

**KEY WITNESSES ON THE SIGHTING OF
NOAH'S ARK ON MOUNT ARARAT
(Genesis 8:4)**

JACOB CHUCHIAN (1890-1900)

GEORGE HAGOPIAN (1902-10)

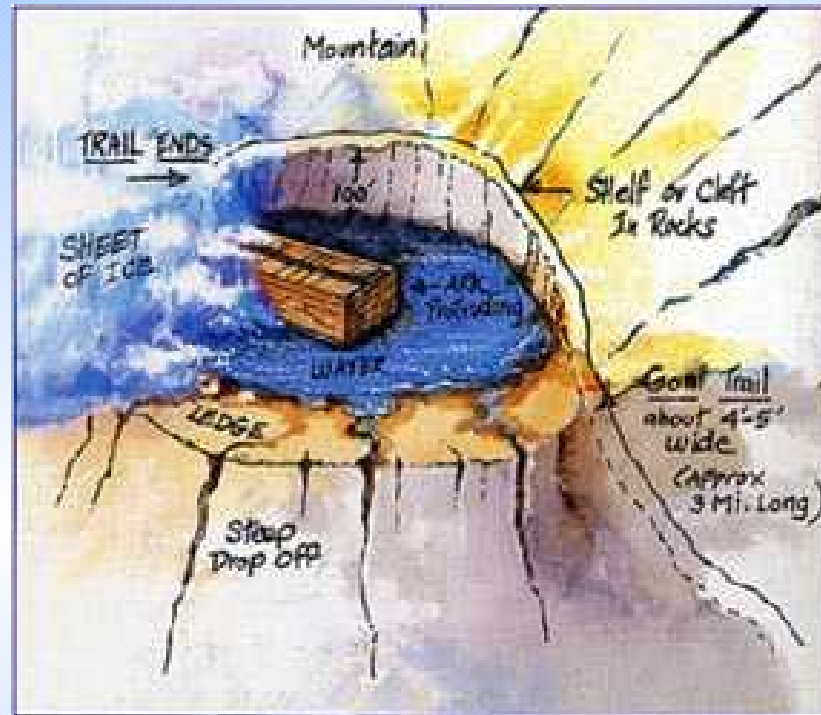
ED DAVIS (1943)

FERNAND NAVARRA (1952-55)

GREGOR SCHWINGHAMMER (1959)

Jacob Chuchian is an Armenian of Ortulu, a small village on the southwestern side of Ararat. His son Arthur, born about in 1915, claimed that his father Jacob saw the Ark a number of times between the age of 9 and 19. In 1975, when interviewed by minister Stuart Brassie, Arthur discussed the path to the Ark. This is one of the accounts where it is affirmed with most details and precision the exact place of the Ark. Let's examine it attentively...

(p.364 The Explorers of Ararat by Corbin)



Near the clear spring well not far from the village (Ortulu) they took a goat path that traversed the grasslands on the western side of the mountain. **The goat path took them in the direction of the snow-finger** and led them in a north east directions around the mountain. He says that one can avoid the tremendous winds by taking the path.

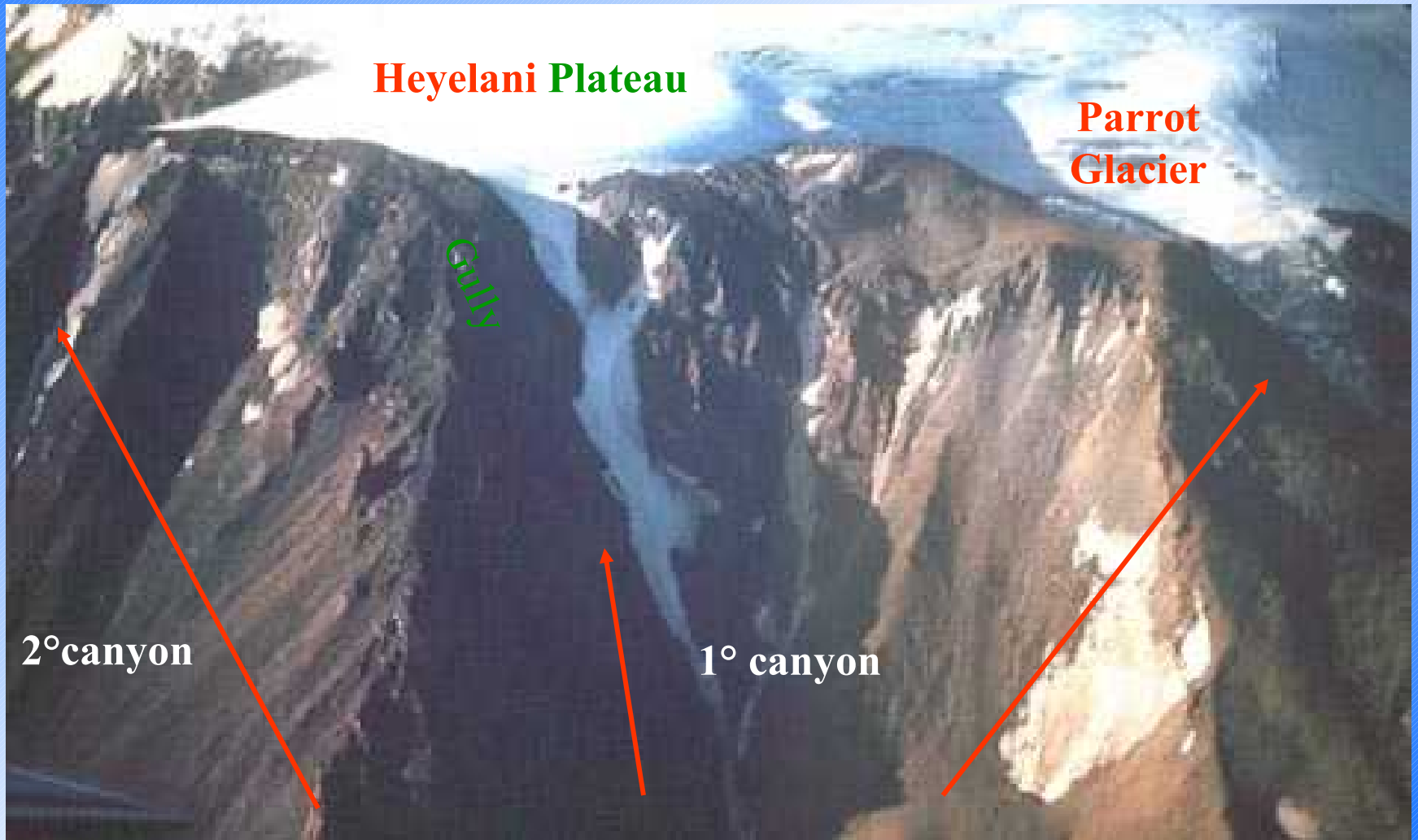
They passed Lake Kop on the left. Chuchian says his father told him that **he could see where the Ark is from the rim of the crater of Lake Kop.** However, he says that you would have to know exactly where it is or you would not see it. He says that after passing Lake Kop, they continued in a north-easterly direction around the mountain. In doing so, the path led through small valleys and along rock walls. **Sometimes they had to climb almost on their hands and knees as they gained altitude.**

