

Noah's Ark

Understanding The Fundamentals To Ark Wood Petrification

Ronald Stewart

ABSTRACT

Before we may attain a better understanding of the alleged (wood, petrified wood, and some carbonized wood) that seems to make up the alleged remains of Noah's Ark on Greater Mount Ararat, we need to attain a fundamental understanding as to what petrified wood is. Since this may make up approximately about (85%) of the total condition of the alleged wood that the remains are composed of. The definition of petrified wood comes (from the Greek root petro meaning "rock" or "stone"; literally "wood turned into stone") is the name given to a special type of fossilized remains of terrestrial vegetation. It is the result of a tree or tree-like plants having completely transitioned to stone by the process of permineralization. All the organic materials have been replaced with minerals (mostly a silicate, such as quartz), while retaining the original structure of the stem tissue. Unlike other types of fossils which are typically impressions or compressions, petrified wood is a three-dimensional representation of the original organic material. Normally, the petrification process occurs underground, when wood becomes buried under sediment and is initially preserved due to a lack of oxygen which inhibits aerobic decomposition. However, in the case of the ark's wood remains according to photographic evidence plausible petrification may happen in alternate way. As the melting ice and snow melt away during the summer/early fall months, over the last 4,400 years mineral-laden water flowing down from the upper slopes has brought down with it some of the volcanic sedimentary minerals like (ash) etc.) washing over the ark's remains. Within a few weeks the winter months return re-freezing the ark's remains completing the yearly annual cycle once again. Causing the ark's remains to now almost be completely petrified.

Keywords: Noah's Ark, wood, petrified wood, carvings, sculptures, biblical archaeology

1.0 Introduction and Background

Elements such as manganese, iron, and copper in the water/mud during the petrification process give petrified wood a variety of color ranges. Pure quartz crystals are colorless, but when contaminants are added to the process the crystals take on a yellow, red, or other tint. The following is a list of contaminating elements and related color hues involved in the permineralization process. Such Such as: (carbon – black), (cobalt – green/blue), (chromium – green/

Ronald Stewart - has a background in ancient history, biblical, archaeology and as an interdisciplinary scientist.

Very Important Note (if) You Do Not Agree With The Data and Evidence We Present - If you do not agree with the diagnosis/analysis, on the total accumulative vast amount of new Scripturally consistent scientific and other forms of data/evidence that (I)/[Ronald Stewart] the Author, (Co-Authors), and/or the (Ark-Quest Noah's Ark Expedition Team) of this paper present and demonstrate, then we very strongly suggest the following. That (you) present and demonstrate in a professional/scholarly way, (enough counter-opposing data/evidence) that will "out-weigh" the (total vast accumulative ever growing) amount of data/evidence (I/we) present and demonstrate. And that your larger body of Scripturally consistent scientific and other forms of data/evidence, must be presented and demonstrated in just not only scientific (peer-reviewed) papers/articles, but also as many accompanying scientific bibliographical references as possible. Based upon Scripturally consistent scientific disciplines, sub-disciplines, fields, sub-fields, of data and evidence. Such as: "known historical, unknown lost historical, biblical archaeological, archaeometry, dendrochronological-(includes any and all diagnostic/analytical (sub-analytical science applications such as-(wood/petrified-wood/permineralization analysis and cross-comparison diagnosis/analysis). Diagnosis and analysis in the geo-physical sciences, geological, planetary sciences, chemical, elemental, laboratory, microscopy, microscopy sciences, biological, micrographs, [and/or]- (cellular, molecular, atomic-structural/sub-atomic comparison diagnosis and analysis). (Including spectrographical/spectrometric analysis in near infrared, infrared, ultra-violet/infra red color spectrum diagnosis/analysis, and other applicable such like sciences/sub-sciences. and (AM)-(Angstrom-Microscope) technological/scientific) applications. Scientific field, notes, written observations, photographic, videotape, scientific application diagnosis and analysis. You must explain/describe in full scientific detail in both (peer-reviewed papers) and as many bibliographical references as possible as to: "why" your evidence is correct and "out-weighs" the total sum of the vast, accumulative data and evidence that (I)-[Ronald Stewart] (or we) present and demonstrate. And "if" you are going to do this, you are expected to do so in the accepted professional, scientific, or scholarly way.

blue),(copper – green/blue), (iron oxides – red, brown, and yellow), (manganese – pink/orange), and (manganese oxides – blackish/yellow).¹ Petrified wood can preserve the original structure of the stem in all its detail, down to the microscopic level. Structures such as tree rings and the various tissues are often observed features. Petrified wood is a fossil in which the organic remains have been replaced by minerals in the slow process of being replaced with stone. This petrification process generally results in a Quartz Chalcedony mineralization. Special rare conditions must be met in order for the fallen stem to be transformed into Fossil Wood or Petrified Wood.

