

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Carbon - 14 Dating: Conclusion

Robert E. Lee, "Radiocarbon: Ages in Error,"
Anthropological Journal of Canada, 1981, pp. 26-27.

"The troubles of the radiocarbon dating method are undeniably deep and serious. Despite 35 years of technological refinement and better understanding, the underlying assumptions have been strongly challenged....

It should be of no surprise, then, that fully half of the dates are rejected. The wonder is, that the remaining half came to be accepted.

The implications of pervasive contamination and ancient variations in carbon-14 levels are steadfastly ignored by those who base their argument upon the dates....

While the method cannot be counted on to give good, unequivocal results, the numbers do impress people, and save them the trouble of thinking excessively."

More

http://jesuscreated.org/Scientific/Carbon_Dating.htm

<http://www.purifiedbyfaith.com/CreationEvolution/Genesis5and11/Gen5%20-%20How%20Old%20is%20the%20Earth.htm>

http://www.biblicalchronologist.org/answers/c14_results.php

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radiocarbon_dating

<http://www.biblequery.org/Science/RadiocarbonDatingAndTheBible.htm>

<http://www.allaboutarchaeology.org/carbon-dating.htm>



Carbon Dating Undercuts Evolution's Long Ages

by John Baumgardner, Ph.D.

<http://www.icr.org/article/carbon-dating-undercuts-evolutions-long-ages/>



Doesn't Carbon Dating Prove The Earth Is Old?

by John D. Morris, Ph.D.

<http://www.icr.org/article/doesnt-carbon-dating-prove-earth-old/>

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

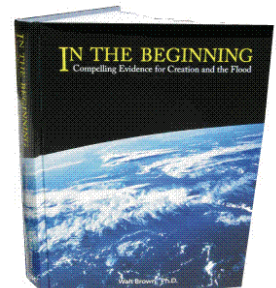
“The **lower leg** of the Fairbanks Creek mammoth had a radio-carbon age of **15,380 RCY** (radio carbon years), while its **skin and flesh were 21,300 RCY.**”

Harold E. Anthony, “Natures Deep Freeze,” *Natural History*, Sept. 1949, p. 300,
See also: *In the Beginning* Walt Brown p. 124



The Earth’s magnetic field is weakening, see following pages

Magnetic fields greatly affect dating methods.



How does the Fossil record **SUPPORT** Intelligent Design of the Universe?

<http://www.biblestudy.org/basicart/how-does-fossil-record-support-intelligent-design-of-universe.html>

In the Beginning

An indepth scientific look into the validity of a global flood cataclysm

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/index.html>



Evolution is Impossible (The Movie)

A look at geology

<http://creationsensation.blogspot.com/2011/09/evolution-is-impossible-movie.html>



The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Radioisotope Dating Methods

Dating Rocks

What are they and how do they operate?
What is the basic perception?
How accurate are they?
Are there any hidden assumptions?

Why People Believe

- ◆ Scientists have proven the earth old
- ◆ Peer pressure (specifically the education system)
- ◆ Intellectualism (science versus religion)
- ◆ Don't want to hear the information
- ◆ Young earther's are ignoring the scientific evidence
- ◆ The Bible does not teach how old the earth is
- ◆ Not an important issue, but it must be old
- ◆ Most scientists believe in an old earth
- ◆ Pride

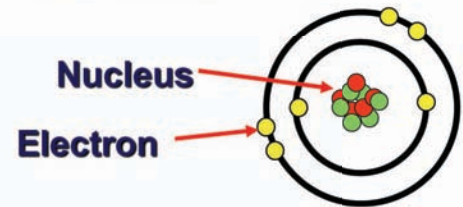
Textbooks

Biology: Visualizing Life, Holt, Rinehart, Winston, 1998, p.177.

"Using radioactive dating, scientists have determined that the Earth is about 4.5 billion years old, ancient enough for all species to have been formed through evolution."

The Atom

- ◆ Fundamental unit of matter
- ◆ Made up of components called subatomic particles
 - Proton (positive charge)
 - Neutron (no electrical charge)
 - Electron (negative charge)



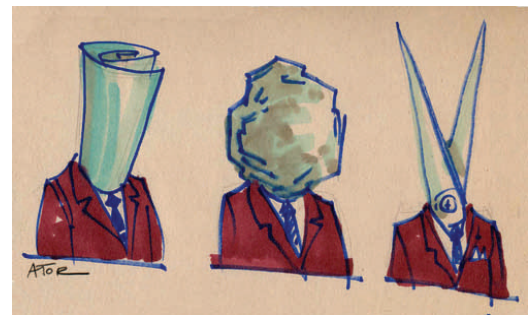
When we read statements in textbooks and journals we should ask ourselves some questions

Analyzing statements

- ◆ Who made the statement and what was their bias?
- ◆ Does everyone agree?
- ◆ Am I being given all the information (selective data)?
- ◆ Does it work in all cases – are there exceptions?
- ◆ Are there any hidden assumptions?
- ◆ Are they assuming an answer without presenting supporting evidence?
- ◆ Are they appealing to ignorance?
- ◆ Are their attacks on the opposition valid – are they distorting data to make other views look non-credible?

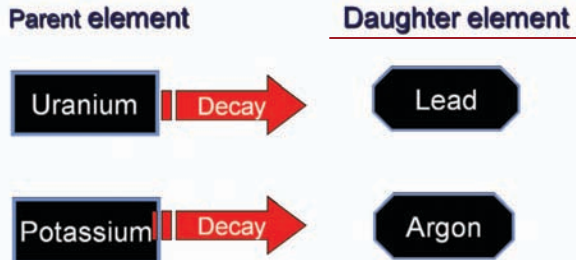
Myths Regarding Radiocarbon Dating

by Gerald A. Aardsma, Ph.D.
<http://www.icr.org/article/myths-regarding-radiocarbon-dating/>



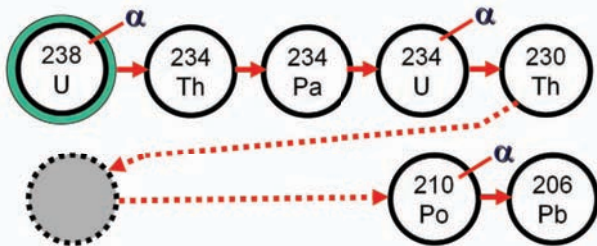
The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Radioactive Decay



Radioisotope Dating

- ◆ Used to date igneous and metamorphic rocks (basalt)
- ◆ Cannot be used on sedimentary rocks (limestone, sandstone, and shale)



Th = thorium, pa = protactinium, Po = polonium, Pb = lead
 U = 92 protons, Th = 90 protons, Pa = 91, Po = 84 protons, pb = 82 protons (atomic number)

In nuclear decay the result is a nucleus that contains less energy.

The stability partly depends on the relative number of protons and neutrons.

In alpha decay one element (parent) decays into a daughter by emitting an alpha particle. An alpha particle is a helium nucleus (He-4) - atomic mass-4 and atomic number 2
 Example: to decay U-238 to Th-234 we subtract atomic masses (238-4 = 234) and subtract atomic numbers (92-2 =90)

Hour Glass Example



Can you calculate how long you were outside?

Radioisotope Dating Assumptions

- ◆ The starting amount of the daughter element is known
- ◆ All the daughter element is due to radioactive decay
- ◆ The sample was always in a closed environment
- ◆ The decay rate has always been constant

Critical Thinking

Were all dates taken consistent?
 Were the assumptions taken into account?

Four Assumptions

1. The starting amount of daughter element is known
2. All the daughter element is due to radioactive decay
3. The sample was always in a closed environment
4. The decay rate has always been constant



Most of the info on these pages is from www.train2equip.com

Excelent Dvds and resources

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

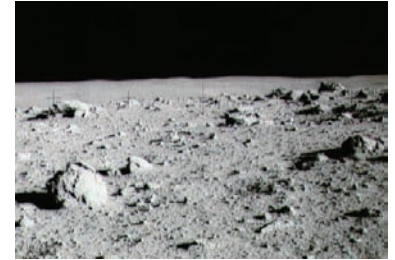
The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Examples of Dating

- ◆ **Sunset Crater, Northern Arizona**
 - Potassium-argon: 200,000+
 - Reality: AD 1065
- ◆ **Lava flows at Mt. Ngaurhoe, New Zealand**
 - Potassium-argon: 275,000
 - Reality: 1949, 1954, 1975
- ◆ **Hualalai basalt, Hawaii**
 - Potassium-argon: 1.4 – 22 million
 - Reality: AD 1801
- ◆ **Mt. Etna basalt, Sicily**
 - Potassium-argon: 140,000 – 350,000
 - Reality: 1972

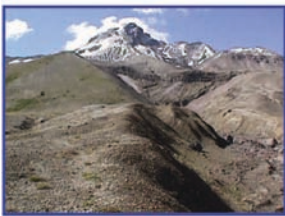


Apollo 11 brought back some moon rocks. The rocks were dated using 4 different methods. The range between the oldest and youngest date was almost 4-billion years.



Apollo 16 brought back some moon rocks that were dated at 18-billion years. To fix the problem they subjected the rocks to acid to melt out the lead and then re-dated and got 4.5 billion years. (Science Magazine Jan 30, 1973)

Rocks that were created since the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens dated up to 2.8 million years old



Sunset Crater in n. Arizona is known to be a recent volcano. Indian artifacts and relics are found within the rocks formed by the eruption. The volcano last erupted some 900 years ago. Two lava flows have been dated giving ages of 210,000 and 230,000 yo.



Hualalai volcano in Hawaii:

Known to have erupted in 1800-1801 was dated with a variety of methods. Twelve dates were taken which ranged from 140 million years to 2.96 billion years. The average date was 1.41 billion. There have been many explanations to explain these results away (as the lava rose, the older material from inside the earth rose with it, but they are unable to explain why there is such a variance in ages). If this is the explanation, then why could this not also be the case for other dates?

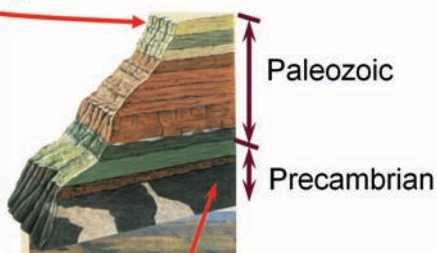


This does not disprove radioisotope dating, but it does demonstrate the tremendous inconsistency in the interpretation of the method.

The conventional K-Ar dating method was applied to the 1986 dacite flow from the new lava dome at Mount St. Helens, Washington. Porphyritic dacite which solidified on the surface of the lava dome in 1986 gives a whole rock K-Ar 'age' of 0.35 0.05 million years.

Basaltic rocks of Uinkaret Plateau

six K-Ar model ages	0.01 to 17 million
five Rb-Sr model ages	1270 to 1390 million
one Rb-Sr isochron age	1340 million
one Pb-Pb isochron age	2600 million



Gardenas Basalt (Precambrian)

five K-Ar model ages	791 to 853 million
six Rb-Sr model ages	980 to 1100 million
one K-Ar isochron age	715 million
one Rb-Sr isochron age	1070 million

Most of the info on these pages is take from.

www.train2equip.com

mike@Train2Equip.com www.icr.org

Steven A. Austin, "Excess Argon within Mineral Concentrates from the New Dacite Lava Dome at Mount St. Helens Volcano", 1996

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

Radioisotope Dating

Reliability and Consistency

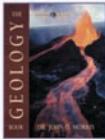
If the dates are never right when we know the age of the rocks, how can we be sure they are correct when we don't know the exact date of the rocks?

Radioisotope Dating

John Morris, Ph.D. Geology, *The Geology Book*, 2000, p. 52.

Reliability and Consistency

“When the same rock is dated by more than one method, it will often yield different ‘ages.’ And when the rock is dated more than one time by the same method, it will often give different results.”

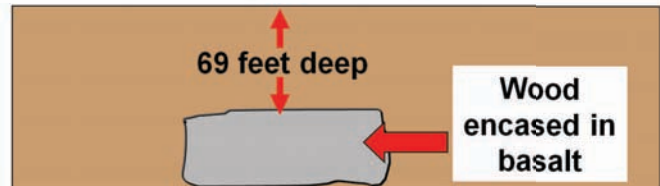


Scientific Evidence for a Young Earth



Conflict in Dating

- ◆ In 1993 scientists found wood (trees) buried in basalt flows (69 feet deep)
- ◆ Wood samples sent to two laboratories to be carbon-14 dated **44,000 years**
- ◆ Basalt sent to two laboratories to be potassium-argon dated **45,000 million years**

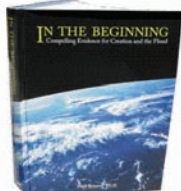


In the Beginning

An indepth scientific look into the validity of a global flood cataclysm

[http://](http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/index.html)

www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/index.html



Assumptions

If you base your theory on a wrong assumption, all your work can be correct, but the result will be wrong.



On Line Videos

<http://www.christiananswers.net/creation/aqoo/home.html>

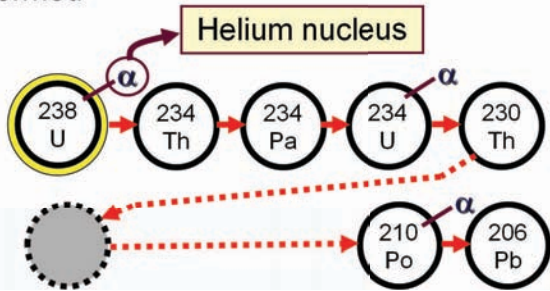
<http://www.creationresource.org/resources.htm>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/media#/video/ondemand/p/1>

The scientific evidence — Dating Fossils and Rocks

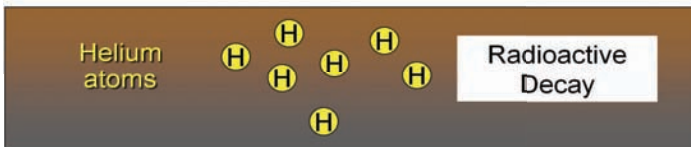
Helium in the Atmosphere

- ◆ Uranium ultimately decays into lead
- ◆ During this process helium atoms are formed



Atmosphere

Not enough helium for an old earth



Helium in Granite

- ◆ Radioactive decay (uranium to lead) produces helium atoms
- ◆ Helium does not remain long in rocks – it migrates rapidly to the surface and into the earth's atmosphere
- ◆ If the earth is billions of years old, we should not find large amounts of helium in granite (zircon crystals)
- ◆ Over 58% of the helium still remains in the granite (zircon crystals)

What does this mean?

Evidence for a Young Earth

- ◆ There has not been enough time for the helium to diffuse out of the granite (zircon crystals)
- ◆ The evolution model of billions of years does not match the data
- ◆ The creation model of a young earth best matches the data (about 6,000 years)

RATE Group

RATE: Radioisotope and the Age of The Earth

John Baumgardner, Ph.D. Geophysics
 Larry Vardiman, Ph.D. Atmospheric Physics
 D. Russell Humphreys, Ph.D. Physics
 Eugene Chaffin, Ph.D. Nuclear Physics
 Andrew Snelling, Ph.D. Geology
 Steven Austin, Ph.D. Geology
 Donald DeYoung, Ph.D. Physics
 John Morris, Ph.D. Geological Engineering
 Kenneth Cumming, Ph.D. Biology
 William Hoesch, M.S. Geology
 Stephen Boyd, Ph.D. Hebraic and Cognitive Studies

Evidences for a Young Earth

- ◆ Helium in the Earth's atmosphere
- ◆ Nuclear decay rates (Radioisotope dating)
- ◆ Sodium in the oceans
- ◆ Rapid disintegration of comets
- ◆ Erosion of continents
- ◆ Sediments in the ocean
- ◆ Decay of the Earth's magnetic field
- ◆ Carbon-14 ratio in the atmosphere
- ◆ Radiohalos for polonium in granites
- ◆ Population statistics
- ◆ Recession of the moon
- ◆ Many more

Conclusion: Five Facts

1. The earth has not been scientifically proven to be billions of years old
2. The Bible teaches a literal 6-day creation
3. Many scientists believe in a literal 6-day creation about 6,000 years ago
4. New evidence from nuclear decay supports a young earth model
5. There are many scientific evidences for a young earth

Who Believes in a Literal 6-Day Creation

◆ The RATE group	Ph.D. Astronomy
◆ Danny R. Faulkner	Ph.D. Astronomy
◆ John Byl	Ph.D. Astronomy
◆ Tom Greene	Ph.D. Astrophysics
◆ Dave Harrison	Ph.D. Astrophysics
◆ James Dire	Ph.D. Condensed Matter Physics
◆ Keith Wanser	Ph.D. Geology
◆ Elaine Kennedy	Ph.D. Biochemistry
◆ Duane T. Gish	Ph.D. Biochemistry
◆ Ross S. Anderson	Ph.D. Biochemistry
◆ Jonathan Sarfati	Ph.D. Physical Chemistry
◆ Kelly Hollowell	Ph.D. Molecular and Cell Biology
◆ Lane P. Lester	Ph.D. Genetics
◆ Linda K. Walkup	Ph.D. Molecular Genetics
◆ Ray Bohlin	Ph.D. Molecular and Cell Biology
◆ Gary E. Parker	Ph.D. Biology
◆ Robert Herrmann	Ph.D. Mathematics
◆ Bryant Wood	Ph.D. Archaeology
◆ Charles Taylor	Ph.D. Linguistics (O.T.)
◆ Steven Boyd	Ph.D. Hebraic and Cognitive Studies
◆ Robert Cole	Ph.D. Semitic Languages
◆ Hermann Austel	Ph.D., Professor Bible Exposition



Belief in a Young Earth

Keith Wanser (Ph.D. Condensed Matter Physics), *Creation ex nihilo*, 1999, p. 39.

"I am convinced there is far more evidence for a recent, six-day creation and a global Flood than there is for an old earth and evolution."

Science article — Geology

Ancient Rainforest Revealed in Coal Mine

http://news.yahoo.com/s/livescience/20070423/sc_livescience/ancientrainforestrevealedincoalmine

AP Photo: In this photo released Monday, April 23, 2007 by the Illinois State Geological Survey shows...



Jeanna Bryner
LiveScience Staff

LiveScience.com Mon Apr 23, 12:25 PM ET

Scientists exploring a mine have uncovered a natural Sistine chapel showing not religious paintings, but incredibly well preserved images of sprawling tree trunks and fallen leaves that once breathed life into an ancient rainforest.

Replete with a diverse mix of extinct plants, the [300-million-year-old fossilized forest](#) (C14 dating is only good for 60-100 th years.) is revealing clues about the ecology of Earth's first rainforests . The discovery and details of the forest are published in the May issue of the journal *Geology*.

"We're looking at one instance in time over a large area. It's literally a snapshot in time of a multiple square mile area," said study team member Scott Elrick of the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS).

Forest find

[Over millions of years](#) as sediments and plant material pile up, [layer upon layer, the resulting bands become time indicators](#), with the newest, youngest layer on the top and the oldest layer at the bottom. Typically geologists peel away a vertical slice of rocky material to look at material, including fossils, over a period of time. ([Many assumptions—Rapid deposits?](#))

A coal mine offers a unique view of the past. Instead of a time sequence, illuminated in the layer upon layer of sediments, the roof of an underground mine reveals a large area within one of those sediment layers, or time periods.

Miners in Illinois are used to seeing a few plant fossils strewn along a mine's ceiling, but as they burrowed farther into this one, the sheer density and area covered by such fossils struck them as phenomenal, Elrick said.

That's when they called paleobotanist Howard Falcon-Lang from the University of Bristol in the United Kingdom and William DiMichele, a curator of fossil plants at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History.

"It was an amazing experience. We drove down the mine in an armored vehicle, until we were a hundred meters below the surface," Falcon-Lang said. "The fossil forest was rooted on top of the coal seam, so where the coal had been mined away the fossilized forest was visible in the ceiling of the mine."

Forest snapshot

Here's what the miners and other scientists saw underground: Relatively narrow passageways wind through the "cave," marked off with stout 100-foot-wide pillars to ensure the roof doesn't collapse.

"It's like in some bizarre Roman temple with tons of Corinthian pillars that are 100 feet across and only six feet tall," Elrick told LiveScience. "As you're walking down these passageways you see these pillars of coal on either side of you and above you—imagine an artist's canvas painted a flat grey and that is sort of what the grey shale above the coal looks like."

The largest ever found, the fossil forest covers an area of about 40 square miles, or nearly the size of San Francisco. This ancient assemblage of flora [is thought to](#) be one of the first rainforests on Earth, emerging during the Upper Carboniferous, or Pennsylvanian, time period that extended from [about 310 million to 290 million years ago](#).

A reconstruction of the ancient forest showed that like today's rainforests, it had a layered structure with a mix of plants now extinct: Abundant club mosses stood more than 130-feet high, towering over a sub-canopy of [tree ferns](#) and an assortment of shrubs and tree-sized horsetails that looked like giant asparagus.

Flash freeze

The scientists [think](#) a major earthquake about 300 million years ago caused the region to drop below sea level where it was buried in mud. They estimate that within a period of months the forest was buried, preserving it "forever." ([Catastrophic event— flood?](#))

"Some of these tree stumps have been covered geologically speaking [in a flash](#)," Elrick said.

Because the spatial layout of the forest has been maintained, the scientists can learn about entire plant communities, not just individual plants.

"This spectacular discovery allows us to track how the species make-up of the forest changed across the landscape, and how that species make-up is affected by subtle differences in the local environment," Falcon-Lang said.

The fossil forest extends along the ceiling of two adjacent mines, the Riola mine and the Vermillion Grove mine, which are located in Vermillion County, just south of Danville, Ill.

[World's First Tree Reconstructed](#)

[Surprise: Rainforest Grows When It's Dry](#)

[Timeline: The Frightening Future of Earth](#)

Original Story: [Ancient Rainforest Revealed in Coal Mine](#)

Visit [LiveScience.com](#) for more daily news, views and scientific inquiry with an original, provocative point of view. LiveScience reports amazing, real world breakthroughs, made simple and stimulating for people on the go. Check out our collection of [Science](#), [Animal and Dinosaur Pictures](#), [Science Videos](#), [Hot Topics](#), [Trivia](#), [Top 10s](#), [Voting](#), [Amazing Images](#), [Reader Favorites](#), and more. Get cool gadgets at the new [LiveScience Store](#), sign up for our [free daily email newsletter](#) and check out our [RSS feeds](#) today!

The Scientific evidence — Geology

In understanding the role of geology in the Creation/Evolution dispute, background and assumptions are everything. Often it is the scientists beliefs and prior biases which lead to different conclusions from the same evidence. In this section, articles and information in web sites will be referenced.

Siccar Point Scotland: unmasking a long-age icon

Author: Dr. Tas Walker

Over 200 years ago, James Hutton assumed long ages for Siccar Point to erode. However, many features point to rapid transport and deposition by fast-flowing water, then folding before there as was chance to dry.

CMI's range of full-colour tracts make great witnessing tools.

See PDF on CD or <http://creation.com/images/pdfs/flyers/siccar-point-scotland-p.pdf>



Surtsey Surprises—Young Island Already Looks Millions of Years Old

Author: David Catchpoole

Surtsey is a volcanic island 'born' in 1963 off the coast of Ireland. Yet in less than a decade, there were 'land features that typically take tens of thousands or millions of years to form', according to an evolutionary geologist.

See PDF on CD or <http://creation.com/images/pdfs/flyers/surtsey-surprises-s.pdf>

Surtsey: A Young-earth Laboratory by Frank Sherwin, M.A. <http://www.icr.org/article/3887/>



Mount St. Helens, Surtsey, and the Age of the Earth by Warren Krug

<http://www.lutheranscience.org/2009-MtStHelens.html>

As interesting as the volcanic eruption at St. Helens was in itself, what was even more interesting was what geologists found after studying the site once the mountain simmered down. Major geological changes had occurred in a very short time. As Dr. Steven Austin says, the eruption and the processes involved "serve as a miniature laboratory for catastrophism." The potent

geologic processes have challenged the traditional uniformitarian way of thinking regarding how the earth works.

Read the rest of the article

<http://www.creationism.org/articles/swenson1.htm>

<http://www.answersincreation.org/mountsainthelens.htm>

<http://www.icr.org/article/mt-st-helens-catastrophism/>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs2/4305news5-17-2000.asp>

Evolution is Impossible (The Movie)

A look at geology

<http://creationsensation.blogspot.com/2011/09/evolution-is-impossible-movie.html>

TIME UPSIDE DOWN

[Dr. Erich von Fange Ph.D.](http://www.rae.org/ch02tud.html) <http://www.rae.org/ch02tud.html>

Watch more about Geology <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/washing-away-moy/washing-away-moy>



The Scientific evidence — Geology

The Grand Canyon and the Age of the Earth by Dr. Ray Bohlin

http://www.origins.org/articles/bohlinray_grandcanyon.html

Creation Science Exposed - Stratigraphy and the Young Earth Global Flood Model

<http://www.answersincreation.org/stratigraphy.htm>

Young-Earth Creationism and the Geology of the Grand Canyon

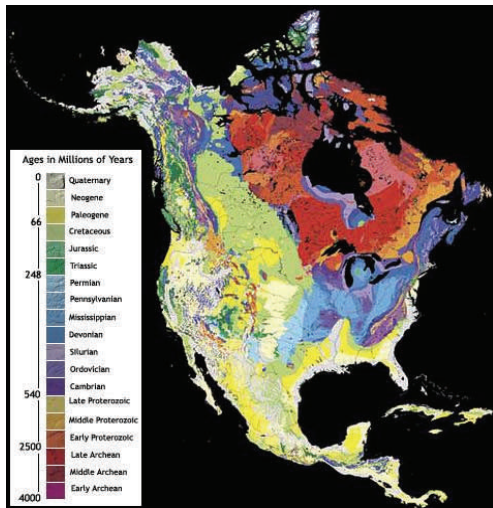
Text and Photographs by Jon Woolf

http://www.jwoolfden.com/gc_intro.html



A counter article: <http://www.1000bar.com/articles/desert-problem-for-young-earth-creation-science.html>

http://creationwiki.org/Flood_Geology



On Line Videos

<http://www.christiananswers.net/creation/aqoo/home.html>

<http://www.creationresource.org/resources.htm>

More articles on Geology

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/get-answers/topic/geology>

Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland

See PDF on CD or <http://creation.com/images/pdfs/flyers/giants-causeway-s.pdf>

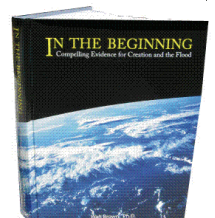
More articles on many topics

In the Beginning

An indepth scientific look
into the validity of a global
flood cataclysm

<http://>

[www.creationscience.com/
onlinebook/index.html](http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/index.html)



The Scientific evidence — Geology

Continents Should Have Eroded Long Ago

by Brian Thomas, M.S. *

<http://www.icr.org/article/6309/>

According to standard evolutionary models, the earth is supposed to be 4.5 billion years old, and its continents supposedly formed 3.5 billion years ago. But if this is true, why haven't earth's (current) landforms been completely eroded and deposited into the seas?