From his father's directions, he says **it is approximately two canyons to the east of Lake Kop.** This isolated canyon that the Ark is in is very difficult to locate. Is supposedly within a larger canyon. Once the right canyon is located, the goat trail will continue on the right side of the canyon up a slight grade.

The path then separates at some point. The left branch takes you to below the cliff on which the Ark rests. The right branch will take you up and around to a cliff over-looking a bowl or cove. **The path will dead-end at a rock wall.** At this point, if one looks to the left and down, one can see the Ark which is about 100 feet down from that vantage point. **The canyon is surrounded by small peaks** especially on the left side. At one time, his father says, another trail led down from the top right to the Ark...

...The goat path took them in the direction of the snow-finger...

(ghiacciaio Parrot e gulottes (**gully**) a nord)



...They passed Lake Kop on the left...



**...he could see where the Ark is (the zone)
from the rim of the crater of Lake Kop...**

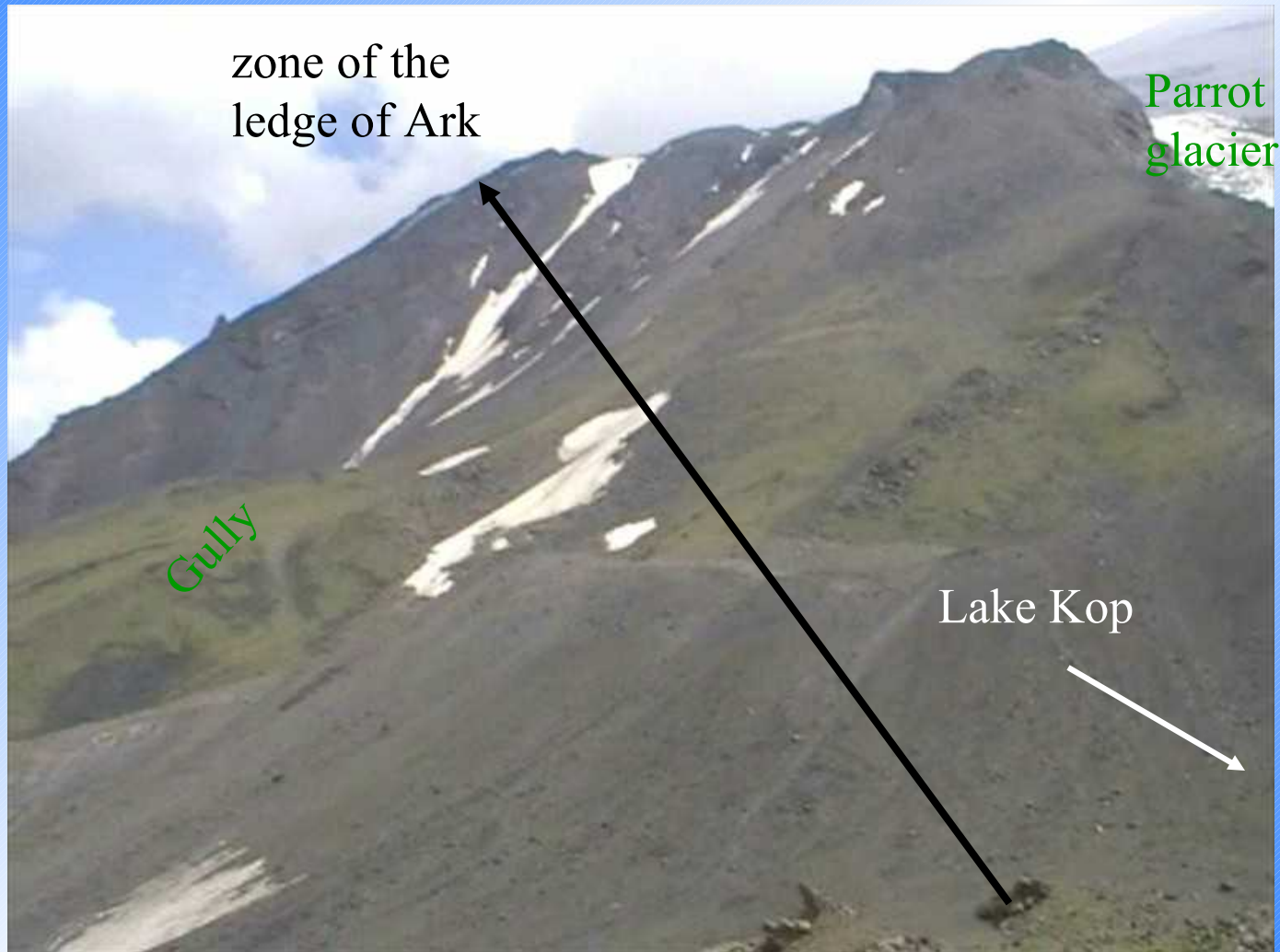


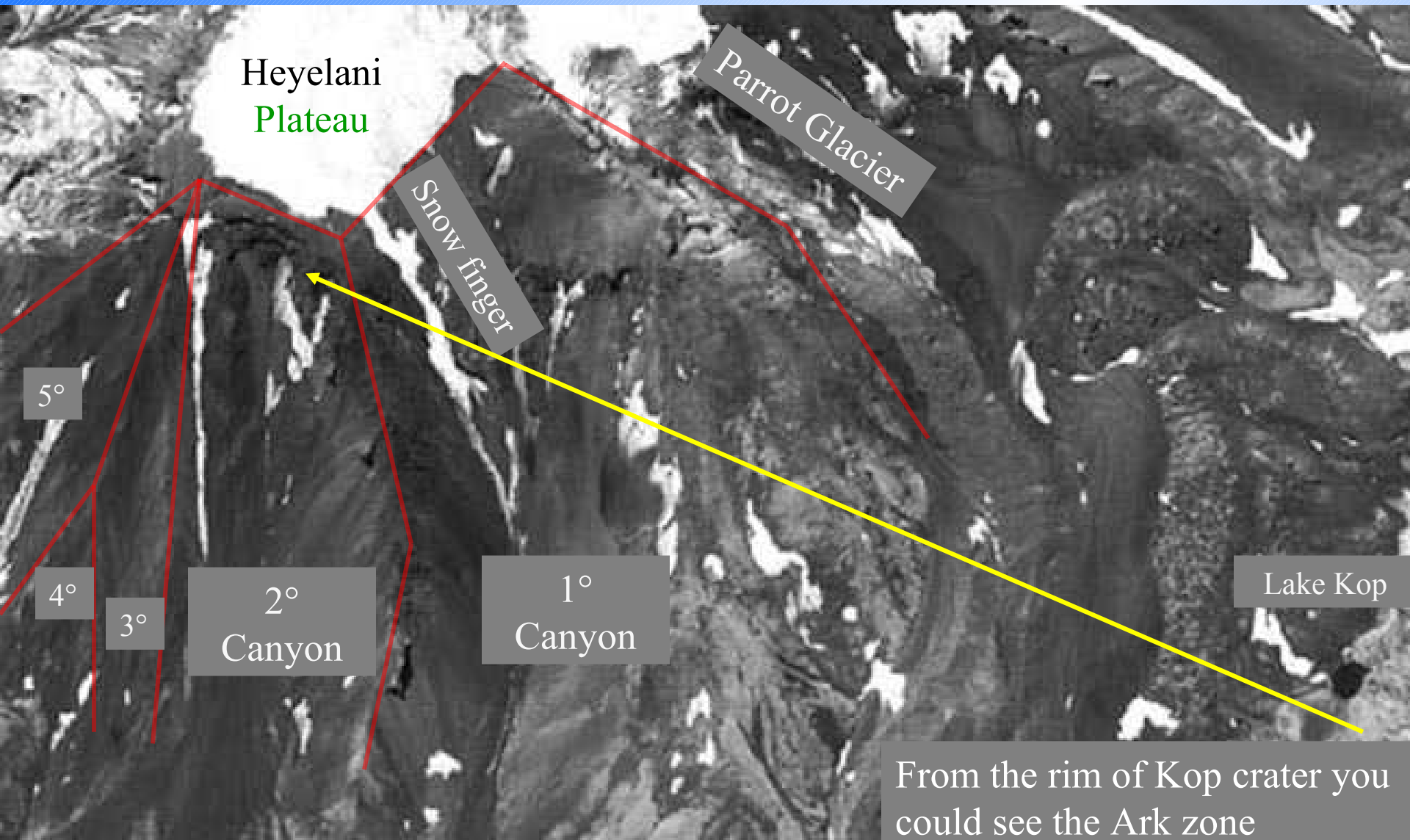
Photo taken from the rim of the crater of lake Kop

...Sometimes they had to climb almost on their hands and knees as they gained altitude...



