

Noah's Ark - Part 5: The Location of Noah's Ark from all sources: Naxuan and Seron. Mt. Judi and Mt. Mashar

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By Joseph F. Dumond:

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Shabbat Shalom Friends Family and Brethren,

Once again, I want to welcome those who are receiving this News Letter for the first time. We are currently covering Noah's Ark and its reality, as I have just returned from visiting this site in Eastern Turkey.

Past News Letters covering the counting of the Omer and Jubilee and Pentecost, chronology of events and Heaven and Hell can be read in the forum area of the web site www.sightedmoon.com

A direct link to the forum News Letters is

https://sightedmoon.com/sightedmoon_2015/forum/viewtopic.php?t=30&postdays=0&postorder=asc&start=0

I hope you are enjoying these letters as much as some whom I have been talking too. This is extremely encouraging to me when I learn that someone is reading and learning. Especially as I am reading about four books at the same time in order to gather those things pertinent to this subject and future subjects, that we will be sharing. This too causes me to be writing two to four News Letter at the same time from the organized confusion that is on my desk.

Future News Letters will cover The Beast as Daniel describes it. The King of the south, Ephraim and Manasseh, The Two-House Doctrine, The USA as Babylon, when the Messiah is to return and others. I am learning more and more just how related all of these subjects are to each other, and I look forward to sharing what I have learned. No doubt some will be upset with those things I say, but by using the scriptures and history we should be able to prove as if in a court of law, the truth. Prove all things. That is a motto of this web site. Which is what we have been doing with the evidence of Noah's Ark.

So, let us begin again with my final proof. The last bit of tangible evidence to show this is in fact the true site of Noah's Ark!!!

Location, location, location.

In this News Letter we shall look at the Location. The bible says, as we have already seen that the Ark came to rest on the Mountains of Ararat. Ararat in the concordance is Armenia. The

Ark came to rest on the Mountains of Armenia. A mountain range. The country of Armenia is very close to the Ark site, where we are.

Mount Ararat, which is so predominant to the world view today, was not even there at the time of Noah. It is an active volcano and is still growing to this day.

In the following summary of the Epic of Gilgamesh (Nimrod) we learn where Gilgamesh went to find the Ark. Mashu, The Mountain which he describes as looking like a woman's breast. Nimrod was the great grandson of Noah, so you would think he would know where to find the Ark and Noah, wouldn't you?

In The Epic of Gilgamesh, the main character, Gilgamesh, is searching for immortality. This want is brought about by deep feelings held by Gilgamesh for his dead friend Enkidu. From this, Gilgamesh finds himself being scared of dying. This fear pushes Gilgamesh to search for the power of immortal life, which is believed to be held only by women because of the fact that they can reproduce. This takes him on a long and tiresome journey to a land where no mortal has gone before. The search by Gilgamesh is fueled by the desire to play a part in reproduction. His journey begins at Mount Mashu, the mountain which describes a woman in the part that her "paps reach down to the underworld." Referring to two women's breasts hanging down. Before he may enter the mountain, he meets two half female, half dragon figures guarding the entrance. They begin asking why he has come; "No man/ born of woman has done what you have/ asked, no mortal man has ever gone into the/ mountain." This mountain is off limits to mortal beings, he should not be there Gilgamesh is allowed in and goes through twelve leagues of darkness before he reaches the golden garden of the goddesses.

Upon arriving there he is greeted by Shamash, the Sun God, who tells him, "You will never find the/ life for which you are searching." This upsets Gilgamesh because he has traveled so far to now just "sleep and let the earth cover my head forever?" From leaving Shamash, Gilgamesh is sent to see Siduri. "Beside the sea she lives, the woman of/ the vine, the maker of wine?" and she does not want to allow Gilgamesh pass. Gilgamesh pleads with her that since he has seen her do not let him see death. She answers, "Gilgamesh, where/ are you hurrying to? You will never find that life for which you are looking." Once again Gilgamesh hears that what he is looking for does not exist. She tells him to enjoy life to its fullest because that is what a man is there for. That does not satisfy Gilgamesh and he wishes to know where to find Utnapishtim, the only man with eternal life. To find him, Gilgamesh must locate Urshanabi, the ferry woman. She then proceeds to take him over the Ocean and over the waters of death. So, Gilgamesh finds himself in Dilmun, the place where Utnapishtim [Noah], resides. Utnapishtim asks why he has come. Gilgamesh proceeds to tell Utnapishtim the whole story about Enkidu dying, how far he has traveled, who he has met, and finally that he wants to know how to become immortal like him. "There is no permanence," Utnapishtim states, "It is only the nymph of the/ dragonfly who sheds her larva and sees the sun in her glory." This statement is saying that only woman live forever through reproduction. Utnapishtim continues to tell Gilgamesh how he got here and asks, "As for you, Gilgamesh,/ who will assemble the gods for/ your sake, so that you may find that life for which you are

searching?” Utnapishtim offers him a test and all he has to do is stay up for six days and seven nights. Gilgamesh cannot do it, and he immediately falls asleep.