A new study indicates that the earth's overall erosion rate, although slow, would have leveled the (current) continents at least 70 times over if they are as old as the evolutionary claim maintains!



Geologists have been measuring quantities of ^{10}Be , an isotope of the element beryllium that becomes radioactive with exposure to the sun. The more ^{10}Be that is present at a given site, the longer it has been exposed to the sun without being carried off by erosion. This system was used by dozens of geologists to estimate erosion rates around the world.

The study, which was published by the Geological Society of America,¹ showed the collated ^{10}Be data from every continent. The researchers painstakingly converted all the reports to directly comparable units and found that erosion occurs 18 times faster in drainage basins than it does in outcrops.

According to the study, the average erosion rate for outcrops was 40 feet every one million years. The average thickness of continental crust above sea level can be estimated at about 623 meters, or 2,044 feet.² To erode 2,000 feet of crust at 40 feet per one million years would require only 50 million years. So, if the earth is *billions* of years old, why is its (current) surface not completely flat?

Continental basins, or low-lying areas that receive more rainfall from higher elevations, erode much faster. Applying this rate, continents would have eroded down to sea level in less than three million years. So the data in this study indicate that the overall time needed for continents to erode lies between three and 50 million years, a range that includes the 2007 estimate by ICR President John Morris of 14 million years.³

In order to maintain their belief in long ages, some might suggest that landforms were repeatedly uplifted by tectonic forces, providing more land mass for weather to erode. However, Loma Linda University geologist Ariel Roth noted that this scenario would have obliterated the very rock layers that supposedly represent evolution's millions of years! He wrote:

It has been suggested that mountains still exist because they are constantly being renewed by uplift from below. However, this process of uplift could not go through even one complete cycle of erosion and uplift without eradicating the layers of the geologic column found in them. Present erosion rates would tend to rapidly eradicate evidence of older sediments; yet these sediments are still very well-represented, both in mountains and elsewhere.²

The newly reported erosion rates confirm this longstanding argument. The fact that mountains and even continents still exist is testimony to the young age of the earth. It looks as though the continents cannot be billions of years old, because they would all have eroded in a fraction of that time. And yet they still stand tall.

References

1. Portenga, E. W. and R. R. Bierman. 2011. Understanding Earth's eroding surface with ^{10}Be . *GSA Today*. 21 (8): 4-10.

Roth, A. A. 1986. [Some Questions about Geochronology](#). *Origins*. 13 (2): 64-85.

1. Morris, J. D. 2007. *The Young Earth*. Green Forest, AR: Master Books, 93.

* Mr. Thomas is Science Writer at the Institute for Creation Research. Article posted on August 22, 2011.

The Universe & Entropy

creation_by_creampuf www.deviantart.com

ORIGEN AND END OF THE UNIVERSE

entropy

A great article from <http://gochristianhelps.com/tracts/stl/entropy.htm>

Life, Entropy, and why the two co-exist

A Science Lesson From The Bible

IT IS GENERALLY ASSUMED that, when it comes to scientific principles, the Bible has nothing to offer. Yet, casually written throughout the Bible's narrative is the answer to, arguably, the most curious dilemma of all, as stated here by Sydney Harris, a scientist:

"How can the forces of biological development [life] and the forces of physical degeneration [entropy] be operating at cross purposes?"

Before we examine his quote, let's define our terms. We begin with the second law of thermodynamics, which states that the amount of useful energy in a closed system will naturally decrease unless it is replenished from outside the system. In simple terms, place a hot cup of coffee on a table and eventually it's at room temperature. (It has reached thermo-equilibrium with the table and the room.) The only way to maintain the cup hot is to steadily replenish its thermo-energy. (Such as, by parking the cup upon a heating element.)

The natural universe is generally regarded as a closed system; it's not steadily replenished from outside of itself. Thus, the universe's useful energy--primarily bound up in the stars--is slowly running down. The stars are burning out, expending their useful energy, as it eventually converts into the useless background



radiation of space. Thermo-equilibrium, or *Heat Death*, is the fate of the universe. Jesse L. Greenstein, in the article "Dying Stars," *Scientific American*, vol. 200, says, "But the second law reminds us that this cannot go on forever. A star can never recapture the energy it wastes into the sink of space; its life history is irreversible."



Entropy . . .

From the second law of thermodynamics we can also derive an abstract quantity called "entropy." Isaac Asimov,

"In the Game of Energy and Thermodynamics You Can't Even Break Even," *Smithsonian Institute Journal* (June 1970), explains the consequences of entropy: "Another way of stating the Second Law, then, is: 'The universe is constantly getting more disorderly . . . Viewed that way, we can see the Second Law all about us. We have to work hard to straighten a room, but left to itself, it becomes a mess again very quickly and very easily. Even if we never enter it, it becomes dusty and musty. How difficult to maintain houses, and machinery, and our own bodies in perfect working order; how easy to let them deteriorate. In fact, all we have to do is nothing, and everything deteriorates, collapses, breaks down, wears out, all by itself--and that is what the Second Law is all about.'"

Entropy is the measure of disorder in a system. Since the universe is becoming more disorderly, its entropy is increasing--it's experiencing *positive* entropy. Yet, there is one curious phenomenon that, temporarily at least, can exhibit *negative* entropy--a *DECREASE* in disorder.

Life . . .

Referring back to Isaac Asimov's quote, he further says,

"You can argue, of course, that the phenomenon of life may be an exception. Life on earth has steadily grown more complex, more versatile, more elaborate, more orderly, over the billions of years of the planet's existence."

Sydney Harris, in the "Second Law of Thermodynamics," *San Francisco Examiner*

(Field Enterprise), January 27, 1984, posed "The question" we read at the beginning:

"There is a factor called 'entropy' in physics, indicating that the whole universe of matter is running down, and ultimately will reduce itself to uniform chaos. This follows from the Second Law of Thermodynamics, which seems about as basic and unquestionable to modern scientific minds as any truth can be. At the same time that this is happening on the physical level of existence, something quite different seems to be happening on the biological level: structure and species are becoming more complex, more sophisticated, more organized, with higher degrees of performance and consciousness. **How can the forces of biological development and the forces of physical degeneration be operating at cross purposes?"**

The Bible offers the answer . . .

ONE OF THE AMAZING things about the

Bible is how scientific revelations are stated in a "matter of fact" way. To the ancients, such casual revelations could have provided them a *hint*, serving as a lead in the pursuit of knowledge. For example, this verse *hints* at the second law of thermodynamics:

In the Bible it records that God suspended entropy in that the sandals / cloths of the children of Israel did not wear out or their feet blister or swell for 40 years.

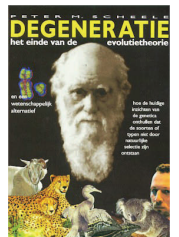
Deuteronomy 8:4 & Deuteronomy 29:5

During the forty years that I led you through the desert, your clothes did not wear out, nor did the sandals on your feet.

Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginaID=2577>



The Universe & Entropy

creation_by_creampuf www.deviantart.com

"Lift up your eyes to the heavens, and look upon the earth beneath: for the heavens shall VANISH AWAY LIKE SMOKE, and the earth shall WAX OLD LIKE A GARMENT, and they that dwell therein SHALL DIE IN LIKE MANNER: but my salvation shall be for ever, and my righteousness shall not be abolished." Isaiah 51:6

■ VANISH AWAY LIKE SMOKE. . .

The heavens, biblically speaking, include those positive energy gradients we know as stars. As already noted, these "hot spots" are destined to burn out, tending toward equilibrium, becoming part of the useless background heat. In this sense, the stars **"shall vanish away like smoke."**

■ WAX OLD LIKE A GARMENT . . .

Garments wear out [*wax old*], they fade and gradually fall apart, reminiscent of Isaac Asimov's statement that everything *"deteriorates, collapses, breaks down, wears out, all by itself--and that is what the Second Law is all about."*

Psalms 102:25-27, is also a biblical description of the second law and its Siamese twin entropy:

"Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth: and the heavens are the work of thy hands. THEY SHALL PERISH, but thou shalt endure: yea, all of them shall WAX OLD like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed: But thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end."

■ SHALL DIE IN LIKE MANNER . . .

The last part of Isaiah 51:6 describes why we grow old on the way to death, equating our body's physical degradation with that of the earth. Read it again: **"and the earth shall WAX OLD like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die IN LIKE MANNER."**

Our physical bodies will **"Wax old like a garment."** And why not? Science has shown that our bodies are composed of the same elements found in dirt. And if dirt can succumb to *positive* entropy, so will our bodies.



By the way, the fact that we are "made from dirt" is old news to the Bible:

"And the LORD God formed man OF THE DUST OF THE GROUND, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."
Gen. 2:7

The Bible doesn't stop with **"the dust of the ground."** As science is discovering, it takes more than the right physical elements for life to begin. The Bible goes on to say, **"and [God] breathed into his nostrils THE BREATH OF LIFE; and man BECAME A LIVING SOUL."**

This **"breath of life"** is the catalyst, the spark, behind life's *negative* entropy. It is the life force that makes a cell strive toward greater **"complexity"** as it multiplies into a fully developed organism. (On its way **"up,"** the cell takes energy from its environment, contributing

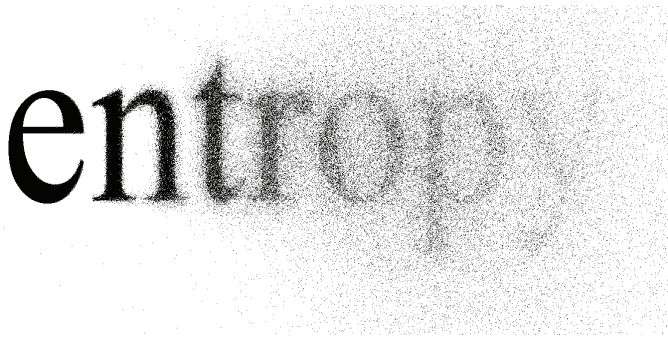


to the universe's positive entropy.)

Albert L. Lehninger, "Energy Transformation in the Cell," *Scientific American* (May 1960), explains it this way: *"From the standpoint of thermodynamics the very existence of living things, with their marvelous diversity and complexity of structure and function, is improbable. The laws of thermodynamics say that energy must run 'downhill' Continuous 'uphill' work is necessary to create and maintain the structure of the cell. It is the capacity to extract energy from its surroundings and to use this energy in an orderly and directed manner that distinguishes the living human organism from the few dollars' (actually \$5.66 in today's inflated market) worth of common chemical elements of which it is composed."*

Science hasn't completely figured how life manages to "dodge" the second law. According to the Bible, they never will, as long as they keep looking for a natural explanation.

After all,
natural processes only know positive entropy,



yet life exhibits negative entropy. Life had to have come from outside the physical realm since everything in nature, including our bodies, is at the mercy of positive entropy.

Look at it this way . . .

Referring back to the last quote, life's ability to

work "uphill," does not come from simply mixing the "\$5.66 worth of common chemical elements of which it is composed." Otherwise, science would be able to revitalize someone seconds after they are clinically dead; all the natural chemicals essential to life are still present in the right proportion. SOMETHING is lost upon death, leaving behind a body that can "rapidly" decay, as it succumbs to positive entropy.

As we've seen, the Bible calls this SOMETHING **"the breath of life,"** which comes from God. The Bible says,

"And he is before all things, and BY HIM ALL THINGS CONSIST" (Col. 1:17). **"UPHOLDING ALL THINGS by the word of HIS POWER"** (Heb. 1:3). **"For IN HIM we live, and move, and have our being."** Acts 17:28

God provides the negative entropy we find in life, for the Bible says, **"All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made. IN HIM WAS LIFE; and the life was the light of men."** John 1:3-4

The Bible sheds even more light . . .

Some feel that describing God as a perfect, all-knowing, all-powerful being, contradicts the fact that "His creation" is imperfect, destined to run down. But, they're overlooking an important fact! When God finished creating the heavens and the earth, the Bible says, **"and God saw that IT WAS GOOD"** (Gen. 1:25). What's so good about a creation subject to entropy? Nothing!

That's why ENTROPY WASN'T PART OF GOD'S ORIGINAL CREATION!

Entropy didn't become a fact of life until mankind fell--the result of sinning against God! Notice, the curse God placed upon creation: **"And unto Adam he said....cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of**



it all the days of thy life; Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field; In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, TILL THOU RETURN UNTO THE GROUND; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and UNTO DUST SHALT THOU RETURN." Gen. 3:17-18

Death, entropy's final victory, was not part of God's grand design--it came as a result of sin: *"Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so DEATH PASSED UPON ALL MEN, for that all have sinned"* (Rom. 5:12).

Creation is under a curse. It is allowed to run down, deteriorate, collapse, break down, and to wear out. This curse is why the second law even exists. The Bible refers to nature as being in *"the bondage of CORRUPTION"* (Rom. 8:21), another Bible term, describing entropy.

Because of sin, the second law had a definite beginning. According to science, the second law acts like time's arrow, moving everything along in one direction. We can't go in reverse. We can't turn all the expended, now useless energy, back into useful energy. Of course, this begs the question: how did this one-way universe start with a "full tank" of useful energy? Who filled up the tank? The Bible has an answer for this as well: *"IN THE BEGINNING [time] GOD created the heaven [space] and the earth [matter-energy]."* Gen. 1:1

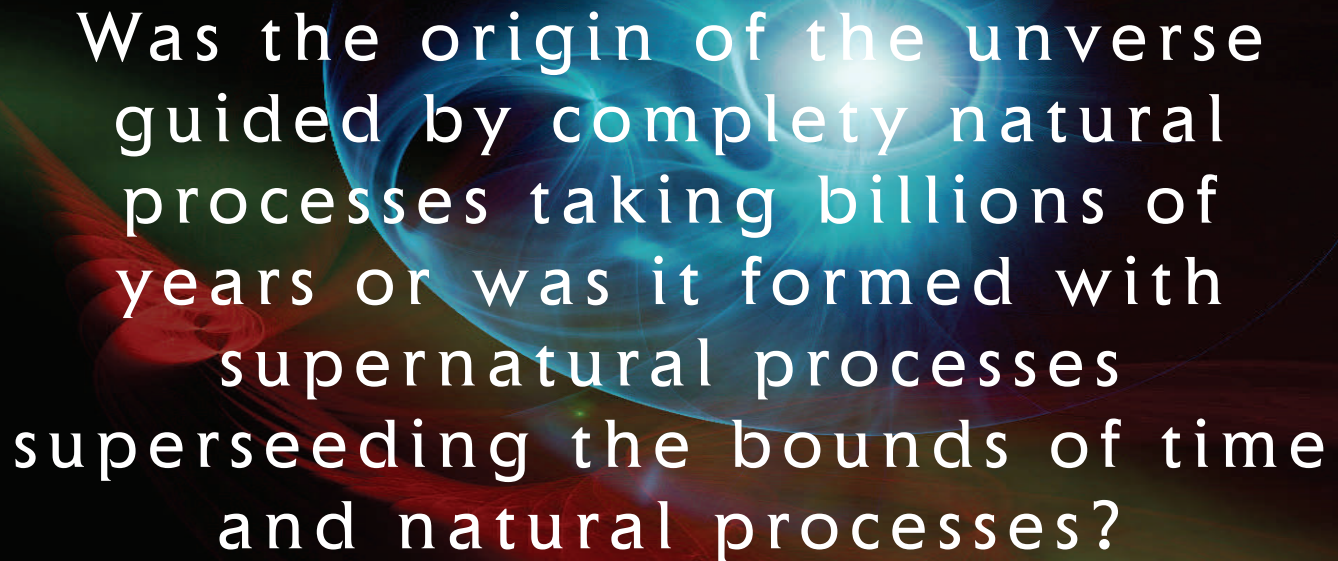
(By the way, according to the second law, the physical universe cannot be eternal since its useful energy would have completely "run-down" by now. We would already be experiencing Heat Death. The universe had a beginning, just as the Bible says.)

Finally, H. S. Lipson, in "A Physicist Looks at Evolution," *Physics Bulletin*, vol. 31, p. 138, makes this intellectually honest statement: *"If living matter is not, then, caused by the interplay of atoms, natural forces and radiation, how has it come into being? ... I think, however, that we must ... admit that the only acceptable explanation is Creation. I know that this is anathema to physicists, as indeed it is to me, but we must not reject a theory that we do not like if the experimental evidence supports it."*

From: <http://gochristianhelps.com/tracts/stl/entropy.htm>

Assumptions underlay both Supernatural Creation

If we can conclude that the universe is subject to entropy, what might that imply about the age of the univers, earth, life etc; and how long the universe and life could exist before passing into a state of complete disorder, uselessness and death?



Was the origin of the universe guided by completely natural processes taking billions of years or was it formed with supernatural processes superseding the bounds of time and natural processes?

and Naturalistic Creation/Thiestic Evoluion

SC ASSUMPTIONS

Assumption one

The Creator is a Supernatural being and can act in and out of the natural world not being bound by the processes he created. Examples - Creation, miracles of the old testament, Jesus miracles, healing paralyzed, withered limbs and cut of ears, Jesus Resurrecting, the resurrection of all saints, and the re-creation of the universe and earth.

Assumption two

All knowing and knowledge originates in the Creator. Humans cannot correctly know a thing without the will and intervention of the Creator. Human knowledge, aka science, is tied to our observations and history- it is flawed and changing, and must be subject to the revelation of the creator.

NC OR TE ASSUMPTIONS

The creator and Jesus can be supernatural, but only when man's science and observations allow it. See: Hugh Ross books and arguments. Current Science and scientific understanding of the age of the universe and its formation override the revelations of the Supernatural Creator. God becomes the plow horse of naturalistic processes and evolution.

Jesus could do miracles- work outside of nature and its laws – supernaturally, but the Creator Couldn't when he made the earth?

The conflict is over what the Creator says and did. And what he has revealed to us. The conflict is between naturalism and supernaturalism.

More views on Entropy in Creation

<http://ldolphin.org/Ruin.html>

<http://www.creationhistory.com/AnimalDeath.shtml>

<http://thebibleandscience.webs.com/articles/secondlaw.htm>



What is light? Is Light subject to entropy? Is light slowing down? Was the speed of light once faster? What effects the speed of light?

<http://creation.com/speed-of-light-slowing-down-after-all>

<http://www.setterfield.org/>

<http://www.setterfield.org/GSRresearch%20papers.html>

The Atomic Constants, Light, and Time

by [BARRY SETTERFIELD](#) And TREVOR NORMAN

<http://setterfield.org/report/report.html>

“That a major revolution in nuclear physics, astronomy and cosmology is underway these days is perhaps not obvious to the general public, or even perhaps to the average research scientist who is not working directly in one of these fields. It was but 300 years ago this year that Sir Isaac Newton published his "Principia," launching the western world boldly forward towards the era of modern physics. An explosive increase in the body of knowledge about our physical universe has resulted. The most rapid changes in this body of knowledge, however, seem to have occurred just in the past few years and appear to be taking place even now at an accelerated rate.”

A Brief Stellar History

A Summary of Creation and Catastrophe Astronomy

by Barry Setterfield

<http://www.setterfield.org/000docs/stellarhist.html>

c decay

The concept of c-decay was first proposed by [Barry Setterfield](#) in 1981 in an article for the [Australian](#) creationist magazine, *Ex Nihilo*. He selected a number of historical measurements of *c* starting with the original measurement by [Ole Rømer](#) in 1667, and proceeding through a series of more recent experiments, culminating in "modern" measures in the 1960s. These showed a decreasing speed over time, which Setterfield claimed was in fact an exponential decay series that implied an infinite speed in the not distant past.^[2] The claim was later expanded to cover an apparent similar decay of several other [physical constants](#).^[3]


Setterfield argues that this resolves the so-called "[starlight problem](#)". As Setterfield's original suggestion in *Ex Nihilo* notes, "If you propose that the universe and all in it is the product of an act of creation only 6-7000 years ago, many people ask - 'How is it that objects millions of light years away can be seen? Surely such light would take millions of years to reach us.'" If *c* is a constant, as is widely accepted, then this implies the universe is billions of years old because we can see objects billions of [light years](#) away. However, if the speed was significantly faster in the past, as Setterfield argues, then the light would have traveled most of this distance in a short time. Setterfield proposes this as an alternative to mainstream [physical cosmology](#) and, as such, c-decay represents a unique creationist cosmology.^[2]

from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creationist_cosmologies see below more reviews and criticism

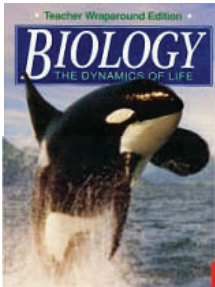
<http://www.talkorigins.org/faqs/c-decay.html>

<http://www.icr.org/article/has-speed-light-decayed/>

<http://homepage.mac.com/cygnusx1/cdecay/>



The Earth & Entropy



Glenco
Biology
1995
p. 398

Early History of Earth

Step into your imaginary time machine, punch a few buttons, and get ready to explore a place to which you'll probably never want to return—primitive Earth.

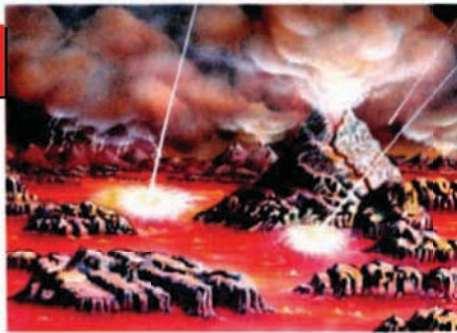
Early Earth was an inhospitable place

Earth is thought to have formed about 4.6 billion years ago. It was very different from today's Earth.

Figure 17.1 illustrates what it may have looked like. Scientists theorize

that Earth began as a hot ball of rock. Meteorites bombarded its surface, and volcanoes formed by the high temperatures inside Earth constantly

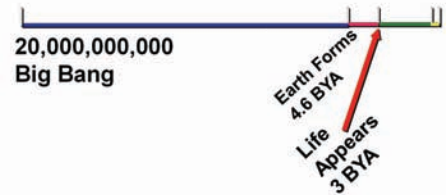
7.1
Conditions on early Earth were not suitable for life. However, geological events, such as volcanic activity, set up conditions that would eventually lead to the evolution of life.



shook the planet, shooting out gases that formed an atmosphere. Earth was much too hot for life to exist.

About 3.9 billion years ago, Earth had cooled enough for water vapor to condense, and Earth was, for the first time, experiencing violent rainstorms. Eventually, the accumulated rainfall formed Earth's oceans. It is in these oceans, about 3.5 billion years ago, that scientists believe the first living organisms appeared.

Evolutionist's Time Line



Who cares about the age of the earth?

1. The credibility of the book of Genesis is at stake.

Can the average person read it and understand or do we need a Guru to lead us?

2. The credibility of Jesus is at stake.

(Jesus cited Genesis 25 times—see Defender's Bible p. 1556)

3. Nearly every other book in the Bible refers to Genesis. 200x in New Testament alone—see Defender's Bible p. 1545-1556.

4. The evolutionists care. Their entire theory looks silly without "billions of years" to hide it in.

For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me: for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?

John 5:46-47

And he answered and said unto them, Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning* made them male and female,

*Was Jesus lying?
Was he stupid?
Or was he right?

Matthew 19:4



The Earth & Entropy

How has entropy affected the earth, and what does that mean for the world of the past?

The magnetic field?

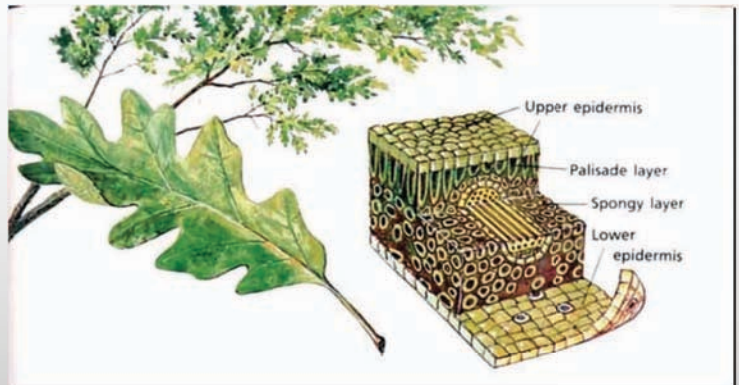
Rotation speed of the earth?

Has the earth expanded or contracted due to gravity?

The growth of deserts?

The original conditions of the earth?

The decay rate of life and organisms due to environmental and genetic degeneration?



Only a very complex molecule called **chlorophyll** can harness the sun's energy. One leaf cell is more complex than a city.

"Another way of stating the second law is, 'The universe is constantly getting more disorderly.' Viewed that way we can see the second law all about us. We have to work hard to straighten out a room, but left to itself it becomes a mess again very quickly and very easily. Even if we never enter it, it becomes dusty and musty. How difficult to maintain houses, and machinery, and our own bodies in perfect working order; how easy to let them deteriorate. **In fact, all we have to do is nothing, and everything deteriorates, collapses, breaks down, wears out, all by itself- and that is what the second law is all about.**

Issac Asimov, "In the Game of Energy and Thermodynamics You Can't Even Break Even,"
Smithsonian Institution Journal, June 1970 p. 6

Evolutionists assume that **adding energy** (open system) will overcome the 2nd law of thermodynamics.

1. The universe is a closed system.
2. Adding **energy is destructive** without a complex mechanism to harness the energy.



