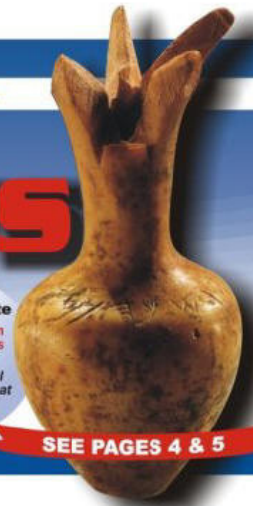


RONALD E. WYATT

Discovery News

"Truth shall spring
out of the earth"
- Psa 85:11

**Ivory
Pomegranate**
- originally from
King Solomon's
Temple
"...a sensational
discovery of great
significance."



SEE PAGES 4 & 5

INSIDE

BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY DIGEST



PAGE 2



LAMINATED WOOD USED IN NOAH'S ARK

◆ Petrified laminated wood
excavated from the site reveals
amazing construction techniques

PAGE 3



FOUND: CITIES OF ASH

◆ Recently rediscovered, the
cities of Sodom & Gomorrah are
literally 'brimming' with evidence

PAGE 6



SITE OF THE RED SEA CROSSING LOCATED

◆ A graveyard of horse, human
and chariot remains found on the
sea-bed off the Sinai Peninsula

PAGE 7



LOCATION OF REAL MOUNT SINAI FOUND

◆ Stunning evidence discovered
in a Saudi desert pinpoints the
real location of Mount Sinai

Government confirms: "This is Noah's Ark"

Report from Dogubayazet, Eastern Turkey
The discovery of NOAH'S ARK

ON June 20, 1987, the Turkish Government established the new Noah's Ark National Park. This followed a Government commission which confirmed the 10 years of research work on the site by an American, Ronald Wyatt and his colleagues.

The site was first brought to attention in the late 1950s after high altitude aerial photographs revealed a boat-shaped structure in the mountains of the Ararat region.

Although the site was initially dismissed by some, Ron Wyatt spearheaded extensive investigations at the site and the surrounding area for nearly a decade.

Employing such methods as subsurface interface radar scanning, metal detection surveys, core-drilling, etc., the results were spectacular. Buried at an altitude of 2000 metres was the physical remains of a man-made structure, an enormous ship.

Wyatt's results led to serious interest by Turkish scientists and archaeologists, and ultimately a high-level Government commission was convened to consider all the evidence gathered.

After examining the data collected on the site, Professor Dr. Ekrem Akurgal, considered by many to be 'The Dean of Turkish Archaeologists', stated "...it is a ship, an ancient ship... It must be preserved..."



Noah's Ark - Confirmed after on-site research by Ron Wyatt (pictured) and Government scientists

The official conclusion was the site did indeed contain the remains of the legendary ark of Noah. As a result, the "Noah's Ark National Park" was established.

Naturally the conclusion of the Turkish Government has been resisted by many in academic circles, for the implications of this discovery are very far-reaching. However, even before the site has been fully excavated, the evidence is abundant, and consistently

points to this site as being the remains of the legendary Ark of Noah. As conditions permit and funding becomes available, the long-term goal of researchers is to house the site in order to conduct a full excavation.

Documentation is available, detailing the history of this discovery, and the results of the on-site research work that has been carried out in this remote part of Eastern Turkey.

See page 2 for further reports



Iron Lines - Colored tapes laid along metal detector readings show a regular pattern of iron, further confirmation that the site contains the remains of an enormous man-made structure

**COMPELLING
EVIDENCE!**

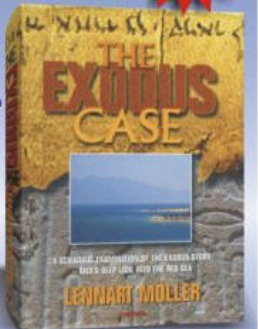
**560+
PICTURES**

Has Pharaoh's
Army finally been
located in the
Red Sea?

In-depth research
confirms that the
Exodus was a
real event!



Lennart Möller



RED SEA CROSSING SITE

THE TRUE MOUNT SINAI

DETAILS ON BACK PAGE

"I'm delighted with the results, and at this point in time, personally, I can look anybody in the eye and say that this boat shaped formation in Eastern Turkey is actually the remains of Noah's Ark." - Ron Wyatt

EASTERN TURKEY

Noah's Ark found buried at 6,300 ft

Aerial photos and subsurface radar reveals a ship high up on a mountainside

Report from Dogubayazet, Eastern Turkey
The discovery of NOAH'S ARK

IN 1959, while routinely examining aerial photos of his country, Turkish army captain Lhan Durupinar came across the formation pictured in the inset on the right.

In the mountains of the Ararat region was a boat-shaped object longer than a football field, the size of a battleship, at 6300 ft altitude.

