

Government confirms: "This is Noah's Ark"

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

ON June 20, 1987, the Turkish Government established the new Noah's Ark National Park. This followed a Government commission report which confirmed the 10 years of research work by an American named Ronald Wyatt and his colleagues.

The site was first brought to attention in the late 1950s after high altitude aerial survey photographs revealed a boat-shaped structure in the mountains of the Ararat region.

Although initially dismissed by some, Ron Wyatt and others undertook extensive investigative work on the site for nearly a decade.

Employing such methods as subsurface interface radar scanning, metal detection surveys, core-drilling, etc., the results were spectacular. Buried at an altitude of 6,300 feet was the physical remains of a man-made structure, an enormous ship.

After examining the data collected on the site, Dr. Ekrem Akurgal, considered by many to be 'The Dean of Turkish Archaeologists', stated "... it is a ship, an ancient ship... It must be preserved..."

Wyatt's results led to serious interest by Turkish scientists and archaeologists, and ultimately a high-level Government commission was convened to consider all the evidence gathered. The official conclusion was the site did indeed contain the remains of the legendary ark of Noah. As a result, a new National Park was established.

Naturally, the conclusion of the Turkish Government has been resisted by some in academic circles, for the implications of this discovery are very far-reaching. However, the evidence is abundant and consistently points to this site as being the remains of the legendary Noah's Ark, which so many have searched for in the past.

Further details of this discovery and an overview of the results from on-site research work carried out in Eastern Turkey, is available on page 8.

Aerial photos and subsurface radar reveals a massive ship in the mountains



Noah's Ark - Confirmed after on-site research by Ron Wyatt and Government scientists

Radar Scans Reveal a Pattern!

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

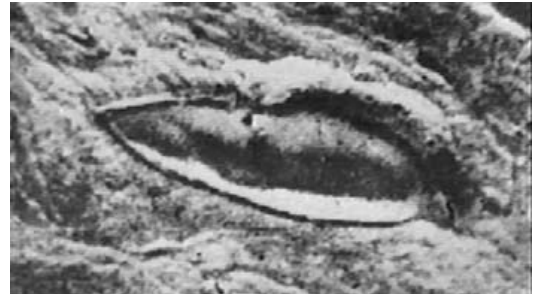
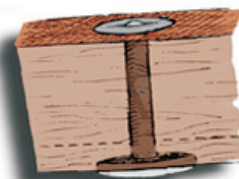
Subsequent radar scans of the full length of the structure were made - length wise, crosswise and laterally along the sides.

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 stunning. Walls, cavities, a door near the south end (the 'front') and ramps, appeared in the scans. Near the bow, were two large cylindrical tanks, 4.2 meters high and 7.2 meters across (14 x 24 feet), with 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."



Metal rivet - (above) still embedded in fossilized wood, gives us an insight as to how the vessel was constructed, as this diagram shows



"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. Brandenburger, Ohio State University

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

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

Dr. Brandenburger, the photogrammetry expert from Ohio State University, became interested. Brandenburger 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 some digging, but finally concluded that the site contained "nothing of archaeological interest." However, their verdict was not unanimous.

Seventeen years later, in 1977, Ron Wyatt visited the site. Obtaining official permission, Ron and others over a period of several years conducted more thorough research. Utilizing 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 concluded that this was indeed the remains of the legendary ark.

In recognition for his work, Ron was invited to be guest of honor at the opening of a new national park on June 20, 1987. Since May, 1989, the visitors center has been operational.



Possible Ark Window Covering-Dennis McKeever standing next to it.



Noah's Ark Visitor Center-Dennis McKeever with Hasan, Amed and Zafer



Iron Lines - Colored tapes laid along metal detector readings show a regular pattern of iron, further confirmation that the site contains the remains of an enormous man-

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.