The Earth & Entropy

The magnetic field

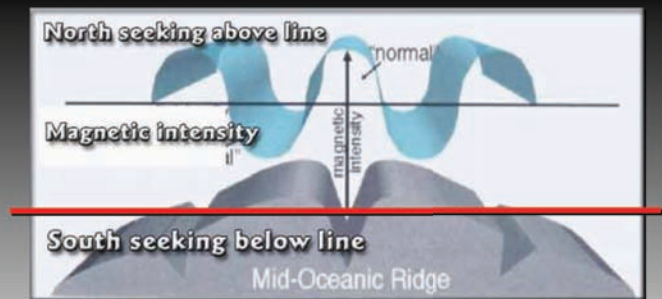
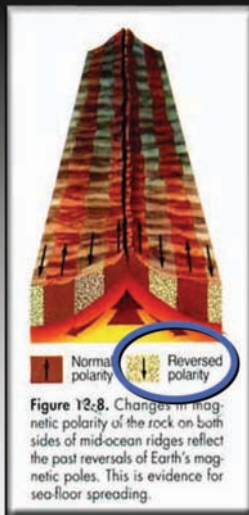
The Earth's magnetic field is getting weaker.
1. It cannot be billions of years old. - 25,000 max.
2. Carbon dating cannot work for more than a few thousand years. See video #7 and Impact # 189 for more on C14.



Evolution Fact or fable?
Richard Johnson P. 15
www.auroraproduction.com. Creation Evidence Museum (Dr. Baugh) has a great CEM lesson Sheet by David Bassett called Earth's Geomagnetic Decay

Earth's magnetic strength has declined **10% in the last 150 years and 40% in the last 1,000 years.***
Astronomy and the Bible Donald DeYoung, p. 18
See ICR's Impact # 188 & 242 for more on this.
Also Scientific Creationism by Henry Morris p. 157, (619)-448-0900 and K.L. McDonald and R.H. Gunst, "An analysis of earth's magnetic field from 183 to 1965," ESSA Technical Report, IER 46-IES 1, US Government Printing Office, Washington, 1967

Textbooks will say there are "magnetic reversals" in the rock.



"There are no magnetic Reversals on the ocean floor." There are only areas of Weaker magnetism.

A weakened magnetic field affects everything on earth. Radio carbon dating, What would happen if it were stronger? As in earth's past.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet



Entropy in the Geo-magnetic field of the earth and how it affects everything.

The magnetic field is weakening

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/3693932/ns/technology_and_science-science/

Earth's Magnetic Field Is Fading

John Roach for National Geographic News September 9, 2004

Earth's magnetic field is fading. Today it is about 10 percent weaker than it was when German mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss started keeping tabs on it in 1845, scientists say.

If the trend continues, the field may collapse altogether and then reverse. Compasses would point south instead of north. http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2004/09/0909_040909_earthmagfield.html

Magnetic Field Weakening in Stages, Old Ships' Logs Suggest

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2006/05/magnetic-field-1.html>

Today

http://cgc.rncan.gc.ca/geomag/index_e.php

Geomagnetism

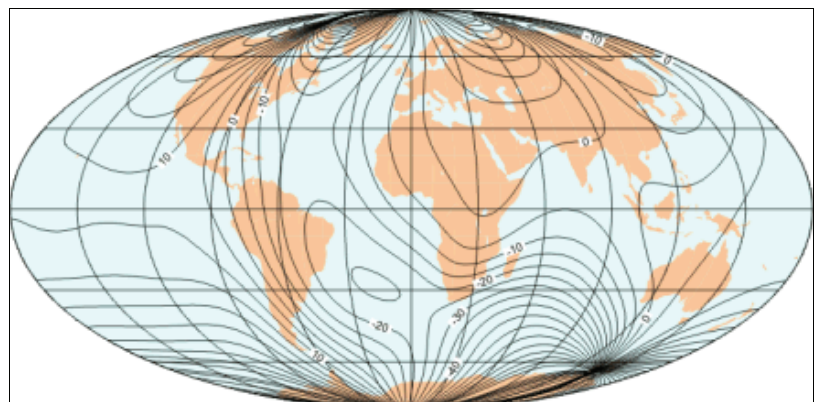
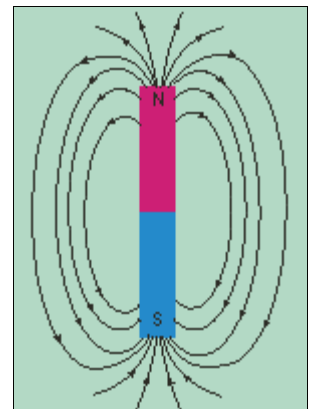
The Earth's magnetic field (or geomagnetic field) is an ever-changing phenomenon that influences human activity and the natural world in a myriad of ways. The geomagnetic field changes from place to place, and on time scales ranging from seconds to decades to eons. These changes can affect health and safety, and economic well-being. The geomagnetic field, along with its associated phenomena, can both assist and degrade navigation and surveying techniques; it can impede geophysical exploration; it can disrupt electric power utilities, and pipeline operations; and it can influence modern communications systems, spacecraft, and more.

This web site and its companion website ([Spaceweather Canada](#)) describe the work of the Geomagnetic Hazards Project of the [Geological Survey of Canada](#) in monitoring and predicting the changes in the geomagnetic field throughout Canada.

http://cgc.rncan.gc.ca/geomag/lab/laboratory_e.php

Description of the Geomagnetic

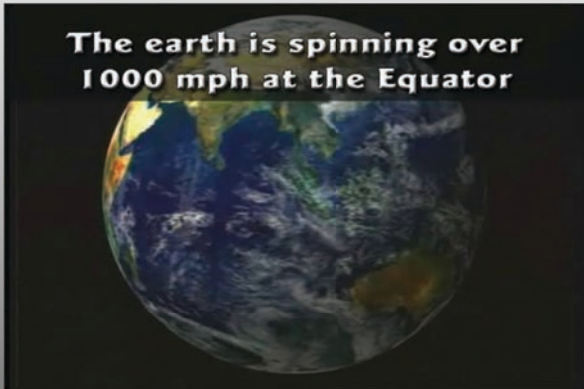
field http://cgc.rncan.gc.ca/geomag/field/index_e.php





The Earth & Entropy

Rotation speed of the earth



Pensacola News Journal, 12/6/1990

Give 1990 one last tick before ushering in 1991

WASHINGTON — When you count off the final seconds of 1990, wait just an instant before cheering in 1991.

By international agreement, an extra tick will be placed between 1990 and 1991 to keep regular clocks in line with atomic clocks.

Atomic clocks are tuned to a particular quiver of the cesium atom and are accurate to a billionth of a second a day. But regular clocks use days as a measure, which are growing longer by a thousandth of a second or more daily as Earth's rotation slows.

Left unadjusted, the two systems could drift apart by almost a minute in a lifetime, making life difficult for astronomers, pilots, navigators and anyone trying to point an earth dish at a satellite.

Time to Kill

“Earth's Rotation is slowing down.

To compensate for this lagging motion, June will be one second longer than normal. This ‘Leap Second’ announced by the International Earth Rotation Service in February, will keep calendar time in close alignment with international time.”

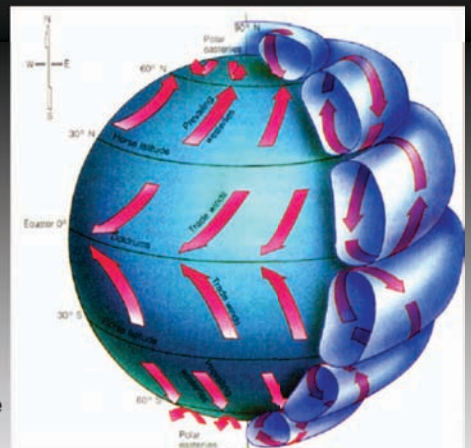
Left unadjusted, the two systems could drift apart by almost a minute in a lifetime, making life difficult for astronomers, pilots, navigators and anyone trying to point an earth dish at a satellite.

-Astronomy Magazine, June 1992, p. 24



The spin of the earth causes the Coriolis effect.

Prattice Hall Earth Science 1995, p. 489



The earth is slowing down about one thousandth of a second / day. This means that it used to be going faster. If the earth is only six -ten thousand yrs old, but a problem for an earth millions of years old.



glow_of_earth_by_Ookami16 www.deviantart.com

The Earth & Entropy

The growth of deserts

The Sahara Desert has a prevailing wind pattern.

This causes the desert to grow. The process is called desertification.

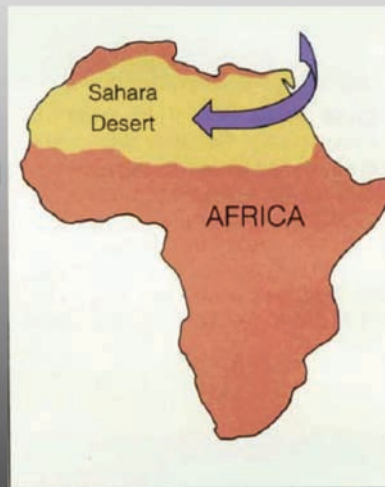
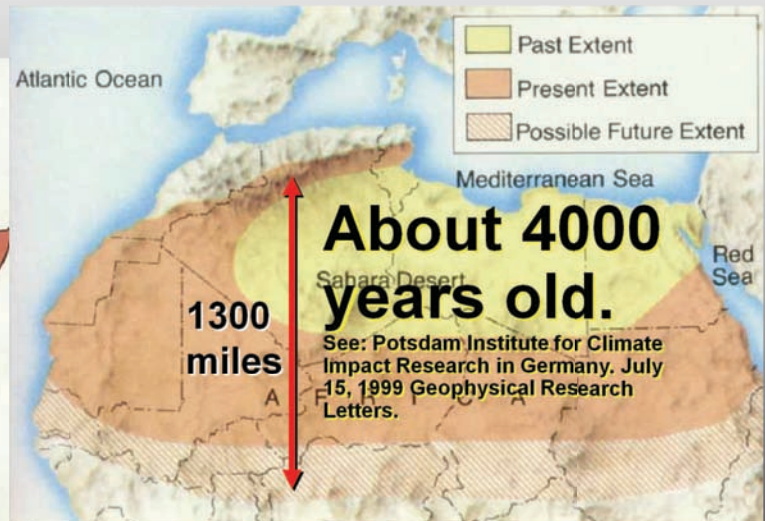


Figure 14-4 Although the Sahara Desert in Africa is bordered on the



HBJ Earth Science, 1989, p. 277

If the earth is millions of years old, why don't we have any deserts older than about 4000 yo?

Evidence for a Young Earth from the Ocean and Atmosphere

<http://www.icr.org/article/2978/>

Evidence for a young world

<http://www.christiananswers.net/q-aig/aig-c012.html>

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/docs/4005.asp>

<http://www.nwcreation.net/young.html>

Eroding ages

<http://creation.com/eroding-ages>

Debating young earth evidences

http://orgs.usd.edu/esci/age/content/creationist_clocks/continents.html



glow_of_earth_by_Ookami16
www.deviantart.com

The Earth & Entropy

Recession of the Moon

- ◆ Earth's force of gravity pulls on the moon
- ◆ The moon pulls back on the earth (Newton's 3rd law of motion)
- ◆ This causes the moon to accelerate in its orbit so that it slowly spirals away from the earth (4 cm/ year)

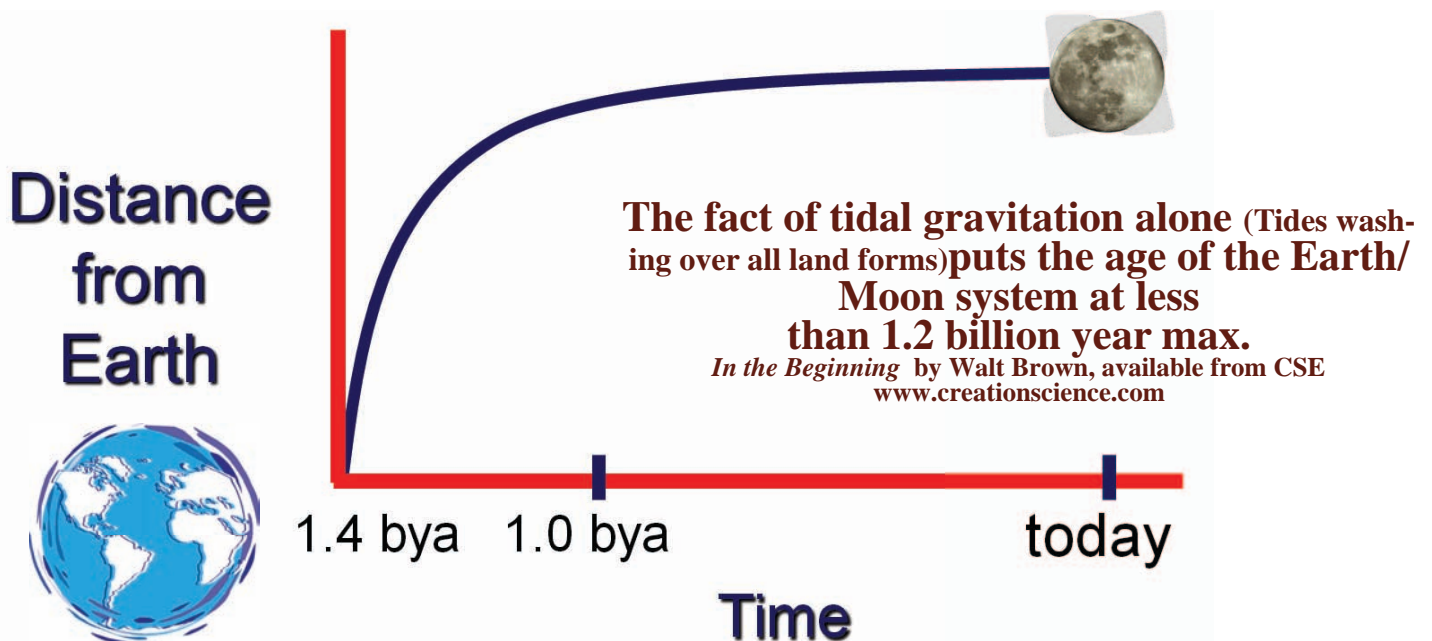
Note: There is still debate on Moon recession and which model is the most valid.
www.talkorigins.org



Earth – Moon Distances

1,000 years ago	125 feet closer
1 million years ago	28.4 miles closer
10 million years ago	284 miles closer
100 million years ago	2,840 miles closer
1 billion years ago	28,400 miles closer
1.4 billion years ago	contact

Move the moon's orbit too close to the earth and it will create global tidal waves wiping out any life twice daily, no chance for organisms to evolve.





The Earth & Entropy

Information and Life

Werner Gitt, *In the Beginning was Information*, 1997, p. 99. (Dr. Gitt was the Director at the German Federal Institute of Physics and Technology)

“Since the findings of James D. Watson and Francis H. C. Crick, it was increasingly realized by contemporary researchers that the information residing in the cells is of crucial importance for the existence of life. Anybody who wants to make meaningful statements about the origin of life, would be forced to explain how the information originated. All evolutionary views are fundamentally unable to answer this crucial question.”

◆ What happens when we add energy to meaningless chemicals, bits, or parts?

■ All the parts of a Boeing 747



■ All the parts of a cell

The principle of decay
(Second Law of Thermodynamics)

Johnjoe McFadden (Evolutionist & Professor of Molecular Biology and Quantum Physics), *Quantum Evolution*, 2000, p. 85.

“The simplest living cell could not have arisen by chance.”

Franklin M. Harold, Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at Colo State U., *The Way of the Cell*, 2001, p. 235.

“The origin of life is also a stubborn problem, with no solution in sight....”

Entropy effect all living things through mutations to natural selection, they are all a slave to Entropy and there is no escaping its effects

Degeneration

The end of the evolution theory

<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp?PaginaID=2577>



This book is free on the website.

An interesting perspective and research from Dutch scientists

Genetic Entropy

This is the *Primary Axiom* of biological evolution: **Life is life because random mutations at the molecular level are filtered through a reproductive sieve acting on the level of the whole organism.** What is an axiom? An axiom is a concept that is not testable and is accepted by faith because it seems obviously true... If the Primary axiom could be shown to be wrong, it would mean that our current understanding of the history of life is also wrong. This would justify a *paradigm shift* (*Way of thinking—a foundation idea*) of the highest magnitude... p.5

Isn't it remarkable that the Primary Axiom of biological evolution essentially claims that typographical errors and minimal selective copying can transform a wagon into a spaceship (single cell—complex organism / human) in the absence of any intelligence, purpose or design? Do you find this concept credible? p.9

What is most interesting about this figure 3d (and it came as a shock to me) is the realization that essentially the entire range of all hypothetical beneficial mutations falls within Kimura's "effectively neutral" zone. That means that essentially all beneficial mutations (to the extent they actually happen), must be "unselectable". So selection could never favor any such beneficial mutations and they would essentially all drift out of the population. Figure 3d p.24,32

He (Bergman) was unable to find a single example of a mutation which unambiguously created new information. While it is almost universally accepted that beneficial, information-creating mutations *must* occur, this belief seems to be based upon uncritical acceptance of the Primary Axiom rather than upon actual evidence. I do not doubt there *are* beneficial mutations, but it is clear they are exceedingly rare — much too rare for genome-building. ... Mutations even coupled with selection, cannot generally create new information. ... Unless selection can somehow stop the erosion of information in the human genome, mutations will not only lead to our personal death, they will lead to the death of our species. p.27

It is becoming increasingly clear that most, or all of the genome is functional. (little junk DNA) therefore, most, or all, mutations in the genome must be deleterious. (damaging—degenerating in nature) ... **As we will see, there is no selection scheme that can reverse the damage that has been done during our own generation, even if further mutations could be stopped.**

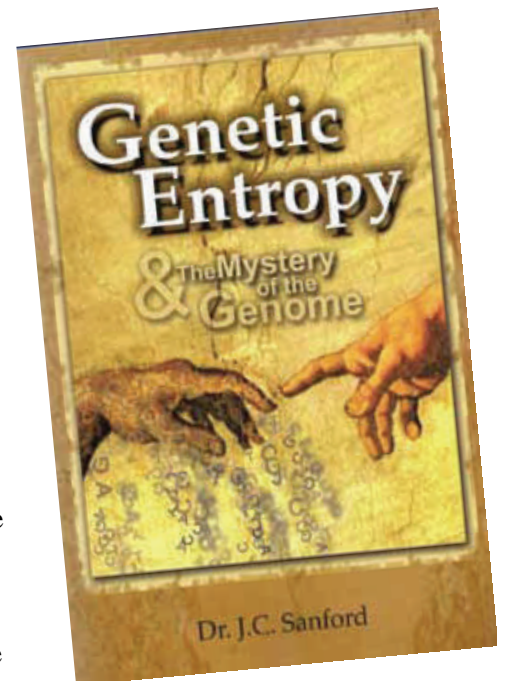
No amount of selection can prevent a significant number of these mutations from drifting deeper into the population and consequently causing permanent genetic damage. Yet our children's generation will add even more new mutations, followed by the next and the next. This degenerative process will continue into the foreseeable future. We are on a downward slide that cannot be stopped. p.40,41

The consensus among human geneticists is that, at present, the human race is genetically degenerating due to rapid mutation accumulation and relaxed natural selection pressure (Crow, 1997). ... Subsequently, they realize that genetic information is currently being lost, which must eventually result in reduced fitness for our species. P.45

When Mother Nature (**natural selection**) selects for or against an individual within a population, she has to accept or reject a complete set of six billion nucleotides—all at once! Its either take the whole book or have nothing of it. In fact, Mother Nature **never sees the individual nucleotides**. She sees the whole organism. p.47

Populations are not even remotely like pools of genes, and selection is never, ever for individual nucleotides. p.53

...so natural selection can select for numerous minor mutants simultaneously. In fact, the way natural selection works is very elegant and appears to be designed to stabilize life, which would otherwise very quickly deteriorate. It is really a very wonderfully designed system. (**but as the book shows there are many things that interfere with natural**



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

selection, noise environment, etc.) p.75

Based upon numerous independent lines of evidence, we are forced to conclude that the problem of human genomic degeneration is real. While selection is essential for slowing down degeneration, no form of selection can actually halt it. I do not relish this thought any more than I relish the thought that all people must die. The extinction of the human genome appears to be just as certain and deterministic as the extinction of stars, the death of organisms, and the heat death of the universe. p. 83

(natural selection works more by luck and chance - environmental factors than by actual genetic superiority if the individual. And as this book shows, even the genetically superior has hundreds of damaging mutations that are still passed along.)

“Natural Selection is always based only upon probability ...no fictional “Total fitness value” is tabulated...” Shrimp being eaten by a whale and the survival of frogs eggs against fish, birds, crushed by a boat, nearby construction and other environmental predators show that, “almost all the elimination has been random. Once again we are seeing survival of the luckiest.” this is all noise which interferes with fitness survival and natural selection. p.94-95

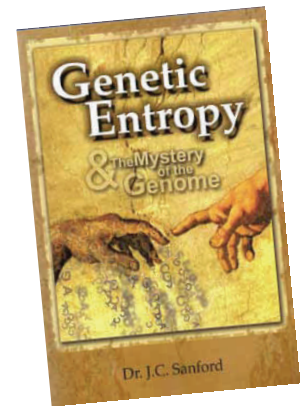
“The late Stephen Jay Gould, like Kimura, argued against the strict selectionist view of evolution. In terms of the survival of entire species, he recognized the importance of natural disasters, “survival of the luckiest”, and noise. **What Gould and Kimura both seem to have failed to realize is that if noise routinely overrides selection, long-term evolution is impossible and guarantees genetic degeneration and eventual extinction.**” p.99

“Strong arguments can be made against mutation/selection creating new information, but theorists can always speculate to the contrary (it is very difficult to prove something can never happen). However, I believe the “going down” aspect of the genome is subject to actual scientific analysis. It is for this reason that I have focused on the issue of the degradation of information. I believe it is subject to concrete analysis. Such analysis persuasively argues that net information must be declining. If this is true, then even if it could be shown that there were specific cases where new information might be synthesized via mutation/selection, it would still be meaningless since such new information would promptly then begin to degenerate again. The net direction would still be down, and complex genomes could never have arisen spontaneously.

If the genome is actually degenerating, it is bad news for the long-term future of the human race. It is also bad news for evolutionary theory. If mutation/selection cannot preserve the information already within the genome, it is difficult to imagine how it could have created all that information in the first place! We cannot rationally speak of genome-building when there is a net loss of information every generation! Halting degeneration is just a small prerequisite step before the much more difficult question of information-building can reasonably be opened for discussion (see Chapter 9).” p.105-106

Eugenics to the rescue?

The general perception that man is degenerating is found throughout modern and ancient literature. All cultures have legends about “men of old” who were smart, powerful, and long-lived. Darwin’s book, *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life*, Introduced the new idea that strong and continuous selection might halt this perceived degenerative trend. He pointed to human efforts in animal and plant breeding as evidence. In his book, *The Descent of Man*, Darwin went further, contending that there is a need for “superior” races (i.e., the white race) to replace the “inferior” races. This ushered in modern racism, which came to a head in Hitler’s Germany. Before World War II, Many nations, including America, had government-directed eugenics programs. These programs included forced sterilization of the “unfit” and aggressive promotion of abortion/fertility-control for the underclass. Ever since the time of Darwin, Essentially all of his followers have been eugenicists at heart, and have advocated the genetic improvement of the human race. When I was an evolutionist, I was also at heart, a eugenicist. The philosophers and scientists who created the modern “synthetic theory” of evolution were uniformly eugenicists. However, after the horrors of WWII, essentially all open discussion of eugenics were quietly put aside.

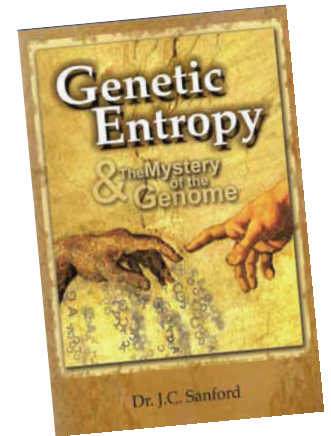


The Spark, the Light & the Planet

In light of a deteriorating genome, should eugenics be re-examined? Unfortunately, this is already happening, but it is neither morally or scientifically defensible. The thesis of this book cannot logically be used to support eugenics, but strongly argues against it. The eugenicist's vision is an insidious delusion. No form of selection can stop genomic degeneration. This includes artificial selection... Any potential genetic "progress" would be trivial, and would not be sufficient to offset the overall degeneration of the genome... It is true that we could artificially select for virtually any single human trait to make people taller, or shorter, lighter or darker or fatter or skinnier. But we could not effectively select for superior... p.166-167

Cloning to the Rescue?

...With cloning, the best- case scenario for cloning would involve only short-term gains and would guarantee long –term genetic degeneration. ... Muller's ratchet...only works one way and all change must be downward. Each cell division adds mutatin and there is no mechanism to take mutations away. ... the cloning of animals cannot even produce short –term genetic gains. Cloned animals routinely display immediate and severe genetic damage. Why is this? Cloned animals routinely show evidence of mutational damage as if their are "pre-aged" ...mutations continue to buildup within somatic cells. P.118-120



Can Natural Selection Create?

1. Defining our first desirable mutation. The first problem we encounter in trying to create a new gene via mutation / selection is defining our first beneficial mutation. By itself, no particular nucleotide (A, T, C, or G) has more value than any other, just as no letter in the alphabet has any particular meaning outside of the context of the other letters. So selection for any single nucleotide can never occur except in the context of the surrounding nucleotides (and, in fact, within the context of the whole genome). ...

2. Waiting for the first mutation. Human evolution is generally assumed to have occurred in a small population of about 10,000 individuals. The mutation rate for any given nucleotide, per person per generation is exceedingly small (only about one chance in 30 million). So in a typical evolutionary population, if we assume 100 mutations per person per generation, one would have to wait 3,000 generations (at least 60,000 years) to expect a specific nucleotide to mutate within a population of 10,000. But two out of three times, It will mutate into the "wrong" nucleotide. So to get a specific desired mutation at a specific side will take three times as long, or at least 120,000 years. Once the mutation has occurred, it has to become fixed (such that all individuals in the population will have two copies of it). Because new mutations are so rare within the population, they have an extremely great probability of being lost from the population due to random genetic drift. ... The desired beneficial mutation will be randomly lost at least 99 out of 100 times. So a typical mildly-beneficial mutation must happen about 100 times before it is likely to "catch hold" within the population (even though it is beneficial!).

On average, we would have to wait $120,000 \times 100 = 12$ million years to stabilize our typical first desired beneficial mutation to begin building our hypothetical new gene. So, in the time since we supposedly evolved from chimp-like creatures (6 million years), there would not be enough time to realistically expect our first desired mutation destined for fixation. ...