Dr. Brandenburger, the photogrammetry expert from Ohio State University, became interested. Brandenburger was responsible for discovering the Cuban missile bases during the Kennedy era, and after carefully studying the photo, concluded: "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 a stereo photo."

In September 1960, the picture was published in LIFE magazine under the heading "Noah's Ark." That

same year a group of Americans accompanied Capt. Durupinar to the site for a day and a half, but superficial investigations found nothing promising. The group conducted a superficial dig, but decided that the site contained "nothing of archaeological interest." However, their quick verdict left many unanswered questions.

Seventeen years later, in 1977, Ron Wyatt visited the site. Obtaining official permission, Ron and others conducted more thorough research over a period of several years. Utilising metal detection surveys, subsurface radar scans, laboratory tests and chemical analysis, etc., their findings were quite startling. The evidence was undeniable.

In December 1986, after investigative work by their own scientists, members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and researchers from Ataturk University met and finally concluded that this was indeed the remains of the legendary ark.

In recognition for his work, Ron was invited to be the guest of honour at the opening of the new national park on June 20, 1987. In May, 1989, the visitors centre was opened.



"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 a stereo photo."

- Dr. Brandenburger, Ohio State University

Builders used metal rivets in construction



Metal rivet - still embedded in fossilized wood (left), reveals how the vessel was constructed

During the investigations, three different types of metal detector revealed a consistent pattern of iron at regular intervals.

Subsequent radar scans of the full length of the structure were made - length wise, crosswise and laterally along the sides.

The ground-penetrating radar showed, with refined detail, the same pattern picked up by the metal detectors. And the radar revealed extra information which was compelling. Walls, cavities, ramps

and a door near the southern (stern) end appeared in the scans. Near the bow were two large cylindrical tanks, 4.2 metres high and 7.2 metres across (14 x 24 feet), apparently with some sort of metal bands around them.

How did others react? David Fasold, a marine salvage expert working on the site, said: "For one to quibble away such a coincidence as a boat shape upon the mountains of Ararat, 300 cubits in length with an average 50 cubit width and ascribe it to chance, is in my opinion, to drive scepticism beyond limits."



Drogue stones to match: Ron Wyatt (left) with one of the many huge drogue stones from the Ark found nearby

Petrified Laminated Wood

UNIQUE IN THE WORLD!

FOSSILIZED deck timber recovered from the site proved to be laminated wood.

Tests by Galbraith Labs in Knoxville, Tennessee, showed the sample to contain over 0.7% organic carbon, consistent with fossilized wood. The specimen was once living matter.

Thin sections from the sample revealed the wood consisted of three layers. It was actually laminated wood!

Never before has petrified wood been found that was laminated. This sample is totally unique in the world, and reveals the construction methods used by builders of the Ark were quite advanced. The type of wood used would be the "gopher wood" spoken of in Genesis.



Petrified wood - tests confirmed



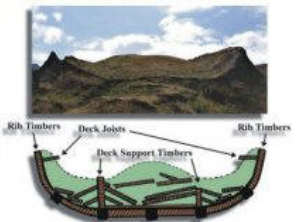
Laminated - three distinct layers



Ron Wyatt conducting radar scans

Radar and other tests reveal an advanced state of petrification and collapse.

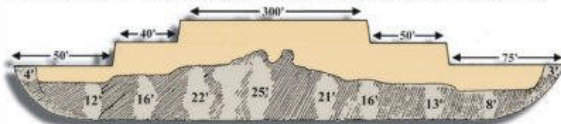
Indications are that the decks are collapsed and the rubble is lying on the bottom deck, as shown in the diagram. However, radar reveals the hull and the bottom deck area is in a better state of preservation, and still contains empty chambers.



Rib Timbers - Still clearly visible along the sides of the structure



Visitors Centre - Overlooking the remains of the Ark, opened in May 1989



Cross Section - Showing the various depths of the remains of the Ark

BIBLICAL EVIDENCE

NOAH'S ARK

A few examples of how this discovery matches the clues found in the Biblical record

BIBLE CLUES	ACTUAL FINDINGS
Genesis 8:4 - The Ark landed in the mountains of Ararat	In the Mountains of Ararat - The Ark was discovered near the top of a mountain range in the Ararat (anciently called "Uratu") region
Genesis 6:15 - The Ark's length is recorded as being 300 cubits	Exactly 300 cubits - The cubit in use when Moses wrote Genesis was 20.6 inches, and the length of the Ark's remains measure at precisely 300 "20.6" cubits
Genesis 7:13 - Eight people entered the Ark and survived the flood	Many nearby place names reflect the flood story - e.g. a nearby valley is named "The Region of Eight", and contains a village called "The Place of Eight"
Genesis 7:8-9 - The Ark carried all manner of animals	Animal evidence - Coprolites (fossilized droppings), animal hairs, a portion of an antler, etc., have been found inside and immediately around the Ark site

More documentation available! See details on page 8

DEAD SEA, ISRAEL

Lost Cities of Ash



GOMORRAH - Stark remains of a city incinerated totally to ash by the fierce heat and burning brimstone 3,900 years ago



Sulphur Ball - Embedded in the ash remaining from the destroyed buildings



Brimstone - in the white monoclinic form, a result of having been 'cooked'



Gomorrah's 'cooked' sulphur (left) vs naturally occurring yellow sulphur

"Brimstone"

UNIQUE EVIDENCE

THROUGHOUT the sites are very unusual balls of pure elemental sulfur.

