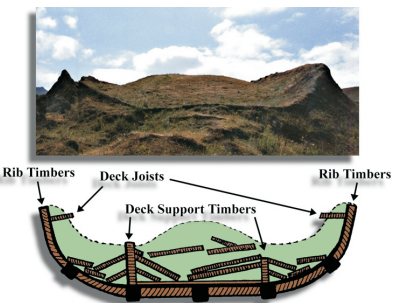
Laminated - three distinct layers



Ron Wyatt conducting radar scans

Radar and other tests reveal an advanced state of petrification and collapse.

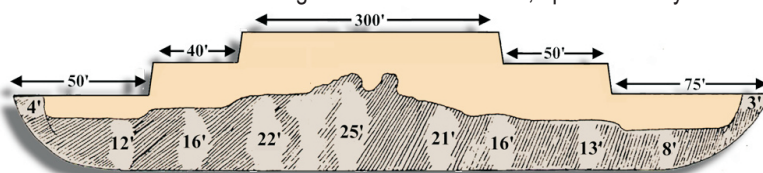
Indications are that the decks are collapsed and the rubble is lying on the bottom deck, as shown in the diagram. However, radar reveals the hull and the bottom deck area is in a better state of preservation, and still contains empty chambers.



Rib Timbers - Still clearly visible along the sides of the structure



Visitors Centre - Overlooking the remains of the Ark, opened in May 1989



Cross Section - Showing the various depths of the remains of the Ark

1 BIBLICAL EVIDENCE NOAH'S ARK

A few examples of how this discovery matches the clues found in the Biblical record

BIBLE CLUES	ACTUAL FINDINGS
Genesis 8:4 - The Ark landed in the mountains of Ararat	In the Mountains of Ararat - The Ark was discovered near the top of a mountain range in the Ararat (anciently called "Urtu") region
Genesis 6:15 - The Ark's length is recorded as being 300 cubits	Exactly 300 cubits - The cubit in use when Moses wrote Genesis was 20.6 inches, and the length of the Ark's remains measure at precisely 300 "20.6" cubits
Genesis 7:13 - Eight people entered the Ark and survived the flood	Many nearby place names reflect the flood story - e.g. a nearby valley is named "The Region of Eight", and contains a village called "The Place of Eight"
Genesis 7:8-9 - The Ark carried all manner of animals	Animal evidence - Coprolites (fossilized droppings), animal hairs, a portion of an antler, etc., have been found inside and immediately around the Ark site

More documentation available! [See details on page 8](#)