

Noah Removed The (Covering/Roof) From Off The Ark, A Commentary On Genesis 8:13

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ABSTRACT

The meaning of (Ge 8:4), also could apply to today's Greater Mount Ararat because Larger Mount Ararat and Little Ararat is still Plural, even if in the minimal sense and still qualifies scripturally as: "*the Ark landing upon the mountains of Ararat*". However, the majority of people and even scholars perceive that Greater Mount Ararat is a singular mountain and that it sets alone by itself. Therefore, the Scripture at Genesis 8:4 would not apply. Their logic and reasoning is understandable. However, it is flawed and incorrect. Why? When it comes to hard cold facts, just because the size, mass, and base of Greater Mount Ararat has a diameter of about (25-27.0) miles it does not mean that it should be eliminated as one of the "*mountains of Ararat*".[1]-[9] Why? Primarily, because Greater Mount Ararat starting with (Smaller Ararat) which is only about (7) miles/(11)kilometers away southeast of Greater Mount Ararat is a part of about another (11) mountains that range in height from 8,000-12,000 feet above sea level, that are all connected orographically, topographically, geographically, and geologically to about (10-11) other mountains near Greater Mount Ararat. [3]-[9] In such case then it is a hard cold truth that when the "tops of the mountains were seen" as expressed in Genesis 8:5, after the Ark evidently landed upon Greater Mount Ararat, and according to the Scripture about(70) days later the first mountain near Ararat that Noah and his family would have been able to see be (Lessor/ Little/ Smaller Ararat), and some of the tops of the other mountains from an ark window. Therefore, it would also make sense, be logical and reason out a well, that the ark had to have landed a little higher than Smaller Ararat (12,877 feet in height) as the global flood waters abated, in order to see "the tops of the other mountains as Genesis 8:5 mentions.[2] Further meaning, since where the Ark landed had to be a little higher/equal height of the top of Little Ararat, and yet between. In a lower position with the top of Little Ararat sticking out of the top of the water since (Ge 8:4) It was nearly two and a half months later before "the tops of the mountains appeared" (Ge 8:5). Yet by the time the "covering" (not the door/entrance as described in Genesis the sixth chapter refers to a different Hebrew word for "door" compared to "covering" mentioned in (Ge. 8:13). another three months before Noah removed the ark's covering to see that the earth had practically drained (Ge 8:13). It was nearly another two months later the survivors set foot on dry ground once again.—Ge 8:14-18.[10]

Keywords: Genesis 8:13, Noah's Ark, Greater Mount Ararat, Berosus, Biblical Archaeology, Geology

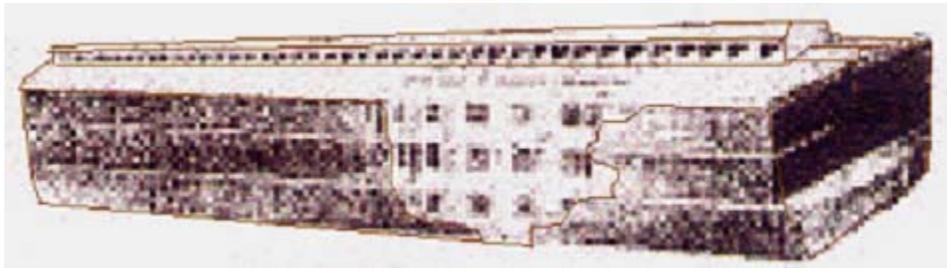


Figure `1 - (Source)-(Author)- The way a box-barge-like Ark may appear according to (Ge. 8:13). Therefore, as seen in figure 53 if the true form of the Ark is in the shape of a rectangular/box-barge-like shape than according to (Ge 8:13) the fourth area to look for in an Ark candidate would be to where part

of the "covering/Roof " is missing from the Ark. since "Noah removed the "covering off the Ark". Does this apply to the Ark's door or could it also mean that Noah likely removed part if not all of the "Upper Covering", or: "Roof" of the Ark? The "covering of the ark" mentioned in Genesis 8:13 was doubtless something on top of the ark.[1] Whether it was the whole roof or part of the roof we do not know. But when this covering was removed from the top it would afford ample way of escape not only for the birds to fly out of the Ark. But, it would also make sense, be logical and reasonable that because animals need room to move around and exercise as well there would have also been gradually increasing land mass for the animals to move around on Mount Ararat where ever they could until all of the global flood waters were able to fully recede and for the ground to completely dry off where Noah, his family, and the animals could leave the Ark permanently as described in (Ge 8; 14-18).