The Bible states "...the LORD rained upon Sodom and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the LORD out of heaven." (Gen 19:24)

Considering its supernatural origin, one would expect to find unique characteristics in such sulfur, and this is indeed the case. Its composition reveals lengthy exposure to high temperatures.

Sulfur found in geothermal

regions is invariably the "rhombic" form, evident from its familiar bright yellow colour.

By contrast, the brimstone from these Dead Sea sites is the pale white "monoclinic" form. Sulphur changes to this form when exposed to high temperatures for an extended period of time, as would have been the case.

X-ray Fluorescence Semiquant analysis and other tests reveal the sulfur balls to be up to 98.4% pure sulphur, significantly more pure than naturally occurring sulphur.

The sulfur balls have been found at all five destroyed cities, and although numerous geologists have been consulted, no other examples of naturally occurring sulfur is found anywhere on earth that remotely resembles the form found at these sites.

In places fired clay and charcoal can be found in the ruins. Considering all the evidence, it becomes obvious that these sites cannot be dried lake deposits, or the results of volcanism, as some have suggested. The only real explanation for the growing evidence is that found in Genesis 19:24 - total destruction by fire and brimstone! The condition of these ancient cities are exactly as the Bible states, "...turning the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah into ashes..." 2 Peter 2:6.



ASHEN GHOST TOWN - once home to a very large population, evident from the size of the ancient cemeteries nearby

IN one of the most desolate regions on earth are found the ashen remains of what were once entire cities. The evidence found within is unmistakable. There is only one possible explanation...

They are the lost cities of Sodom & Gomorrah



CITY WALLS - Eroded but discernable, the boundaries of the city are still there

Report from the Dead Sea, Israel
The discovery of **SODOM & GOMORRAH**

THE Dead Sea valley is the deepest spot on earth. It drops to 1,300 feet below sea level.

Without artificial irrigation, virtually nothing grows in its dry "lunarscape". Even fish cannot survive in the water of the Dead Sea, for it is many times saltier than sea water. Around the desolate shore stand the stumps of ancient trees, encrusted in salt.

In summer the valley bakes like an oven. It is hard to believe that this whole area was once like a beautiful garden and exceptionally fertile.

The legendary cities of Sodom and Gomorrah flourished in this very place. And they were very large cities. Archaeologists working across the valley from the sites have found immense cemeteries containing over 1,000,000 graves. This gives some indication of the size these cities had grown to before destruction rained down upon them from out of a blue sky.

Divine judgement upon those who lived ungodly

SODOM and Gomorrah, according to the records, were hotbeds of sexual perversion and immorality.

So corrupt had the cities become, that they passed even the limits of Divine forbearance. Today, the name "Sodom" has become synonymous with acts that were said to be performed in that wicked city.

Upon the whole valley fire and brimstone (sulphur) was rained down. The Bible states "the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace." (Gen 19:28). Everything was totally incinerated, leaving little more than ash.

There is no example in the world of any "natural" disaster that resembles the phenomena found at these sites, not even destruction by volcanic eruption.

For example, in Pompeii, a city destroyed by the Mt Vesuvius eruption, volcanic ash smothered everything and buried the city. Inside Pompeii, paintings in pristine condition can still be seen on the walls of the houses. People and animals buried during Pompeii's destruction have been unearthed as empty cavities.

By contrast, everything at the Sodom & Gomorrah sites have been turned totally to ash. A skeleton found by Ron Wyatt in one of the lost cities still had human form but was composed of ash. Even the marrow, visible in the bones, was totally turned to ash.

The cities were built largely of limestone, and when limestone is incinerated with sulphur, it produces calcium sulphate ash. Analysis of the remains at Sodom & Gomorrah reveals it is very clean calcium sulphate, with virtually no trace elements.

The fact that few trace elements remain is indicative of intense, fierce heat, enough to break down entire limestone buildings and vaporise all other minerals. Volcanism does not produce this kind of clean ash.