3. Waiting for the other mutations. ... So if this process was a straight, linear, and sequential process, it would take about 12 million years $\times 1,000 = 12$ billion years to create the smallest possible gene. This is approximately the time since the reputed Big Bang! ... p. 124 –126

There also appears to be extensive, sequence-dependent, three-dimensional organization within chromosomes and within the whole nucleus (Manuelidis, 1990; Gardiner, 1995; Flam, 1994). Trifonov (1989) has shown that probably all DNA sequences in the genome encrypt multiple codes (up to 12). In computer science, this type of data compression can only result from the highest level of information design and results in maximal information density. P.133

We have reviewed compelling evidence that, even when ignoring deleterious mutations, mutation/selection cannot create a single gene with the human evolutionary timescale. When deleterious mutations are factored back in, we see that mutation / selection cannot create a single gene, ever. This is overwhelming evidence against the Primary Axiom. In my opinion this constitutes what is essentially a formal proof that the Primary Axiom is false. P.139

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

From: <http://kgov.com/bel/20110204>

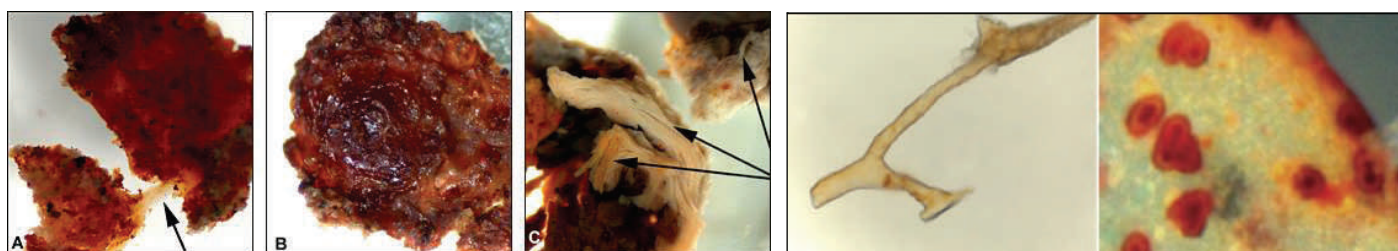
RSF: 2011's List of Not So Old Things

Date: Feb 4, 2011 Length: 27:48

Download: [Dialup](#) / [Broadband](#) Stream: [Dialup](#) / [Broadband](#) Comment: at [TheologyOnline](#)

special shows: [Real Science Friday](#)

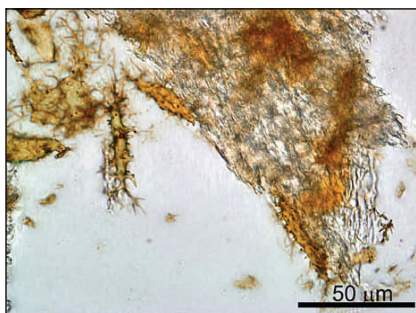
* **RSF's 2011 LIST OF NOT SO OLD THINGS:** [Real Science Friday](#) co-hosts [Fred Williams](#) and Bob Enyart observe their annual tradition by updating their classic List of Not So Old Things! This growing list of scientific observations contains items that old-earthers were unprepared for, and many other items that even old-earth geologists now admit did not form over millions of years, but rapidly. Many of these scientific finds demand a re-evaluation of supposed million-year ages:



* **"65-million" Year Old T-Rex Soft Tissue:** Montana State University found soft tissue in a supposedly 65-million year old Tyrannosaurus Rex thighbone, original biological material that even remained flexible! See [photos at MS-NBC](#), an [enlarged photo](#), original 2007 [Nat'l Geographic report](#), 2009 [NG confirmation](#), the Hell Creek Formation [excavation site](#) in Montana, and a [forum discussion](#)!

* **Iron-clad Dinosaur-era Soft-tissue from "70-million year old"**

Mosasaur: [May 2011 Update] In this stunning [peer-reviewed report](#) of yet another soft-tissue discovery (after such finds from a T. rex, a hadrosaur, and archaeopteryx), scientists from secular universities in Europe and America use sophisticated techniques to rule out modern contamination, and conclude that original biological material exists from a relatively small bone from an allegedly 70-million year old extinct marine reptile called a Mosasaur. See [more...](#)



* **More Soft Dinosaur Tissue, Now from an "80 Million" Year Old Hadrosaur:** Consistent with expectations of biblical creationists, according to National Geographic, there's [another discovery of soft tissue in a dinosaur](#), this time, a hadrosaur, with soft blood vessels and connective tissue and... what's this? Looks like blood cell protein amino acid chains that have already been partially sequenced at Harvard. This supposedly 80-million year-old non-fossilized duck-billed dinosaur tissue was discovered by a team led by researchers at North Carolina State University. Seems that Harvard, *et al.*, wanted to get some soft dinosaur tissue so they put together a team and just

went out and found some. Consider all the potential soft tissue, and perhaps even DNA, lost to humanity because of the false evolutionary timescale which so biased paleontologists that they never even looked for non-decomposed original biological tissue inside of dinosaur bones.

RSF: 2011's List of Not So Old Things

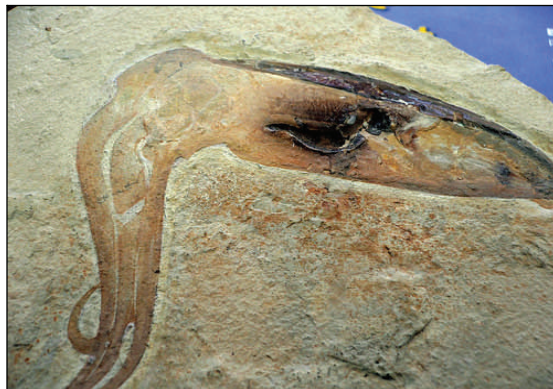
* **Now Soft Tissue in a "150-Million" Year Old Archaeopteryx:**

One would think that these soft-tissue dinosaur finds would be trumpeted as the scientific discovery of the decade. But so many informed evolutionists whom we talk to: 1) have never even heard of these developments, 2) initially deny them, 3) assume that it must be creationists who claim to have found them, and 4) repeat old debunked claims that they then find online that these are not dinosaur tissues but bacterial contamination. Now, from the mother lode of evolutionary dogma, The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, comes this report that scientists have found various types of original biological material in archeopteryx feathers and bones, biological material that supposedly has [survived for 150 million years!](#)



* **Scablands:** cover thousands of square miles of eastern Washington and against fierce geologists claims of slow formation over millions of years, there is now overwhelming evidence as presented even in a [NOVA TV show](#) that the Scablands formed rapidly from catastrophic, regional flooding.

* **Heart Mountain Detachment:** near Yellowstone, didn't occur slowly by uniformitarian processes, but in only about [30 minutes](#) a mountain of rock covering 425 square miles broke into 50 pieces and slide apart over an area of more than 1,300 square miles. The evolutionist source LiveScience.com [reports](#), "Land Speed Record: Mountain Moves 62 Miles in 30 Minutes."



* **'150 million year old' Squid Ink Able to Be Reconstituted:** [CORRECTION: Bob Enyart had previously wrongly stated that the "[still inky](#)" squid ink was liquid, which it was not. Now, thanks to TOL evolutionist Alate_One [pointing out the error](#), the following has been corrected:] The British Geological Survey's Dr. Phil Wilby, who excavated the fossil, [said](#), "It is difficult to imagine how you can have something as soft and sloppy as an ink sac fossilised in three black, and inside a rock that is 150 million years

dimensions, still

old." And the Daily Mail [states](#) that, "the black ink was of exactly the same structure as that of today's version." And the Telegraph [reports](#) that scientists "cracked open what appeared to be an ordinary looking rock only to find the one-inch-long black ink sac inside. After realising what they had stumbled across, they took out a small sample of the black substance and ground it up with an ammonia solution. Remarkably, the ink they created was good enough to allow them to draw..." and Dr. Wilby [added](#), "Normally you would find only the hard parts like the shell and bones fossilised but... these creatures... can be dissected as if they are living animals, you can see the muscle fibres and cells. It is difficult to imagine... The structure is similar to ink from a modern squid so we can write with it..." Why is this difficult for evolutionists to imagine? Because as Dr. Carl Wieland [writes](#), "Chemical structures 'fall apart' all by themselves over time due to the randomizing effects of molecular motion."

RSF: 2011's List of Not So Old Things

* **Rare School of Jellyfish Fossilized:** Previously, seven sedimentary layers had been described as taking a million years to form. And because jellyfish have no skeleton, it is rare to find them among fossils. But now, [a school of jellyfish fossils have been found in those same seven layers](#) showing that they were not deposited over a million years, but during a single event and quickly enough to trap a school of jellyfish.



* **Yellowstone Petrified Tree Strata:**

The National Park Service took down their incorrect sign that had claimed petrified trees in a dozen different strata had proved that millions of years had passed during the rise and fall of successive forests. But the



petrified trees there *had no root systems, and the trees were clearly transported by water and settled into rapidly deposited sediments* [just as had occurred in Spirit Lake after Mount St. Helens erupted](#).

Bob Enyart had the honor of working with the head ranger at a National Park (had dinner at his home; discussed how this sign could be removed), and he corresponded with his colleagues at Yellowstone and urged them to correct or remove the sign. They removed it. [See also AIG](#). (If you took a photo of that sign, or know of one, can you send it along to [Bob Enyart](#)? It was taken down before the Internet became so popular, and so we haven't been able to find a larger photo online. Thanks!)



* **Asiatic vs. European Honeybees:**

These two populations of bees have been separated supposedly for seven million years. A researcher decided to put the two together to see what would happen. What we should have here is a failure to communicate that would have resulted after their "language" evolved over millions of years. However, European and



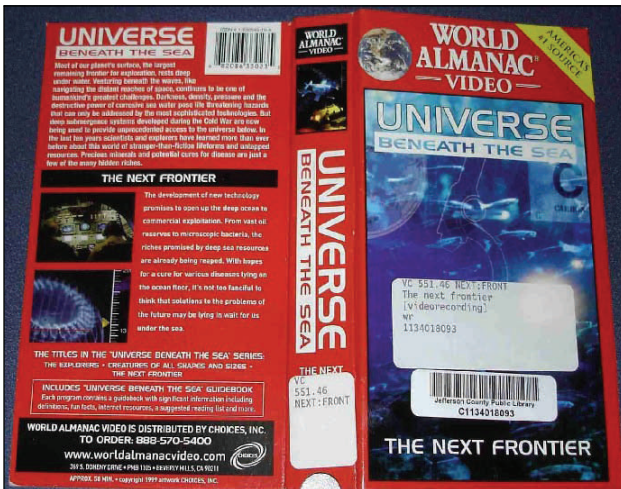
Asiatic honeybees are still able to communicate, putting into doubt the evolutionary claim that they were separated over "geologic periods." For more, see *Real Science Friday* at [KGOV.com, Nov. 7, 2008](#) and *Creation Magazine*, September 2008 and PLoS ONE (Public Library of Science) 4 June 2008.

* **Carlsbad Cavern:** New Mexico, Nat'l Park Service sign said 260 MYA, then 8MYA, then 2MYA, and then they took down the sign that had claimed that formation took millions of year. On Bob Enyart's family vacation in 2005 the heard on site what you can hear from Carlsbad's official [audio tour](#), which now states that the, "rate of formation depends on the amount of available water." See [RSF 11-7-08](#) at KGOV.

* **Lihir Gold Deposit:** in Papua New Guinea, evolutionists assumed the more than 20 million ounces of gold in the Lihir reserve took millions of years to deposit, but geologists can now demonstrate that the deposit could have [formed in thousands](#) of years, or [far more quickly](#)!

RSF: 2011's List of Not So Old Things

* **Box Canyon, Idaho:** Geologists now think Box Canyon in Idaho, USA, was carved by a catastrophic flood and not slowly over millions of years with 1) huge plunge pools formed by waterfalls; 2) the almost complete removal of large basalt boulders from the canyon; 3) an eroded notch on the plateau at the top of the canyon; and 4) water scour marks on the basalt plateau leading to the canyon. Scientists calculate that the flood was so large that it could have eroded the whole canyon in as little as 35 days. Creation Magazine, Sept. – Nov. 2008 page 7 from *Science* 23 May 2008, pp. 1067-1070



* **Manganese Nodules:** which allegedly form only over "geologic time periods" have formed "[around beer cans](#)" according to the 1997 *Universe Beneath the Sea: The Next Frontier*, a World Almanac documentary, of course disproving the million-year requirement! There are also reports of manganese nodules forming on old World War II ships.

* **Mitochondrial Eve:** By admittedly including chimpanzee DNA among their data, evolutionists initially calculated that Mitochondrial Eve, the one woman from whom all living humans have descended, lived as long ago as 200,000 years. But in 1998, as widely reported including by *Science* magazine, dropping the chimp data and using actual human

mutation rates, "Eve... the mother of all living" (Gen. 3:[20](#)), was now dated as [only six thousand years old!](#) See Ann Gibbon's *Science* article, "[Calibrating the Mitochondrial Clock](#)," Creation.com's "[A shrinking date for Eve](#)," and Walt Brown's [assessment](#). Expectedly, evolutionists have found a way to reject their own *unbiased* finding (the conclusion contrary to their self-interest) by returning to their original method of using circular reasoning, as [reported](#) in the American Journal of Human Genetics, "calibrating against recent evidence for the divergence time of humans and chimpanzees," to reset their mitochondrial clock back to 200,000 years. (See also Bob's article, [Why Was Canaan Cursed?](#))

* **Spiral Galaxies:** after their alleged billions of years the spiral arms of "pinwheel" galaxies should now be deformed, since as has been known for decades, the speed of the arms does not align with the galaxy centers, so there is "missing billions of years" of deformation in spiral galaxies. Atheistic astronomers have great difficulty even explaining where our own Moon came from, let alone the entire universe, and they admit they can't even figure out which formed first, stars or galaxies, showing that their Big Bang theory does not merit the absolute trust that millions put in it. Thus far from being able to explain how the universe could form apart from God, they are groping in the dark. See [RSF 7-25-08](#) at KGOV.

* **Super Nova Remnants:** an explosion appeared in the night sky in 1054 A.D. as a supernova remnant (SNR) in the Crab Nebula. Evolutionary scientists have measured and calculated the expected rate that stars would explode. However, if the universe is billions of years old, the vast majority of SNRs (like the [Crab Nebula](#)) that should exist, are missing! Instead, the number of SNRs corresponds well to the expected number if the universe is less than 10,000 years old, especially considering that astronomers have not found a single SNR at Stage 3 (a great diameter)! Of course, if the universe is young, there should be no Stage 3 SNRs! Listen to this [Real Science Friday program](#) at KGOV.com!

Post-Show Update: The missing "[shadow](#)" of the Big Bang from behind nearby galaxies is a prediction of biblical creationism, and other evidence of a not-so-old universe includes [connected galaxies](#), [galaxy clusters](#),

RSF: 2011's List of Not So Old Things

From: <http://kgov.com/bel/20110204>

the [missing gas and dust of intracluster medium \(ICM\) in globular clusters](#) of hundreds of thousands of stars purportedly emitting matter from solar winds for billions of years, and [nearby blue stars](#)!

* **Fossils with Protein, DNA and Bacteria:** As [listed](#) in 2008 by Dr. Walt Brown...
- allegedly 17 million year old magnolia leaf contains DNA (Scientific American 1993)
- allegedly 100 million year old dinosaur fossil contains protein (Science News 1992)
- allegedly 120 million year old insect fossil contains DNA (Nature 1993)
- allegedly 200 million year old fish fossil contains DNA (Science. News 1992)
- allegedly 30 million year old bee fossil contains LIVING bacteria (Science 1995)
- allegedly 600 million year old rock contains LIVING bacillus (Nature 2000).

* **Saturn's Rings:** do not show the stability predicted by their presumed 50 to 100 million year-old age, but have changed significantly since man's first mappings. See [RSF 4-10-06](#) at KGOV.

* **Earth's Magnetic Field Reversals:** Disproving any notion that magnetic reversals must occur over long periods, [as documented](#) by Dr. Walt Brown, *Evidence Suggesting Extremely Rapid Field Variations During a Geomagnetic Reversal*, Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 1989; *Earth's Field Flipping Fast*, New Scientist, 1992; *New Evidence for Extraordinarily Rapid Change of the Geomagnetic Field During a Reversal*, Nature 1995. "At one time the orientation of the earth's magnetic field changed rapidly?by up to 6 degrees per day for several days," Brown, 2008.

* **Polystrate Fossils:** In a thousand locations including the Fossil Cliffs of Joggins, Nova Scotia, polystrate fossils such as trees span many strata disproving the claim that the layers were deposited slowly over millions of years. See [CRSQ June 2006](#), [ICR Impact #316](#), and [RSF 8-11-06](#) at KGOVArchives.org.

* **Carbon-14 Unexpectedly Found... Everywhere:** Carbon-14 decays in only thousands of years, and therefore, cannot last for millions of years. Thus evolutionists are shocked when they find find Carbon-14 EVERYWHERE it shouldn't be if the earth were old ([Answers Jan - Mar 2011](#)). Carbon-14 is found in petrified wood, coal, oil, limestone, graphite, amber, marble, dinosaur fossils, and even in [diamonds](#)! Radiocarbon exists even in supposedly million-year-old two-mile deep natural gas wells ([CRSQ Fall 2007](#)): "Once again, fossil gas is not carbon-14 dead. Thus, the age of the gases is on the order of thousands, not millions of years." See [RSF 3-28-08](#) at KGOV. C14 in specimens supposedly millions or a billion years



old is so ubiquitous that it is longer an anomaly, and while old-earthers had hoped that contamination must account for all the C14, Dr. John Baumgardner, of Los Alamos National Labs fame, has documented in [Dec, 2010 Creation Matters](#) that C14 exists even in the hardest naturally-occurring substance on earth, within diamonds, dashing the atheists' last hope and prayer that all such C14 might be from contaminants. The earth is young.

RSF: 2011's List of Not So Old Things

* **Rocks Harden in Days:** According to scientists at Murdoch University, experiments prove that rocks don't need eons to harden but by adding bacteria to "soft sand," they end up with "something resembling marble more than sandstone." See [Science Alert](#) and *Creation Magazine*, [September 2010](#).

* **Even Faster Rocks:** As listed in [Dec, 2010 Creation Matters](#), radiometric dating by Rubidium-Strontium gives a 1.3 billion year age for lava atop the Grand Canyon which would be 300 million years *older* than the precambrian basalt at the bottom of the canyon, as [reported](#) by Steven Austin, Ph.D. And the Potassium-Argon dating method incorrectly indicates that certain minerals hardened into stone 350,000 years ago, when in reality they [solidified just recently, in 1986](#) at Mount St. Helens, and some of the mineral within the then ten-year old rock was wrongly dated as two million years old.



* **Yikes! Millions of Years are MISSING**

Here: According to evolutionary geologists, there are MORE THAN 100 MILLION YEARS MISSING in the extraordinarily regular and straight layers of the Grand Canyon! Supposed geological layers entirely missing from the beautifully formed Grand Canyon strata include the Ordovician and the Silurian. The flat boundaries between strata provide hard evidence proving that millions of years of erosion DID NOT OCCUR, and that therefore, those millions of years DID NOT PASS, neither in the canyon nor anywhere on Earth, for they are an atheistic fiction.

UPDATE: And from a recent issue of *Creation* magazine as [discussed](#) on RSF:

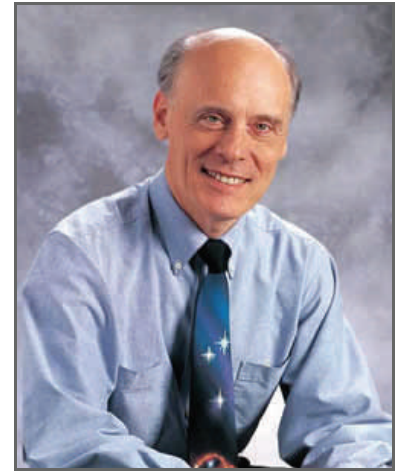
- Fossil wood from England dated at 25,000 years by carbon-14 embedded in allegedly 183-million year old limestone
- Diamonds from Botswana carbon-14 dated at 55,000 years old mined from rock dated 2 billion years old
- Mount St. Helens rock that should date as solidifying 30 years ago but dating 350,000 to 2.8 million years old
- Mammal hair found in supposedly 100 million year old amber looks surprisingly "similar" to... modern hair
- Geologists say Uganda lava is just thousands of years ago but it's radioactively dated at 773 million years old

Today's Resource: Have you browsed through our [Science Department](#) in the KGOV Store? Check out especially Walt Brown's [In the Beginning](#) and Bob's interviews with this great scientist in [Walt Brown Week](#)! You'll also love Dr. Guillermo Gonzalez' [Privileged Planet \(clip\)](#), and Illustra Media's [Unlocking the Mystery of Life \(clip\)](#)! You can consider our BEL [Science Pack](#); Bob Enyart's [Age of the Earth Debate](#); Bob's debate about [Junk DNA](#) with famous evolutionist Dr. Eugenie Scott; and the superb kids' radio programming, [Jonathan Park: The Adventure Begins](#)! And Bob strongly recommends that you subscribe to CMI's tremendous [Creation](#) magazine and Ken Ham's [Answers](#) magazine! (And you can order Darwin's Dilemma DVD by calling BEL at 1-800-8Enyart.)

<http://kgov.com/bel/20090814> RSF and Jurassic Park's Jack Horner

Using Science to Creat Bridges

Although I do not endorse or completely agree with all the views of Reasons to Believe, they have very interesting theories and scientific information. I think they are a key organization that is reaching out to naturalists and athiest and using their understand of science to show the plausibility for a creator



<http://www.reasons.org>
http://creationwiki.org/Reasons_To_Believe

The Criticism: There is no supporting evidence for young earth creationism, and “young earth creation” organizations posit faulty science based on a misreading of scripture, which forces them to believe in a young earth, which in turn, forces them to come up with a host of gymnastics to get around the insurmountable amount of evidence that the earth was created billions of years ago.



The Debate

Refuting Compromise— a defense of biblical authority and its corollary, ‘young-earth’ creation and a globe-covering flood, against the old-earth challenges, dealing with both theological and scientific issues. The subtitle is A Biblical and Scientific Refutation of ‘Progressive Creationism’ (Billions of Years) As Popularized by Astronomer Hugh Ross, showing that it defended truth largely by refuting one of the leading proponents of old-earthism.

<http://creationrevolution.com/2011/06/more-false-claims-by-hugh-ross/>

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

More information, sources & Free books

<http://www.nwcreation.net/booksonline.html>

<http://kgov.com/real-science-friday?page=6>

<http://kgov.com/bel/20110204>

More views on Entropy in Creation

<http://ldolphin.org/Ruin.html>

<http://gochristianhelps.com/tracts/stl/entropy.htm>

<http://www.creationhistory.com/AnimalDeath.shtml>

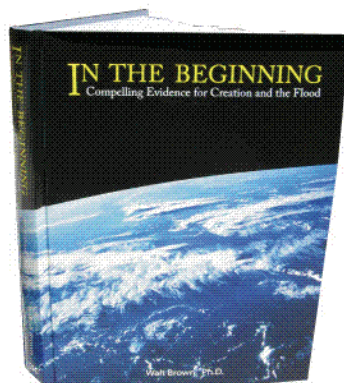
<http://thebibleandscience.webs.com/articles/secondlaw.htm>



In the Beginning

An indepth scientific look into the validity of a global flood cataclysm

<http://www.creationscience.com/onlinebook/index.html>



This book examines the claims of naturalistic progressive (macro) evolution and disassembles the theory one letter at a time. One of the best scientific examinations of the "molecules to man theory" I have ever read.

Degeneration
The end of the evolution theory
<http://www.evolution-is-degeneration.com/index.asp>
PaginaID=2577

Dinosaur

The Spark, the Light & the Planet



The scientific evidence

Dinosaurs

1841 by Richard Owen

Dragons





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

Asking the Right Question

Lesser Question

What happened to the dinosaurs?

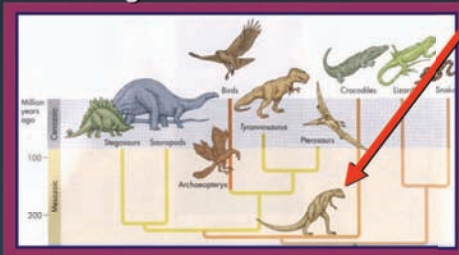
Important Question

Where did the dinosaurs come from?

Evolution and Evidence

The Origin of Dinosaurs

Thecondonts



“Small lizards that ran on two legs and gave rise to the giant reptiles collectively known as the dinosaurs”

The only evidence presented in any major biology textbook

The Nature of Life, 1995

Critical thinking →

Origin of Dinosaurs?

The Standard Story

Dinosaurs evolved 220 million years ago



The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs, Dr. David Norman, 1985, p. 186.

“The question of the origin of dinosaurs is one that has puzzled paleontologists for many years.”

The Natural History Museum Book of Dinosaurs, 1998, p. 12.

“Where did dinosaurs come from? That apparently simple question has been the subject of intense debate amongst scientists for over 150 years,…”

Evolution and Critical Thinking

- ◆ How could a small reptile evolve into a large dinosaur?
- ◆ Shouldn't there be thousands (millions) of intermediate fossils?
- ◆ Why don't we see intermediate dinosaur forms in museums?

Great claims require REAL evidence

If evolution is unable to provide the thousands of transitions for the origin of dinosaurs then it is without a foundation

The Spark, the Light & the Planet



What happened to the Dinosaurs?

What you have been taught:

It is predicted that all dinosaurs became extinct around the date of 61 million years ago which is shortly past the Cretaceous Period. No one really knows for sure on how exactly dinosaurs became extinct but there is much evidence showing a sudden stop as opposed to the dinosaurs slowly dying off. With this strange mystery comes many theories on the possible reasons to

what happened to stop their species. Click to the top links to read about the different ideas. Some are not very realistic as many are just suggestions, and are not backed up with proof. The theory on the [Chicxulub crater](#) is pretty much what most scientists think caused end of prehistoric animals and dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs lived and evolved for over 185 million years until they became extinct. The cause has not been proven yet, but many believe that an asteroid Over 9 miles wide hit the earth In the Gulf of Mexico.

From: <http://www.dinosaurfact.net/dinoextinct.php> and <http://www.dinosaurfact.net/extinction/breakingasteroid.php>

(CNN) -- The disappearance of the dinosaurs may not be as neat and tidy as the animals being wiped out by a huge asteroid 65 million years ago.