***2.0 How Long Does It Take Wood To Petrify?**

In mainstream science, what is taught in classrooms in national parks, and around the world is that petrified wood takes "millions and millions" of years to form. However, such could be furthest from the truth. The truth of the matter is that (artificial petrified wood), has even been created in the laboratory and is also manufactured into furniture and counter tops on a commercial basis as well. *Dr. John Morris with (ICR)-(Institute For Creation Research), who is a prolific geologist has this to say about it. Quote: *"Wood can be petrified by two basic processes, both of which usually involve burial in volcanic ash. This ash decomposes in the presence of water, enriching the groundwater with silica. In the first type of petrification, the wood decays in a hot, silica-rich environment. As each molecule of wood decomposes and is carried away, it is replaced by a molecule of silica. Eventually the replacement is complete, with the mineral impurities in the silica being responsible for an array of beautiful colors in the final product.*

This type of petrified wood can be polished, and often becomes an object of incredible beauty. Once silicification is complete, there is no organic material remaining, but since on occasion the light and dark portions of the tree's growth rings may decay at different rates, hints of the tree rings may be preserved if the minerals present change over time. Many of the petrified trees found in the Petrified "Forest" of Arizona are of this type. The other type of petrification involves the total infiltration of the porous wood by silica-rich water. The silica (or in a few cases calcite, or a combination of both) plugs up the pores, preventing complete decay. This allows individual cells to be remarkably well preserved, and in many cases the tree ring pattern can easily be seen. The petrified trees in Yellowstone Park are of this type, with tree rings readily visible". Unquote. This article goes on to show, that wood can petrify rapidly. Several laboratory experiments have devised ways in which this can be done.²⁻⁴

Dr. Morris also brings to the reader's attention that wood can also be petrified in field settings. He remembers and recites one field experiment where researchers dangled a block of wood down inside an alkaline spring in Yellowstone Park to see what effect this hot, silica-rich environment would have. In just one year, substantial petrification had occurred. And commercially based companies also manufacture "hardwood floors" using the artificial petrification process. *"It does not take long ages to*

***Footnote** - Subsection (2.0) is based upon an original article by Dr. John Morris at (ICR) - (Institute For Creation Research) in Dallas Texas, USA. The article here is quoted and paraphrased. The original article may be found at - <http://www.icr.org/article/1145/274> .

1). Based upon the geophysical sciences and: "Original Petrified Wood Chart of Colors" based upon the science of dendrochronology, and data and evidence used in conjunction with the: "Petrified Forest National Park (U.S. National Park Service)" Which may be found at - <https://www.nps.gov/pefo/index.htm> .

2). Cite this article: John D. Morris, Ph.D. (1995). "How Long Does It Take for Wood to Petrify?" . Acts & Facts. 24 (10).

3). (See Sigleo, 1978 "Organic Geochemistry of Silicified Wood," *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, vol. 42, pp. 1397-1405.

4). Leo and Barghoorn, 1976, "Silicification of Wood," *Botanical Museum Leaflets*, vol. 25, no. 1, Harvard University, 47 pp.)

petrify wood, it just takes the right conditions".⁵⁻⁹ These conditions, with abundant hot waters (i.e., "fountains of the great deep"—Genesis 7:11) and rampant volcanism, would be met during the flood of Noah's day and the centuries following.¹⁰⁻¹¹

2.1 Artificial Petrified Wood

Artificial petrified wood has been produced in a Washington laboratory. In the process, small cubes of pine are soaked in an acid bath for two days, then in a silica solution for another two. The product is then cooked at 1400 °C in an argon atmosphere for two hours. The result was silicon carbide ceramic which preserved the intricate cell structure of the wood. This is evident when we see and observe the the artificially petrified manufactured end table example as depicted in figure 1.