In places charcoal is found in the ash



The remains of an incinerated structure

2

BIBLICAL EVIDENCE
SODOM & GOMORRAH

A few examples of how this discovery matches the clues found in the Biblical record

BIBLE CLUES	ACTUAL FINDINGS
Jude 7 - The destruction of these cities was to be an "example" to all	Still visible today - Most of the sites are easily accessible and can be visited today, in order to confirm the details given in the Bible
2 Peter 2:6 - The entire cities themselves were turned totally into ash	Everything turned to Ash - This is not merely a normal "burning", for in this case even the very stone buildings themselves have been reduced to ashes
Genesis 19:25 - Every living thing in the entire plain was consumed	A once fertile region now desolate - The entire Dead Sea valley is a bleak "lunarscape", although tree stumps in the dead sea testify it was once fertile
Deut 29:23 - A certain amount of sulfur was to remain as a witness	Brimstone Balls - Some remain today as unique witnesses of the destructive element God used. They are easily found in abundance within the ash

More documentation available!
See details on page 8

JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

The Ark of the Covenant

The most explosive archaeological find of all time



Due to restrictions by the host government not all the information on this subject can yet be made public

Hidden for 2,600 years

IN 586 BC the Babylonian army destroyed the magnificent temple built by King Solomon several hundred years earlier.

The Bible lists (in 2 Kings 24:13; 25:13-18; Jeremiah 52:17-23) the items which the Babylonian army carried away from Jerusalem. Missing from these lists are the important central objects of temple furniture, including the Ark of the Covenant. This reveals that these items never came into the possession of the Babylonian army.

Jewish traditional writings, e.g. *The Paralipomena of Jeremiah*, indicate that these important items were hidden just prior to the Babylonian invasion. Warned of the impending destruction, the prophet Jeremiah is said to have secreted the items in a cave.

When the Temple was rebuilt in later years, the instructions for the rebuilding of the Temple fails to make any mention of the Ark being re-instated.



1st Temple was destroyed in 586BC

Jeremiah had written that the Ark would be no more restored to the people for Israel (*Jeremiah 3:16*), and so it is evident that the Ark has remained hidden, its whereabouts unknown - that is until modern times.

Since the Hollywood film *Raiders of the Lost Ark* there has been a proliferation of unsuccessful attempts to find the Ark. But now, through someone who never planned to look for it, its exact whereabouts has been established finally.

Discovered in Jerusalem

RON Wyatt never intended to search for the Ark of the Covenant.

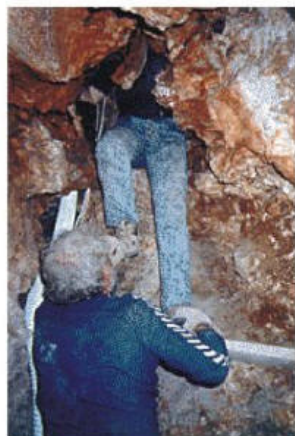
But while in Jerusalem in 1978, he had an extraordinary experience which led him to begin searching for it just north of the old city of Jerusalem. While walking near the "Skull face" of old Golgotha, he involuntarily pointed to a spot and spoke the words "That's Jeremiah's grotto, and the Ark of the Covenant is in there."

At the time, Ron was conversing with an influential person familiar with ancient antiquities, who subsequently offered to help obtain the necessary permits for Ron to begin excavating at the site.

Ron knew the experience was supernatural. But before accepting the offer, he decided to return to the United States to research the subject. After studying the subject carefully, he felt that the location he involuntarily pointed to was quite within the realms of possibility. In 1979 he returned to begin excavating.

Over the centuries, Jerusalem has been destroyed and rebuilt several times, and each time the new city has been simply reconstructed on top of the old. Therefore Ron's crew had to remove many tons of rock and debris in the course of their excavation. All of it was sifted through for artifacts, a requirement of the Department of Antiquities, with which they would always comply.

Ron and his team dug along the base of the escarpment where he had pointed, in the vicinity of the "skull-face", a known Roman crucifixion site. During the next two years, in between his obligations as an anaesthetist, Ron and his team made some wonderful discoveries, and provided details to the authorities of their finds, along with any artifacts they retrieved.



Tight squeeze - access was difficult



Difficult work - One of the Australian volunteers at work during the excavation

As they excavated along the cliff face, they came to a base of bedrock with some squarish holes. Ron surmised that they were cross holes. They were approximately 12 inches square. The central one was covered with a stone plug, apparently to keep debris from falling into the hole when it was not being used.

Ron also noticed that there was a large crack that extended down the cliff face and into this central cross hole. It would be over a year later before he would learn that this crack extended 20 feet into the bedrock.

Considering they were excavating close to the "Skull face" on the Golgotha escarpment, Ron knew they had found the probable place of Christ's execution. The fact that the location was in the area of the Calvary escarpment and fit a number of aspects of the Biblical description made it the likely spot. However, Ron was not searching for the crucifixion site but the Ark of the Covenant. So he continued to search the cliff face for an opening of some kind. If the Ark was in that location, it certainly would be hidden in a cave, Ron knew.

Finally, a decision was made to break through the rock of the cliff-face. The rock is extremely hard, and it was difficult work, yet it wasn't long before they broke through into an open space. Enlarging the hole, they found the mountain was honeycombed with natural cavities and tunnels. Crawling through, they were inside the actual mountain called *Moriah*.