The new study ties the extinction of dinosaurs to an intensive period of volcanic activity and resulting greenhouse effects, and probably a series of asteroid hits. <http://www.cnn.com/2004/TECH/science/03/02/coolsc.dinosaurs.extinction/index.html>

Good site with various theories: <http://www.livingcosmos.com/k-t.htm>

More articles on CD

Other theories

dinosaurs are only a mystery *if* you accept the evolutionary story of their history.

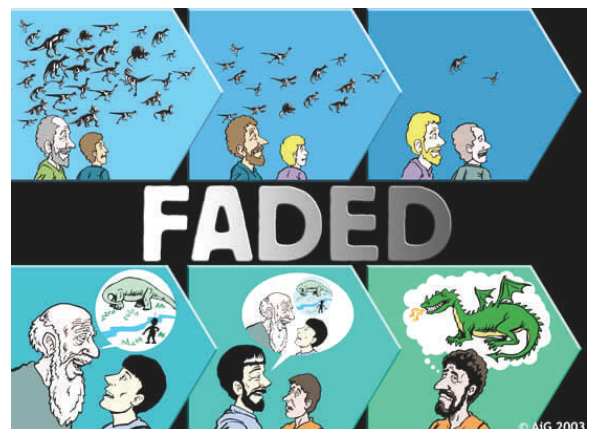
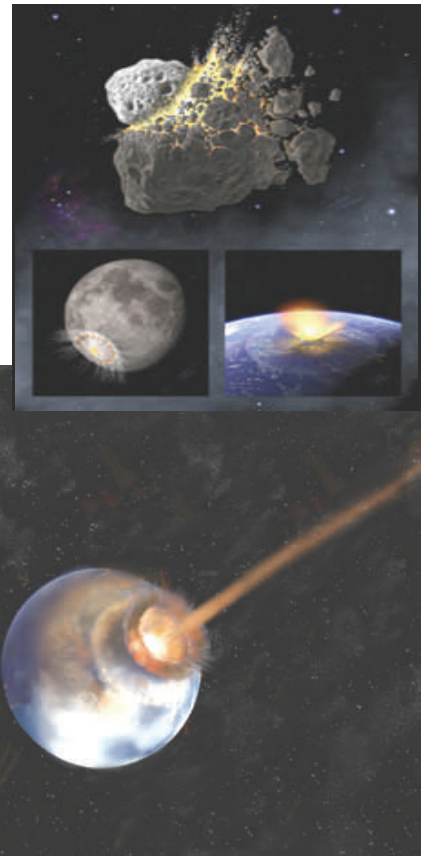
According to the Bible: Dinosaurs first existed around 6,000 years ago.³ God made the dinosaurs, along with the other land animals, on Day 6 of the Creation Week ([Genesis 1:20–25, 31](#)). Adam and Eve were also made on Day 6—so dinosaurs lived at the same time as people, not separated by eons of time.

Representatives of all the [kinds](#) of air-breathing land animals, including the dinosaur kinds, went aboard [Noah's Ark](#). All those left outside the Ark died in the cataclysmic circumstances of the Flood, and many of their remains became fossils.

After the [Flood](#), around 4,300 years ago, the remnant of the land animals, including dinosaurs, came off the Ark and lived in the present world, along with people. Because of sin, the judgments of the Curse and the Flood have greatly changed earth. Post-Flood climatic change, lack of food, disease, and man's activities caused many types of animals to become extinct. The dinosaurs, like many other creatures, died out. Why the big mystery about dinosaurs?

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/nab/what-happened-to-the-dinosaurs>

Watch more: <http://www.answersingenesis.org/media/video/ondemand/dinosaurs-and-bible/dinosaurs-and-bible>



The Spark, the Light & the Planet



A cohesive theory with scientific evidence?

Some attempts have been made, but nothing that holds up 100% to scientific scrutiny. But there is interesting information to consider.

The pre-catastrophic earth was very different— both Theories agree. Animals that we have today grew bigger, and even humans grew bigger. Insects breathe through their exoskeleton, therefore we can extrapolate the atmosphere had more pressure, and there was less harmful radiation, Things grew bigger and lived longer.

Evidence: fossils, geology, and Biblical records

<http://www.s8int.com/mega1.html>

<http://www.trueauthority.com/dinosaurs/deathprnt.htm>

<http://www.genesispark.com/genpark/large/large.htm>



Something happened to radically change the environment

Evidence: Meteors have hit and affected the earth and its environment. There was an ice age and radical climate change. Radical geographic change, an inland ocean in the Americas, volcanic eruptions, Flooding, even a global flood.

The most cohesive attempt, I have seen, to piece together what happened is the Hovind Theory. Some of its evidence has not been scientifically verified, but it opens the door to questions and discovery by not limiting the theories and bringing in new evidence.

The "Hovind Theory" original site: <http://www.drdino.com/>

Hovind summarizes his version of the [young Earth creation](#) story into the "Hovind Theory" taken from a variety of creationist sources.^{[38][39]} The "Hovind Theory" was presented at Hovind lectures and in his work "Unmasking the False Religion of Evolution".^[39] Hovind explained the Biblical account of [Noah](#) as follows: Noah's family and two of every "kind" of animal (including young dinosaurs)^[40] safely boarded the [Ark](#) before a minus 300° F (~-184°C) ice [meteor](#) came flying toward the earth and broke up in [space](#). Some of the meteor fragments became [rings](#) and others caused the [impact craters](#) on the moon and some of the planets. The remaining ice fragments deflected/ filtered to the north and south poles of the earth.

He explains the fossils were created by billions of organisms that were washed together by the mass destruction of the worldwide flood, completely buried, and rapidly fossilized.^[41]

The resulting "super-cold snow" fell near the poles, burying the [mammoths](#) and other creatures standing up.^[42] Ice on the North and South pole cracked the [crust of the earth](#) releasing the [fountains of the deep](#), which in turn caused certain [ice age effects](#), namely the [glacier](#) effects. This made the earth "wobble around" and collapsed the [canopy](#) that protected it.

During the first few months of the [flood](#), the dead animals and plants were buried, and became [oil](#) and [coal](#), respectively. The last few months of the flood included geological instability, when the [plates](#) shifted. This period saw the formation of both new [ocean basins](#) and [mountain ranges](#) and the resulting water run-off caused incredible [erosion](#) — Hovind states that the [Grand Canyon](#) was formed in a couple of weeks during this time.^[43] After a few hundred years, the [ice caps](#) slowly melted back retreating to their current size and the ocean levels increased, creating the [continental shelves](#). The deeper oceans absorbed much of the [carbon dioxide](#) in [earth's atmosphere](#) and thus allowed greater amounts of [radiation](#) to reach the earth's surface. As a result, human life spans were shortened considerably in the days of [Peleg](#).

From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kent_Hovind

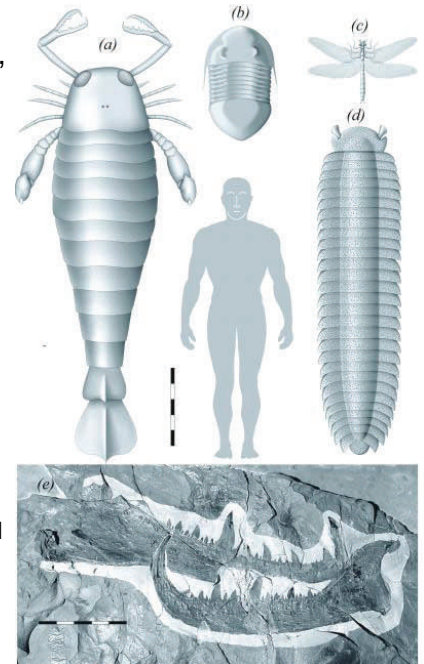
A critique of the Hovind theory.

<http://www.kent-hovind.com/theory.htm>

Creationist critiques of Hovind's work:

<http://creation.com/maintaining-creationist-integrity->

Tetlie said that geologists are debating the reasons for evolution of these giant arthropods, "While some believe they evolved with the higher levels of atmospheric oxygen that were present in the past, some say they evolved in a parallel 'arms race' with early armored fish that were their likely prey." he said at: <http://forum.richarddawkins.net/viewtopic.php?f=4&t=29271>



The bones of dinosaurs amidst mammal bones.

One indication of the dinosaurs having lived not too long ago is that their bones have been discovered among bones that resemble those of horses, cows, and sheep (Anderson, A., *Tourism falls victim to tyrannosaurus*, *Nature*, 1989, 338, 289 / *Dinosaurs may have died quietly after all*, 1984, *New Scientist*, 104, 9.). Generally, it has been assumed that such findings cannot even be possible, because mammals are thought to have appeared on the Earth after the dinosaurs became extinct. However, these findings refer to their simultaneous existence. The fact that such findings have been made is only an indication of the fact that the geological chart and the long periods of time are often based on an uncertain ground and, in fact, are not true at all. The dinosaurs and mammals may well have lived at the same time on the Earth. From http://www.koti.phnet.fi/elohim/theory_of_evolution17

Fossils in good condition.

As comes to the dinosaur fossils found, one remarkable thing is that several of them are in good condition. Not only dilapidated fossils have been found, but also whole skeletons, preserved soft tissues, non-fossilized bones and skin! (*Similar findings of mammoths have also been made - mammoths are thought to have lived much closer in the past.*) A good example of this is an almost perfect dinosaur fossil that was uncovered in a limestone layer in Pietraroia, South Italy, and was considered to be 110 million years old according to the theory of evolution, but whose liver, intestines, muscle, and cartilage tissues were still there. A surprising detail in this finding was a preserved intestine that still included muscular tissue. According to the researchers, the intestine looked as if it had just been cut! (*TREE*, August 1998, Vol. 13, issue 8, pp. 303-304)

As far as the dinosaur bone findings are concerned, one should note that several of their bones are still non-fossilized and contain exactly the same ingredients as fresh bones. This is strange, because the bones should be tens of millions of years old. These kinds of bone findings indicate that the theories of the dinosaur fossils being millions of years old are disputable:

C. Barreto has examined bones of young dinosaurs with his work group (*Science*, 262: 2020-2023). It is interesting to note that the examined bones that are - according to the theory of evolution - assumed to be 72-84 million years old have still not been fossilized. Their calcium and phosphorus contents are the same as those of current bones. The original publication reveals the well preserved microscopic details of the bones.

(...) Dinosaur bones have also been found in Alaska (*Journal of Paleontology* (1987), Vol. 61, No 1, pp. 198-200):



An even more impressive example was found on the north coast of Alaska, where thousands of bones were almost completely non-fossilized. The bones looked and seemed like the old bones of a cow. The discoverers did not report their finding for twenty years, because they assumed that they were bones of buffalos, not dinosaurs.

How could it be possible for the bones to be preserved for more than 65 million years? The cold would not have helped, because during the time of the dinosaurs, the climate was warm and the decomposing activity of microbes would have destroyed the bones. Fresh-looking dinosaur bones have been uncovered. Is it very difficult to understand how they could have been preserved in such a good condition for even one million years. (71)

Another remarkable observation is that it has been possible to separate the remains of blood cells, protein, and DNA from dinosaur fossils. The extraordinary thing with this is that these materials should not have been preserved in nature more than about 50,000 years, not to mention millions of years.

The fact that these findings keep on being made only indicates that the dinosaurs cannot be as old as supposed. Rather, this and other observations suggest that they lived on the Earth only some thousands of years ago:

If the observations regarding proteins, such as albumin, collagen, osteocalcin, and DNA, that have been separated from dinosaur bones are true - and we have no reason to doubt the researchers' carefulness - the bones must (based on these results) date back to 40,000-50,000 years at most, as this is the highest possible preserving time in nature for such materials. This paradoxical situation highlights the problems that often arise in top-notch research. Decisions that may shake the very ground under the "millions of years" required by evolution are not published, because people are afraid of their funding coming to an end and being mocked by the science community. (72)

The next quote also refers to blood cells found in dinosaur fossils. These findings would not be possible if the dinosaurs really became extinct 65 million years ago. The red blood cells should have disappeared from their bones ages ago:

When Mary Schweitzer was five years old, she announced that she would become a dinosaur researcher. Her dream came true, and at the age of 38, she was able to study an almost perfectly preserved skeleton of a Tyrannosaurus

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

Rex, found in Montana in 1998 (*Journal of American Medical Association*, 17 Nov. 1993, Vol. 270, No 19, pp. 2376-2377). The age of the skeleton was estimated at "80 million years." As many as 90% of the bones were found and they were still intact. Schweitzer specializes in tissue research and calls herself a molecular paleontologist. She selected the thighbones and shinbones of the finding and decided to examine the bone marrow. Schweitzer observed that the bone marrow had not been fossilized and that it had been unbelievably well preserved. The bone was completely organic and extremely well preserved. Schweitzer studied it with a microscope and noticed curious structures. They were small and circular and had a nucleus, just like the red blood cells in a vein. But the blood cells should have disappeared from the dinosaur bones ages ago. "I got goose pimples, it was as if I was studying a modern bone sample," says Schweitzer. "Naturally, I was unable to believe what I saw and I told the laboratory technician: "These bones are 65 million years old, how can the blood cells have been preserved for so long?" (*Science*, July 1993, Vol. 261, pp. 160-163). What is significant with this finding is that not all of the bones had been completely fossilized. Gayle Callis, a specialist researcher of bones, showed the bone samples in a scientific meeting where a pathologist incidentally saw them. The pathologist remarked, "Did you know that there are blood cells in this bone?" This lead to a remarkable thriller. Mary Schweitzer showed the sample to Jack Horner, a famous researcher of dinosaurs, who looked at the sample and said, "So you think that there are blood cells in it?", to which Schweitzer replied, "No, I don't." "Well then, just try and prove that they are not blood cells," Horner replied (*EARTH*, 1997, June: 55-57, Schweitzer et al., *The Real Jurassic Park*). Jack Horner presumes that the bones are so thick that water and oxygen have been unable to affect them. (73)

From <http://koti.phnet.fi/elohim/harvestenglish>

REFERENCES:

- Reinikainen Pekka, *Unohdettu genesis*, p. 25
- Barrow John D., *Maailmankaikeuden alku / THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE*, p. 37
- Same, p. 36-37
- Oja Heikki, *Polaris*, p. 128,129
- Enqvist Kari and Jukka Maalampi, *Tyhjästä syntynyt*, p. 14
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Unohdettu Genesis*, p. 24
- Silk Joseph, *Big Bang*
- Darwin Charles, *The origin of species*, vol 2, 6 th ed., p. 49 - Cit. in *Evoluutio romahdus* (The Collapse of Evolution) by Scott M. Huse.
- Nilsson Heribert, *Synthetische artbildung*, 1953, p. 1212 - Citation in *Evoluutio - tieteen harha-askel* by Mikko Tuuliranta.
- Cit. in *Taustaa tekijänoikeudesta maailmaan* by Kimmo Pälikkö and Markku Särelä, p. 19.
- Gulbrandsen Thoralf, *Puuttuva rengas* (Jakten på apemennesket), p. 94
- Enoch, H., *Evolution or creation, Union of evangelical students of India, Madras*, 1965, p. 48 - Cit. in *Evolutionismi - sattuman uskonto* by Matti Leisola, p. 21.
- Hardin, G., *Nature and man's fate*, Rinehart Co., Inc., New York, 1959, p. 260 - Cit. in *Evolutionismi - sattuman uskonto* by Matti Leisola, p. 21.
- Matthews, L.H., *The origin of Spaces (introduction)* by Charles Darwin, J.M. Dent and sons, Ltd., London, 1971, p. 10 - Cit. in *Evoluutio romahdus* [The Collapse of Evolution] by Scott M. Huse, p. 112
- Enoch, H., *Evolution or creation, Union of evangelical students of India, Madras*, 1965, p. 14,66 - Cit. in *Evolutionismi - sattuman uskonto* by Matti Leisola, p. 29.
- Tuuliranta Mikko, *Evoluutio - tieteen harha-askel?*, p. 58
- Gulbrandsen Thoralf, *Puuttuva rengas* (Jakten på apemennesket), p. 72,73
- Gulbrandsen Thoralf, *Puuttuva rengas* (Jakten på apemennesket), p. 64
- Michael Denton, *Evolution - a theory in crisis*, 1985, 2, 260
- Cit. in *Elämä maan päällä - kehityksen vai luomisen tulos?* Jeh. witnesses., p. 105.
- Gulbrandsen Thoralf, *Puuttuva rengas* (Jakten på apemennesket), p. 46
- Cit. in, "Elämä maan päällä - kehityksen vai luomisen tulos?", Jeh. vitn., p. 108.
- Michael Denton, *Evolution: A Theory in Crisis*, p. 347
- Pekka Reinikainen, *Dinosaurusten arvoitus ja Raamattu*, p. 130
- Cit. in, *Tiede ja luominen* by Harold G. Coffin, p. 33.
- Scherer Siegfried and Reinhard Junker, *Evoluutio, kriittinen analyysi* (Evolution : ein kritisches Lehrbuch) p. 235
- Corner E.J.H., in *Contemporary Botanical Thought*, by Anna M. Macleod and L. S. Copley, p. 97
- Shute, E., *Flaws in the Theory of Evolution*, Craig Press, Nutley, New Jersey, 1961, pp. 127-128
- Watson, Lyall, *The water people*, Science digest, vol 90, may 1982, p. 44 - Cit. in *Unohdettu Genesis* by Pekka Reinikainen, p. 420.
- Saarnivaara Uuras, *Kaikkeuden synty*, p. 157
- Hooton E.A., *Up from the Ape*, p. 329
- Cit. in *Kehitysoppi ja uskon kriisi*, Wiljam Aittala, p. 88
- Sana, Number 48, 3.12.1953
- Lehrman Robert L., *The Long Road to Man*, 1961, p. 115

- Journal of the royal college of surgeons of Edinburgh, January 1966, p. 93 - Cit. in *Elämä maan päällä - kehityksen vai luomisen tulos?* Jeh. witnesses, p. 93,94.
- Zuckerman, Solly, *Beyond the ivory tower*, 1970, p. 90 - Cit. in, *Elämä maan päällä - kehityksen vai luomisen tulos?* Jeh. vitn., p. 94.
- Scherer Siegfried and Reinhard Junker, *Evoluutio, kriittinen analyysi*, p. 251, 258
- Criswell, W.A., *Did man just happen?*, Zondervan publishing co., Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1973, p. 85 - Cit. in *Evoluutio romahdus* [The Collapse of Evolution], Scott M. Huse, p. 103
- Garn, P.M., *Human evolution, Readings in physical anthropology* Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1967, p. 102-107 - Cit. in *Evolutionismi - sattuman uskonto* by Matti Leisola, p.31,32.
- Watson David C.C., *Elämän synty* [THE GREAT BRAIN ROBBERY], p. 95
- Nicolson Iain and Patriot Moore, *Tieteen maailma: aurinkokunta*, p. 69, the original work: The Solar System
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Unohdettu Genesis*, p. 382
- Pälikkö Kimmo / Markku Särelä, *Taustaa tekijänoikeudesta maailmaan*, p. 86,87
- Nicolson Iain ja Patriot Moore, *Tieteen maailma: aurinkokunta*, p. 89, the original work: The Solar System
- Pälikkö Kimmo / Markku Särelä, *Taustaa tekijänoikeudesta maailmaan*, p. 144,145
- Science*, 3.3.1961, p. 624 - Cit. in: *Onko ihminen kehityksen vai luomisen tulos*, Jeh. vitn.
- Wiseman F.J., *New Discoveries in Babylonia About Genesis*, 1949, p. 28. Cit. in: *Onko ihminen kehityksen vai luomisen tulos*, Jeh. vitn.
- Tuuliranta Mikko, *Evoluutio - tieteen harha-askel?*, p. 118
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Unohdettu Genesis*, p. 82
- Pälikkö Kimmo and Markku Särelä, *Taustaa tekijänoikeudesta maailmaan*, p. 102
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Dinosaurusten arvoitus ja Raamattu*, p. 126
- Baker Sylvia, *Kehitysoppi ja Raamatun arvovalta*, edited in Finnish by Pekka Reinikainen, p. 104,105
- Saarnivaara Uuras, *Kaikkeuden synty*, p. 122
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Dinosaurusten arvoitus ja Raamattu*, p. 103
- Saarnivaara Uuras, *Kaikkeuden synty*, p. 125
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Dinosaurusten arvoitus ja Raamattu*, p. 111
- Saarnivaara Uuras, *Voiko Raamattuun luottaa?*, p. 134
- Baker Sylvia, *Kehitysoppi ja Raamatun arvovalta*, edited in Finnish by Pekka Reinikainen
- Pälikkö Kimmo and Markku Särelä, *Taustaa tekijänoikeudesta maailmaan*, p. 124,125
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Unohdettu Genesis*, p. 87,88
- Pälikkö Kimmo and Markku Särelä, *Taustaa tekijänoikeudesta maailmaan*, p. 116-119
- Cit. in *Kaikkeuden synty* by Uuras Saarnivaara, p. 60,61.
- Seljavaara Toivo, *Oliko vedenpaisumus ja Nooan arki mahdollinen*, p. 28.
- Rehwinkel, A.M., *The Flood*, Saint Louis, Mo. 1951, p. 265 - Cit. in *Kehitysoppi ja uskon kriisi* by Wiljam Aittala, p. 36
- Gulbrandsen Thoralf, *Puuttuva rengas* [Jakten på apemennesket], p. 80
- Edelman Nils, *Viisaita ja veijareita geologian maailmassa*, p. 55,237,238
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Unohdettu Genesis*, p. 173, 184
- Huse Scott M., *Evoluutio romahdus* [The Collapse of Evolution], p. 25
- Cit. in Pekka Reinikainen, *Dinosaurusten arvoitus ja Raamattu*, p. 47
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Dinosaurusten arvoitus ja Raamattu*, p. 90
- Same, p. 63,64
- Same, p. 111
- Same, p. 114, 115

MOST IMPORTANT SOURCES:

- Aittala Wiljam, *Kehitysoppi ja uskon kriisi*
- Baker Sylvia, *Kehitysoppi ja Raamatun arvovalta*, edited in Finnish by Pekka Reinikainen
- Coffin Harold G., *Tiede ja luominen* (CREATION, THE EVIDENCE FROM SCIENCE / THESE TIMES, January 1971)
- Edelman, Nils, *Viisaita ja veijareita geologian maailmassa*
- Elämä maan päällä - kehityksen vai luomisen tulos*, Jeh. witnesses
- Gulbrandsen Thoralf, *Puuttuva rengas* (JAKTEN PÅ APEMENNESKET)
- Huse Scott M., *Evoluutio romahdus* (THE COLLAPSE OF EVOLUTION)
- Onko ihminen kehityksen vai luomisen tulos?*, Jeh. witnesses
- Pälikkö Kimmo and Markku Särelä, *Taustaa tekijänoikeudesta maailmaan*
- Reinikainen Pekka, *Dinosaurusten arvoitus ja Raamattu*
-*Unohdettu genesis*
- Saarnivaara Uuras, *Voiko Raamattuun luottaa?*
-*Kaikkeuden synty*
- Seljavaara Toivo, *Oliko vedenpaisumus ja Nooan arki mahdollinen?*
- Tuuliranta Mikko, *Evoluutio - tieteen harha-askel*
- Watson David C.C., *Elämän synty* (THE GREAT BRAIN ROBBERY)

Link:

<http://koti.phnet.fi/elohim/theflood.html>

Fresh dinosaur bones found

<http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v14/i3/dinosaurbones.asp>

<http://www.oklahoma.net/~silvrda/dinosaurs.html>

<http://www.apologeticspress.org/articles/304>

<http://www.icr.org/article/4827/>





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2005/03/0324_050324_trexsofttissue.html

T. Rex Soft Tissue Found Preserved

Hillary Mayell for [National Geographic News](#) March 24, 2005

A *Tyrannosaurus rex* fossil has yielded what **appear to be the only preserved soft tissues ever recovered from a dinosaur**. Taken from a **70-million-year-old thighbone**, the structures look like the blood vessels, cells, and proteins involved in bone formation. Most fossils preserve an organism's hard tissues, such as shell or bone. **Finding preserved soft tissue is unheard of in a dinosaur-age specimen**. "To my knowledge, preservation to this extent—where you still have original flexibility and transparency—has not been noted in dinosaurs before, so we're pretty excited by the find," said Mary H. Schweitzer, a paleontologist at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. The findings may provide new insights into dinosaur evolution, physiology, and biochemistry. They could also increase our understanding of extinct life and change how scientists think about the fossilization process. "Finding these tissues in dinosaurs changes the way **we think about fossilization**, because our theories of how fossils are preserved don't allow for this [soft-tissue preservation]," **(Not Age?)** Schweitzer said.

Uncovering T. Rex For three years scientists from the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana, excavated the *T. rex* from sandstone at the base of the nearby Hell Creek formation. The dinosaur was relatively small and around 18 years old when it died. "The dinosaur was under an incredible amount of rock," said Jack Horner, a curator of paleontology at the museum. "When it was collected, the specimen was very far away from a road, and everything had to be done by helicopter. "The team made a plaster jacket to get part of the fossil out, and it was too big for the helicopter to lift. And so we had to take the fossil apart. "In so doing, we had to break a thighbone in two pieces. When we did that, it allowed [Schweitzer] to get samples out of the middle of the specimen. You don't see that in most excavations, **because every effort is made to keep the fossil intact**," said Horner, a co-author of the study. A certain amount of serendipity led to the discovery. Because the leg bone was deliberately broken in the field, **no preservatives** were added. As a result, the soft tissues were not contaminated. The museum, which is a part of Montana State University, has a laboratory that specializes in cellular and molecular paleontology (the study of prehistoric life through fossil remains). The study authors also looked at several other dinosaur fossils to see whether there was something unique about this particular *T. rex* fossil. "There's **nothing unique** about the specimen other than **the fact that it's the first that's been examined really well**," Horner concluded. **Other dinosaurs, in other words, are probably similarly preserved.** (Scientists have not been looking—possibly even destroying samples because assumptions caused them to not look.)