Utnapishtim wakes him after seven days and tells Urshanabi to take Gilgamesh to be cleaned, then send him back to where he came from. But before Gilgamesh could leave, Utnapishtim told him of a plant underwater that would restore a man’s youth. Gilgamesh then left to find this marvelous plant before he headed home. He found it and brought it with him. Urshanabi and Gilgamesh traveled a long ways before stopping for the night. While stopped, Gilgamesh went to go bathe in a well. But, deep in that well there was a serpent. “It rose out of the water and snatched it/ away, and immediately it sloughed its/ skin and returned to the well.” Gilgamesh is left with nothing. The serpent was a symbol of a woman, and now Gilgamesh see that he cannot have the power to bear everlasting life.

In short, Gilgamesh ends up dying, like all men must do. He learned that there is no immortal life for men and that women are still the only immortals because of reproduction.

NAXUAN, THE LOST CITY OF NOAH FOUND!

by David Allen Deal

The site of the remains of Noah’s Ark on a mountain across the valley from the much-favored Mount Ararat is, and probably will be controversial until all of the evidence is excavated from this amazing location. First, and very briefly, there are the Ark remains in the form of a 538-foot-long boat impression in a mud-flow adjacent to the Kurdish village of Uzengili. The boat shape is a double-ender in classical shipbuilding terms and necessarily so, for the Ark of Noah was a nautical design, not a large shipping container. This structure is not a naturally occurring one.

Geologist have looked at it, and no honest, reliable geologist will claim that it is natural.

The traditional box-shaped ark has become a reality in most minds because of the square dimensions given in the Bible. What is not generally known however is that ships are referred to in three measurements: first the length, which is a hard number, and an actual measurement of length. The second number always refers to the average width, given that a ship is wider in the midships section than at either end. This figure is ALWAYS an average of width. And finally, the height dimension which includes the hull and superstructure if any. The dimensions of the Ark-mold shape at Uzengili on the slopes of the mountain called locally Cudi Dagi (pronounced Judi in Turkish), fit precisely into a 50 x 300 square-measure rectangle using the 22-inch cubit. It is an assumption that the 18-inch Hebrew cubit was used in the Ark’s construction. One will notice that the actual length of the cubit is nowhere given in the Bible. The site of the Ark of Noah on Cudi Dagi is, for now, going to have to be left to the reader’s evaluation of the photographic and geologic evidence thus far gathered.

The discovery of this Ark-mold structure came in 1948 by a shepherd from Uzengili village, named Reshit Sarihan after a series of earthquakes caused the surrounding mud-flow terrains to fall away due to their lose, expansive nature. These earthquakes caused the hull-mold of Noah’s Ark to appear to rise up from the ground. This was well-reported in Dave Fasold’s

book, *The Ark of Noah*, published in 1988 by Wynwood Press, NY, and previously in the September 1960 issue of *Life* magazine and the July 1960 issue of *PIX* magazine from Australia.

Ron Wyatt's name should be mentioned here, as one who had a great deal to do with the acceptance by the Turkish authorities of the site as Noah's Ark. It is, largely due to Ron's and Dave Fasold's efforts that the site is now a national treasure with park status and a visitor's center. This has caused a problem as far as archaeology is concerned. There has been a reluctance to allow digging on the structure, for fear of destroying the ship-shaped hull-mold of the Ark. Some have used this to falsely claim that Turkey is doing this merely to get tourist money for the area, and others that the Turkish government might actually find archaeological evidence that proves the Ark, and this would go against their official paradigm. This cannot be farther from the truth. That is not to say that all in Turkey agree that this is the Ark of Noah (Nuh'un Gemisi). Many in the Turkish government believe that the story of the flood is only a myth. What the exact reason for the lack of digging is, I cannot say with accuracy.

There are several negative things about Wyatt's efforts on the site which do nothing to help but hinder it, foremost of which was his attempt to fabricate rib-evidence on one side of the Arkmold structure. His other claims of "petrified wood and animal hair" are unsubstantiated. The Ark however, was not his discovery, but to his credit he did find the Ark's anchor stones at Kazan.

It is of interest here to point out the in the Sura Hood of the Koran, it states of the flood, that "the affair was finished, and the ark rested on al-Judi." The Koran does not say what "Al-Judi" actually is. We may safely conclude that it is a mountain because of the many supporting flood accounts which do claim that it landed on a mountain. Is it mere coincidence that the Ark mountain opposite Ararat, is called Judi? Of course, Dave Fasold pointed out in his book that Berosus, a Chaldean priest of the 3rd-century B.C. made the same statement 900 years before the Koran offered its agreement. Lastly of this place we must point out that in the Bible, the ark came to rest in the hary urartu, or the "mountains of Urartu," and a single mountain is not named. Ararat, by the way was not named Ararat until the middle ages (approximately 1105). It is named Agri Dagi (painful mountain) and is a classic volcano which last erupted in the mid-1800s. There is the possibility that the mountain was not even a mountain (at least to 15,000 feet altitude) at the flood's end.