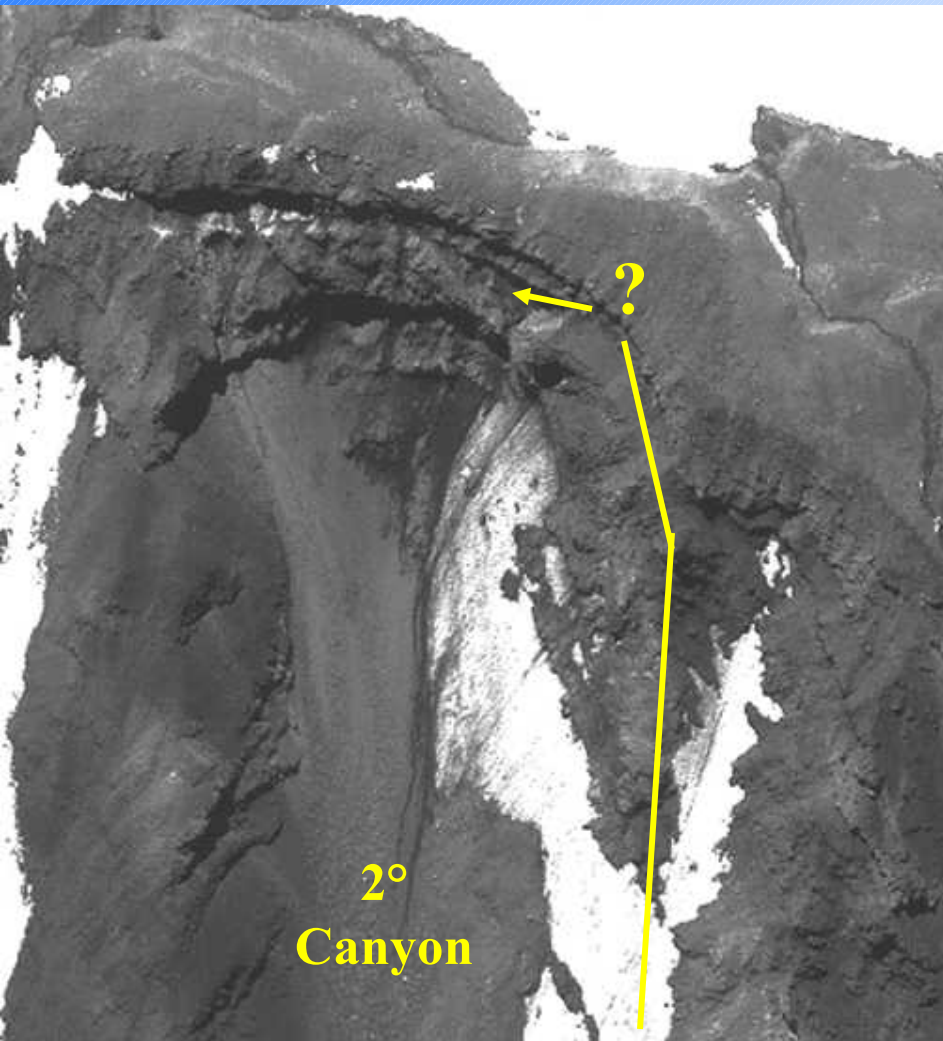
...it is approximately two canyons to the east of Lake Kop.
This isolated canyon that the Ark is in is very difficult to locate...

