

engravings on it. To avoid local treasure hunters stealing the stone, it was covered again after having some pictures taken.

Later in September of the same year, Bill Fry came back to examine the stone more closely, and he informed the Turkish authorities of his find. The engravings looked like long lines carved into the stone. There is no explanation for them, but Bill Fry is convinced that the stone belongs together with the “ship”. Again in June of 2002, he was in Turkey and tried unsuccessfully to move the 770 pound rock into the building that has been established about 500 yards from the boat-shaped object where the rock could be kept safely. Instead, a local politician promised that it would be taken care of.

I realized that Bill and Barbara had another specific assignment – one which they wouldn’t talk about. Later I met them again and was told by Barbara what they were looking for: an enlarged cranium that had been found in the vicinity but had since been stolen. Many things in this area had been removed or destroyed by vandals or treasure hunters. The thief now wanted an absurdly high price of \$30,000 when he realized how extraordinary the cranium was. If an enlarged cranium had been found here, then what was the explanation? There is a very exciting theory about this, which I will present later in the book.

Petrified Wood...?

I went along the west side of the Ark’s 10-20 foot high flanks and looked at the light stripes that, according to some of the earlier explorations, showed there had previously been rib timbers underneath underneath. The lighter stripes lay at intervals of about one meter, and it was difficult to find a natural explanation. I tried to get it on video, and while I went around filming together with Oli Tindalid from the Faeroe Islands, a funny little stone caught my eye. It had grooves as if it were a fossil. I picked it up and we looked at it a bit before I stuffed it in my pocket to show Salih later. Not much later Gunhild Gervin found a similar stone or fossil in the vicinity. She also showed it to Salih later. He looked at the stones a bit, and then he said with a laugh:

“This is petrified wood!”

“That is what I wanted to hear,” I answered, and we laughed at the situation while Salih looked at the stone yet again. He was very convinced that both my and Gunhild’s stones were petrified wood. When Gunhild later had our find examined by the Geological Museum in Denmark, they could not confirm that there was talk of a fossilized piece of wood. There were “barred lime crystals” which had probably “grown in cracks as a result of water with lime content flowing over”.



Video clip: The remains of a rivet on the eastern side of the boat-shaped object.

Below: Rivet found by Wyatt in 1991.





Bill Fry and Zafer Onay had the stone removed.



I later had my “stone” examined by a geologist that told me it was a petrification of a plant, because the grooves had a finger-form.

We didn’t weigh these small finds too heavily.

Gunhild had also brought back a few small dark samples from the area around the “rivet” in order to have established whether it was all, as Barbara said, “part of the boat”. The samples were hard as stone and had mainly a greenish color which she thought might be remains of metal.

To this the Geological Museum answered that to a large extent this rock consisted of silicate minerals. And that the greenish color was probably due to the mineral epidote which shows that the rock has been buried deeply below the earth’s crust. As a consequence of this the original minerals have undergone a transformation (metamorphosis). The original rock has probably been a mud stone. As silicates are the chief ingredient of most rocks, it was

actually a quite ordinary piece of rock. The funny thing was, however, that this crumbling rock had, in fact, been “deeply buried under the earth’s crust” until 1949 when it turned up rather unexpectedly as part of the upper sharp contour of the boat-shaped object.

Pitch from the Ark?

While we were talking, Niels Lind came over with a piece of hard “earth” that he had broken off of the “ship”. On the one side it had a black, somewhat greasy coating.

“It smells, and the odor suspiciously reminds me of pitch,” noted Niels, who is a trained engineer and knows a lot about the building of wooden ships. He and Elin Berglund had crawled up to a hole in the eastern side, the port side.

The rest of us started examining the tar-like substance at the top of the huge hole. The hole was so big that both Oli Tindalid and I could sit inside of it. Sceptically and analytically Niels Hansen from Århus, Denmark thought at first it may be blackening from a bonfire, but after he had looked at the

earth, he realized that the black didn't come from below, but rather from within and was also found behind the earth that he removed.

"Strange. So it can't be from a fire," he noted.

We knew that Noah, according to the Bible, was told to coat the sides of the Ark with pitch. In Genesis, chapter 6, verse 14 Noah is told by God, "Make for yourself an ark of gopher wood; you shall make the ark with rooms, and shall cover it inside and out with pitch." (NRSV)

It was almost too good to be true. It would be amazing if we found remains of pitch on the sides of this "Ark" because *the* Ark had been coated in it. It was a little difficult to believe. On the other hand, at that point in time we couldn't find another reasonable explanation as to why there was tar-like material on the inside of this particular formation.

A Disastrous Indifference

How had that hole gotten there anyway?

Maybe it was this hole that was broken open during the first American expedition in 1960. They visited this site after Captain Durupinar from the Turkish Air Force had detected and photographed the formation from the air in 1959.