Here we end the discussion, pro or con of the Ark. We feel that the aerial photographic evidence is sufficient to compel a positive conclusion. And here the discussion would have ended had Noah's capitol city of Mesha-Naxuan not been discovered by photogrammetric techniques in July of 1997.

I was given a 1959 Turkish Air Force mapping photographic negative by Dave Fasold, which was given to him by Rene Noorbergen. It clearly shows the Ark stuck in the mud-flow. What attracted my attention was the fact that it was impaled on a large rock outcrop. My reasoning was that it must have slid down from higher up on the mountain, which indeed it had. I made a 16" x 20" enlargement of a 3"x 5" section of the negative and soon found the impression where the Ark had originally touched down. Here was a clear outline, highlighted by the sun,

of the berm created by the great ship, lying hard against a thirty-foot-high escarpment of limestone where Noah had landed her. The outline was precisely the same shape and size of the Ark-mold a mile farther down the hill and 1,200 feet lower where it had obviously slid after many years -perhaps by earthquake and rain to soften the earth. One may see this in the accompanying 1959 photo. This detail had not been previously noticed.

This led me to send a copy to Professor Salih Bayraktutan with Dave Fasold for further evaluation. Later, I made an even larger blow-up and began to see hundreds of house foundations. In the final analysis, there were at least a thousand still visible rectangular depressions in the area. Here was the long-lost city of Mesha- Naxuan, referred to in the Bible (Genesis 10:30) and by Gilgamesh as the "Mountains of Mashu," where Noah and the flood survivors built the first city. Other writers have also mentioned it, they include Claudius Ptolomy, Josephus, and Armenian historian, Moses of Chronensis.

The name for the mountain "Cudi" makes reference to the first and longest lasting inhabitants the Kurds. Josephus claims that the ark landed in the mountains of "Cordyaean" meaning Kurds. The actual name of the mountain is Cudi Dagi which means "mountain of the Kurds." In Hebrew the word KHD (Strong's # 2298) means "first." Cudi was the first landfall, the first human habitation, and the present inhabitants still refer to themselves as Kurds. The Kurds at some past time must have seen themselves as the first people in the area. Thus, the importance of the original name of the mountain, phonetically "kHudi" cannot be overstressed. (Judi is a Turkish and Arabic pronunciation based on the difficulty in pronouncing the Shemitic kH (cHayth) used at the time of Noah. It is a guttural explosive growl sound. It may be transliterated as C, Kh, Ch, and perhaps has even crossed over to Jh, as the evidence seems to suggest, hence "Judi." is an early Chaldean attempt at vocalization. (because Berosus made the claim first).

Archaeology on the mountain has begun as of this October 1999, as a result of our two field investigations (1998 and 1999) under the aegis of the Ataturk University in Erzurum with professor Bayraktutan in charge of investigations. I am proud to say that the professional academic attitudes of arrogance with respect to non-professionals are not visible in Turkey as they are in America. A nonprofessional has discovered the world's prime archaeology site the first post-flood city of Naxuan, and the professionals actually have taken the time to have a look at it and the result is an official archaeology project has begun. Shades of Heinrich Schliemann of Troy and Micnael!

Lastly mention must be made of the hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of graves that also show up in the photograph. Suffice to say that three human ribs were legally exhumed from a reliquary burial in the upper city region near the ark touch-down point in October 1999 by SEPDAC (an international scientific organization established to investigate the region's early post diluvial culture). These relics along with pieces of the pottery container are presently in the United States awaiting dating measurement funding.

With respect to Naxuan, Moses of Chronensis, quoted by William Whiston in his massive translations of Josephus' work, states in a footnote on p. 29 (Antiquities of the Jews) that the city of Naxuan was "the place of the first descent." This fits in well with the archaeological

evidence thus far gathered, of a landing higher on the mountain, as indicated in the Air Force photograph, and a later downhill plunge of the Ark to its final resting place at the site of what later became the second city called "Seron." In the same photo, the city remains are clearly visible next to the Ark. The term "place of first descent" is important because that second descent downhill is implied.