Berosus The Chaldean, Nicholas of Damascus, Josephus In The Antiquities of the Jews, and others all their writings or statements are from: "*Berosus The Chaldean's Fragment Writings*", (280-BC). Which this is new data and has never been thought or published before until now in this paper. Which also gives hard new tangible archaeological evidence to the fact that is consistent and supports scripture at Genesis 8:13.[2] As aforementioned in The Bible it states:" Noah removed the "covering"/ top of the roof and evidently some upper animal stalls with it.

Where: "*The Fragments of Berosus*" state: "He -(Noah), therefore made an opening in the vessel, and upon looking out found that it was stranded upon the side of some mountain; upon which he immediately quitted it with his wife, his daughter, and the pilot. Xisuthrus then paid his adoration to the earth: and having constructed an altar, offered sacrifices to the gods, and, with those who had come out of the vessel with him, disappeared." Unquote. [11]

"*The Fragments of Berosus*", are an archaeological artifact. Although aside from The Bible mentioning that the covering was taken off the Ark, this archaeological artifact in actuality is hard archaeological evidence that supports that Noah removed the Ark covering and that too that the Ark landed on: "The side of a mountain".[11]

The rest of the statement gives further evidence that in the time of Berosus had access to other ancient records that verified even in his day more specifically on the mountain where the Ark would be located. Plus this also indicates that Noah had to be in the Ark for up to two more months like (Ge 8;14-18) states before leaving The Ark permanently. Just like scripture states. It was after this that scripture also indicates that Noah was able to disembark from the Ark and he, his family, and all of the animals went on to dry land and repopulated the Earth.

However, other ancient historians such as Josephus and Nicholas of Damascus, who may have had moire access to the complete works of Berosus, to verify these areas of evidence even more so. [12], [13] Whereas there has also been peer-reviewed papers written on this same subject down through the centuries from about (c.1661-1919 CE) on this very subject. However after Josephus other historical documents mentioning the same as Berosus as have been written as well These are:

1). Contra Apionem of The First Century CE.[14]

2). Eusebius of Caesaria's Chronicle. The only copy of this that still exists is from ancient Armenian sources. That replaces a direct translation from the Fragments of Berosus that were in Greek also from (c. 300 CE).[15]

3).Praeparatio Evangelica Georgius Syhcellus (c 800 CE).[16]

- 4). Volume # 6, Ancient History of The Egyptians -(c.1661-1741 CE).[17]
- 5). Volume # 7, Ancient History of The Egyptians -(1781).[18]
- 6). Crey's Ancient Fragments of The Phoencians - (1802-1742).[19]
- 7). Egypt and Western Asia, In The light of Recent Events (c. 1900-1919 CE).[20]