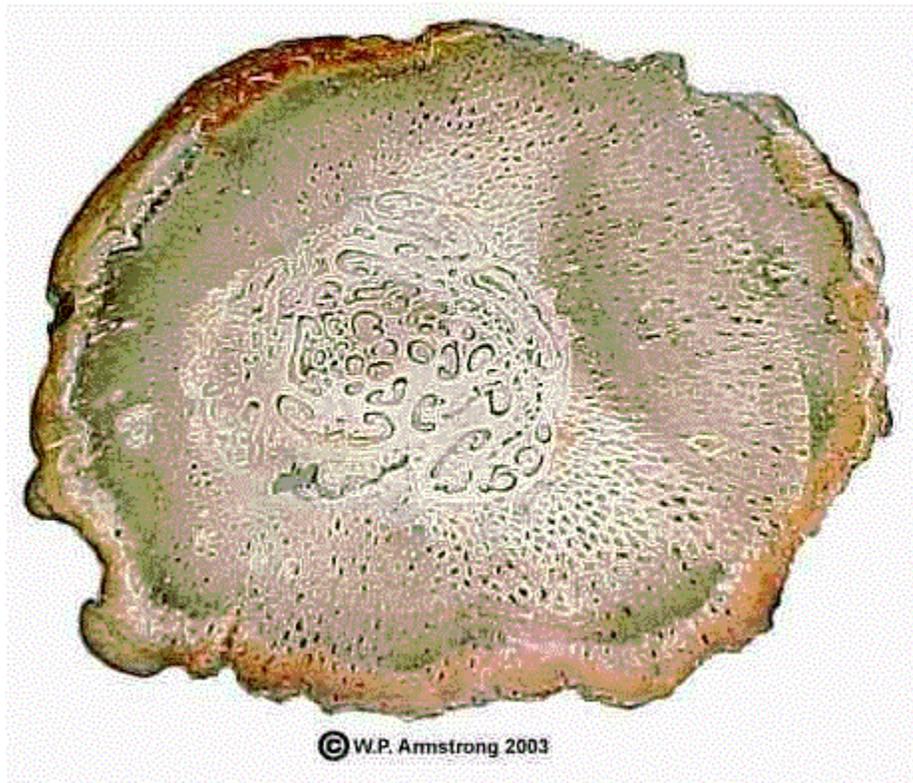


Figure 1 - presents and demonstrates a delightful example of an artificially manufactured petrified end table as seen in figure 1 above. *(Image Credit). This end table exhibits the artificially manufactured natural qualities as seen in piece of real petrified wood. However in this case such like end-table have a smooth polished surface. Whereas a real petrified wood end table would have a number of holes/perforations in the top of the end table. Which is one of the evidentiary signs to look for when looking at a true piece of petrified wood. This applies even at the microscopic level in like manner. However, additional examples of natural petrified wood will be noted on additional pages of this paper.

*Footnote - The image in figure 1 may be found at the following URL -http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.homejelly.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2013%2F03%2FPetrified-wood-side-tables.jpg&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.homejelly.com%2Finterior-decorating-tree-stumps-attribute1%2F&docid=C-NydAu-Udci_M&tbnid=3ePF4Tu8r5uNJM&w=710&h=1257&ei=eOqKVlieB8eigwT074HYDw&ved=0CAYQxiAwBA&iact=c

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- 8). Discordant Potassium-Argon Model and Isochron "Ages" for Cardenas Basalt (Middle Proterozoic) and Associated Diabase of Eastern Grand Canyon, Arizona.
- 9). How Long Does It Take for Wood to Petrify?
- 10). Grand Canyon: Is It Really 'Exhibit A' For Evolution And The Old Earth?
- 11). (Also (See) - <https://youtu.be/8SPW6BCwCKI> .

3. 0 Petified perforated Wood Tables-(Below)



Figures 2-3. (Stem & Root Anatomy waynesword.palomar.edu). And image credits-(W.P. Armstrong (2003). A well-preserved stem section from the extinct tree fern *Psaronius brasiliensis*. Note the central stele region containing arcs of xylem tissue vascular .

4.0 Perforated Oak and Pine Wood Examples



Figure 4 - Petrified Perforated Oak-(Image Credit) - http://www.evolvingearth.org/images/oak_40x.jpg .



Figure 5 - Sometimes fossils from this group, with good cell structure, can be further divided into the pine genus (*Pinus*) and the group containing all douglas fir, spruce and larch genera. These last three can be referred to as *Piceoxylon* or "spruce type". Pine usually has large singular evenly

distributed resin ducts where as the "spruce type" usually has small ducts which appear in horizontal rows that are isolated and infrequent. The photos above are probably from the pine genus (Image-Credit)- http://www.evolvingearth.org/images/oak_40x.jpg .

5.0 Extremely Rare Example of a Perfectly Preserved Small Piece of: "Aromatic Cedar Petrified Wood", With A Human Eye - Like - Shaped Wood Knot In The Center Example



Figure 6 - This is an extremely rare small piece of perfectly preserved petrified Aromatic Cedar wood. The primary identifying marker of this type of wood, is its wood knots-(as seen in the image above). These types of wood knot are synonymous as a primary identifying marker when it comes to Aromatic cedar . How so? The wood knot has a distinctive wood knot, that has a strong striking resemblance to the shape of a: "human-like eye". There are several historical accounts that mention that the wood on Noah's Ark was made of Aromatic Cedar. This type of cedar as a resinous tree may have offered the greatest and best choice of trees for Noah to use in the building of the ark. Why? This type of cedar tree is much like the red cedar genus of trees in the tree family. This type of tree has some of the greatest water resistant and repellent qualities of all of the resinous trees. It is also one of the strongest. And is one if not the best resistant to decay and decomposition. However, an added benefit is that the tree has within its properties a very strong permanent deodorizer as well. And would have been perfect to help control the smell of all of the animals in the ark with Noah and his family during the global flood.- (Image Credit)- http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.wixstatic.com%2Fmedia%2F3258e1_aa8aeb7f5ca98d9dbbc63c7ca04eba7b.jpg_srz_280_281_85_22_0.50_1.20_0.00_jpg_srz&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.rareearthdesigns.net%2F%23!emotional%2Fc1t44&h=281&w=280&tbnid=bOEuapluvrVkUM%3A&zoom=1&docid=57ZdlK7o3dbIHM&ei=HJiLVICULY2HNualgIgM&tbm=isch&ved=0CCUQMygJMAk&iact=rc&uact=3&dur=4207&page=1&start=0&ndsp=13

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