

HARVEST INSPIRATION DISCOVERIES

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LOCATION OF NOAH'S ARK

DOES OUR SITE FIT THE ANCIENT DATA?

ARE THERE ANY ANCIENT RECORDS IDENTIFYING THE ARK'S LOCATION?

HERE ARE SOME CLUES.

1. The Bible states that the Ark landed in the Ararat region (Gen. 8:4).

* And our boat-shaped object IS in the Ararat region. That boat-shaped object is resting on Akyayla Dagi ("High White Plain") on a hill and close to the Kurdish village of Uzengili. That is definitely in the heart of the "mountains of Ararat" (as in Genesis 8:4) — a region, not a single peak. "Urartu" (same root as "Ararat") was the name of an ancient kingdom in this area. Thus, the Bible is simply identifying the mountains of that kingdom, or region.

2. The Bible states that it landed "upon the mountains" — mountains, plural. And Moslem tradition placed it upon the mountainous range of Urartu.

* Our boat is sitting on a mountain range.

3. Moslem tradition stated it to be on a hill, not a tall peak.

* This object likewise lies on a hill, not a tall peak.

4. The Koran said that "the Ark came to rest upon AL JUDI." (Houd Sura 11:44)

* This boat-shaped object now rests on a plain on a mountain called by the locals AL-JUDI; its Turkish name is CUDI DAGI.

5. It was stated to be on the hill's west side.

* Indeed, this object is on the hill's west side.

6. The old tradition held that the Ark was alongside a large rock.

* Interestingly, this boat-shaped object is alongside a large rock, and impaled on it as well. If this is the Ark of which the Moslems spoke, then it has since been pushed sideways onto the rock by the alluvial mud flow that slid down to the east of it, resulting in the Ark's being almost completely covered.

7. The Assyrian king Ashurnasirpal II (883-859 B.C.) claimed that the Ark's resting place was NISIR.

* Less than 500 yards from our "boat" is a village now called Uzengili — and under it, according to older maps, lay SAR, or NASAR or NISIR. (David Fasold, *The Discovery of Noah's Ark*. UK: Sidgwick and Jackson Ltd., 1990, pp.108-114) "Nisir" ("Nasar") means "to make a presentation or a sacrifice" (covenant). (Fasold, p.113)

8. The Ark was reported to be on a north-south axis

* Our boat likewise is orientated just ten degrees from north-south.

9. The Assyrians said you go down into it.

This is the tradition of the site **before** it had been pushed sideways onto the rock by the mud flow that slid down on the east side of it, which resulted in the Ark's being almost totally covered.

The Assyrians called it Varuna's House of Clay. About 800 B.C. some Assyrians entered it at the surface. It was three stories **deep** (or buried under the ground). Thus an underground fortress came to be known as a "vara". (Fasold, p.99)

They described it as being **nearly** a horse run long (a stadia of 600 feet) with wide avenues inside. It seems they entered it, explored the three levels and returned home convinced that Varuna had survived the Great Flood by shutting himself and his passengers up inside until the storm abated.

* This **going down into it** would make sense if the Ark had been covered with mud, as was our big boat in Turkey.

10. The aranumin plant grows at the site.

The 3rd century BC Chaldean historian BEROSUS, the Egyptian writer ARONIMUS, and the Jewish historian JOSEPHUS, each located Noah's Ark in the **mountains** (plural) of the **Gordeans** (Kurds) in the district of **Karoi** — which was south of Mt. Ararat.

These mountains are on the Iranian border, some 20 miles south of the actual Mount Ararat.

These historians reported that **the plant ARANUMIN grew prolifically at that location.**

This plant produces a purple flower and is covered with thorns. Its underground stems have a faint odour of violets.

* **Today, this plant still grows there, at the very site of the Noah's Ark remains.**

This plant is **NOT** found in the lava and ice of **Greater Mount Ararat.**

11. Then there is the size — 300 cubits long and 50 cubits average beam width.

Do these clues match? YOU DECIDE.

12. Place names are a key to history.

Of this one can be certain. Ancient place names are found to be among the most imperishable of human things. This persistence of ancient place names has been fully recognised by leading archaeologists as a "safe" means of recovering ancient history. (For example, Sir W.F. Petrie, *Syria and Egypt*, p.15)

Many ancient place names in the vicinity seem to allude to the story of the Great Flood and its survivors. Note the following:

BIBLICAL ACCOUNT	LOCAL PLACE-NAMES
(a) The Flood was a divine judgment upon the whole antediluvian world.(2 Pet. 2:5)	The area of the slopes near the boat-shaped object is called MAHSER, which means “ the last judgment day ” (Fasold, p.100)
(b) Toward the end of the Flood, Noah sent out a crow to test for the re-emergence of land. At first, with nowhere to stand, it kept returning; finally it did not return. (Gen. 8:7)	A nearby village bears the name KARGACONMAZ which means “ the crow will not stand or return. ” (Fasold, p.319)
(c) The Ark eventually came to rest in the mountains.	The nearby castle of DARONYNK stands on the site whose name means “ where the oars were reversed. ”
(d) They emerged from the Ark as though from death, to start a new world.	The field where this object rests is called MAHSUR (“ raised from the dead ”). (Ibid, p.100)
(e) And Noah built an altar and offered a sacrifice of thanksgiving to God.	The nearby village once bore the name NASAR, which means “ to make a presentation or a sacrifice ”. (Ibid, p.113)
(f) Historians tell us that pilgrims journeyed to this site in ages past.	A point above the head of the valley is called ZIYARET DOG (“ voluntary pilgrimage ”).(Ibid. pp.101,209)
(g) The company who survived the Flood were long considered by the ancient world as the heroes of man.	The closer end of the ridge is named YIGITYATAGI (“hero’s bed”), i.e. “the habitat of heroes” or “ Where the heroes come from ”. (Ibid. pp.101, 209)
(h) Eight human survivors emerged from the Ark into this valley.	The valley which stretches down from here was anciently known as “ The Region of Eight ”. (Ibid. p.157) Lower in this valley, near some ancient grave markers bearing iconographs of eight persons, stands KAZAN or ARZEP, a village known as “ The Place of Eight ”.