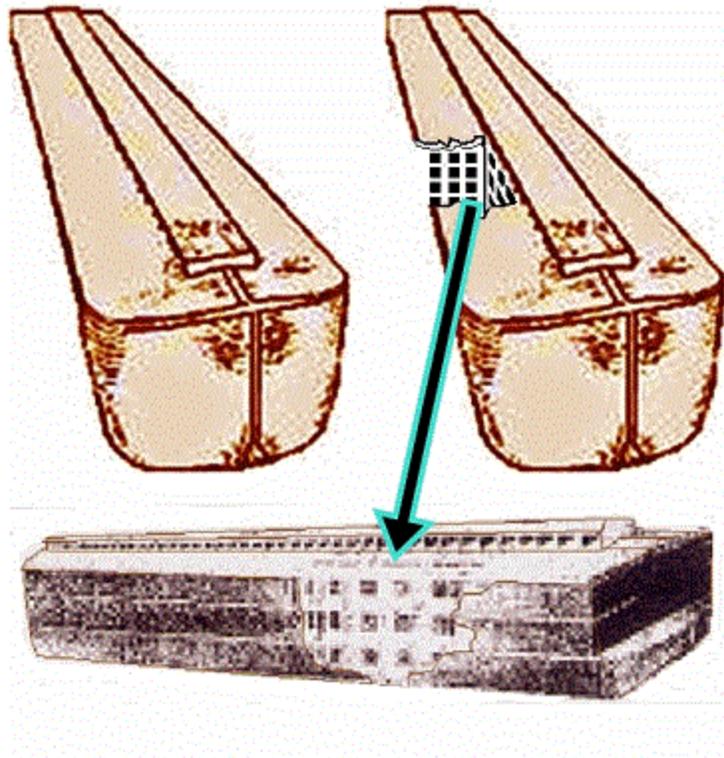


Figure 2 - (Source)-([Author]-[Ronald Stewart]. So, than as seen above in figure 2 one of the definite scriptural requirements (as the first authority from God's Word) as to "how" the 'true' for remains of Noah's Ark would appear, is the roof on the ark would have been removed along with some of its upper animals stalls. Even in the most minimal sense "if" Noah's Ark was only a box to barge life shaped object as seen in the upper-top left corner of figure 2 (above) Scripture states the ark would not look like this. Rather, it would look like the image seen in the upper top (right corner) and at the (bottom) of figure 2 having a hole in the side of it. However, in September, 2016 (IAA)-(Israeli Antiquities Authority) scientists, researchers, and archaeologists had missed a previous unknown discovery. Known as (FSS)-9Dead Sea Scroll) PR 275 1. What was discovered some thought be that the original shape of Noah's Ark was thought to be maybe triangular in shape. However, when this is studied more thoroughly, and what is meant is that the roof on the ark has a steep-("A") frame like shape to the roof instead.[21]-[22]

Bibliographical References

{In Numerical Order}

[1] - *Mount Ararat / mountain, Turkey / Britannica.com (2018)*. The Ararat Massif is about 25 miles (40 km) in diameter. Mount Ararat, itself is near Turkey's eastern border. Great Ararat, or Büyük Agri Dagi, which reaches an elevation of 16,945 feet (5,165 metres) above sea level, and consists of two peaks. However, (Smaller and /or Little) Mount Ararat is a second smaller mountain about (7 miles (11 km) away from Greater Mount Ararat. Smaller Ararat is southeast of Greater Mount Ararat, and is about 12,877 feet above sea level.

[2] - Peakware World Mountain Encyclopedia - (Mount Ararat-Overview-Peakware.com) - States that Smaller Ararat is about 12, 877 feet above sea level. At - <https://www.peakware.com/peaks.php?pk=279> .

[3] - James Bryce, (1876). Entitled: *"Transcaucasia and Ararat", Notes of A Vacation Tour In The Autumn of 1876*". Publish ed by Macmillian and Company (1878). Republsished Figitally in (2008) by the (Microsoft Corporation). This book clearly provides topographical, geographical, and geological evidence that In 1876 Ambassador James Bryce climbed Greater Mount Ararat and wrote about it later in a book entitled: "Transcaucasia and Ararat", Notes of A Vacation Tour In The Autumn of 1876". The book he makes it very clear from a peer-reviewed perspective, that although Greater Mount Ararat "appears" to be a singular mountain" all by itself, because of its size, mass, and sets by itself, that it is only a singular mountain and should not be considered to apply to one of the mountains in the *"mountains of Ararat"* and by some it is not considered to be a part of the *"mountains of Ararat"* as to where Noah's Ark landed. As expressed in Genesis 8: 4. Bryce shows that topographically, geographically, and even geologically, (as stated by one of the most prolific geologists in 1876 named (Herman Abich), that: "Greater Mount Ararat is not only connected to (Smaller Mount Ararat about (7) miles-(40) kilometers away southeast of Greater Mount Ararat). But is also connected orographically, topographically, geographically, and geologically to about (10-11) other mountains near Greater Mount Ararat. That range in height between 8,000 to 12,000 feet in height. [Herman Abich's] geological analysis of greater Mout Ararat, Smaller Mount Ararat, and the (10) other connected mountains to Greater Mount Ararat starts on page (214-225) of James Bryce's book. And some of these mountains are named and are located as close as (40) miles of Greater Mount Ararat) as well. This is also verified by other scientific peer-reviewed papers in like manner. This is mentioned at th top of page # 186. Whereas pages (210-211) explain about the names of these mountains.

[5] - Ronald Stewart (2018). Supplemental Materials Video. Entitled: *"James Bryce (1876), Transcaucasia and Ararat"*. This is a supplemental materials video based upon the peer-reviewed paper by (the Author of this paper as well) [Ronald Stewart]. Entitled: *"Noah Removed The (Covering/Roof) From Off The Ark, A Commentary On Genesis 8:13"* (you are now reading). And the detailed explanation/description in bibliographical reference [3]. And explaining new updated data and evidence on the Biblical term mentioned at Genesis 8:4 regarding that: "(Noah's Ark landing upon the: *"Mountains of Ararat"*".