Also, in the Epic of Gilgamesh, when he got to Utnapishtim's home (Noah) Gilgamesh had arrived at the "Mountains of Mashu." The slope is still called Mashu-r to this day meaning "resurrection day." Gilgamesh stated that there... "were the twin peaks as high as the wall of heaven that guard the rising of the sun," peaks that he called "paps" or breasts. These peaks may be seen there at the top of the mountain, the twin peaks at either end of the great limestone escarpment that rises above Naxuan's ruins directly to the east, that indeed "guard the rising of the sun" as Gilgamesh claimed. The northern peak is called Ziyaret which appropriately means "shrine" and is so delineated on modern maps. The southern peak is called Cudi Dagi (Judi).

The Uzengil or high limestone ridge "saddle" which is the main north/south escarpment is also called Yigityatagi which means "Hero's anchorage or bed."

Please make an honest evaluation of the evidence, remembering that nothing has been found on Mount Ararat, and emotions alone hold people to that mountain.

All the truth asks is a hearing.

David Allen Deal

Finally, once again, we will look at Gilgamesh as he describes the landing site of Utnapishtim, Noah, in tablet 11 line 140 through 144. Abbreviated from David Fasold's *The Ark of Noah* page 111.

Here Gilgamesh says the Ark landed on Mount Nisir. The Sumerian and Akkadian vocabulary do not have vowels. So Nisir becomes NSR. This NSR can become msr, and mzs. The most obvious translation would be nasaru to keep something under guard. The Arabic NSR is also the root of that yields Christian.

The 18th century BCE Akkadian Atra-Hasis epic, named after its human hero, contains both a creation story and a flood account, and is one of three surviving Babylonian flood stories. The oldest known copy of the epic of Atrahasis can be dated by colophon (scribal identification) to the reign of Hammurabi's great-grandson, Ammi-Saduqa (1646-1626 BCE), but various Old Babylonian fragments exist; it continued to be copied into the first millennium.

From the Atra Hasis Noah's boat is called nasirat napistum, that is the life safer. Nisir is also found to mean 'guard' or 'keep'.

On a map of 1941 the village of Uzengili is called Sar, which would have been a reference to the Sar of Berosus, a Sumerian term for 3,600. This Sar was an abbreviated name for Nasar.

In the Pakistani dialect of Urdu, the word Nasar means to make a presentation or a sacrifice.

Here we have a village that is just a few hundred yards away from the Ark of Noah, called Nasar and means to make a presentation or sacrifice.

This year in 2007 as we walked up Mount Mashu and were just leaving the area of Nasar, Uzengili, we came upon a large stone. It was just as large and shaped the same as the altar stone that is to be found in the village of Kazan where the Anchor stones are to be found. Could this be the very stone upon which Noah made that first sacrifice? The place of the presentation. The place of the sacrifice.

We have now presented in these past three News Letter our evidence. Let us recap.

- 1) I have physically walked the length and breadth and circumference of the ark as have many others over these past years.
- 2) We have shown the cubit to be 20.6 inches long and thereby shown that the Ark is 515 feet long. The 450 feet in the bible is not correct, based on the wrong measurement of a cubit. David Deal uses a 22-inch cubit in his writings above.
- 3) We have shown that the width is an average width measurement and is in fact a ratio calculation
- 4) We have shown the height measurement is also a calculation
- 5) There are many Anchor stones just 15 km away in Kazan. These are needed to help steer the ship.
- 6) In this Newsletter we have shown the names of the places all around the Ark site location. Which in itself were spoken of by historians hundreds and thousands of years ago. Mashu, Judi, Resurrection Mountain, Shrine. Pilgrimage Place, Heroes Anchorage Bed, Berous Calculations of Longitude and Latitude. And Nasar.
- 7) We have picture evidence in the Gallery section which you, your self can see. Aerial as well as actual pictures of the Ark remains today.

On the other hand, those who would say that Noah's Ark is still to be found on Mount Ararat have produced the following evidence.

- 1) They have no boat or boat shaped object at all
- 2) They have no anchor stones although they could claim the ones in Kazan
- 3) They cannot satisfy the many location names as recorded in history by many different authors as we have in this News Letter. In fact, not one historical myth mentions Mount Ararat as the place of the landing. Again, it was the Mountains of Urartu, the hary urartu.
- 4) They do have individuals who claim to have seen it on Mount Ararat. But not one has been substantiated by another witness or reliable source.
- 5) Again zip, nada, nothing to prove their case at all. No hard facts, just emotional statements.

You are to judge Angels, are now asked to judge for yourself in this case.

We shall now move on to some things that are more theoretical than factual. One is the Gopher Wood. The other is what happened to Noah and where he started from. These next

two News Letters will be of interest as we tie together the many myths and facts to make sense out of things that by themselves don't make sense.

I recommend the following books, for those who want more details than I have given here. Go online and purchase the books the Ark of Noah by David Fasold, and Noah's Ark Uncovered by Henri Nissen. There is a wealth of information to be gained from reading these two books.

Shalom Brethren

Joseph F Dumond

www.sightedmoon.com