One of the members of the American expedition was Dr. Arthur Brandenberger, who was a professor at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. He had earlier revealed missiles on Cuba with the help of stereoplanigraph photogrammetry – a technique where with the help of multiple photos differentiation in levels can be seen. When he was given the opportunity to study the Turkish photograph, he remarked, "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 stereo photo".¹

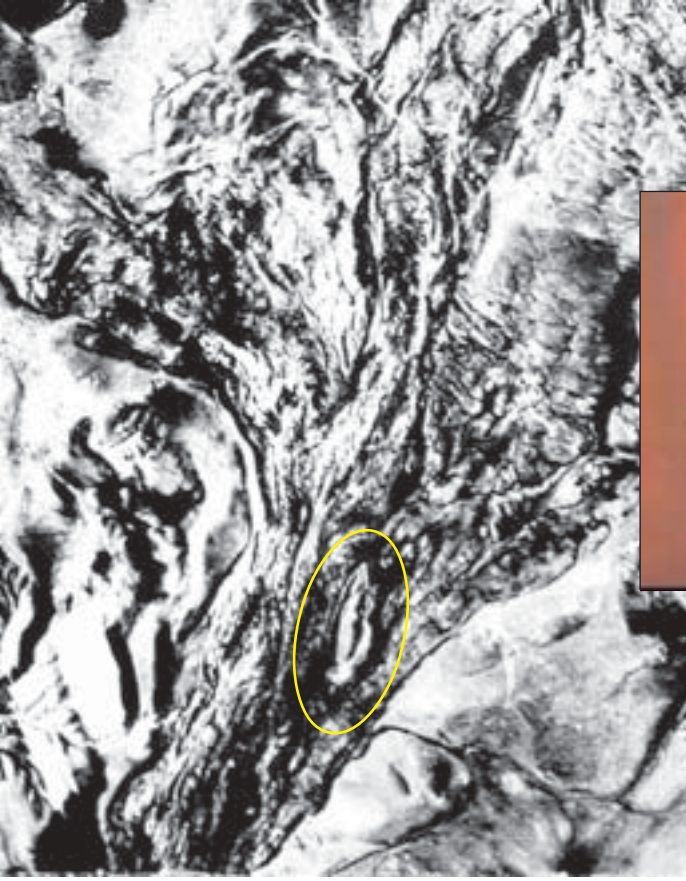


Gertrud's stone looked like petrified wood, but it wasn't.

"The Ark" seen from the east. On the side of it white shades from top to bottom are clearly seen in a repeated pattern.

These shades were believed to be remnants of "rib timbers" by Wyatt and others. Notice the size in comparison to the two people on top.





"When I saw that photo I was convinced that this was something special," says Dr. Salih.

problem of not having enough money for the work that needed to be done. In Turkey, there were many other projects that were rightfully prioritized for the development of their country.

Before we left, he asked us to find partners and help from Europe for a scientific project. We promised to do what we could, and all of us were intent on telling the world about the fantastic discoveries in Eastern Turkey.

The TV crew had already gone home, and on the May 20, 2001, the Ark was featured on TV2's most popular news program, Dags Dato, which created a lot of attention - at least in Denmark.



Chapter 4

Stories Everywhere

The author Clauss Westermann has gathered 302 flood narratives from the around the world. Others estimate that there are around 6,000 different accounts of the Flood in existence. The historian Aaron Smith counted no less than 80,000 stories in 72 languages that tell of the Flood and about 70,000 of these include a boat.¹

No matter how many accounts there are, the fact is that stories of the Flood can be found throughout the world in old legends and myths. And most of these include the narrative of people being saved in a boat. It would be very strange if all of these stories came out of pure imagination, independent of each other. The stories don't have a Christian influence either, because many of these primitive peoples didn't have Christian influence until a few hundred years ago. Their accounts are much older. In many cases it has been established that they are 2-3,000 years old.

These accounts are, of course, full of local differentiations, but the essence is the same. They all point to the idea that there really was at one time in the history of mankind a great flood.

In the Sumerian account of the Flood, Noah is called Ziusudra (Xisuthros in Greek). In India there is a Noaic account in which Noah is known as Menu.

The Flood According to the Greeks

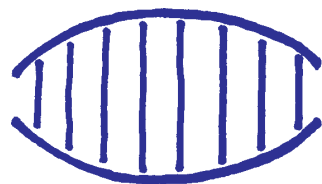
The Greeks, too, have an account of the Flood in their mythology.

Mesopotamia was conquered by the Greeks around 330 B.C. It is not sure if they took the Mesopotamian stories and altered them to fit their own mythology or if they had their own story of the Flood, but we do know that the Greek adapted a large portion of Mesopotamian religion into their own, for example astrology.

The ancient Greek myth of *Deucalion* tells us how this hero brought the population on earth back to normal "after the waters sank".

Deucalion was the son of Prometheus (which means the preconceived, or "the extra wise"). According to the myth when Zeus punished mankind by sending a flood Deucalion and his wife Pyrrha, who sailed in a box for nine days, were left as the only survivors. After the ninth day the box landed on a mountain, Parnassus. The couple then became the generator of the new human family, and their son, Hellen, became the father of the Greeks (the Hellenes).

(The Greek Noah-mountain Parnassus is a mountain chain in mid-Greece with the highest peak reaching 8,061 ft. In ancient Greece it was considered the residence of Apollo and the Muses. The oracular city, of Delphi and Castalia can also be found on Parnassus.)



The old Sumerian pictographic sign for the earth is a boat-shaped figure with eight lines...

A remnant from the story of the beginning of the new world after Noah and the Ark with its eight survivors. In various ancient cultures you also find a world-egg that looks strikingly like the boat shaped-object.



The Chinese sign for a big ship has these three signs: vessel, eight, and mouth. The vessel with the eight mouths.

Japanese signs also have remnants of the eight.

Footnotes

¹ According to Werner Keller, *The Bible as History*, Bantam Books, New York, 1980. Sold 10 million copies since 1955.