Ron and the team spent many hours chiselling through cave walls, searching for adjacent tunnels. This was difficult, arduous work, and took a toll on both health and spirits. But the work would ultimately bring the results sought after. In 1982 he finally located the cave chamber which held the long-lost temple items.

Ron realised that had he discovered the chamber containing the Ark of the Covenant without first searching the base of the Calvary escarpment, it is very unlikely he would have discovered the original crucifixion site. He then knew that providence had led in the circumstances prior to and during the entire excavation. It was not human wisdom which led to this discovery.



Trapdoor entry - Ron Wyatt at the entrance to the underground excavation

ON Wednesday, 6th January, 1982, Ron discovered the cave chamber where the Ark and other temple items had been hidden over 2600 years before.

The chamber was about 22 feet by 12 feet, although not exactly rectangular as one corner narrowed in. The chamber was filled almost to the ceiling with rocks. Beneath the rocks were dry-rotted timbers and dry-rotted animals skins, apparently undisturbed for quite some time.

Beneath the rocks, timbers and animal skins were missing items from the first temple, including the Table of Shewbread. At the far end of the chamber was a stone case, and housed within the stone case was the Ark of the Covenant, complete and intact, except that the carrying staves had been removed.

Ron was the first human to set eyes on these priceless items since they had been secreted from the city prior to its destruction in 586BC. But the biggest surprise was yet to come.



Cave System - Inside Mount Moriah, showing a portion of the excavation

Incredible find under Golgotha

OF all the discoveries made by Ron Wyatt, perhaps none is more significant than the finding of the Ark of the Covenant.

On its own, the Ark would be a tremendously important find. However, an incredible connection between it and the crucifixion site above gives this discovery a significance beyond measure. So significant and far-reaching is this connection that it is destined to change the lives and faith of millions.

When Ron Wyatt discovered the original crucifixion site during the excavation near Golgotha, he found there was a large crack, most likely an earthquake fault, in the limestone bedrock beside the central cross hole. Later, when he entered the chamber where the Ark of the Covenant was hidden, he found a large crack in the ceiling, directly above the Ark of the Covenant.

Around this crack, and upon the lid of the Ark itself, was a dark, dried substance. This dark substance was analysed, and confirmed the suspicions that this was very old human blood.

By inserting a metal tape measure, it was determined that the crack ran continuously from the cross site above to the chamber beneath, through about 20 feet (7 m) of rock.

Ron had discovered that when Christ had died, and the Roman soldier had pierced his side, the blood and water which flowed from Christ's side had gone down the crack in the rocks, and spilled onto the lid of the Ark of the Covenant, hidden in the chamber beneath Calvary many years before.



Ron Wyatt - Never expected to find the crucifixion site, nor anticipated its connection to the Ark of the Covenant below



"The Place of the Skull" - Golgotha is still called Skull Hill

FOR hundreds of years the Hebrews had carried out a system of animal sacrifices, consisting of Divinely appointed ceremonies which were an on-going reminder that they had a Covenant with God.

Today we refer to this Covenant as the *Old Covenant*. It was instituted and ratified at Mt Sinai. The ceremonies of this covenant had deep meaning, for they foreshadowed actual events to take place when the *New Covenant* was to be instituted under the Messiah. The New Covenant was foretold by the prophet Jeremiah (Jeremiah 31:31).

The Ark of the Covenant was the centrepiece in the old ceremonial system. Its primary purpose was to house the sacred tables of stone, upon which God himself had written the 10 commandments with His own finger.

When Ron Wyatt discovered the Ark of the Covenant, he also discovered the physical evidence of the ratifying of the New Covenant.

In the same way the Old Covenant had been ratified at Mount Sinai, so the New Covenant was ratified at Calvary. In the Old Covenant, sacrificial blood and water was sprinkled upon the "book of the Covenant". In the New Covenant, the blood and water from Christ's pierced side went into the earth, and landed on the Ark of the Covenant containing the Ten Commandments.

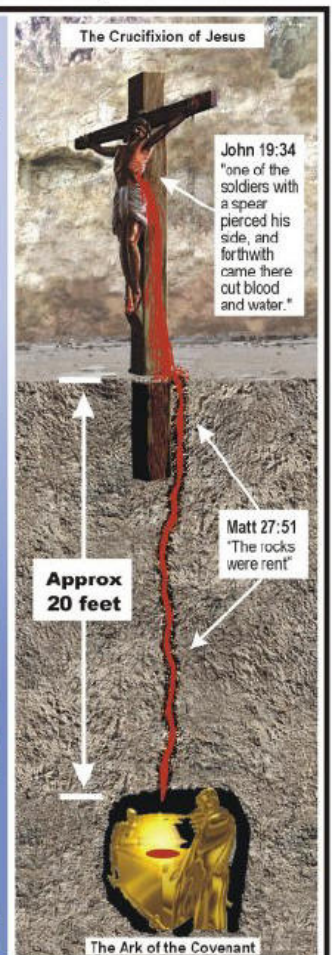
BIBLICAL EVIDENCE

THE TWO COVENANTS

A comparison of the Old Covenant with the New Covenant reveals how Christ fulfilled all the symbols