South

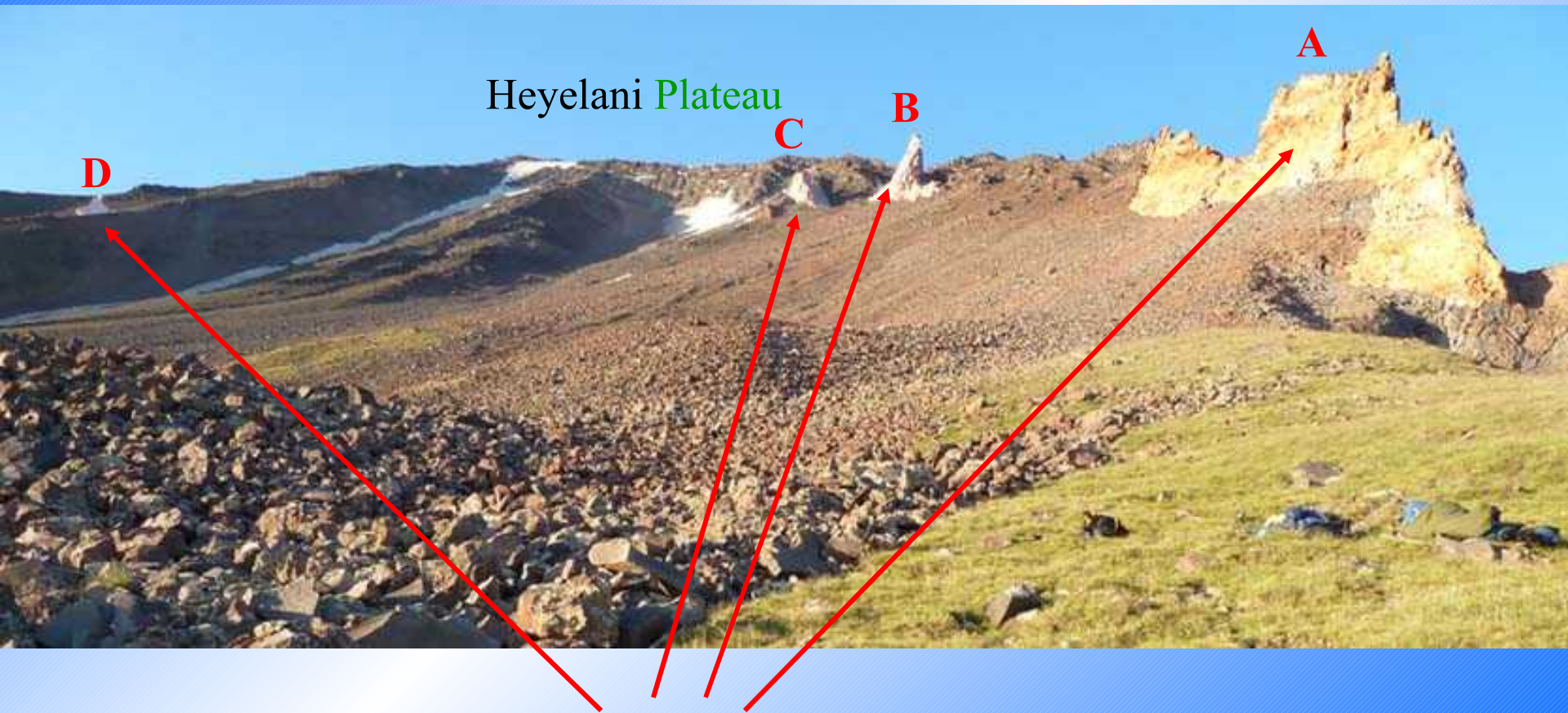


North

...The path will dead-end at a rock wall. At this point, if one looks to the left and down, one can see the Ark which is about 100 feet down from that vantage point...



...The canyon is surrounded by small peaks...



The Koran in the XI Sura mentions the Mount Judi or Kudi

The ancient El Judi is reported to have been one of the peaks of Ararat, as the different parts of the mountain had had different names. Our guide said El Judi includes the area of the mountain we couldn't get to, the northeast part of Mt. Ararat. According to our study in Chapter 4, El Judi could be any lower hill or peak, of a larger mountain. (p. 242 The Ark, A reality? by Bright)



In 1970, I went (E.Lee) to the Islamic Center in Washington D.C. to research the Quran issue. The curator of the center, Henry Youssef Ahmed Abadi, showed him a book which said that "Jebel Judi" was a peak of Masis, Mount Ararat. The curator also said that Judi results in Cudi which results in Kudi which results in Kurds. So there is a possibility that finding the Ark on Mount Ararat could substantiate Jewish, Christians and Moslems sources. This would be one area where Jews, Christians and Muslims actually agree. (p.83 The Explorers of Ararat by Corbin)

George Hagopian is an Armenian that claimed to have seen Noah's Ark two times, when he was a little boy, around 1900 and 1905. It took Hagopian and his uncle eight days to reach the high grazing areas and glacier of Mt. Ararat, from the city of Van. The primary reason to travel to Ararat was a four year drought, which caused the death of the sheep in the Lake Van area. Due to a prolonged absence of precipitations the Ark was completely uncovered. They reached it and Hagopian, helped by his uncle, climbed a small artificial staircase up to the roof of the Ark.

In 1987 weather records database was checked at the time Hagopian claimed he saw the Ark. For four years (1901-1904), the temperature and precipitation were so abnormal, that they were off of charts. George Hagopian was a very honest person with a good reputation. As to his integrity, he had a PSE test, the lie dectetor test, and he was found to tell the truth. (pp.79 and 372 The Explorers of Ararat by Corbin)

Interview by Elfred Lee to George Hagopian



Sketches by Elfred Lee under the descriptions of George Hagopian.
Rocks and ledge... Ark was overhanging a cliff

Gerorge Hagopian conformed to Elfred Lee, that the Ark landed above the Parrot Glacier. It is possible that the wood from the Ark, drifted down into the Ahora Gorge in the north, and also towards the Parrot Glacier to the west. (p.65 The Explorers of Ararat by Corbin)



Hagopian declared both to Lee and to Crawford president of SEARCH, that he never saw lake Kop and he did not reach the moraine of Parrot glacier. Therefore this means that, coming from the Ahora Gorge on the left, Hagopian stopped before arriving at the lake on the right!

Ed Davis in 1943, was a young Sergeant in the Army Corps of Engineers in Hamadan. He became friends with a group of Moslems, a family named Abas. He did some favors for this family and they felt very indebted to him. So they decided to bring Davis to the sacred Ark on Mt. Ararat

Elfred Lee has interviewed Ed Davis for days, about 15 years after he had interviewed Hagopian. Ed Davis' account was also reliable and the path to the Ark corresponded exactly to that described by Hagopian. Both arrived from the same direction passing through the same places, namely Abas-Abas village, Jacob's Well, etc.