*World map showing where flood stories occur.
From Jonathan Gray's book *The Ark Conspiracy*.*

Stories of the Flood in All Cultures

John D. Morris and Tim F. LaHaye gathered in their book, *The Ark on Ararat*[®] a list of some of the many accounts of the Flood. This became the following impressive list of over 212 accounts:

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

1. Africa (central)
2. Babylon
3. Bapedi Tribe (S. Africa)
4. Chaldea
5. Egypt (Pharaonic)
6. Egypt (Priestly)
7. Hottentots
8. Jumala Tribe
9. Lower Congo
10. Masai Tribe
11. Otshi Tribe (Kabinda)
12. Persia (Ahriman)
13. Persia (Bundehesch)
14. Persia (Testrya)
15. Persia (Yima)
16. Persia (Zala-Cupha)
17. Syria

PACIFIC ISLANDS

18. Alambblack Tribe (New Guinea)
19. Alfors of Ceram
20. Ami
21. Andaman Islands
22. Australia
23. Bunva
24. Dutch New Guinea (Mombrano River)
25. East Indian Island

26. Engano
27. Falwol Tribe (New Guinea)
28. Fiji
29. Fiji (Rokora)
30. Flores Island
31. Formosa Tribesman
32. Hawaii (Mauna-Kea) Tribesmen
33. Hawaii (Nu-U)
34. Kabidi Tribe (New Guinea)
35. Kurnai Tribe (Australia)
36. Leeward Islands
37. Maori (New Zealand)
38. Melanesia
39. Micronesia
40. Nais
41. New Britain
42. Otheite Island
43. Ot-Danoms
44. Polynesia
45. Queensland
46. Rotti Tribe
47. Samoa
48. Samo-Kubo Tribe (New Guinea)
49. Sea Dyaks (Borneo)
50. Sea Dyaks (Trout)
51. Sea Dyaks (Sarawak)
52. Sumatra
53. Tahiti
54. Toradjas

55. Valman Tribe (New Guinea)

FAR EAST

56. Anals (Assam)
57. Bahnara (China)
58. Bengal Kolhs
59. Benua-Jakun (Malaysia)
60. Bhagavata-Purana
61. China (Fo-hi)
62. China (Joa)
63. China (Tao-tse)
64. China (Upper Burma)
65. India (Rama)
66. Kamars (C. India)
67. Kamchadales (India)
68. Karens (Burma)
69. Lolos (S. China)
70. Mahabharata
71. Matsya-Purana
72. Menangkabans (Sumatra)
73. Satapatha Brahmana
74. Singphos (Burma)
75. Sudan
76. Tartary Mongols

EUROPE & ASIA

77. Celts
78. Druids
79. Finland

80. Iceland
81. Kelts
82. Lapland
83. Lithuania
84. Norway
85. Rumania
86. Russia
87. Siberia
88. Transylvania
89. Wales

HELLENIC

90. Apamea (Cibotos)
91. Apollodorus
92. Aristotle
93. Athenian
94. Cos (Meropes)
95. Crete
96. Diodorus
97. Hellenucus
98. Lucian
99. Megaros
100. Ogyges (Boeotia)
101. Ovid
102. Perirrhoos
103. Pindar
104. Plato
105. Plutarch
106. Rhodes
107. Samothrace
108. Sithnide Nymphs
109. Stephanus
110. Thessalonica

NORTH AMERICA

111. Acagchemens
112. Aleutian Island Indians
113. Algonquins (Manabozho)
114. Appalachian Indians
115. Arapahos
116. Arctic Eskimos
117. Athapascans
118. Blackfoot Indians
119. Caddoques
120. Central Eskimos
121. Cherokee
122. Chippewa
123. Cree
124. Delaware Algonquins
125. Dogribs
126. Eleuts
127. Eskimos (Alaska)
128. Eskimos (Norton Sound)

129. Esquimax
130. Flatheads
131. Greenland
132. Great Lakes Indians
133. Haidas
134. Hareskins
135. Huron Indians
136. Innuvit Eskimos
137. Iroquois
138. Kathlamets
139. Knistineaux
140. Kolosh
141. Koloshes
142. Lake Tahoe Indians
143. Lenni Lanape Indians
144. Luisenos
145. Mandans
146. Mantagnais Algonquins
147. Menominees
148. Montagnais
149. Natchez Indians
150. New California Indians
151. Nez Pierces
152. Ojibway
153. Pacullies
154. Papagos
155. Pimas
156. Potawatomi Indians
157. Rio Erevato Indians
158. Salteaux Algonquins
159. Sarcees
160. Smith River Indians
161. Spokanas
162. Thlinkuts
163. Thlinkuts (Yehl)
164. Thompsan Indians
165. Tinneh Indians
166. Twangs
167. Virginia Indians
168. Yakimas

CENTRAL AMERICA

169. Achagnas
170. Antilles
171. Aztecs
172. Aztecs (Coxcoxli)
173. Canaris
174. Cholulans
175. Cholulas
176. Coras (Lowland)
177. Coras (Highland)
178. Cuban Indians
179. Huichals

180. Mexico (Coxcox)
181. Mexico (Mexitli)
182. Michoacans
183. Muratos
184. Nicaraguan Indians
185. Panamanian Indians
186. Rio-Crevato Indians
187. St. Domingo Indians
188. Tlascalans
189. Toltecs

SOUTH AMERICA

190. Abederys
191. Ackwois
192. Araucaians
193. Arawaks
194. Brazilian Mountain Indians
195. Brazilian Sea Coast Indians
196. Caingangs
197. Carayas
198. Chiriguanos
199. Colombian Indians
200. Incas
201. Kataushys
202. Macusis
203. Maypures
204. Orinoco Indians
205. Pamarys
206. Peru (Bomara)
207. Peru (Guancas)
208. Peruvian Indians
209. Rio de Janeiro Indians
210. Tamanacs
211. Terra-Firma Indians
212. Tierra del Fuego Indians

⁸ Morris, John D. & Tim F. LaHaye, *The Ark on Ararat* (New York: Thomas Nelson Inc., 1976), pp. 233-237.