OLD COVENANT	NEW COVENANT
Leviticus 5:6; Numbers 6:14 Lambs and other sacrificial animals were offered in the Old Covenant	John 1:29,36 - Jesus was "The Lamb of God," the one and only sacrifice of the New Covenant
Leviticus 4:3, 23, 28; Numbers 19:2 The sacrificial animals had to be without any blemish or defect	1 Peter 1:19 - Jesus Christ was undefiled by sin "as of a lamb without blemish and without spot"
Exodus 12:46 No bones of the lamb to be sacrificed were allowed to be broken	John 19:33-36 - None of Jesus' bones were broken, despite the practice of breaking the legs of crucifixion victims
Hebrews 8:1-5 - The Old Covenant focussed on the ceremonies and services held in the Temple on earth	Hebrews 8:2; Revelation 11:19 - The New Covenant Temple is in heaven, where Jesus is now ministering
Hebrews 9:1-3 - The Temple was constructed with 2 apartments, each apartment used at different times	Hebrews 9:24 - The sanctuary in heaven also has two apartments, as the one on earth was modelled on it
Exodus 24:3-8; Hebrews 9:19-20 - The Old Covenant was ratified by the sprinkling of BLOOD and WATER	John 19:34 - The New Covenant was ratified with the BLOOD and WATER from Christ's pierced side
Hebrews 9:19 - The BLOOD and WATER was sprinkled upon the "Book of the Covenant"	1. John 5:6-8 - The BLOOD and WATER from Christ sprinkled the Ark containing the 10 Commandments
Exodus 24:8; Hebrews 9:19 - Moses sprinkled the people with the blood and water used to ratify the covenant	Isaiah 52:15, 1 Peter 1:2 - By His death Jesus would "sprinkle" those who choose to accept the New Covenant
Exodus 24:7; 2 Kings 23:2,3, 21; 2 Chronicles 34:30,31 - The "Book of the Covenant" contained statutes and commandments which were to be honoured and obeyed by all those who were part of those bound by the covenant	John 14:15; James 2:8; Romans 3:31; Romans 13:8-10 - When the New Covenant was ratified at the cross, Christ's blood sprinkled the Ark containing the 10 Commandments, showing they are the basis of the New Covenant. See Jeremiah 31:31-33

More documentation is available! See details on page 8



"The pomegranate displayed here is a sensational discovery, of great significance to the history and archaeology of ancient Israel. It bears an incised inscription in the ancient Hebrew script:

'Sacred donation for the priests of (in) the House of Yahweh'

"...our pomegranate is the only known surviving object from the First Temple, built by King Solomon in Jerusalem."

Information from the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, where the Ivory Pomegranate from the cave chamber is now displayed

Ivory Pomegranate - recovered from the chamber and on public display

Artifacts date to Solomon's time

Ron Wyatt did not reveal publicly all the information he had gathered, but a few details are now emerging.

Within the chamber was the main furniture from Solomon's Temple, most significant being the Ark of the Covenant, containing the Ten Commandments. Also in the chamber Ron found:

- The Table of Shewbread
- The 7-Branch Candlestick
- The Golden Altar of Incense
- The Golden Censer

And other items dating to pre-Babylonian times:

- A very large sword (1.57m)
- Numerous oil lamps
- A brass shekel weight
- A brass ring
- An ephod
- An Ivory pomegranate

On a subsequent trip, Ron removed the pomegranate from the chamber, and it is now displayed in the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. The inscription on it has been dated to the first temple period. Museum visitors are informed that this pomegranate is from King Solomon's temple.

Ron Wyatt also located the original tunnel entrance through which the Ark was secreted from Jerusalem.

Beneath Jerusalem is an ancient underground quarry known as Zedekiah's cave. When the quarry was rediscovered in 1854, a carving was found, dated to the period of the Babylonian invasion.

Possibly this carving is the origin of the Jewish tradition, recorded in Maccabees, stating that some of those involved with hiding the Temple items marked the route. Near the location of this carving, in 1989 Ron Wyatt found the tunnel through which the Ark had been secreted out of Jerusalem.



Ron Wyatt with Dan Bahat, then head of Antiquities for Jerusalem, examining reconstructions of the pottery found during the excavation



Tunnel entrance, through which the Ark was taken, is now walled up



Carving found near tunnel entrance dating to the time of the invasion



THE RED SEA

Pharaoh's Drowned Army

Confirmation of the actual Exodus route has come from divers finding coral-encrusted bones and chariot remains in the Gulf of Aqaba

Report from the Gulf of Aqaba

The discovery of THE EXODUS ROUTE

ONE of the most dramatic records of Divine intervention in history is the account of the Hebrews' exodus from Egypt.