Also Ed Davis was submitted to the lie detector test as well and resulted of his testimony were also accurate (p. 393 The Explorers of Ararat by Corbin)

Davis mentioned Domsday Rock and Camel's Back. Ahmet Arslan that probably knows Mt. Ararat better than any others known explorer..., says that Domsday Peak is at the end of Camel's Back trail, which he claimed Hagopian used on one of his trips, on the western wall of the Ahora Gorge. Davis said also that climbed steeply several kms to see the broken pieces of the Ark in a Canyon after going around Domsday Rock.

(pp. 394-95 The Explorers of Ararat by Corbin)

East



West

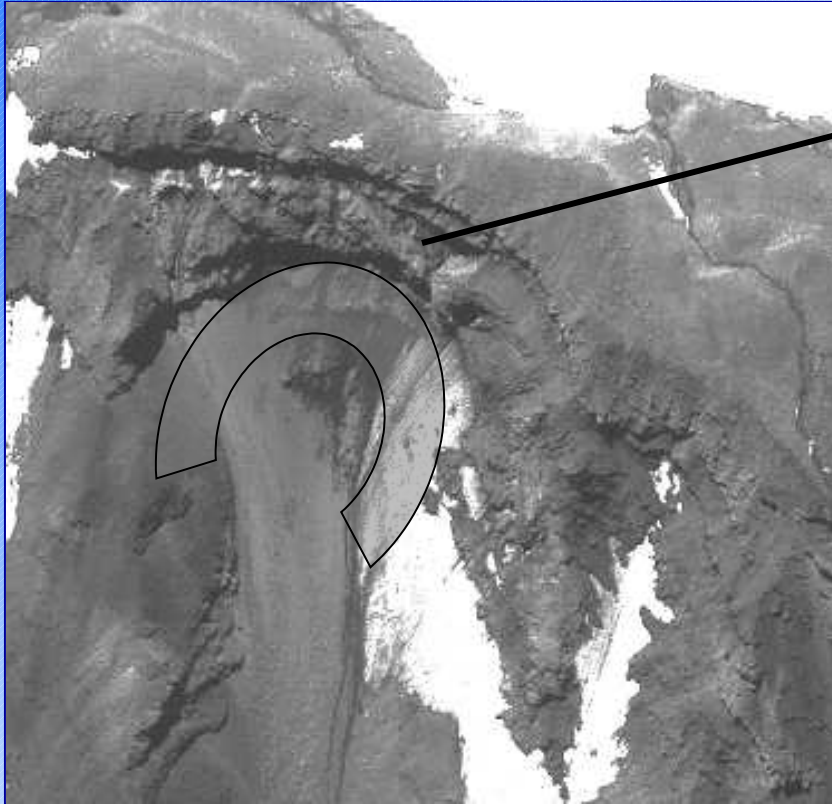
Fernand Navarra climbed Ararat in 1952, '53, '55 and in 1969 together with Elfred Lee, in the expedition named SEARCH. On that occasion they extracted some woods from the Parrot Glacier. Navarra would have seen a dark shadow in the ice about 150 feet long, in 1952 then in 1953 and finally with the extraction of the wood in 1955. Lee has spent a lot of time with Hagopian, Davis and Navarra and he sustains that Navarra was on the same place of Davis and Hagopian was. Navarra also told me some things that he had told anyone else. The wood that expedition SEARCH found had come down from an upper area where Navarra have seen wood before, and where Hagopian said he saw the Ark...Parrot-Heyelani area. (p.62-65-66-76 The Explorers of Ararat of Corbin)



Gregor Schwinghammer, ex fighter pilot and Captain of U.S. Air Force, flying with his F100 in 1959 around the Ararat, saw something which looked like a large, rectangular barge-like structure sticking out of the side of mountain. (p.421 The Explorers of Ararat by Corbin). He personally told me and my colleagues, that the Parrot glacier zone reminded him of the area of his sighting and that the object was resting on one side of the mountain. Therefore it was not upon an ice plateau, but in a horseshoe shaped depression (or gully) about 1300 meters from the peak around 3900 meters of altitude. (Ibidem p. 411)

In his book “The lost Ship Of Noah”, Charles Berlitz affirms that the sketch of the Ark by Schwinghammer corresponded with those of Lee-Hagopian. In both sketches one can note the Ark in a ledge above a cliff. Berlitz also affirms that the sighting had happened where Hagopian, Navarra and others had sighted the Ark. (p. 32 in the Italian Version)