A Common Mystical Past

Even though some people lived completely geographically isolated from the Bible's Middle Eastern world – such as the Indians of South America and the Australian Aborigines – they still have their stories of the Flood. Since these stories are placed far back in the history of these cultures, it is obvious that it is not something the whites brought with them.

The most likely explanation is of course that they originally wandered from the same region and have taken the story with them. The Norwegian explorer Thor Heyrdahl crossed the oceans in a boat made of rush on multiple expeditions from 1947-70 and thus proved that it would have been possible for our “primitive” forefathers – long before Columbus – to cross the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. Since then, many have crossed the Atlantic and the Pacific in even very small boats.

Right now new information is being discovered that suggests that the people of the world had connection over the seas by using ocean currents as a means of transport as far back as 3-4,000 years ago. For centuries before our time, people in Mesopotamia were emptying some of America's mines of alluvial natural copper, tin and silver.⁹ They already knew about advanced ball-trigonometry, which calculates distances based on the earth being round. The Sumerians were the first to separate the circle into 360 degrees. But unfortunately, a lot of this knowledge disappeared under the Roman militant depredation centuries before Christ, and was not truly found again until the 17th century by the Europeans.

Footnotes

⁹ James Bailey: Sailing to Paradise.

Statistics over Flood stories all over the World

- 88% are about a family that is saved; 12% maintain some part of this
- 70% tell of a boat that saved the survivors; 30% tell of other types of rescue
- 95% only tell of the Flood; 5% also tell of other causes
- 66% blame the catastrophe on mankind's evilness
- 67% include animals being saved
- 73% include animals in some way
- 73% include a worldwide Flood
- 53% say that the survivors were rescued from a mountain
- 35% include the bird being sent out (like in the Bible)
- 7% mention the rainbow
- 13% mention an offering afterwards
- 66% tell that those saved were forewarned
- 82% happen locally (often with a local mountain)
- 9% specifically mention that 8 people were saved
- 37% have coincidental reasons for the catastrophe

Local Color; The Same Event

Even though the many accounts have local coloring, there is still agreement with the biblical account.



Old Maps Suggest a Different World

Ancient maps show that the knowledge of degree measuring was already in use.¹⁰ The Greek legends even include Antarctica. But in more modern times this knowledge was rejected. On his two journeys in 1768-1775, James Cook established that the Greek accounts of a large continent around Antarctica were false. He could only see ice. But under that ice is the fifth largest continent in the world – that’s what was shown by seismologic research performed in 1958. The amazing thing is that the areas of land were drawn on Oronteus Finaeus’ map of the world in 1531 – which was presumably based on ancient maps. Phillippe Buaches’ map of 1754 also shows Antarctica without ice and with a great fjord running through the middle of the continent between the seas of Ross, Weddel, and Bellinghausen. Buaches could only have had this knowledge from ancient maps. Modern measuring of the underground proved that these maps were accurate. How could

Footnotes

¹⁰ Charles H. Hapgood: *Maps of Ancient Sea Kings, Evidence of Advanced Civilisation in the Ice Age.* Adventures Unlimited Press, Kempton, Illinois 1996.

¹¹ The Norwegian author Aril Edvardsen has gathered huge amounts of information about this in his major work: *Solgudens autostrada (The Highway of the Sun God)*.

the old cartographer know what lay beneath a layer of 2-mile thick ice? The explanation is simply that Antarctica must have been free of ice 4-6,000 years ago. W. D. Urry and Dr. Jack Hough, atomic physicists at the University of Illinois, realized this after Hough had taken some sediment tests at a depth of 2,990-3,292 meters (9,809-10,800 ft.) below the ice during the Byrd-expedition in 1949.

This information disputes the teaching that the evolution of the earth has happened at a constant rate. If Antarctica and Greenland were free of ice 4-6,000 years ago – at the time of Noah – then the world at that time looked very different than it should according to conventional theories. The climate would have been much milder but quickly changed. (The hairy mammoths of Siberia that were quickly frozen would also support this theory.) The question is: what made the poles freeze? And is it coincidental that they apparently froze directly after the point in time where the Bible says the Flood happened?

The Tower of Babel – A Common Origin?

A number of things suggest that in antiquity, which we only know from traditions and myths, a lively bit of traffic happened on the world’s oceans. And the “original” inhabitants of the Americas, Australia, and the Pacific Islands could have arrived from a common starting point – namely the Middle East.¹¹

Did they? If we look at the story in the Bible (and the myths of some other peoples) everyone was spread out from Mesopotamia because they began speaking different languages. God had – according to Genesis chapter 11 – confused the languages in order to stop the building of the Tower of Babel, a pyramid-shaped building of which ruins are thought to be found in Birs Nimrod about 12 miles from the ancient city of Babylon, 65 miles

from Baghdad, Iraq. The tower here was at least 180 feet high and consisted of 7 stories. But this is not the only ziggurat (a pyramid-shaped temple tower) that can be found in the area. The largest is found in Babylon itself. It was over 300 x 300 feet at the base and nearly 300 feet high. (According to some ancient sources, only 1/3 of the mighty tower is left behind.¹²)

The Ararat Mountains – A Common Origin?