The subsequent drowning of the entire Egyptian army in the Red Sea was not an insignificant event, and confirmation of this event is compelling evidence that the Biblical narrative is truly authentic.



Coral-encrusted chariot wheel, filmed off the Saudi coastline, matches chariot wheels found in Tutankhamen's tomb

Over the years, many divers have searched the Gulf of Suez in vain for artefacts to verify the Biblical account. But carefully following the Biblical and historical records of the Exodus brings you to Nuweiba, a large beach in the Gulf of Aqaba, as Ron Wyatt discovered in 1978.

Repeated dives in depths ranging from 60 to 200 feet deep (18m to 60m), over a stretch of almost 2.5 km, has shown that the chariot parts are scattered across the sea bed.

Artefacts found include wheels,

chariot bodies as well as human and horse bones. Divers have located wreckage on the Saudi coastline opposite Nuweiba as well.

Since 1987, Ron Wyatt found three 4-spoked gilded chariot wheels. Coral does not grow on gold, hence the shape has remained very distinct, although the wood inside the gold veneer has disintegrated making them too fragile to move.

The hope for future expeditions is to explore the deeper waters with remote cameras or mini-sub.



6-Spoke Wheel



Illustration from "The Ancient Egyptians" by Sir J. Gardiner Wilkinson



4-Spoked Wheel, (above) filmed by Ron Wyatt on the seabed off Nuweiba, is identical to the 4-spoke wheels used in ancient Egypt. The illustration from Egyptian tomb paintings (below), shows how these were constructed.



Mineralised Bone - One of several recovered from the crossing site (above right) next to a modern equivalent (above left). The Dept. of Osteology at Stockholm University found it to be a human femur, from the right leg of a 165-170cm tall man. Radiocarbon dating methods are not applicable as it is essentially 'fossilized' i.e. replaced by minerals and coral, although this specimen is obviously from antiquity.

How deep is the water?

THE Gulf of Aqaba is very deep, in places over a mile (1,600m) deep.

Even with the sea dried up, walking across would be difficult due to the steep grade down the sides. But there is one spot where if the water were removed, it would be an easy descent for people and animals. This is the line between Nuweiba and the opposite shore in Saudi Arabia.

Depth-sounding expeditions have revealed a smooth, gentle slope descending from Nuweiba out into the Gulf. This shows up almost like a pathway on depth-recording equipment, confirming it's Biblical description "...a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters." (Isaiah 43:16)

The Bible writers frequently refer to the miracle of the Red Sea crossing, for it was an event which finds no equal in history. The Hebrew prophets describe the sea at the crossing site as "...the waters of the great deep ...the depths of the sea..." (Isaiah 51:10).

Having found the exact spot which the Bible writers were referring to, what is the water depth? The distance between Nuweiba and where artifacts have been found on Saudi coast is about 18km (11 miles). Along this line the deepest point is still 800m (½ mile) deep!

No wonder that the Inspired writers of the Bible described it as the mighty waters. And no wonder that none of that mighty army survived when the water collapsed in upon them.



NUWEIBA BEACH - The beach where the crossing began



Solomon's memorial pillars

WHEN Ron Wyatt first visited Nuweiba in 1978, he found a Phoenician style column lying in the water.

Unfortunately the inscriptions had been eroded away, hence the column's importance was not understood until 1984, when a second Phoenician column was found on the Saudi coastline opposite -- identical, except on this one the inscription was still intact.

In Phoenician letters (Archaic Hebrew), it contained the words: Mizram (Egypt); Solomon; Edom; death; Pharaoh; Moses; and Yahweh, indicating that King Solomon had set up these columns as a memorial to the miracle of the crossing of the sea.

Saudi Arabia does not admit tourists, and perhaps fearing unauthorized visitors, the Saudi Authorities subsequently removed this column, and replaced it with a flag marker where it once stood.

4

BIBLICAL EVIDENCE

THE EXODUS ROUTE

A few examples of how this discovery matches the clues found in the Biblical record

BIBLE CLUES

Exodus 13:18 - Israel had left Egypt before crossing the Red Sea

Exodus 13:18 - They crossed the "wilderness of the Red sea"

Exodus 14:3 - They would appear to be "entangled" and "shut in"

Exodus 3:1,12 - Moses led the people to a mountain in Midian

ACTUAL FINDINGS

They had departed from Egypt - Had the crossing been through the Gulf of Suez Canal, they would have still been in Egypt when they began crossing

They crossed the desert between the two arms of the Red sea - called today the Sinai Peninsula, its ancient name was the "Wilderness of the Red sea"

The Exodus route led through a long canyon - called "Wadi Wair", it is the only route to Nuweiba from the wilderness, and fits the description perfectly

Midian is in north eastern Saudi Arabia - hence Moses led the Israelites to a mountain in Arabia, not on the Sinai peninsula as is commonly believed today

Much more evidence is available! See details on page 8



THE EXODUS ROUTE - With the correct crossing site in the Gulf of Aqaba

SAUDI ARABIA

Mt Sinai located in Arabia



MOUNT SINAI - the mountain from which God spoke the 10 commandments in smoke and fire, is blackened and scorched

The mountain peak scorched by Supernatural heat

Report from northwest Saudi Arabia
The discovery of **MOUNT SINAI**

Cartographers have traditionally placed Mt Sinai in what is today referred to as the Sinai Peninsular.

