

## What is the significance of finding Noah's Ark?

The Bible declares that the Ark was 300 cubits long and 50 cubits wide. A cubit is generally considered about 18 inches in length, but Moses, who wrote the book of Genesis, used the Royal Egyptian Cubit used for building the pyramids. The Egyptian cubit was 20.62 inches long, so the overall length of the Ark would have been 515 feet, almost the length of two football fields.

The exact length of the stone footprint found in Turkey is 515 feet, more compelling evidence that this may, in fact, have been made by Noah's Ark.



Dozens of "anchor stones" have been found nearby. These huge stones would have stabilized the boat in angry seas.

There is little doubt that something man-made left a gigantic footprint in the mountainous foothills of Mt. Ararat. This appears to be further confirmation that the Biblical claims of a global flood are not mere myth. This may not fit into modern day acceptable thought, but the archeological evidence cannot be denied. It is not mere speculation that there was once a great flood. The deluge occurred just as the Scriptures revealed!



Artist's conception of how the large anchor stones may have been attached to the ark. They would have stabilized the ark in stormy seas and kept the bow facing into the waves.

## "OOPARTS" - "Out of Place Artifacts"

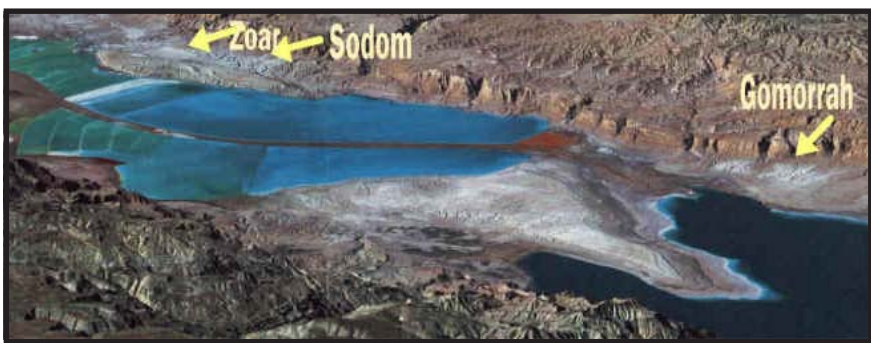


The brass bell and iron pot (above) were both found in lumps of coal. These man-made items were apparently buried by a mud flood during Noah's world-wide deluge.



The fossilized wood and iron hammer (above) was found in 1934 in Cretaceous rock near London, Texas. According to the evolutionary time-table, this man-made artifact must be 140 million years old. You can read more about the strange world of "Ooparts" at [www.DiscoveryNews.us](http://www.DiscoveryNews.us) or at [www.bible.ca](http://www.bible.ca)

## Lost Cities of Sodom and Gomorrah Located Along Shores of the Dead Sea!



Unlike the historical sites found in Saudi Arabia, you can visit the ruins of the "five cities of the plain." The ashen ruins of what is believed to be the city of ancient Gomorrah is the best preserved site. It is located at the foot of Masada, the well-known mountaintop fortress of King Herod where nearly 1,000 Jewish patriots took their own lives rather than submit to the tyranny of Rome.

As you drive into Masada from the main road that goes along the Dead Sea, you will notice a large parking lot on the right hand side. Going to the north it is an easy walk to the most striking ruin that

stood out above the rest of the city. A large man-made sphinx-like object was apparently set up near the city gates for protection from their enemies. Now it stands there, its ashen remains giving testimony that the pagan idol was powerless against the destructive fires that descended upon the community.

I was quite surprised, when I visited the site, that a pocket knife could easily penetrate the layers of white ash. The material is easily broken off and crumbles in your fingers. As it is rubbed between your fingers it turns into a fine talc-like powder. One cannot help but wonder what kind of fire

it would take to turn solid rock into crumbling ash.

In some areas of the ancient city there are numerous golf ball sized sulfur pellets. Some of them are encased in a hard shell which was the result of burning. The sulfur tablets have been tested and consist of 98% pure sulfur and a trace of magnesium which would



Golf ball sized sulfur pellets can still be found at the ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah!

have burned extremely hot. The samples I collected would burst into an immediate toxic flame when touched with a match. If you visit the site just after a rain storm you will find the brimstone pellets on the flat tops of the ruins. It would appear that a torrential rainstorm of burning sulfur fell upon these ancient cities.



What appears to be the ashen ruins of a man-made sphinx at the site thought to be Gomorrah.