But if we don't just accept the Biblical account as truth, is there other evidence suggesting that the people of the world all originate from one region of the world? Yes, the so-called Indo-European languages can all be traced back to a so-called Proto-Indo-European language that arose from this region. The Indo-European languages include many Asian languages such as Bengali, Iranian, Kurdish, Afghan, Nepali, and Romany (the languages of the gypsies of northern India) in addition to most of the European language families (the Romance, Germanic, and Slavic language families).¹³

The theory that all languages had a common source was formed by Sir William Jones in 1786 in Calcutta. Jones found a clear connection between the verb-roots and the grammatical forms in the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit and Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, and German.

The linguist *Thomas Gamkredlidze* from the State University in Tbilisi, Georgia revised the “language tree” in 1985 and discovered that the trunk – the original proto-Indo-European language – sprang out of Armenia! The theory met skepticism from the West but in 1995 was confirmed with the help of the computer-mathematics of three researchers at the University of Pennsylvania,¹⁴ who clearly did *not* believe in the theory.

There are also other languages than the Indo-European: Sino-Tibetan, Hamito-Semitic, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan, and Niger-Kordofanian, Uralic-Altai languages, Austro-Asiatic languages, the Dravidian family, and the Malayo-Polynesian. Languages which do not belong to any of these families include native American languages,

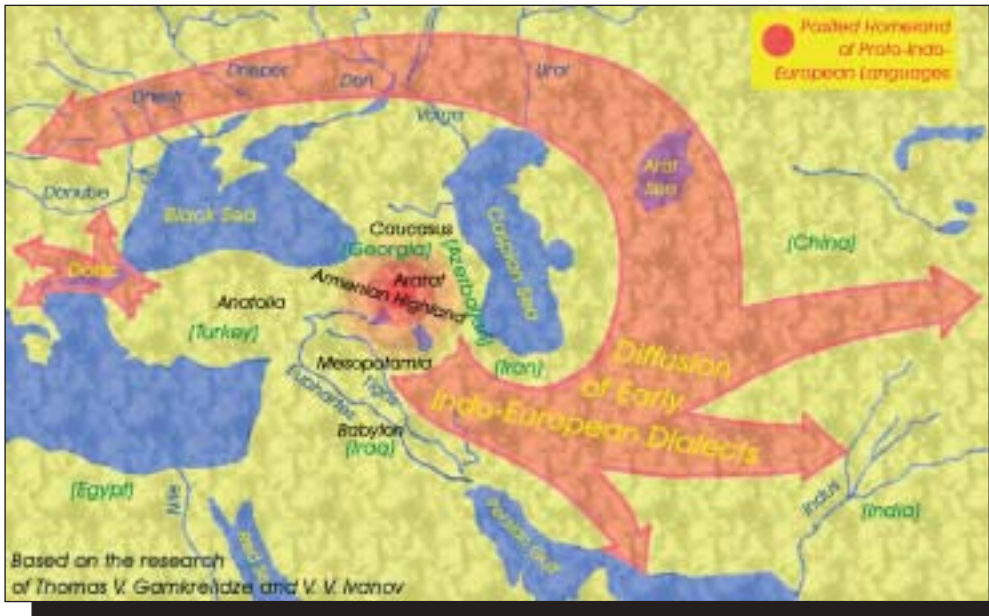
Korean and Japanese, the languages of New Guinea, and the Athabascan



Old maps seem to indicate that only a few thousand years ago the world looked different - and that the theories about the development of the earth don't quite fit. Here e.g is a map by Philippe Buaches from 1754 showing an ice-free Antarctica and with a large fiord between the Ross Sea, the Weddel Sea and the Bellinghausen Sea. Later measurements through the ice have shown that it is true, but Buaches couldn't have known that in 1754 where Antarctica like today was covered by ice - unless his information built on ancient maps, but if so Antarctica would have been ice-free in historical times.

Footnotes

¹² The Book of Jasher 9:38 states: “And as to the tower which the sons of men built, the earth opened its mouth and swallowed up one third part thereof, and a fire also descended from heaven and burned another third, and the other third is left to this day, and it is of that part which was aloft, and its circumference is three days’ walk.”



The linguists Thomas V. Gamkrelidze and V.V. Ivanov have researched the development of the Indo-European languages and have concluded that the original Proto-Indo-European language had its starting point right here in the Armenian highlands – also known as Ararat and Urartu – where the Ark was stranded. Other researchers have previously assumed that Europe was the starting point. From the highlands the development of the languages spread to the southeast via Mesopotamia.

and Algonquian languages of subarctic Canada. According to the Bible all these languages came from one.

A few years ago one of my contacts in Ark research, David Allen Deal, USA, discovered a clear connection in both word and written types between the language that the Maya Indians spoke and wrote in South America and the Semitic language in the Middle East.¹⁵ And if this connection between the two languages that supposedly belong each to their own distinct family of languages does exist, then there may be absolutely no need for a division of language families but rather talk of very different languages that have the same language family as a starting point.

Footnotes

¹³ There are also the following independent language chains: Finno-Ugric, Turkish, Mongolian, Tungusic.

¹⁴ Donald Ringe, Ann Taylor, and Tandy Warrow.

¹⁵ Described in "The Nexus – Spoken Language. The Link Between the Mayan and the Semitic During Pre-Columbian Times," Isac Press. Institute for The Study Of American Cultures, Columbus, Georgia, 1993.

according to the Bible, the reason is that all people originally spread from Babel in Iraq to the various corners of the earth. Whether you believe in the Tower of Babel or not, the evidence points to a common start. The story of the Tower of Babel can also be found in the most unexpected places and cultures long before the influence of missionaries or other biblically knowledgeable people was possible. Just like Noah's Ark, this is apparently a common heritage from the beginning of mankind.

