IN SEARCH OF NOAH'S ARK

History does not care how events happen, it just takes the side of those who do great things and achieve great goals. At the time of writing, this scientific work I was guided by the only desire to enrich our history, to fill the gaps in it, to make it more open to understanding others, but not in any way to harm the established historical order in it. The constant desire to find God, to explain the inexplicable, the deification of the forces of nature, the desire to comprehend the incomprehensible at all times inherent in man.

Studying the world around us, people learn more and more new things, and as a result of this there is a need to preserve and transmit information, whether it is in visual form, written or verbal in legends or myths. For example, in religious texts.

"Noah did everything God commanded him to do. Upon completion of the construction, God told Noah to enter the ark with his sons and wife, and with the wives of his sons, and to bring also into the ark of all the animals in pairs, that they might live. And take for yourself of all food which is necessary themselves and for animals. Then the ark was shut down by God.

Seven days later (in the second month, the seventeenth [27th-according to the translation of the Septuagint] day) the rain poured out on the earth, and the flood lasted forty days and forty nights, and the water multiplied, and lifted up the ark, and it rose above the earth and floated on the surface of the waters. "And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, so we covered all the high mountains under the whole heaven" (Gen. 7: 19) and every creature that was on the surface of the earth lost its life, there was only Noah and what was with him in the ark.

And the waters prevailed upon the earth an hundred and fifty days, and then began to decrease. "And the ark stopped in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the mountains of Ararat. And the waters decreased continually until the tenth month, on the first day of the tenth month the tops of the mountains". (Gen. 8: 4.5.)

About the beginning of the IV century [citation 2397] B. C. from time to time attempts were made to find the remains of Noah’s ark near mount Ararat— where according to one tradition, the ark came to rest on the earth after the flood. In the XIX and XX centuries several expeditions visited those places, and although none of them found the ark, many of the researchers claimed to have seen something identified as its remains.
According to the Armenian historiography, one of the saints of the Armenian Apostolic Church Hakob, Mzbel who wanted to find the ark, many attempts of climbing Ararat. But every time, according to legend, he fell asleep halfway and woke up at the foot. The story tells of how one day during another attempt to him in a dream allegedly is an angel and asks not to try to find the ark, but promises to give a piece of wood paneling. Legend has it that when you Wake up, St. Hakob finds a fragment of the ark nearby and brings it to the Echmiadzin Cathedral, where this fragment is still kept. At the place where, according to legend, a fragment was discovered, the monastery of St. George was later erected. Hakob and Akhor gorge (Vik Maseats or Akori) on the North-Eastern slope of the mountain also became known as the gorge of St. Hakob. This legend is an adaptation of an earlier legend that featured mound Judy (see Ararat, Saint James, and the inaccessibility of mount Ararat).

Where, according to the ancients, all this time was Noah's ark?

It is a Catalan Atlas-map of the world, created in the XIV century; the top of the Catalan school of medieval cartography. Prepared in Palma de Mallorca near 1375 by Jew Abraham Crestcom with his son Yehuda Crestcom by order of the king of Aragon Juan I. As a gift to the French king has long been kept in Paris (now in the National library of France). On one of the surviving fragments of this map shows two mountains and a kind of flying saucer.
The translation of the inscription reads: "mount Ararat, where Noah’s ark was buried after the flood."

What is this flying saucer and why the picture shows two mountains of Ararat, not one?

**Ararat** (tour. AğrıDağı, arm. Արարատ and arm. Ուշու (Masis), Kurd. Çiyayê Agirî) - mountain: this is the highest volcanic massif of the Armenian highlands in Eastern Turkey; it belongs to the stratovolcanoes. Situated in the Turkish "Ile iğdır province" on the right Bank of the middle stream of the Araks river, 16 kilometers from the border with Iran, 28.5 kilometers from the border with Armenia. It consists of two cones of dormant volcanoes merged by the bases: Big Ararat and Small Ararat. The top of Big Ararat is the highest point of Turkey.

The distance between the peaks Large and Small Arkatov is 11 km from Volcanoes divided Sardar-Bulak saddle. The base of both peaks has a length of about 130 km in a circle. Composed of Cenozoic basalts. The slopes are deserted, formed by weathered lava flows. Big Ararat from 4 to 250 m and higher is covered with eternal snow. In the mountains there are about 30 glaciers (the biggest glacier of St. James, with a length of over 2 km).