Supplemental Materials Video Explanation/Description - In 1876 Ambassador James Bryce climbed Greater Mount Ararat and wrote about it later in a book entitled: ""Transcaucasia and Ararat", Notes of A Vacation Tour In The Autumn of 1876". In that book he makes it very clear from a peer-reviewed

perspective is that although Greater Mount Ararat "appears" to be a singular mountain" all by itself, and by some it is not considered to be a part of the "mountains of Ararat" as expressed in Genesis 8: 4, as to where Noah's Ark landed. However, Bryce shows that orographically, topographically, geographically,

and even geologically, (ie - as stated by one of the most prolific geologists in 1876 that: "Greater Mount Ararat is not only connected to (Smaller Mount Ararat about (7) miles-(40) kilometers away southeast of Greater Mount Ararat, but is also connected topographically, geographically, and geologically to about (10-11) other mountains near Greater Mount Ararat. That range in height between 5,000 to 12,000 feet in height. And that many of these mountains are named and located within (40 miles of Greater Mount Ararat as well. And this is also verified by other scientific peer-reviewed papers in like manner. This video may be watched at - https://www.youtube.com/edit?o=U&video_id=UZk02P-bzNE . And/or at - <https://youtu.be/UZk02P-bzNE> .

[6] - See Ritter, 'Erdkunde,' vol. x., who quotes K. von Raumer on the point. In German the book is entitled: "Die Erdkunde im Verha'ltmiss zur Natur und zur Geschichte ... v. 10. Ritter, Carl, 1779-1859." Carl Ritter also quotes from Alexander von Humboldt. Who also states the approximate same thing as Ritter and James Bryce and the inter-relationship of Greater Mount Ararat with the same aforementioned (11) other mountains surrounding Greater Mount Ararat. And how they are all connected orographically, topographically, geographically. This intense peer-reviewed book may be found at - <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=nyp.33433000570535;view=1up;seq=18;size=75> .

[7] - Herman Abich 1870). Entitled: "Ararat in seiner genetischen Bildung," in the Transactions of the German Geological Society for 1870, in which the views expressed in his paper contributed to the Transactions of the Geological Society of Paris in 1850 are slightly updated and modified.

[8] - Scrope's treatise on Volcanoes.

[9] -Professor Judd's book on Volcanoes, where the question is particularly discussed regarding to greater Mount Ararat and other nearby same mountains.

[10] - (2012), (NEVB)-New English Version of The Bible.

[11]- Berossus The Chaldean, Nicholas of Damascus, Josephus In The Antiquities of the Jews, and others all their writings or statements are from: "*Berosus The Chaldean's Fragment Writings*", (280-BC). Which give hard new archaeological evidence to the fact that is consistent and supports scripture at Genesis 8:13 where in The Bible its states: "*Noah removed the "covering"/ (top of the roof and evidently some upper animal stalls with it)... from off the ark*". (2012)-*(NEVB) Unquote Where: "*The Fragments of Berossus*" state: "*He -(Noah), therefore made an opening in the vessel, and upon looking out found that it was stranded upon the side of some mountain; upon which he immediately quitted it with his wife, his daughter, and the pilot. Xisuthrus then paid his adoration to the earth: and having constructed an altar, offered sacrifices to the gods, and, with those who had come out of the vessel with him, disappeared.*" Unquote. This may be found at- <http://www.jasoncolavito.com/berossus.html> .

[12] - The Complete Works of Josephus.

[13] - Writings of Nicholas of Damascus.

[14] - Contra Apionem of The First Century CE.

[15] - Eusebius of Caesaria's Chronicle. The only copy of this that still exists is from ancient Armenian

sources. That replaces a direct translation from the Fragments of Berossus that were in Greek also from (c. 300 CE).[6]

[16] - Praeparatio Evangelica Georgius Syhcellus (c 800 CE).

[17] - Volume # 6, Ancient History of The Egyptians -(c.1661-1741 CE).[8]

[18] - Volume # 7, Ancient History of The Egyptians -(1781).[9]

[19] - Crey's Ancient Fragments of The Phoencians - (1802-1742).[10]

[20] - Egypt and Western Asia, In The light of Recent Events (c. 1900-1919 CE).[11]

[21] - Dead Sea Scroll (PR 275 - 1).

[22] - This may watched in this commentary's supplemental materials video about (DSS)- PT 275 -1 at - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z080FfUwi9g&t=4s> .

[23] The supplemental materials video to this commentary entitled: "What happened To Noah's Ark After it Landed"? May be watched at - <https://youtu.be/Pyjp3816DpU> .

*Footnote - Genesis 8:13 and brief footnote taken from the (NEVB)-(2012)-(New English Version of The Bible).