But let us conclude this chapter: we have both historical sources and modern observations suggesting that two "stars" (meteors) fell to the earth just 4-5,000 years ago bringing about a monstrous flood.

*Is this what happened?
One or several meteors hitting the Earth knocked a hole in the Earth's crust thus catalyzing the greatest catastrophe the Earth has ever seen?*



Chapter 7

What Does the Bible Say About Noah?

After we had visited Mt. Ararat, stood on “the Ark”, and walked through the Valley of the Eight, it was a completely new experience to read the story of Noah and his family from the book of Genesis. It wasn't difficult to imagine old Noah and Naamah (as she is called in some sources) taking evening walks in their vineyard or sitting on a boulder looking out over the lush valley where the animals were grazing and the grandchildren ran around playing.

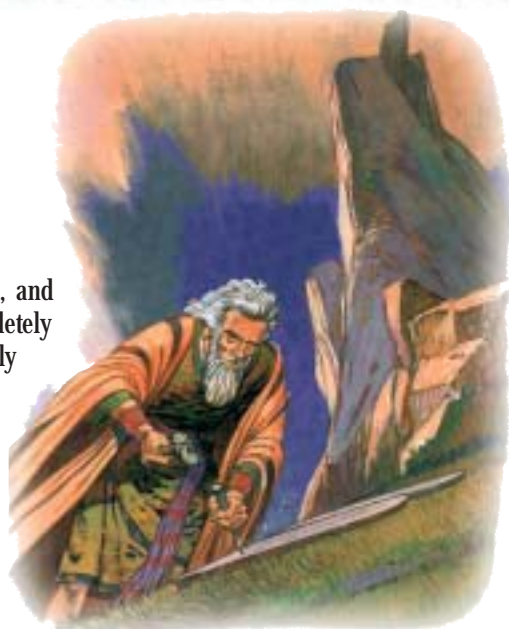
I have gone back to the *Bible's* account of Noah innumerable times in many different languages in many translations, studying the original Hebrew text word by word in order to uncover any new information.

We shall now look at the text that Moses wrote around 3,650-3,550 years ago. He might have had a source from which he took the information. He refers to The Book of Jasher two times in the Old Testament as *Sephir Ha Yasher*, or The Book of the Upright. (See note¹) In some translations of the Bible there is a reference to The Book of Jasher and in others “The Book of the Upright”. This book obviously disappeared later, but it has possibly been found again - more on this later. One could imagine that this book was an even older source from which Moses took some of his information.

Moses may also have had a great knowledge from the Egyptian libraries which he had access to as an Egyptian prince. Whether this is the case or not, the Jews passed down their stories through oral and written tradition.

Semitic Storytelling

The Semitic storytelling style found in Genesis actually resembles the journalistic method where the story is often told in two or three circles. The first circle (the title, sub-title, and captions if there are any pictures) is a short summary. The second circle (the introduction) goes back to the beginning and gives a little more information. The third circle (the article itself) goes deeper into detail. If the reader doesn't take this writing style into account, he or she will misunderstand the text so that he or she believes the same thing happened 2 or 3 times. There are 3 circles in the story of Creation. The first circle is in Genesis chapter 1, verse 1. The second circle is from chapter 1, verse 2 until chapter 2, verse 3. The final circle is found in chapter 2, verses 4-25.



C. 1800 B.C. Moses wrote down or collected material about creation which can be found in the book of Genesis. (See the chronology chapter.) Ill. José Pérez Montero.

Footnotes

¹ Found in the Book of Joshua chapters 10 and 13 and in 2nd Samuel chapter 1, verse 17.

² The text is from the New American Standard Version. The notes though are made by Bible translator Iver Larsen, who has worked for Wycliffe and others on different Bible translations for more than 25 years. The notes of the author are marked with the letters HN: in front of them.



Noah's grandchildren. On this map of the Middle East you can see where the people named after Noah's grandchildren and great-grandchildren supposedly settled (marked in reddish brown).

Migration, war, and conquest scattered most tribes all over the world where they split into even more tribes and in some cases united again. In some cases historical sources and archaeological finds confirm where they originally lived while there is a bit more uncertainty in others. For example, we know with certainty that Javan are the Greeks whereas it is unclear whether Tarshish is the present Tarsus in Turkey or whether it was Spain. On the Internet you can find many new theories about the history of the various tribes.

Whether you recognize that the peoples in the world descend from Noah or not, it gives food for thought to see how many connections there are between the names of the people groups and Noah's descendants.

leased under the sea. Part of the floor starts to sink into the warmer, softer parts of the mantle. Fiery heat follows, especially around the edges, which soften and sink in a wild, accelerating tempo. This causes the plates to move even more and rips a nearly 6,000-mile long crevice in the earth's mantle. Through the crack, new hot material floods out of the inner-earth to fill the void.

The glowing material creates enormous vertical geysers (maybe the same "fountains of the great deep" spoken of in Genesis 7:11 and 8:2).

The geysers spray boiling steam far into the atmosphere where it is cooled down and later falls as rain over 40 days.

The new sea floor that quickly replaced the old, hard mantle is warmer and therefore not quite solidified. Thus, the ocean bottom rises 3-6,000 feet. This sprays seawater throughout the continents and even engulfs the mountains (the Flood).

By the new movements of the tectonic plates, new mountain ranges are created throughout the earth: the Himalayas, the Andes, the Rockies, and the Ararat Mountains – right where three of the earth's tectonic plates meet.