**Horseshoe shaped
depression**



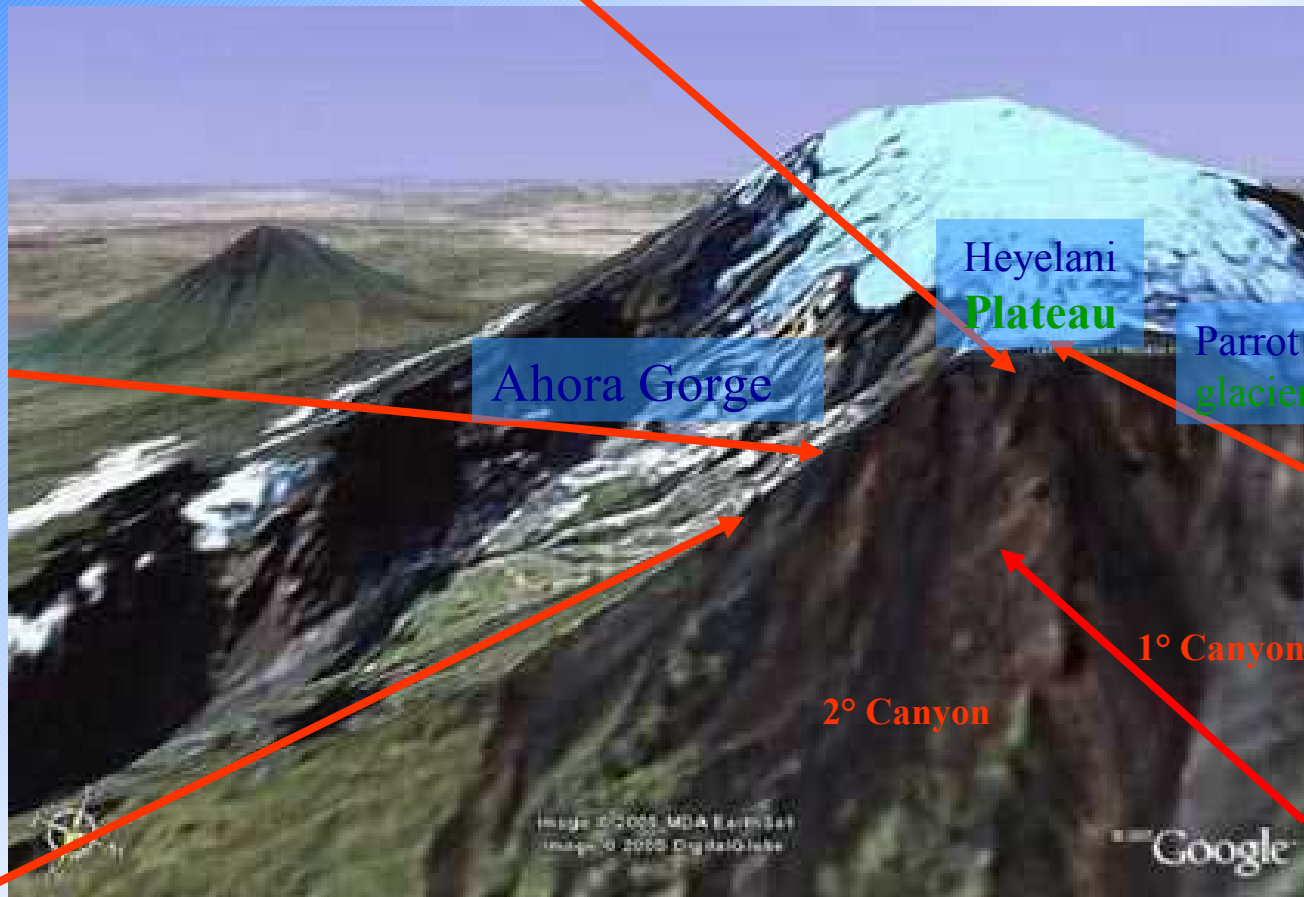
2° Canyon

**Area of the sighting of the
Ark**



Schwinghammer saw the Ark
on this side of mountain in the
Parrot-Heyelany area

Davis,
Hagopian,
Hardwick
Knight: from
the western
wall of the
Ahora Gorge



Hagopian,
Navarra
declared: on
the upper area
of Parrot
Glacier or
Heyelani
Plateau

Chuchian
arrive from
lake Kop
and went to
2° Canyon

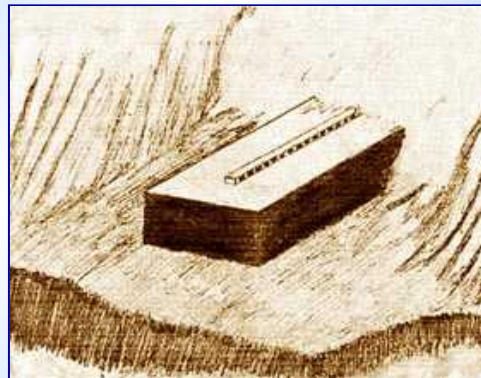
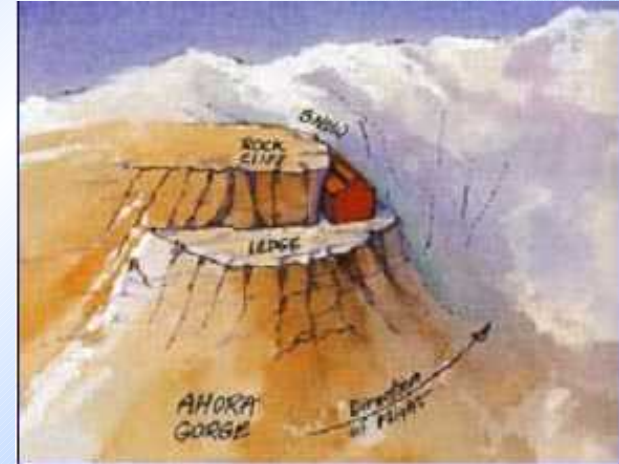
Davis, Hagopian: toward
Doomsday Rock and
Camel's Back

THE TESTIMONIES OFTEN USE THE FOLLOWING AFFIRMATIONS

- Russa Expedition ...the Ark was in an obscure Canyon on the North...
- Ed Davis, G. Schwinghammer, Hardwick Knight ...On the western wall of the Ahora Gorge on northern slope ...horseshoe shaped, gully...
- Lubeck...in the saddle area...
- Walton ...large Canyon, rock debris , surrounding rock...
- Major Bongs...sitting on the edge of a ledge...
- G.J.Greene...on a ledge...
- Pilot Gus Pipkin...over the north western slopes with rock around...
- David Duckworth of the Smithsonian Institution ...hanging in a ledge, or promontory, over a valley and the broken section was below it in the valey...
- Ed Behling...around rocks above cliff...
- Young pastor boy, Yearam...below him a small valley ...on a sort of ledge or cliff the valley was surrounded on the other three sides by walls of rock and small jagged peaks and terrain...end so forth...