Every year pilgrims flock to the traditional mountain. But knowing the location of the Red Sea crossing site in the Gulf of Agaba, it becomes obvious that the real Mt. Sinai must be in Saudi Arabia. The Bible itself bears witness to this fact, "...Mount Sinai in Arabia" (Galatians 4:25).

The mountain now believed to be the Biblical Mount Sinai is known on modern maps as Jebel el Lawz. This mountain encloses an area large enough to accommodate millions of people and their flocks and herds.

The mountain's peak has been blackened. Exodus 19:18 records "And mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the LORD descended upon it in fire; and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace."



Mt Sinai - a protected archeological site

The site shows all the evidence of being an encampment for millions of people. The are ancient tent sites, evidence of a vast water supply, and even the altar upon which the Golden Calf was erected.

After Ron Wyatt drew attention to this site in 1984, the Saudi Authorities erected a wire mesh fence around the base, and declared the area as an archaeological site, off limits to unauthorized personnel.

Water from the rock



The Rock in Horeb - The close-up reveals the significant water erosion

THE evidence of another Biblical miracle is still standing today!

At the Lord's command, Moses smote what the Bible refers to as "the rock" in Horeb. Fresh water gushed forth, supplying the

Hebrews, and their flocks for the two years they encamped there.

Man-made channels run out from the rock into the plain, where the Hebrews would have been encamped, precisely what one would expect to find.



Altar of the Golden Calf



Protected - Now fenced off by the Authorities

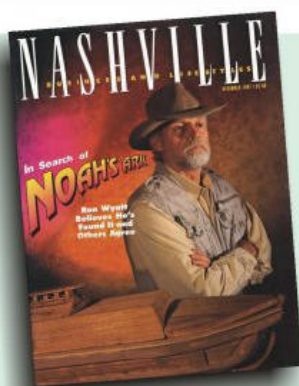
AT the base of Jebel el Lawz is a large altar, with Egyptian Apis bulls, or calves, inscribed onto it.

When Ron Wyatt showed this altar to an archaeologist from Reichard University, he immediately recognised the significance of it. There is no other site like it in Saudi Arabia.

The story of the Golden Calf, in chapter 32 of Exodus, is well known, and now at last the actual altar has been found. However until the Saudi Authorities allow access to foreigners, viewing the site is extremely difficult. Yet despite this, some have successfully done so.



Apis Bulls - Egyptian cult worship in Saudi Arabia, as in Exodus 32



Ronald Wyatt - Recognised for his significant work on the Noah's Ark site

Ron Wyatt: The Scientific approach

The man behind these discoveries
A profile of Ronald E. Wyatt by Bill Fry

THE work which Ron was led to accomplish, confirming the validity of the Word of God, is touching an ever growing number of lives.

Ron Wyatt was not a professional archaeologist. He was an anaesthetist by profession. He began his personal research into ancient history, the sciences and the Bible as a young man, motivated by his own curiosity.

In 1977 Ron began field work in Turkey. In 1978 he began work in Egypt, and in 1979, Israel. At first his "team" consisted of himself and his two teenaged sons, and later, other interested individuals offered their assistance. At

the time of his death in August of 1999, Ron had made over 120 trips to the Middle East.

Ron funded most of his work himself. Over the years, several individuals who believed in his work also provided some financial assistance. His work was based on his profound belief in the total accuracy of the Biblical account, and on this basis, his general policy was to share these evidences with "those who ask."

Because Ron Wyatt's "Discoveries" testify to the veracity of the Biblical narrative, they are quite controversial in both the scientific and scholarly communities. As a result, Ron never looked to scientists or scholars to "confirm" them. He employed scientific testing, then presented the evidence from those tests and the testimony of experts as to the results. He then

presented the body of evidence, biblical, historical, archaeological and scientific, in the belief that each individual was capable of making their own decision.

Ronald Wyatt passed away on the 4th of August, 1999. He is greatly missed by those knew and worked with him. Many of these individuals are now carrying on the work he began.



With Tom Jarrell during the filming of ABC's "20/20" report on Noah's Ark



On CNN - Showing the laminated wood recovered from Noah's Ark



With Col. James Irwin - who also searched for Noah's Ark



With Dr. Ali Hassan head of the Egyptian Antiquities



Noah's Ark Press Conference with Governor Sevket Ekinci of the Agri district, Eastern Turkey