Soft Tissues Schweitzer's background is in biology, and she performed a number of tests on the fossils that are common medical practices today. The paleontologist and her colleagues removed mineral fragments from the interior of the femur by soaking it in a weak acid. The fossil dissolved, exposing a flexible, stretchy material and transparent vessels. The vessels resemble blood vessels, cells, and the protein matrix that bodies generate when bones are being formed. "Bone is living tissue, is very active tissue, and has its own metabolism and has to have a very good blood supply," Schweitzer said. "So bone is infiltrated with lots and lots of blood vessels in its basic structure. When bone is formed, it's formed by cells that are specific for bone, that secrete proteins like collagen and form a matrix." Further chemical analysis might enable the scientists to answer long-standing questions about the physiology of dinosaurs. For instance, were they warm-blooded, cold-blooded, or somewhere in between? If protein sequences can be identified, they can be compared to those of living animals. This might allow a better understanding of how different groups of animals are related. The find may potentially change field practices, perhaps by encouraging more scientists to reserve parts of fossils for cellular and molecular testing.

From the marrow cavity of a fossilized *Tyrannosaurus rex* thighbone, scientists have extracted what appears to be the only known preserved soft tissue from a dinosaur. The flexible tissue can be stretched (see arrow) and returns to its original form.

Photograph courtesy Science

Other fun web sites about dinosaurs and humans

<http://www.s8int.com/dinolit1.html> Dinosaurs in Literature, Art & History

<http://www.creationists.org/mananddinos.html> **Evidence that Humans and Dinosaurs lived together, at the same time**

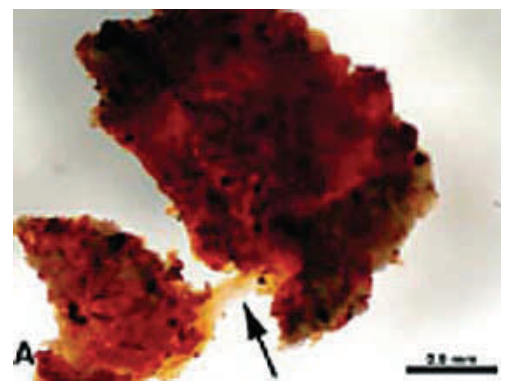
<http://www.biblebelievers.org.au/giants.htm> Giant Humans and Dinosaurs

<http://www.redorbit.com/news/display/?id=747011> Study finds that a Single Impact Killed the Dinosaurs

<http://www.trueauthority.com/dinosaurs/dinosaurhistory.htm> **Dinosaurs In History**
The Evidence Left Behind ©TrueAuthority.com – 02

<http://intern.nhm.ac.uk/jdtml/nature-online/dino-directory/> This is a guide to 325 of the most well-described dinosaurs, including 1294 images.

http://www.livescience.com/animals/051201_dinosaur_history.html A Brief History of Dinosaurs - evolutionist



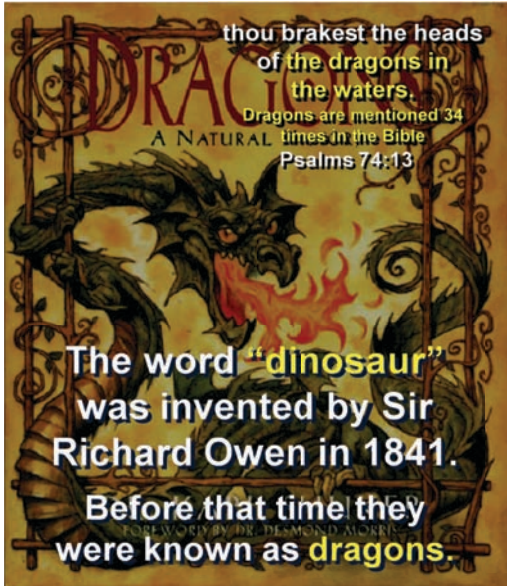
Exceptional soft-tissue preservation in a theropod dinosaur from Italy

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v392/n6674/abs/392383a0.html>




The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

A History Lesson

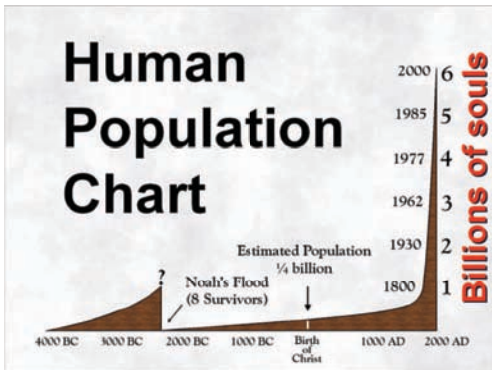


dragon 1946 dictionary 31

drag'on (drăg'ŭn), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *draco*, -onis, fr. Gr. *drakōn*.] **1. Now Rare.** A huge serpent. **2.** A fabulous animal, generally a monstrous winged scaly serpent, lizard, or saurian. **3.** A fierce or very strict person, esp. a woman; a duenna. **4.** Any of several plants of the arum family popularly associated with dragons. **5.** A word used in the Authorized Version to translate several Hebrew forms, some of which are translated by *jackal* or *serpent* in the Revised Version. **6.** Formerly, a short musket carried hooked to a soldier's belt; also, a soldier carrying such a musket. **7.** An armored tractor. **8.** Any of a genus (*Draco*) of small arboreal lizards of the East Indies and southern Asia. Some of the hind ribs, on each side, are prolonged and covered with weblike skin, aiding them in leaping from tree to tree; — called also *flying dragon*. **9.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Draco.



Dragon, as represented in Heraldry.



Ok, so here's the theory. If the Biblical accounts, history and timeline are correct, Dinosaurs would have gone on the ark as young juveniles. They would not have proliferated as much as before or



grown as large. The earth's environment had radically changed. They would go from common knowledge to rarity, to legend, to myth.

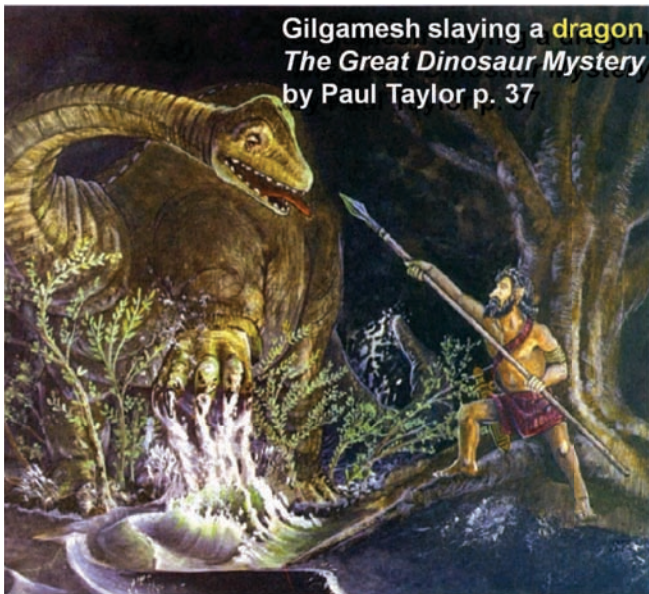
Man killed off most Dinosaurs:

1. For Meat
2. Because they were a menace
3. To be a hero (save the village from the dragon)
4. To prove his superiority
5. Competition for land
6. Medicinal purposes





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



Gilgamesh slaying a dragon
The Great Dinosaur Mystery
by Paul Taylor p. 37

Yu the Great: Conquering the Flood:
a Chinese Legend by Paul D. Storrie



YU THE GREAT: CONQUERING THE FLOOD TELLS THE LEGENDARY BEGINNING OF THE XIA DYNASTY (CA. 2100–1700 B.C.) OF CHINA. THE XIA DYNASTY IS THE FIRST CHINESE EMPIRE (FAMILY OF RULERS) DESCRIBED IN HISTORICAL RECORDS. YU IS CONSIDERED THE FIRST XIA EMPEROR (RULER). YU'S LIFE STORY HAS FICTIONAL PARTS, BUT HE MAY HAVE BEEN A REAL PERSON. SOME LATER CHINESE TEXTS DESCRIBE YU AS A KIND AND STRONG EMPEROR WHOSE BUILDING PROJECTS SAVED CHINA FROM FREQUENT FLOODS. *YU THE GREAT* DRAWS ON *LAND OF THE DRAGON: CHINESE MYTH* (EDITED BY TONY ALLAN), *AN INTRODUCTION TO ORIENTAL MYTHOLOGY* (BY CLIO WHITTAKER), AND OTHER TEXT SOURCES, AS WELL AS MANY HISTORICAL ART RESOURCES, INCLUDING MORE MODERN MANCHURIAN ELEMENTS, TO MAKE YU A CHINESE HERO FOR THE AGES.



Why would the Chinese have 11 real animals and one "mythical" dragon?

"One Chinese legend tells of a famous Chinese man named Yu. **After the great flood** Yu surveyed the land of China and divided it into sections. He built channels to drain the water off to the sea and

helped make the land livable again. Many snakes and **dragons were driven from the marshlands** when Yu created the new farmlands."

The Great Dinosaur Mystery. P. 42
Available from CSE-\$15.50



Slate palette from Heirakonpolis, showing triumph of King Nar-mer (first Pharaoh of a united Egypt) and long necked **dragons**.*

The Ancient Near East in Pictures by Pritchard p. 93

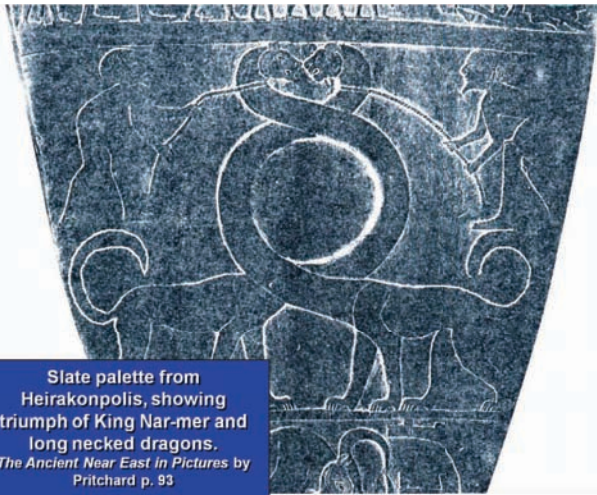
See also: *Technology of the Gods* by David Hatcher Childress-p.115, 815-253-9000



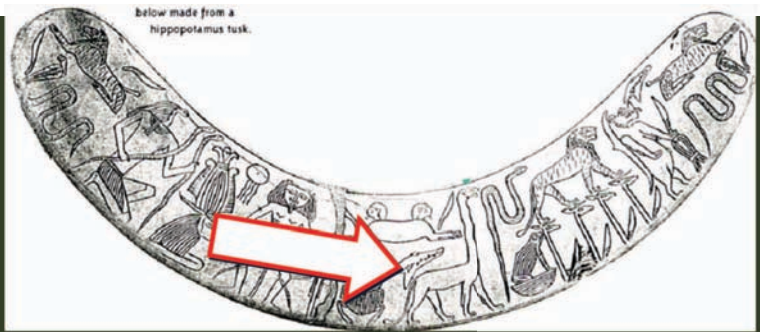
Why would people put dinosaurs on their artwork if they had not seen real ones?



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



Slate palette from Heirakonpolis, showing triumph of King Nar-mer and long necked dragons. *The Ancient Near East in Pictures by Pritchard p. 93*



below made from a hippopotamus tusk.
Long necked creature found on hippo tusk "magic wand" in tomb of Inherka. 12th century BC in Egypt.

For more on dinosaurs on ancient art work contact John Goertzen, bluejay@birdlover.com www.rae.org.



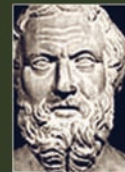
Cylinder seal from 4th Millennium B.C. "The Story of Man", Vol. 1, Bible Times, p. 42 – Now located in The Louvre, Paris



Rejoice not thou, whole Palestina, because the rod of him that smote thee is broken: for out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice, and his fruit shall be a fiery flying serpent.

Isaiah 14:29

A.D. 793. This year came dreadful forewarnings over the land of the Northumbrians, terrifying the people most woefully: these were immense sheets of light rushing through the air, and whirlwinds, and fiery dragons flying across the firmament. AngloSaxon Chronicle <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/OMACL/Anglo/part2>



The famous Greek historian, (440 BC) Herodotus, said, "I went once to a certain place in Arabia, almost exactly opposite the city of Buto, to make inquiries concerning the winged serpents. On my arrival I saw the back-bones and ribs of serpents in such numbers as it is impossible to describe... The winged serpent is shaped like the water-snake. Its wings are not feathered, but resemble very closely those of the bat." *

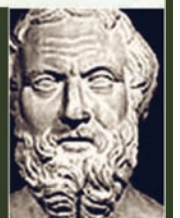
The History of Herodotus, Book II, Tidor Publishing Co., NY, 1943, p. 106



the ribs there were a multitude of heaps, some great, some small, some middle-sized. The place where the bones lie is at the entrance of a narrow gorge between steep mountains, which there open upon a spacious plain communicating with the great plain of Egypt. The story goes that with the spring the winged snakes come flying from Arabia towards Egypt, but are met in this gorge by the birds called ibises, who forbid their entrance and destroy them all.

The History of Herodotus, Book II, Tidor Publishing Co., NY, 1943, p. 106

Herodotus of Halicarnassus 440 bc





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

I went once to a certain place in Arabia, almost exactly opposite the city of Buto, to make inquiries concerning the winged serpents. On my arrival I saw the back-bones and ribs of serpents in such numbers as it is impossible to describe: of the ribs there were a multitude of heaps, some great, some small, some middle-sized. The place where the bones lie is at the entrance of a narrow gorge between steep mountains, which there open upon a spacious plain communicating with the great plain of Egypt. The story goes that with the spring the winged snakes come flying from Arabia towards Egypt, but are met in this gorge by the birds called ibises, who forbid their entrance and destroy them all. The Arabians assert, and the Egyptians also admit, that it is on account of the service th? <http://classics.mit.edu/Herodotus/history.2.ii.html>

when the ground was difficult to be passed over, because of the **multitude of serpents**, (which it produces in vast numbers, and, indeed, is singular in some of those productions, which other countries do not breed, and yet such as are worse than others in power and mischief, and an unusual fierceness of sight, some of which ascend out of the ground unseen, and also **fly in the air**, and so come upon men at unawares, and do them a mischief,) Moses invented a wonderful stratagem to preserve the army safe, and without hurt; for he made baskets, like unto arks, of sedge, and **filled them with ibes**, (23) and carried them along with them; which animal is **the greatest enemy to serpents imaginable**, for they fly from them when they come near them; and as they fly they are caught and devoured by them, as if it were done by the harts; but the ibes are tame creatures, and only enemies to the serpentine kind: but about these ibes I say no more at present, since the Greeks themselves are not unacquainted with this sort of bird. As soon, therefore, as Moses was come to the land which was the breeder of these serpents, he let loose the ibes, and by their means repelled the serpentine kind, and used them for his assistants before the army came upon that ground. When he had therefore proceeded thus on his journey, he came upon the Ethiopians before they expected him; and, joining battle with them, he beat them,

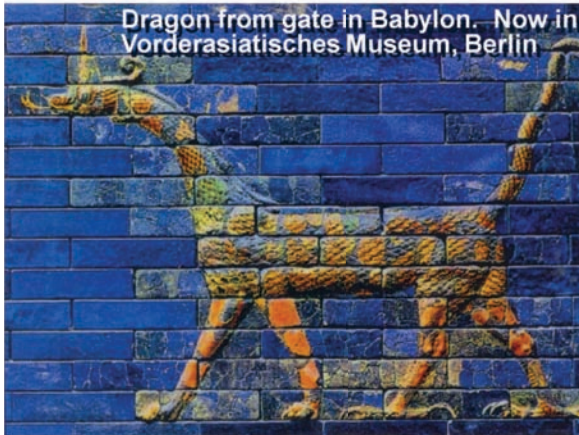
<http://www.ccel.org/j/josephus/works/ant-2.htm> chapter 10



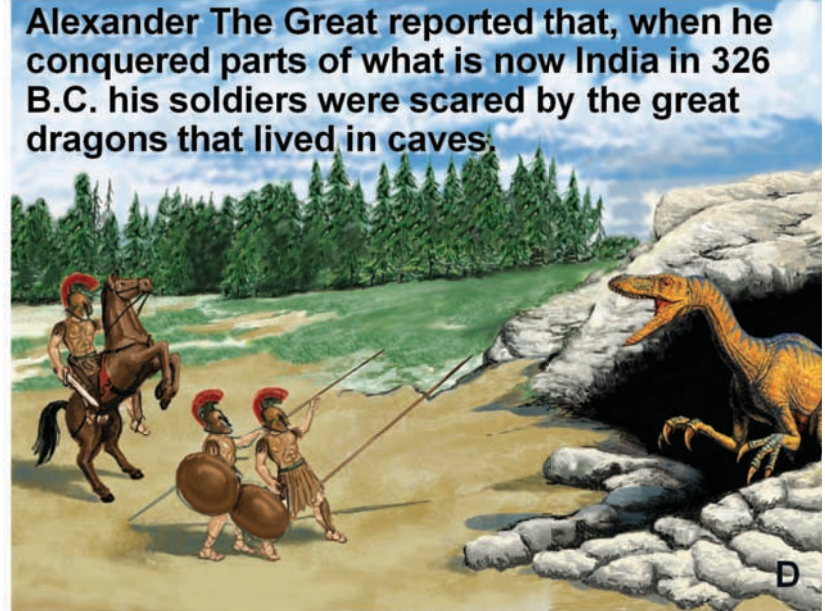
Out of his (leviathan) mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out. Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or caldron. His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth. Job 41: 19-21



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



Dragon from gate in Babylon. Now in Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin



Alexander The Great reported that, when he conquered parts of what is now India in 326 B.C. his soldiers were scared by the great dragons that lived in caves.



The Ishtar Gate from Babylon showing lions and **dragons**. Now in the Staatliche Museum in Berlin.

Photo from *On the Track of Unknown Animals* by Bernard Heuvelmans p. 573

Plate 80. The Ishtar Gate showing alternating dragons and oxen. (Photo Staatliche Museen zu Berlin).



Roman mosaic showing two long-necked dragons, 2nd century A.D. *The Great Dinosaur Mystery* by Paul Taylor

St. George slaying a dragon in 275 A.D.

St. George was **martyred for his faith** April 23, 303 AD. He is the patron saint of England and Portugal.

Dinosaurs by Design
Duane Gish p. 81

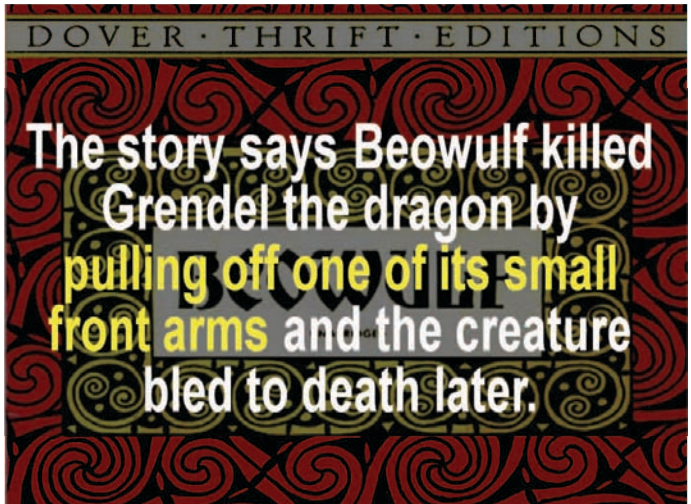




The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



Beowulf slew many dragons and was killed while fighting a winged dragon in 583 A.D. at age 88!



The story says Beowulf killed Grendel the dragon by pulling off one of its small front arms and the creature bled to death later.



A Babylonian cylinder seal. 600 B.C.?
After the Flood Bill Cooper p. 157

These gruesome-looking creatures that form part of the gutter system of medieval cathedrals have an interesting etymological history; one that is intertwined with myth and folklore.

According to myth, in the 7th century a dragon, named *Gargouille*—literally “throat,” rose from the waters of the *Seine River in France*. Unlike the typical dragons of mythology, this one did not breathe fire, but rather was a water dragon. The monster proceeded to lay waste to the countryside around Paris by drowning it. St. Romain, the Archbishop of Rouen, accompanied only by a condemned prisoner, set out to stop the beast. Upon confronting the monster, the good saint formed a cross with his two index fingers, taming Gargouille. The dragon was led back to Paris, where it was slain and burned. The head, however, was saved and mounted on a building.



In 900 A.D. an Irish writer told of an animal with iron nails on its tail and a head similar to a horse. It also had thick legs and strong claws.

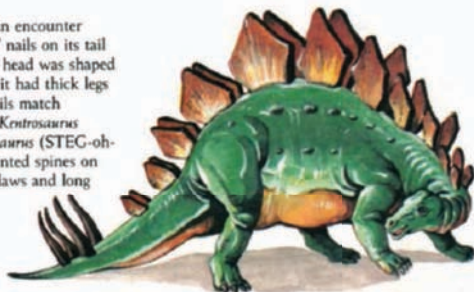
In commemoration of this event, architects began to design gutter spouts in the shape of Gargouille, and eventually in the shape of all manner of bizarre creatures.

So, *gargoyle* is the English spelling of the French *gargouille*, which in turn derives from the Latin *gurgus*, and ultimately from the Indo-European root **gwel-*, meaning to swallow. That root is probably an imitation of the sound made while swallowing, and it's also the root of many other English words, such as *gargle*, *gurgle*, *gorge*, *regurgitate*, *gullet*, and *glutton*.



Ireland (c. 900 A.D.)

An Irish writer recorded an encounter with a large beast with “iron” nails on its tail which pointed backwards. Its head was shaped a little bit like a horse’s. And it had thick legs with strong claws. These details match features of dinosaurs like the *Kentrosaurus* (KEN-tro-SOR-us) and *Stegosaurus* (STEG-oh-SOR-us). They had sharp-pointed spines on their tails, thick legs, strong claws and long skulls.



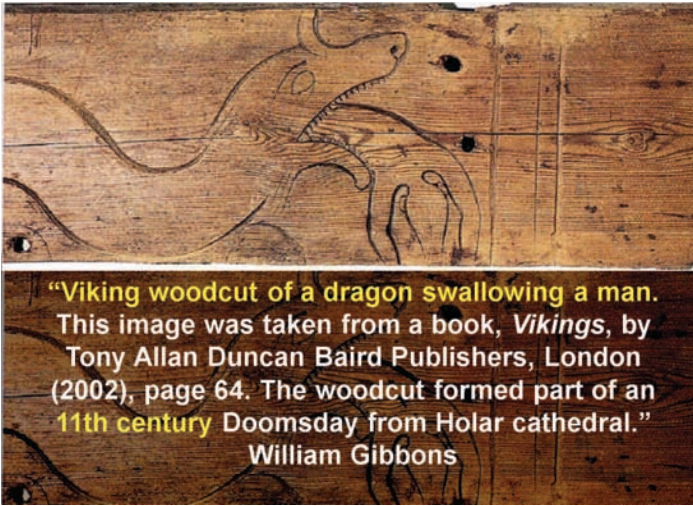
D

The Great Dinosaur Mystery by Paul Taylor, available from CSE.

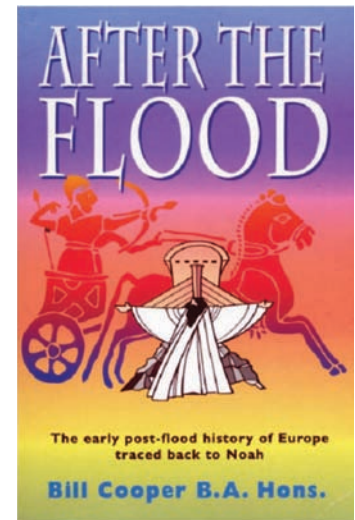
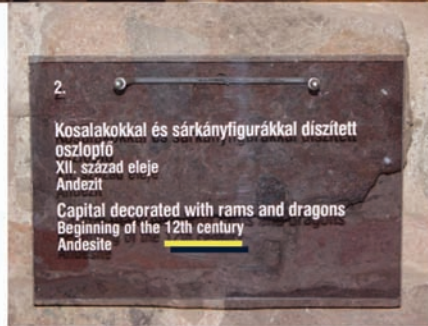
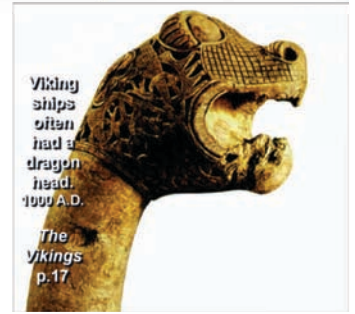
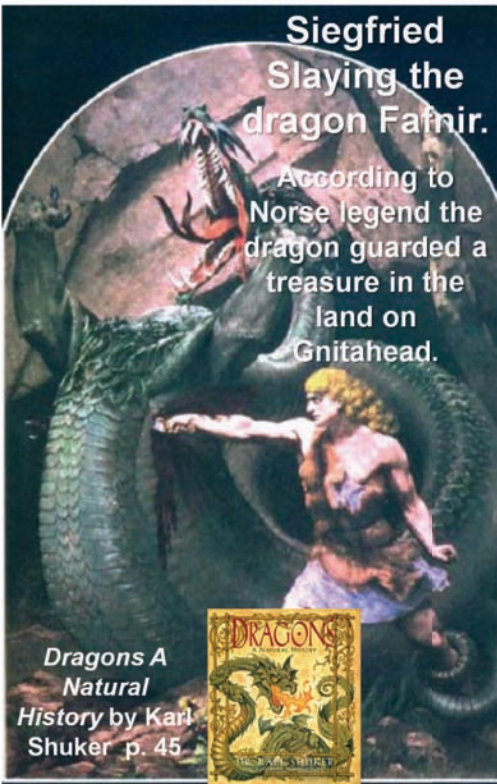
The Spark, the Light & the Planet



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



The Unexplained, vol. 3, 1985, p. 386
See also the *Voluspa* account of the dragon called *Nithhoggr* by the Vikings as recorded in *After the Flood* by Bill Cooper p. 142





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



Marco Polo lived in China for 17 yrs. around 1271 A.D. and reported that the emperor raised dragons to pull his chariots in parades.

In 1611 the emperor appointed the post of a "Royal Dragon Feeder." Books even tell of Chinese families raising dragons to use their blood for medicines and highly prizing their eggs. De-Visser, Marinus Willem, *The Dragon in China & Japan*, 1969.)

Why would people put dinosaurs on their tombs if they had not seen real ones?



Brass carving of dinosaurs on the tomb of a bishop in 15th century cathedral (Carlisle) in Cumbria, England. Photo sent by David Gollings david@gollings.co.uk

Coin from 1609 showing man slaying a dragon. Now in CSE Museum.