Some sketches of the Eyewitnesses

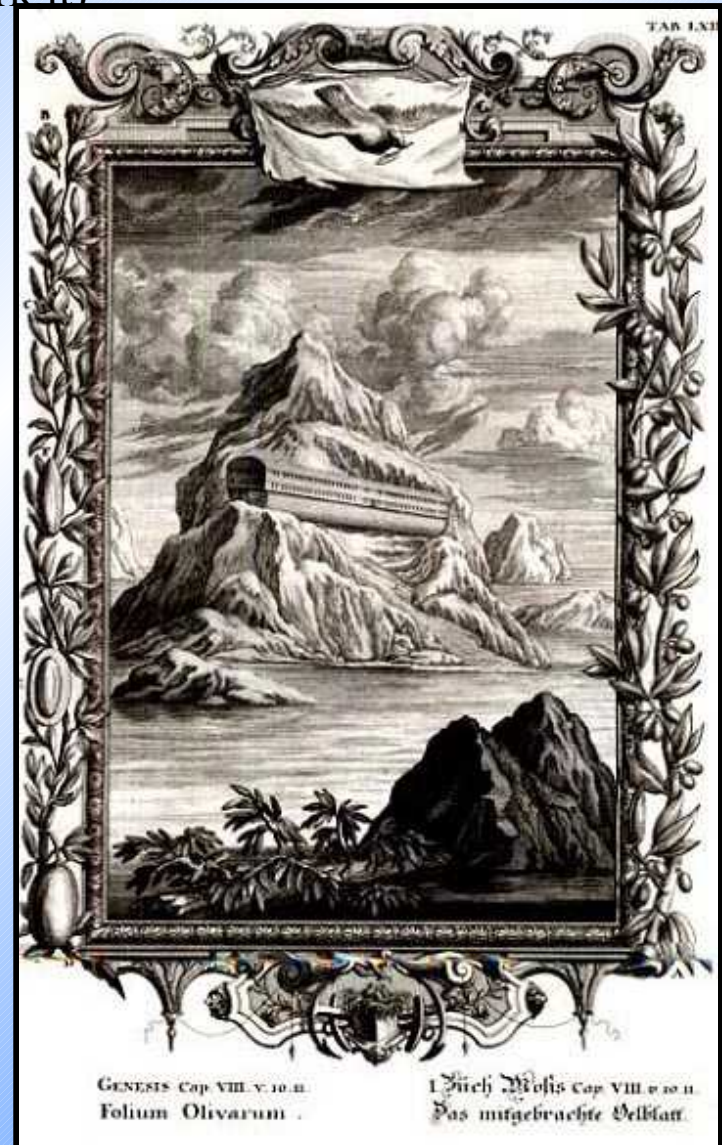
The Ark is put amid rocks and ice on a ledge



Ancient Armenian Print

(from the book “Armenia Misteriosa” by Azad Vartanian:

www.noahsark.it)



REVISION

- The Ark is buried in the permfrost of rocks and ice.
- The Ark is on the right or western side of the great Ahora Gorge.
- Elfred Lee, after thoroughly interviewing Fernand Navarra, George Hagopian and Ed Davis, claimed that everybody had seen the Ark in the same place.
- Hagopian and Davis arrived from Ahora Gorge , from the northeastern side, passed through Camel Back and they did not reach lake Kop. Chuchian, however, arrived from Ortulu on the other slope namely on the southwestern side, he went beyond lake Kop but he did not reach the Camel Back. Insofar the mysterious Canyon is situated really between the lake Kop and the Camel Back.
- The only Canyon which has all the characteristics of all testimonies is, as Chuchian says, the second after lake Kop.

The Ark is buried under permafrost in the ledge of that obscure Canyons.

N 39° 43' 37" E 44° 17' 35"

- On the Western side of the Ahora Gorge - Between the Camel's Back and lake Kop -
- In the North Canyon - Peaks of rock - Ledge - Cliff - Horseshoe shaped depression



North

WOODS FOUND IN THE HEYELANI-PARROT AREA



Wooden beam found by
Navarra on Parrot glacier
in 1955



Rectangular wooden beam cut by Navarra and his
son in 1955



5 wooden beams found by SEARCH on Parrot Glacier in
1955

Video shot of a wooden beam made by one of our colleagues on our expedition on the Parrot Glacier in December 2002 (watch the video: www.noahsark.it)



Wood found by two members of our group last July 2010 in the
upper area of Parrot-Heyelani

We have done everything within our power, but without the means to
dig and the permissions of the authorities, we cannot continue.

Therefore we invite everyone (worldwide) to contribute to the
discovery , research and exploration of this extraordinary biblical and
archaeological find

roberto tiso www.noahsark.it