(In current, widespread geological timelines, these mountain ranges are said to be much older. But these are not facts that can be measured, but again, the ruling theory of uniformity raises its head telling us that all things have evolved over millions of years without any catastrophes taking place. Baumgardner and many others reject this theory as out-dated and scientifically untenable.)

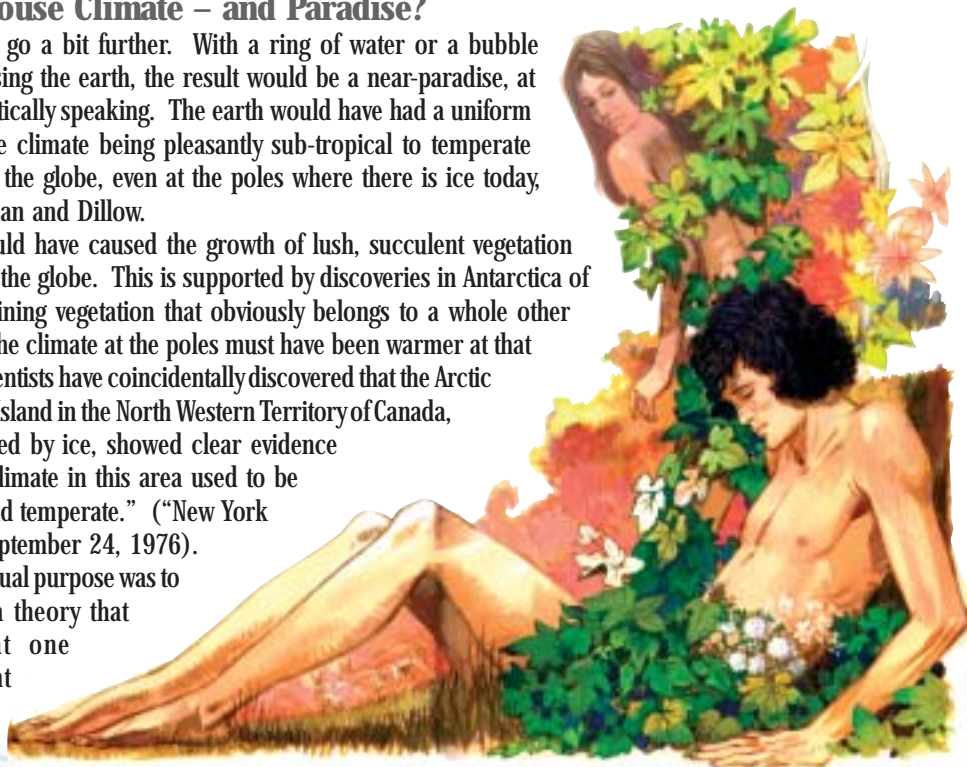
According to the Bible the first human beings lived in heavenly surroundings. Illustration by José Pérez Montero.

Greenhouse Climate – and Paradise?

But let's go a bit further. With a ring of water or a bubble encompassing the earth, the result would be a near-paradise, at least climatically speaking. The earth would have had a uniform greenhouse climate being pleasantly sub-tropical to temperate all around the globe, even at the poles where there is ice today, tell Vardiman and Dillow.

This would have caused the growth of lush, succulent vegetation all around the globe. This is supported by discoveries in Antarctica of coal containing vegetation that obviously belongs to a whole other climate. The climate at the poles must have been warmer at that time¹³. Scientists have coincidentally discovered that the Arctic Ellesmere Island in the North Western Territory of Canada, now covered by ice, showed clear evidence that "the climate in this area used to be swampy and temperate." ("New York Times", September 24, 1976).

Their actual purpose was to research a theory that Europe at one time might



Chapter 10

The Valley of the Eight

One day we drove out to the “Valley of the Eight”.

This is the part of the valley that twists around the west side of Mt. Ararat and lies about 15 miles from both the mountain and the boat-shaped object.

The name, “Valley of the Eight” or “Region of the Eight” of course refers to the eight that, according to the Bible, survived the Flood by taking refuge in the Ark. Many ancient civilizations and religions speak of eight forefather-gods. This is a study in itself, and here we will only mention its existence rather than get lost in all of its details.¹

The special thing about this valley is the multiple anchor stones with holes in their tops that have been found here. Ron Wyatt was the first to stumble across these large stones, and year after year more appeared, most of them in this area. He supposedly found a total of 13 anchor stones together with his employees, but some of these have either been removed by collectors or destroyed by the locals, who don't understand the foreigners' interest in these rocks. We know that in a few instances the locals cut the stones in half to see if there was a treasure or something else of value hiding inside...

“The Valley of the Eight” is approx. 13 miles away from Mt. Ararat and due to the big anchor stones found here many Ark-hunters are convinced that Noah and Na'ama settled here. Feizal, the head of the village, is showing the stone that Wyatt believed to have been Noah's altar.



The Drogue Stones of Arzap†

Anti-chaffing hole cut on an upward curved radius.



Viewed from Above



Viewed from Below

David Fasold shows the size of an anchor stone with a hole at the top. The hole is shaped so that it narrows on the inside. Below some of the similar but much smaller anchor stones that have been found in places like the Mediterranean. (Illustration by Dr. Robert Michelson.)



Anchor Stones from the Coast of Israel
(courtesy of David Fasold)

whose authenticity can be verified. (Sadly, certain local swindlers have copied these stones and placed them in remote locations in order to attract archeologists and earn money off of these false “anchor stones”, so we have to be on the lookout for fakes.)

Bill Fry has not found the last two stones, which should be close to the Ark, about 15-20 miles from this site. These stones have most likely been stolen, or at best been secured by the local authorities. But gone is gone.