MaryElizabethBeekman herald shield

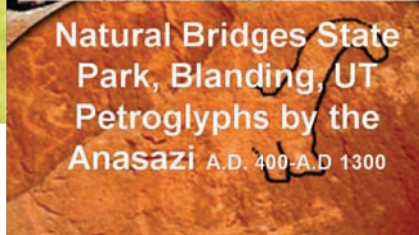


The Spark, the Light & the Planet



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

The city of Nerluc, France was renamed in honor of the "dragon" slain there. It was described as being bigger than an ox and having long, sharp, pointed horns on its head. *The Great Dinosaur Mystery* p. 40



"Discoveries Relating to PREHISTORIC MAN by the Doheny Scientific Expedition in the HAVA SUPAI CANYON NORTHERN ARIZONA"

"The *fact* that some prehistoric man made a pictograph of a *dinosaur* on the walls of this canyon upsets completely all of our theories regarding the antiquity of man. Facts are stubborn and immutable things. If theories do not square with the facts then the theories must change, the facts remain." p. 5

"About a year ago a photograph of the "dinosaur" was shown to a scientist of national repute, who was then specializing in dinosaurs. He said, 'It is not a dinosaur, it is impossible, because *we know* that dinosaurs were extinct 12 million years before man appeared on earth.'" p. 9

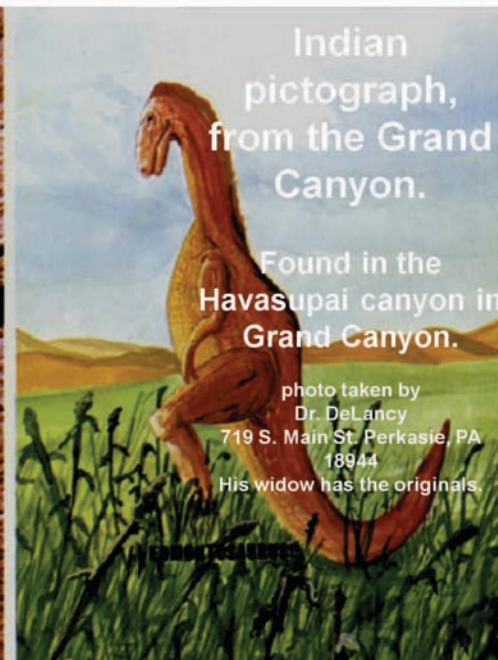
Published by the Oakland Museum of Oakland California. The introduction by Samuel Hubbard is dated January 26th 1925.

The expedition apparently took place in October and November, 1924.

Sponsor and Patron of expedition: E. L. Doheny

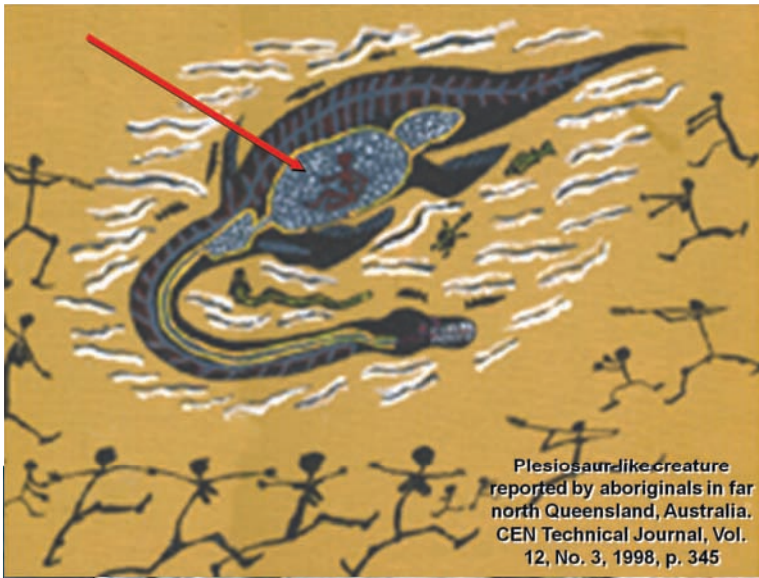
Director of expedition: Samuel Hubbard (Honorary Curator of Archaeology of the Oakland Museum)

Scientist: Charles W. Gilmore (Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, United States Museum)





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



Agawa Rock art from Misshepezhieu, Lake Superior Provincial Park, Ontario, Canada



Plesiosaurlike creature reported by aboriginals in far north Queensland, Australia. CEN Technical Journal, Vol. 12, No. 3, 1998, p. 345



"No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur."
National Geographic Jan. 1993
Why did they carve them on cliff walls?

Agawa Rock art from Misshepezhieu, Lake Superior Provincial Park, Ontario, Canada
See also Three Rivers State Park near Alamogordo, NM



On May 13, 1572 Italian Scientist Ulysses Aldrovandus obtained the dead body of a "dragon" that a farmer had recently killed and had it mounted for a museum display. Its description was just like a Tanystropheus.

TANYSTROPHEUS

This remarkable-looking lizard had a 3 metre long neck, which it probably used for fishing in shallow sea water, and maybe for reaching into rocky crevices. Oddly, although it was very long, the neck was not very flexible, so it is possible that it had some completely different purpose, which we do not yet understand.

On May 13, 1572 Italian Scientist Ulysses Aldrovandus obtained the dead body of a "dragon" that a farmer had recently killed and had it mounted for a museum display. Its description was just like a Tanystropheus. Books today teach that dinosaurs lived millions of years ago. See our video #3 for the real story about dinosaurs!



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

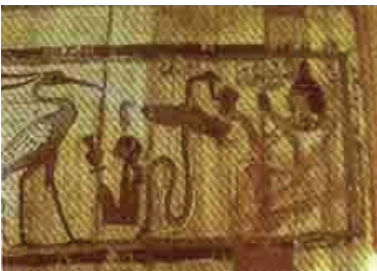


The 'sutton' artifact shows what appears to be a pterodactyl with its wings folded by its side.

It was the Sutton Hoo burial ship of one of the great kings of East Anglia. It is commonly believed to be that of Raedwald (or Redwald) who became Bretwalda ...
www.creationism.org/books/CooperAfterFlood/CooperAF06.htm - 27k - *

Sutton Hoo is an estate near Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, that is the site of an early grave of an Anglo-Saxon king. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, "The burial, one of the richest Germanic burials found in Europe, contained a ship fully equipped for the afterlife (but with no body) and threw light on the wealth and contacts of early Anglo-Saxon kings; its discovery, in 1939, was unusual because ship burial was rare in England" (Britannica).

In the burial site there were 41 items of solid gold, now held in the British Museum. The ship also contained 37 coins, three unstruck coin blanks, and two small ingots, all of gold. According to the *Voyage to the Other World*, "The gold coins and jewelry, the silver utensils, preserved in the sand, of an exceptionally large ship, as well as other valuable items, were intended to accompany a powerful individual on his final journey" (Schoenfeld 15). The Sutton Hoo ship further displays both master craftsmanship and major technical innovations such as a fixed steering position and shorter and narrower planks for more flexibility.



Sutton Hoo played an important role in the recording of *Beowulf*. According to the *Voyage to the other World*, "*Beowulf* and Sutton Hoo are related in the rather simple way, that the description of Heorot in *Beowulf* may fit some early Anglo-Saxon buildings for which evidence still survives elsewhere in England" (Creed 67). From <http://csis.pace.edu/grendel/projs4a/sutton.htm>



I took this photo about 15 yrs ago, in a place in Utah called Black Dragon wash. The pictograph has been outlined in chalk, and it looks like a pteronadon to us. We thought you might like to see it.

RECEIVED MAY 09 2005

Bob + Kim Barton
335 N. 2500 W.
Vernal UT 84078

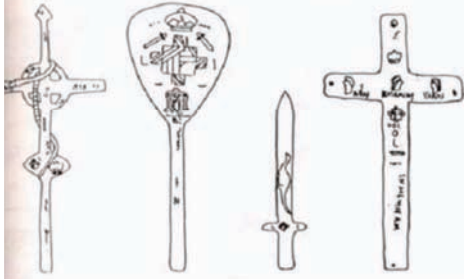
mtman@ut1.com
435-789-4165



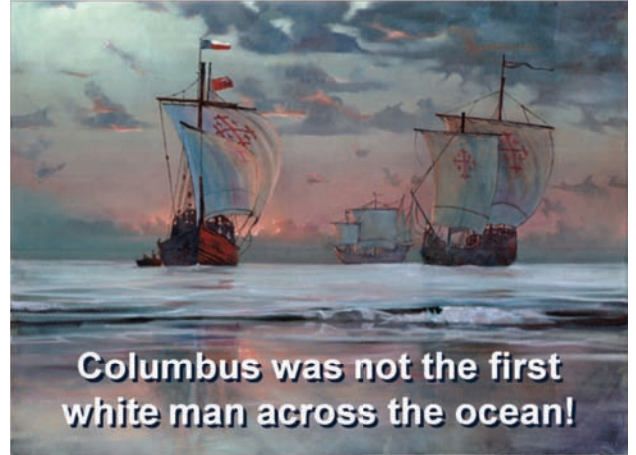
The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)



Roman artifacts found by T.W. Bent in Tuscon, AZ in 1925



It is reported that the University of Arizona in Tucson has these artifacts lock up.

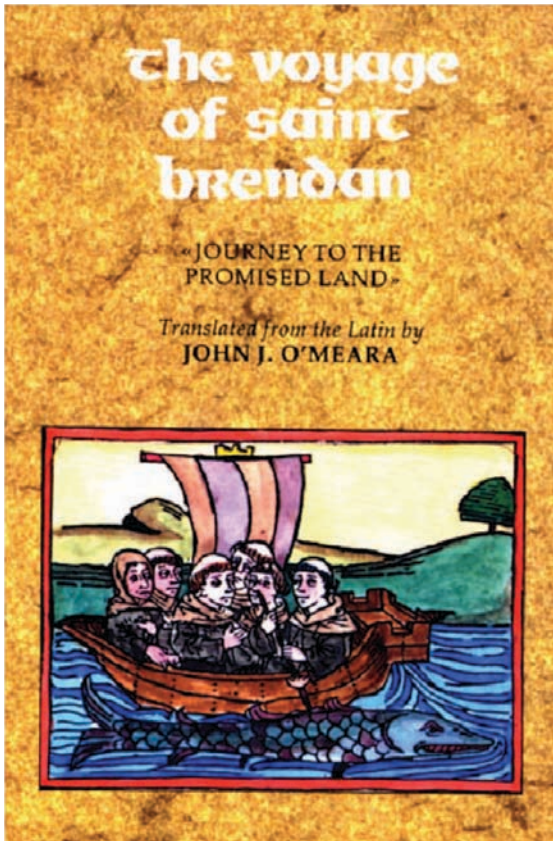


Columbus was not the first white man across the ocean!

Many people crossed the Atlantic before Columbus.

For more on dragon legends see:
www.creationism.org

Brendan the Navigator came from Ireland to America in 500 AD



Roman style lead artifacts excavated near Tucson, AZ in 1924,

The Lost Cities of North & Central America David Hatcher Childress p. 331
Arizona Historical Society has the sword. Call Tom Peterson 520-628-5774. See *Across Before Columbus* by D.Y. Gilmore from Corliss





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

The Los Lunas Inscription is an abridged version of the Decalogue or Ten Commandments, carved into the flat face of a large boulder resting on the side of Hidden Mountain, near Los Lunas, New Mexico, about 35 miles south of Albuquerque. The language is Hebrew, and the script is the Old Hebrew alphabet, with a few Greek letters mixed in. See Cline (1982), Deal (1984), Stonebreaker (1982), Underwood (1982), and/or [Neuhoff \(1999\)](#) for transcriptions and translation, and Deal (1984) for discussion and photographs of the setting.

George Moorehouse (1985), a professional geologist, indicates that the boulder is of the same basalt as the cap of the mesa. He estimates its weight at 80 to 100 tons, and says it has moved about 2/3 of the distance from the mesa top to the valley floor since it broke off. The inscription is tilted about 40 degrees clockwise from horizontal, indicating that the stone has settled or even moved from its position at the time it was inscribed. (The above photograph was taken with a tilted camera.)

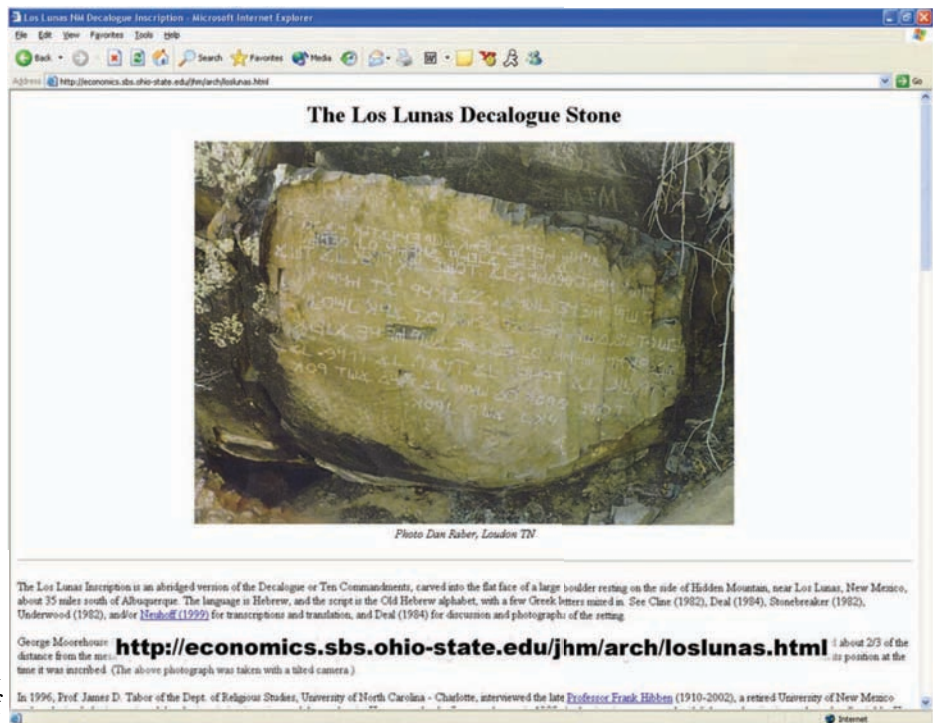
In 1996, Prof. James D. Tabor of the Dept. of Religious Studies, University of North Carolina - Charlotte, interviewed the late [Professor Frank Hibben](#) (1910-2002), a retired University of New Mexico archaeologist, "who is convinced that the inscription is ancient and thus authentic. He reports that he first saw the text in 1933. At the time it was covered with lichen and patination and was hardly visible. He was taken to the site by a guide who had seen it as a boy, back in the 1880s." ([Tabor 1997](#)) At present the inscription itself is badly chalked and scrubbed up. However, Moorehouse compares the surviving weathering on the inscription to that on a nearby modern graffiti dating itself to 1930. He concludes that the Decalogue inscription is clearly many times older than this graffiti, and that 500 to 2000 years would not be an unreasonable estimate of its age.

The inscription uses Greek tau, zeta, delta, and kappa (reversed) in place of their Hebrew counterparts tav, zayin, dalet, and caph, indicating a Greek influence, as well as a post-Alexandrian date, despite the archaic form of aleph used. The letters yodh, qoph, and the flat-bottomed shin have a distinctively Samaritan form, suggesting that the inscription may be Samaritan in origin. See Lidzbarski (1902), Purvis (1968).

Cyrus Gordon (1995) proposes that the Los Lunas Decalogue is in fact a Samaritan mezuzah. The familiar Jewish mezuzah is a tiny scroll placed in a small container mounted by the entrance to a house. The ancient Samaritan mezuzah, on the other hand, was commonly a large stone slab placed by the gateway to a property or synagogue, and bearing an abridged version of the Decalogue. Gordon points out that prosperous Samaritan shipowners were known to live in Greek communities at the time of Theodosius I circa 390 A.D., and proposes that the most likely age of the Los Lunas inscription is the Byzantine period.

If Los Lunas is indeed a Byzantine Samaritan inscription, it may be significant that the sixth century historian Procopius reports that the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I (r. 527-565 A.D.) undertook a massive persecution of the Samaritans in particular, which

... threw Palestine into an indescribable turmoil. Those, indeed, who lived in my own Caesarea and in the other cities, deciding it silly to suffer harsh treatment over a ridiculous trifle of dogma, took the name of Christians in exchange for





The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

the one they had borne before, by which precaution they were able to avoid the perils of the new law. The country people, however, banded together and determined to take arms against the Emperor ... For a time they held their own against the imperial troops; but finally, defeated in battle, were cut down, together with their leader. Ten myriads [100,000] of men are said to have perished in this engagement, and the most fertile country on earth thus became destitute of farmers. ([Chapter 11](#), and in particular [screens 52-54](#).)

Procopius elsewhere states that Justinian was responsible for the deaths of no less than three *trillion* (sic!) persons, so perhaps his estimate that 100,000 Samaritans were killed in this uprising may be a little inflated. Nevertheless, a persecution such as this, and perhaps this very one, may have been the impetus behind the Los Lunas Inscription. Pummer (1987, p. 4) reports that the uprising in question occurred in 529 A.D., and that "after the Muslim conquest of Palestine from 634 A.D. on, the Samaritan swere reduced even further in their numbers through massacres and conversions. Particularly under the Abbasids [750-1258 A.D.] their sufferings increased greatly." Although the Samaritans have survived into the 21st century, they were clearly more numerous and prosperous in the first millenium A.D. than the second.

Further evidence of a Hellenistic or Byzantine influence on Los Lunas is provided by Skupin (1989). He analyzes the orthographic errors of the Los Lunas text itself, and concludes that it appears to have been written by a person whose primary language was Greek, who had a secondary, but verbal, comprehension of Hebrew. He writes of the inscriber,

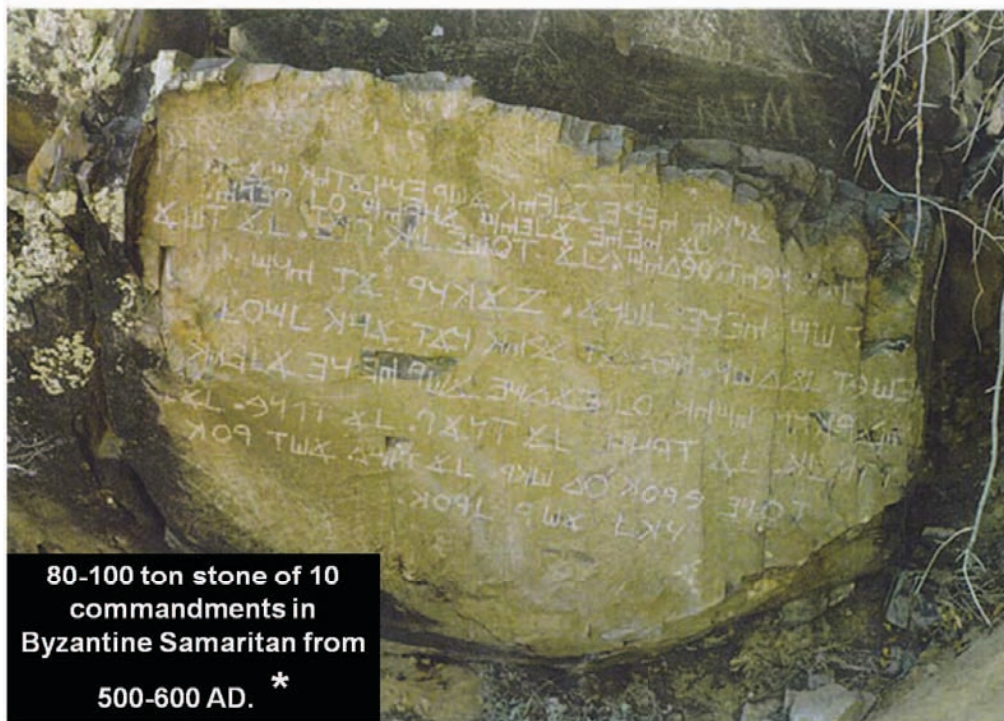
He used the consonant [aleph] as if it were a vowel, like the Greek alpha, even though this clashes with the Hebrew orthographic system He confounded [qoph] and [caph] as a Philhellene who only knew kappa might do, and was sufficiently removed from Hebrew to be unaware that he had made an irreverent slip thereby. Most amazingly, he 'heard' macrons, the drawling long vowels that are structurally and semantically important in Greek ... and felt compelled to indicate them even if he was not exactly sure of how it's done (and rightly so, since in Hebrew they're insignificant)... His word order suggests a scriptural tradition related to a Greek version produced in Alexandria, Egypt, as does his spelling; and finally, he gives inordinate prominence to the words 'brought you out of Egypt.'

Skupin concludes,

None of this proves anything. Until confirmation comes from another quarter, all we can really do is provide a clearer idea of the stone's contents for those who are intrigued by it, and give those who reject the inscription's authenticity ... a deeper appreciation of what they have rejected.

Yet more evidence of Greco-Samaritan interactions is provided by Prof. Reinhard Pummer (1998, p. 29), who reports that "Ancient literature hints that Samaritan synagogues may have been located in Rome and Tarsus between the fourth and sixth centuries C.E. Short inscriptions in Samaritan and Greek script found in Thessalonica and Syracuse may have come from Samaritan synagogues in these cities during the same time period. Apparently, the Samaritans

The Los Lunas Decalogue Stone



80-100 ton stone of 10 commandments in Byzantine Samaritan from 500-600 AD. *

Photo Dan Faber, Loudon TN



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs 1841 by Richard Owen (Dragons)

flourished in the Diaspora." One Samaritan synagogue in Palestine, at Sha'alvim, in Judea N.W. of Jerusalem, simultaneously bears religious inscriptions in Samaritan letters and secular inscriptions in Greek. Another at Tell Quasile in Tel Aviv shows considerable Greek architectural influence. (Ibid., p. 30.) In his book, Pummer reports that the Samaritan wedding service even today contains a few words of Greek, and that a Samaritan deed of divorce from Egypt, dating to 586 A.D., is written in Greek (1987, p. 19). A Samaritan inscription in the nethermost diaspora might therefore well exhibit some Greek attributes.

It should be noted, however, that Pummer himself (personal communication, Aug. 31, 1998) does not believe that the Los Lunas inscription could be Samaritan. First, in Verse 8, the Los Lunas text follows the Masoretic (standard Jewish) text by saying "*remember* the Sabbath day to keep it holy," whereas the Samaritan text always says "*preserve* the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Second, the Samaritans added a clause to the tenth commandment calling for a temple to be built on Mt. Gerizim, but this clause is absent in Los Lunas. And third, although an inscription in Greek language written in Samaritan letters is known, he is not aware of Greek-style letters ever appearing in Samaritan inscriptions.

The stone is located on New Mexico state trust land, as indicated in the New Mexico State Land Office's webpage on the "Mystery Stone" at <http://www.nmstatelands.org/landoffice/ComRes/ComRec.asp>. Visitors must obtain a permit in advance, costing \$25 per family, from the New Mexico State Land Office, 310 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87504, (505) 827-5724. A copy of the permit application, with further details, is downloadable from http://www.nmstatelands.org/landoffice/PDFs/crd_recpermit.pdf.

The site is about 1/2 mile south of State Route 6 at Rio Puerco, about 16 miles west of Los Lunas. A map and detailed directions are available from the State Land Office.

REFERENCES

- Cline, Donald, "The Los Lunas Stone," *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications* **10** (1982, part 10), 68-73.
- Deal, David Allen, *Discovery of Ancient America*, 1st ed., Kherem La Yah Press, Irvine CA, 1984. 1999 3rd Edition available from David Deal at 1651 Monte Vista Drive, Vista, California 92084 or davebigdeal@cox.net for \$9.20, P&H included.
- Fell, Barry, "Ancient Punctuation and the Los Lunas Text," *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications* **13** (1985), 32-43 and cover photo.
- Gordon, Cyrus, "Diffusion of Near East Culture in Antiquity and in Byzantine Times," *Orient* **30-31** (1995), 69-81.
- Leonard, Phillip M., and William R. McGlone, "An Epigraphic Hoax on Trial in New Mexico," *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications* **17** (1988), 206-219.
- Lidzbarski, Mark, Letter Chart in Appendix to Wilhelm Gesenius and Emil Kautzsch, *Hebräische Grammatik*, 27th ed., Leipzig, 1902.
- McGlone, William R., Phillip M. Leonard, James L. Guthrie, Rollin W. Gillespie, and James P. Whittall, Jr., *Ancient American Inscriptions: Plow Marks or History?* Early Sites Research Society, Sutton MA, 1993.
- Moorehouse, George E., "The Los Lunas Inscriptions: A Geological Study," *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications*, **13** (1985), 44-50.
- Neuhoff, Juergen, "[Los Lunas Decalogue](#)" website, with translation of inscription by Stan Fox (1999).
- Pummer, Reinhard, "How to Tell a Samaritan Synagogue from a Jewish Synagogue," *Biblical Archaeology Review*, vol. 24 #3, May/June 1998, pp. 24-35. Online at <http://www.bib-arch.org/barmj98/pummer.html>.
- Pummer, Reinhard, *The Samaritans*, E.J. Brill, Leiden, 1987.
- Procopius of Caesarea, *The Secret History* c. 550 A.D. Richard Atwater translation, edited by Tim Spalding, online at www.isidore-of-seville.com/library-procopius/secrethistory-1.htm. Note: The reader is strongly cautioned against reading [Chapter 9](#), and in particular [screen 42](#).
- Purvis, J.D., *The Samaritan Pentateuch and the Origin of the Samaritan Sect* Harvard Semitic Monographs, vol. 2. Harvard University Press, 1968.
- Skupin, Michael, "The Los Lunas Errata," *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications* **18** (1989), 249-52.
- Stonebreaker, Jay, "A Decipherment of the Los Lunas Decalogue Inscription," *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications* **10** (1982, part 1), 74-81.
- Tabor, James D. "[An Ancient Hebrew Inscription in New Mexico: Fact or Fraud?](#)" *United Israel Bulletin* Vol. 52, Summer 1997, pp. 1-3.
- Underwood, L. Lyle, "The Los Lunas Inscription," *Epigraphic Society Occasional Publications* **10** (1982, part 1), 57-67.
- [Walter's Web World](#) provides another good photo of the Los Lunas inscription, at <http://ddi.digital.net/~kenaston/images/DecalogueStone.jpg>.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

The best books on the topic

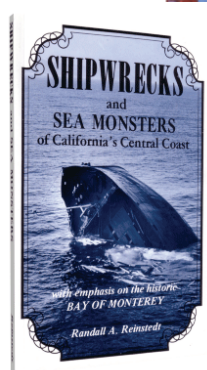
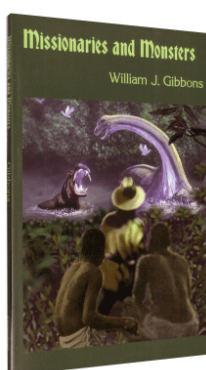
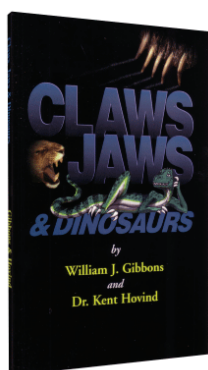
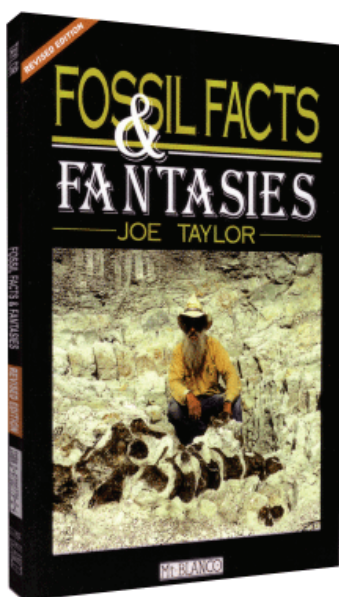
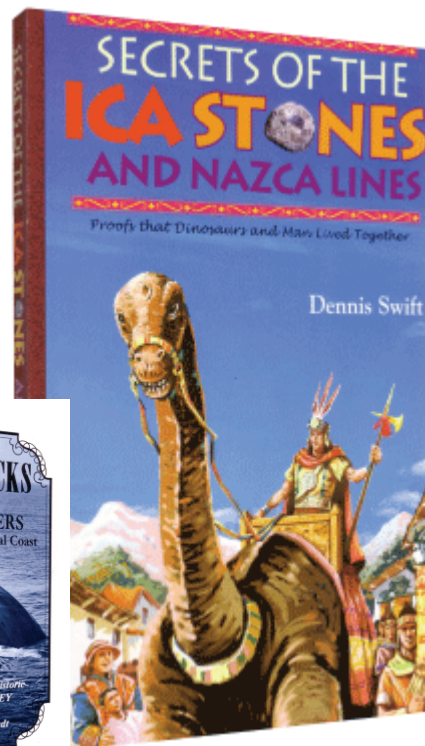
Secrets of the ICA Stones and Nazca Lines

By Dennis Swift

From the leading authority on dinosaurs and man living together...