The height above sea level of the top of Big Ararat is 5165 m, Small — 3896 m. It is noteworthy that despite its massiveness and the presence of eternal snow and glaciers, the Ararat mountains do not give rise to any river.

It is a Stratovolcano (lat. stratum "stratum"), or layered volcano-a type of volcano, having a conical shape and composed of many hardened layers of lava, tephra and volcanic ash. It is characterized by high, steep shape and periodic explosive eruptions. Erupted lava is viscous and thick, so it solidifies before it has time to spread far. The
forming stratovolcano magma rises when water, found in hydrated minerals and porous basalt rocks of the upper oceanic crust, is released in the mantle rocks of the asthenosphere above the sinking oceanic plate. The water released from the rock lowers the melting point of the overlying mantle rocks, which then undergo partial melting and move upward due to the lower density relative to the surrounding mantle rocks and are temporarily collected at the base of the earth's crust. Magma then rises through the crust. Approaching the surface, it forms a magmatic focus under or inside the volcano. In it, relatively low pressure allows water and other gases (mainly carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and chlorine) dissolved in magma to escape, like carbon dioxide from carbonated water when the bottle is opened. Once some critical volume of magma and gas has accumulated, the obstacle (blocking rocks) in the volcanic cone is overcome and an explosive eruption occurs.

With volcanoes I think we figured out, let's deal with a strange object, reminiscent in its image and likeness to us, a flying saucer. "Similarly, Nicholas of Damascus, telling about it in the ninety-sixth book, reports the following: above the area of Miniada is a high mountain in Armenia named baris, which, according to legend, sought refuge and found salvation for many people during the flood. It is also reported that someone in the ark stopped at its top and that for a long time remained [here] the remains of the ship. Perhaps this is the same person about whom Moses, the Jewish legislator, wrote."

If you look closely at mount Ararat, you can see at its base here is a small, hundreds of kilometers, a single green hill.
As you can see, not only the geometry of the object converged, but also its location. What you should always pay attention to when studying such maps is good detail and geometry, which may in turn indicate a good knowledge of the object itself. On this hill are clearly visible both vertical and horizontal lines in the form of undulating sliding down the ground, which is also clearly visible in the original figure, and multiple points along its circumference, this is the so-called method of planting trees in this mountainous area used to this day in the mountain villages of Turkey.

If this is the same object drawn on the map, where is the ancient city located in its lower part?
As you can see, the city, where it should have been, is well read the remains of the fortress walls, as well as the base of the destroyed towers. In addition to all this is well read in the rocky soil, irrigation system accumulative type. Well, suppose that this is the same object depicted on the map in 1375 with not a large fortified town at its base. If that’s really the case, where is Noah’s ark?

It’s obvious where it should be at the top of the hill.
God commanded that the length of the ark should be 300 elbows (133.5 m); width 50 elbows (22.25 m), and height 30 elbows (13.35 m). He also commanded Noah to make a hole in the ark, and to reduce it to the elbow (52 cm) at the top, and to make a door to the ark from the side; to arrange three compartments in it. These offices ("floors") had to be one above the other. The ark ought to have done of wood "gopher" and osmolite resin it and branch it inside and out. Nothing else is said about the device of the ark.

As we can see it is an ordinary dwelling of an ancient man with a rectangular side entrance to it. In this case these dwellings are located in three floors above each other, and openings in 52 see in a ceiling it is necessary for vertical draft, simply a flue. When
around your home the flow of volcanic mud and you have nothing to feed the cattle, you just have to leave every creature on the pair.

In all probability, in ancient times, as a result of the eruption of the Ararat volcano, a huge amount of water poured out on the surface of the earth, with volcanic mud. The description of the ancient peoples that lasted a whole year. That in turn led to the death of all living things around for hundreds of kilometers and only this place survived, which in ancient times, obviously, were their witnesses. Obviously, later their stories formed the basis of the legend of Noah’s flood.

I hope you enjoyed my research, and everyone made their own conclusions. Please note that this is only my opinion! In my research, I did not in any way wish to touch upon the feelings of believer

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