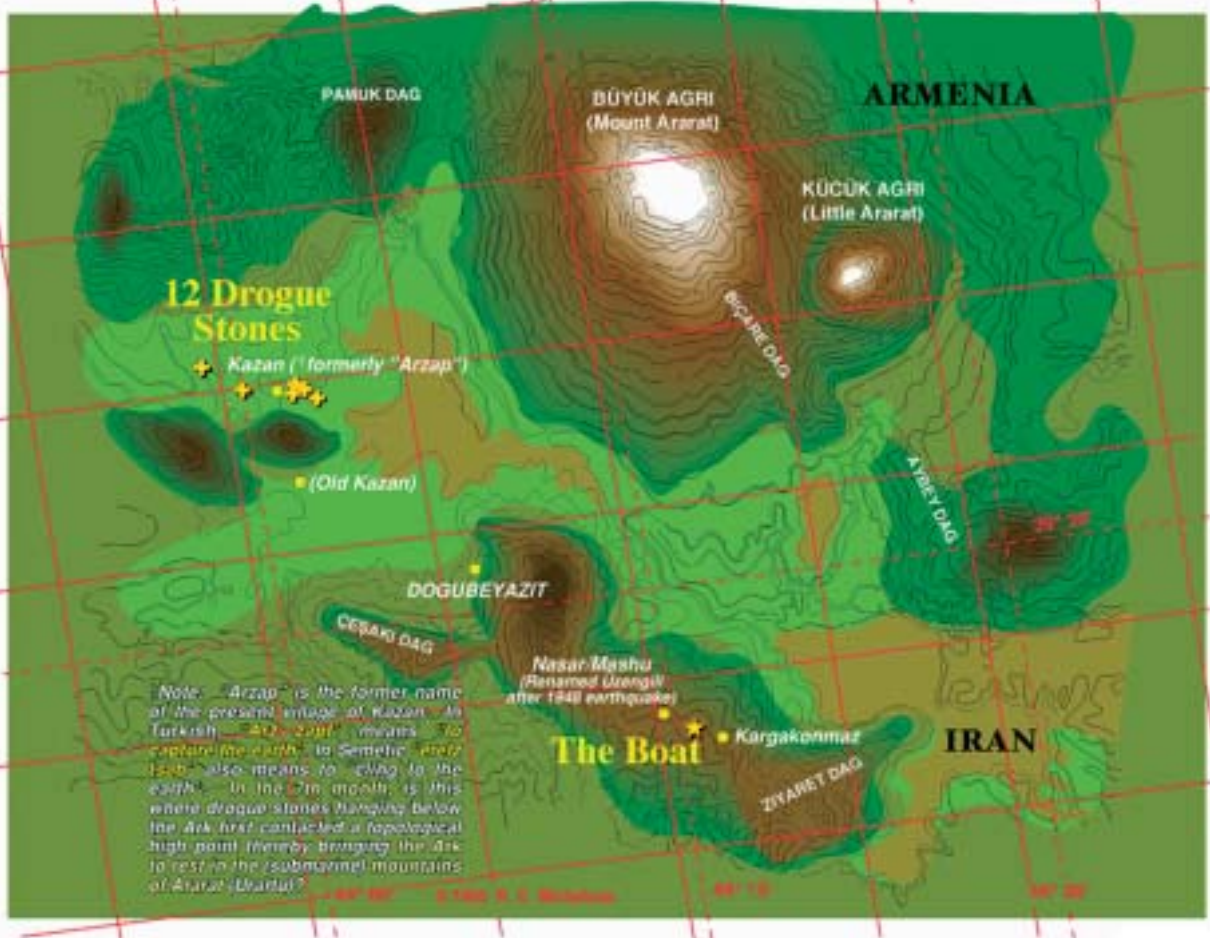
Dr. Salih Bayraktutan tells me later that a similar stone has been found in present-day Armenia, so there are possibly 14 or even more.

The holes in these stones are special: they slope inwards. Therefore, they are fit to tie a rope to so that the knot slides into the hole and stays put.

Stones in a Line

These stones are placed in a curved line starting in this valley and pointing toward the boat-shaped object. They could also point to Mt. Ararat with a little help.

No matter. What is really special is that there are anchor stones or just plain anchors so far up in the mountains. There seems to be no logical



Robert Michelson's map of the area surrounding the find near the Turkish border leading to both Iran and Armenia. The yellow x's mark where the anchor stones have been found. Most of them near Arzap/Kazan. The huge mountain on top with the white snow cap is of course Mt. Ararat (Great Agri) – with Little Agri to the right. The Turkish name of Mt. Ararat is Agri Dagı. The boat-shaped object is marked with a yellow star below. South of the "boat" you find the village of Kargakommaz (meaning "Restless Crow"). Further south is the mountain Ziyaret Dag (The Pilgrim's Mountain) where old graves have now been found. Northwest of the boat is the village of Uzengili which until the earthquake in 1948 was called Nazar or Mashu. See the explanation of the names in a later chapter.

explanation. The ocean and lakes are very far away.

Next, it is curious that the anchors are so exaggerated. Both things are illogical – unless a huge Ark sailed here at one point.

According to Professor Robert Michelson, Georgia Tech, the purpose of the anchor stones is "to create a drag in the water. If these devices are attached to the end of a boat, the drag produced as a wind driven boat pulls it along through the water will cause the boat's hydrodynamic pointed bow or stern to face into the wind and the oncoming wind-blown waves.

"Without such a device, a wave can hit the boat and turn it sideways to the wind and waves. The next wind impacting the side of the boat will then