- New discoveries of dinosaurs and man living together.
- New discoveries of high technology in ancient civilizations.
- Unraveling the mystery of the Nazca Lines
- Scientific proofs of the authenticity of the Ica Stones.

http://shopping.drdino.com/category-exec/category_id/15/nm/Cryptozoology

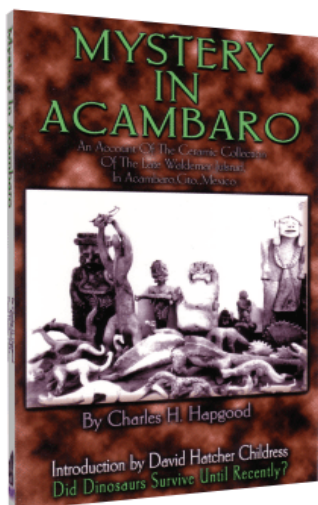


- <http://www.dinosaursandman.com/>
- <http://www.bibleandscience.com/otherviews/swift.htm>
- <http://www.creationism.org/swift/index.htm>
- <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v19/i2/stone.asp>
- <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v19/i4/mammoth.asp>
- <http://yec.org/dinosaurs.htm>
- <http://www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v19/i2/stone.asp>

Fossil Facts & Fantasies

By Joe Taylor

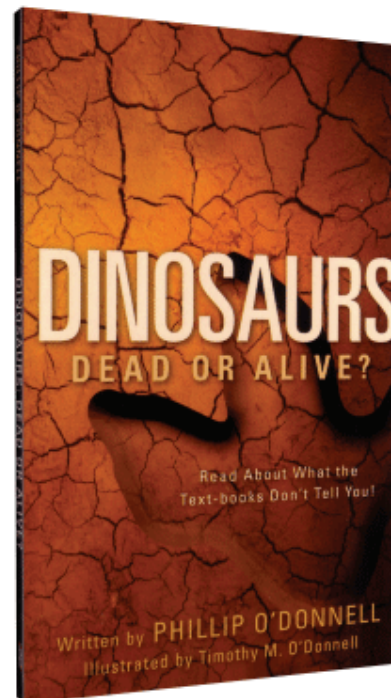
The results of a life long fascination with fossils, this full-color book is filled with pictures and information about hundreds of fossils. Great reading for children and adults alike. 80 pages.



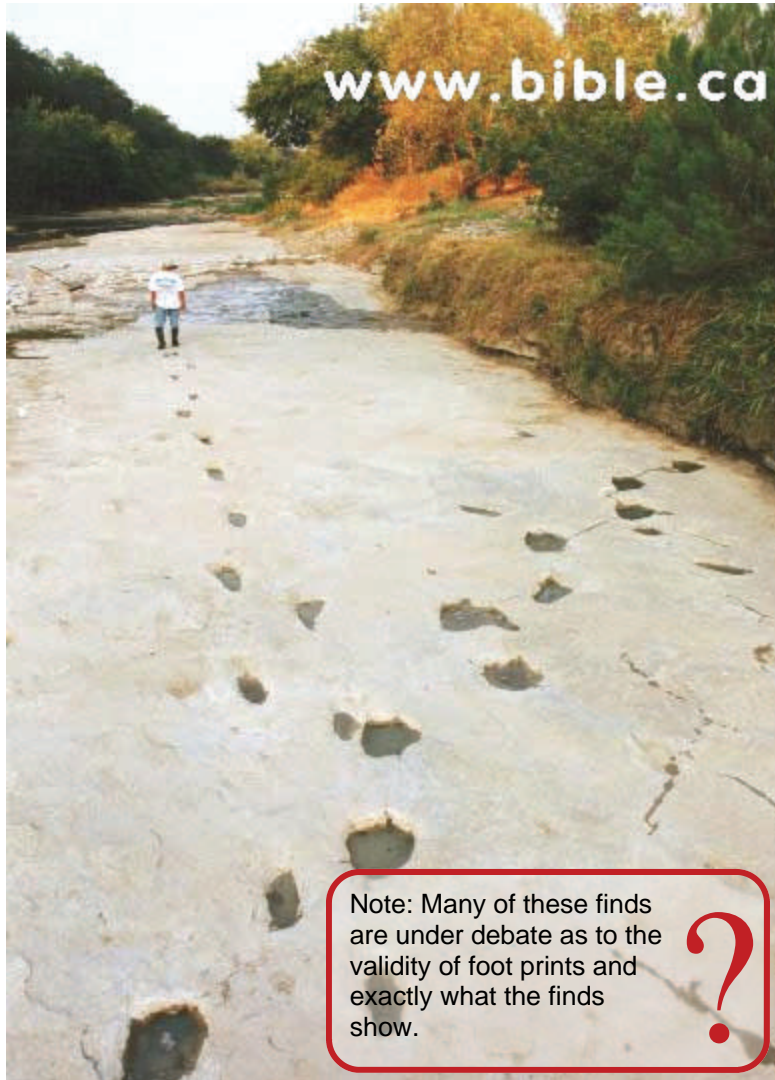
Dinosaurs: Dead or Alive?


By Phillip O'Donnell

Have you ever heard of the familiar saying "Dinosaurs went extinct millions of years ago before man appeared?" But according to the Bible, dinosaurs and man were created at the same time. If dinosaurs and man lived together, then Noah took them on the Ark. If they got off the Ark, then why don't we see them today? The answer might seem strange, but it is highly possible that not all dinosaurs went extinct. You will read about the amazing artifacts that indicate that men saw dinosaurs, evidence that the earth is not billions of years old, missionaries in Africa that have seen real-life dragons, people who claim to have seen Pterodactyls in North America, the Loch Ness Monster, and much, much, more! It has many illustrations and is exciting for all ages to read.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



Note: Many of these finds are under debate as to the validity of foot prints and exactly what the finds show. 



Photos above: *Just some of the (Possible) evidence that Dinosaurs and "Modern" Humans lived on the earth at the same time. LEFT PHOTO: A series of 14 human footprints with at least 134 dinosaur tracks in the bed of the Paluxy River, near Glen Rose, Texas. PHOTO: One of several very shallow but almost perfect human tracks found in the mountains of New Mexico in the Permian (supposedly before the dinosaurs).*

From <http://swaynebensonloftis.net/3.html>

**The Taylor Trail:
A series of 14 sequential human footprints on the same platform with at least 134 dinosaur tracks.**

Here is a photo of the Paluxy River in Glen Rose Texas. This rapidly flowing river runs through the middle of Dinosaur Valley State Park, famous for its dinosaur tracks. Not as well known is the fact that human tracks have also been found, not only in the same formation, but on the same bedding plane and in some cases overlapping the dinosaur tracks.

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/taylor-trail.htm>



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/turnage-patton-trail.htm>

The Turnage-Patton Trail

Excavated by Dr. Don Patton beginning on 9 September 2000

The Texas drought has made new revelations possible. A platform in the Paluxy River bed near Glen Rose, Texas has been exposed by consulting geologist, Dr. Don Patton and volunteer workers, revealing three dramatic trails of dinosaur tracks. The primary trail pictured below consists of **136 consecutive tracks, extending over 400 feet**. The prints are deep and incredibly detailed. The work of uncovering and cleaning the trails began September 9th and continued through October 14. It was conducted under the auspices of the Metroplex Institute Of Origin Science and the Creation Evidence Museum.

The leading dinosaur track authorities have acknowledged that they know of no other single consecutive dinosaur trails in North America that are this long. Both the length and the beautifully preserved detail certainly make this one of the finest displays of dinosaur tracks in the world.

The primary trail is finally obscured at the upper end by erosion for a distance of about thirty feet and then the trail appears again for another twenty-one consecutive tracks, making a total of **157 tracks, extending over 500 feet**. The upper section actually crosses the famous [Taylor Trail](#). Another trail of twenty consecutive tracks has been uncovered beside the first at the lower end, going in the opposite direction. A third trail of twelve tracks has been found below the first two.

Field notes from investigations of the area in the late seventies indicate that Mike Turnage actually detected the long trail with his feet under several feet of water. In view of this, it has been determined that this exciting, historic new trail be designated "The Turnage-Patton Trail."



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

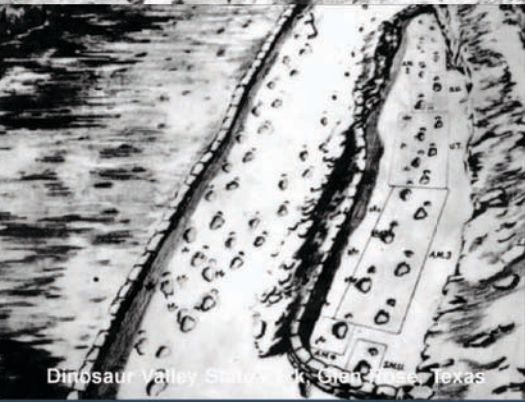


Fossil human hands found in "cretaceous" rock near a large *Ichthyosaurus* (marine dinosaur) by Dr. Jamie Gutierrez in South America. Info and more pictures at www.creationevidence.org

According to *New Scientist*, 24 February, 2001, p. 13.

Researchers found several types of **dinosaur** and were surprised to find frog, fish, turtle, **small mammal** and plant fossils as well.

Location: Dinosaur Valley State Park, Glen Rose, Texas



Dinosaur Valley State Park, Glen Rose, Texas



This largest block went to the AMERICAN MUSEUM

"...dinosaur footprints, side by side with humans. Finding them would counter evidence that humans evolved long after the dinosaurs became extinct and back up...[the] claim that all species, including man, were created at one time."

NOVA TV Special, *God, Darwin And The Dinosaurs*



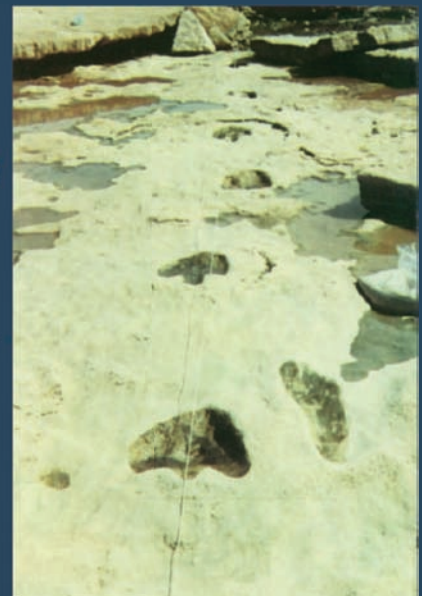
Dinosaur, by Dr. Carl Baugh creationevidence.org

Dinosaur Valley State Park, Glen Rose, Texas

In 1930 Roland T. Bird, field explorer for the American Field Museum, reported 15-20 (50 cm) inch long **"clearly defined"** human footprints with the dinosaur tracks.

Photo from *Valley of the Giants*, by Dr. Cecil Dougherty p. 4

(Dr Dougherty was a chiropractor in Glen Rose for 17 years and spent thousands of hours studying and photographing the human tracks there.)



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

"Much to my surprise, the book documents literally hundreds, not just a handful, of well-exposed dinosaur tracksites spread all over the world."

"Tracks, trackways, nests, eggs and coprolites of the reptilian masters of the Mesozoic are chronicled from all over the world, and the record is an impressive one - indeed, in terms of not only abundance and geographic distribution but also quality of preservation."

Ekdale, A. A., "Dinosaur Tracks and Traces"

"Lockley and Gillette report more than 400 dinosaur tracksites in North and South America alone, and they especially note 12 'large' localities around the world that contain more than 1000 individual tracks and/or more than 100 different trackways each."

Ekdale, A. A., "Dinosaur Tracks and Traces," review of symposium Dinosaur Tracks and Traces, edited by D. D. Gillette and M. G. Lockley (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989, Palaios,) (April 1990), p. 199

Gorie Carpenter 5170 Ches Ln. Kernersville, NC 27284 336-996-3439 owns property in VA with over 1000 dinosaur tracks.

In 1884, Earl Flint, a geologist representing the Peabody Museum and Harvard University, discovered in a rock quarry near Managua, Nicaragua, on the shores of Lake Gilva, a layer containing fossilized human tracks, 16 to 24 feet below the surface.

Flint described the tracks in these words, written in 1884: "The footprints are from one-half to three inches in depth and none exceeded eighteen inches. Some of the impressions are nearly closed, the soft surface falling back into the impression, and a crevice about two inches in width is all one sees, and my first glance at some parallel to one less deep, gave me an idea that the owner of the latter was using a staff to assist him in walking. In some the substance flowed outward, leaving a ridge around it - seen in one secured for the museum; the stride is variable, owing to the size of the person, and the changing nature of the surface passed over. The longest one uncovered was seventeen inches, length of foot ten inches, and width four inches, feet arched, steps in a right line, measured from center of heel to center of great toe over three steps.

The people making them were going both ways in a direction consonant to that of the present lake shore east and west, more or less."

Valley of the Giants, by Dr. Cecil Dougherty p. 66



"Taylor trail" photo by Dan Patten Sept. 1999 see: www.omniology.com human tracks crossing dinosaur



Human tracks inside dinosaur tracks. Glen Rose, Texas



Texas Tracks and Artifacts

by Robert Helfinstine
612-421-8964

available from
CSE \$9.50
Out of print

John Heffner
jheffner1@juno.com has
good pictures of the
footprints also.
www.omniology.com
has a good refutation of
computer programmer
and scoffer Glen
Kuban's remarks.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

"Among these, and others in nearby sites, Flint found examples of both barefoot and well-defined sandaled-foot impressions. All were geologically dated as being over 200,000 years of age. Now supposedly at this remote time, man was nothing more than a naked, hairy creature, capable of chipping a few flints and just beginning to overcome his fear of fire. In sharp contrast, the Nicaragua finds reveal the intelligent use of a walking stick, and the wearing of sandals that appear to have been best designed for both comfort and protection. We are confronted here with not just the footprint of a half-beast, but rather the footprint of a civilized being."

"Two years earlier, in the summer of 1882, inmates working in the quarry at the State Prison near Carson City, Nevada, brought to light a layer of sandstone covered with fossilized animal tracks, among them a number having belonged to the extinct mammoth. What caused considerable scientific consternation, however, was the fact that several human tracks were also found. The tracks were in six series, each with alternate right and left tracks. The stride was from two and a half to over three feet, and the individual prints were from 18 to 20 inches in length - that of a giant. The straddle - the distance between the lines of left and right prints - was 18 to 19 inches."
Earl Flint 1884- Harvard University

"Geologist Joseph Le Conte read a paper on the investigation done on the Carson City tracks to the California Academy of Science on August 27, 1882 and attempted to explain them as the marks left by an extinct giant sloth that lived during the late Pliocene - over 2 million years ago. But sloths, in order to walk upright on only two feet, as the fossil tracks indicate, would have had to have used their tails as a balance, and there were no tail grooves in the sandstone. Not only this, but a comparison between the Carson City tracks and known sloth impressions showed several dissimilarities. The sloth's prints have marked toe protuberances as well as definite claw marks; the Carson City tracks have neither. The Carson City tracks, in fact, showed signs that their maker had worn some type of sandal or foot protection - very definitely not the habit of an animal."
Earl Flint 1884- Harvard University *

The casting (available from CSE-\$28) I have of this footprint is 1/2 inch shorter due to the aluminum shrinking as it cooled. It was a size 24.

Dinosaur, by
Dr. Carl Baugh
(254) 897-3200

Bill Bowen saw the one 14.5" in Willow Springs, MO 417-469-3771.

For a rebuttal of the critics see
www.omniology.com



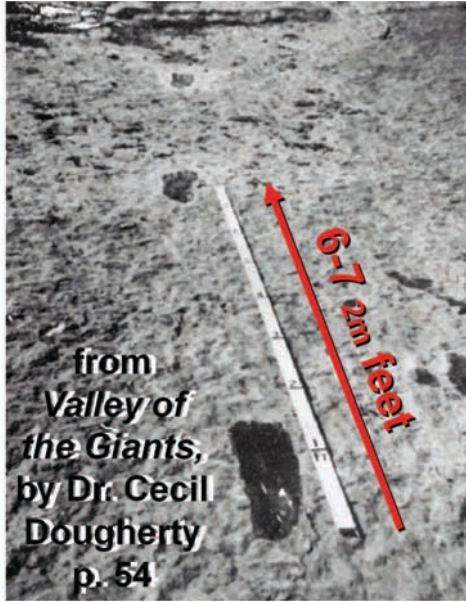
Dinosaur, by Dr. Carl Baugh, creationevidence.org



Dinosaur, by Dr. Carl Baugh, creationevidence.org

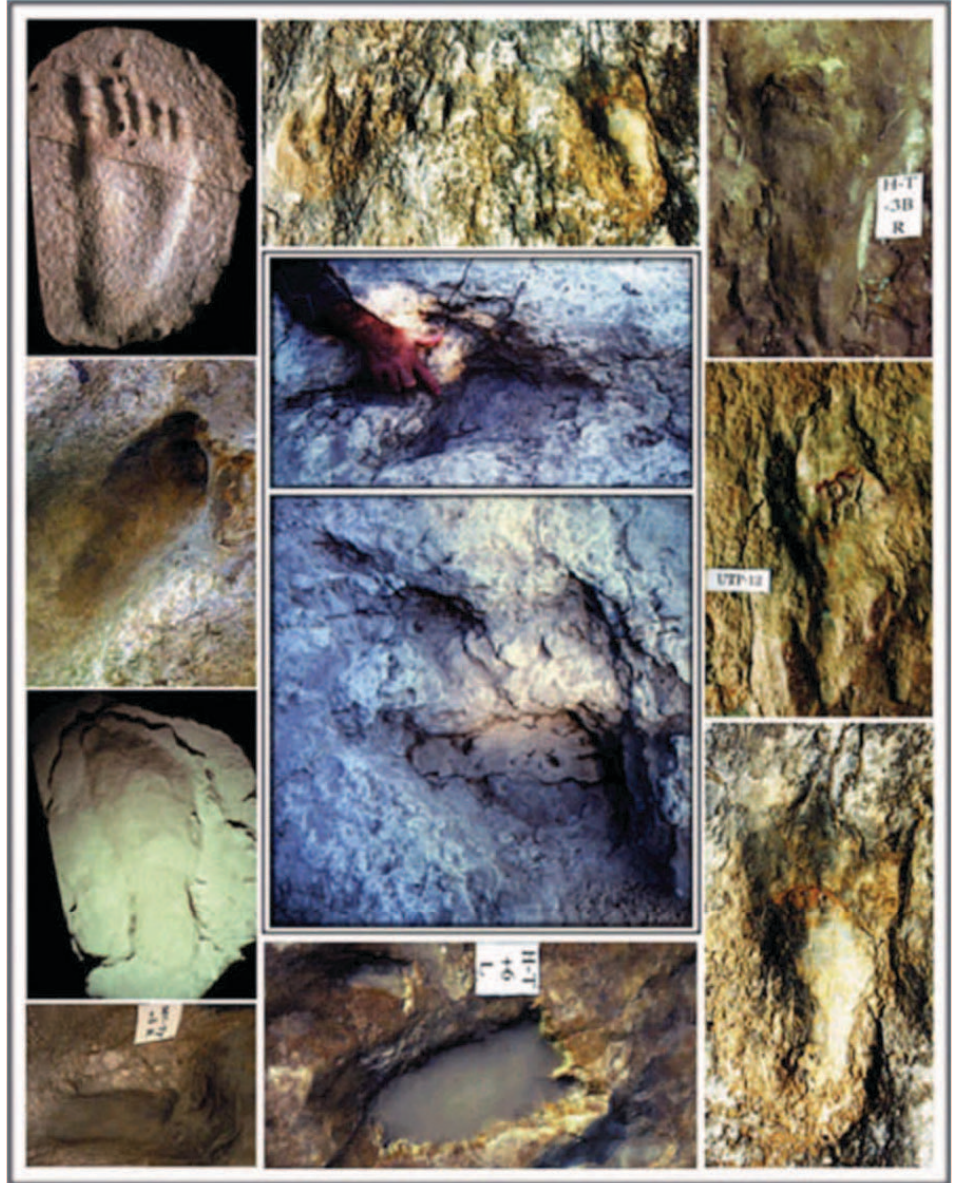
The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



A person with this stride of 6-7 ft would be about 12 feet tall.

Findings from all over the world. →



Dear Dr. Hovind,

NOV 27, 1995

What a delightful pleasure it is to see God's hand so involved in your ministry. My name is David Smith and I am an Associate Pastor at Cottonwood, Arizona. I had the privilege to see you in person when you were in Gilbert, Arizona. At your seminar you mentioned Glen Rose and Dinosaur State Valley Park. I grew up in Glen Rose and one year while I was in High School I had the honor of going on one of Dr. Carl Bahl's excavations. On this particular dig, we followed the footsteps of a man which were beside a dinosaur's footprints. It was as if the man was walking beside the dinosaur because the prints were in the same rock layer and very close together with the dinosaur's. NOVA was there to film the dig. There was also an evolutionist there who had been arguing with Dr. Bahl the entire time. NOVA didn't film much of the tracks or our dig but did interview this evolutionist. He made some remark about the tracks having been man made though they had been previously under over 16 in. of rock and told them he had not seen anything that would disprove evolution. What he didn't tell the camera was that he had refused to even turn around and look at the tracks we had been working on. He stood with his back to the dig and the tracks while making these statements. NOVA knew this man had not looked at the tracks but did not report that nor did they give Dr. Bahl equal air time to respond. This is a classic example of how censored and distorted television can be when it comes to creation and how truly unscientific a scientist who believes in evolution can be.

Sincerely,

David Smith

David Smith, Assoc. Pastor

FIRST SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHURCH
1020 CAMINO REAL
P.O. Box 966
COTTONWOOD, AZ 86326

DAVID SMITH
ASSOC. PASTOR
1330 SOUTH BOBAN LANE

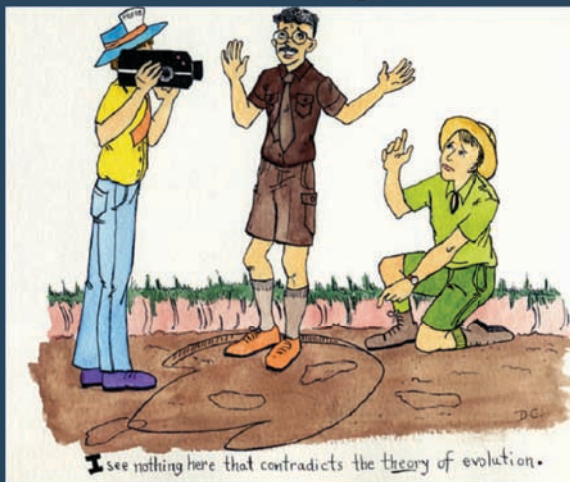
CHURCH 634-7388
HOME 634-8006



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

“I grew up in Glen Rose... I (went) on an excavation with Dr. Carl Baugh. ...we followed the footprints of a man which were beside a dinosaurs footprints. It was as if the man were walking with the dinosaur... NOVA was there to film the dig. There was also an evolutionist there who had been arguing with Dr. Baugh the entire time.”

NOVA didn't film much of the tracks or our dig but they did interview this evolutionist. [He] told them he had not seen anything there to disprove evolution. What he didn't tell the camera was that he had refused to even turn around and look at the tracks we had been working on.



He stood with his back to the dig and the tracks while making these statements. **NOVA knew this man had not looked at the tracks** but did not report that nor did they give Dr. Baugh equal air time to respond.

David Smith associate pastor First Southern Baptist Church Cottonwood, AZ (602) 634-7388 (ch), (602) 634-8006 (h)

“...dinosaur footprints, side by side with humans. Finding them would counter evidence that humans evolved long after the dinosaurs became extinct and back up...[the] claim that all species, including man, were created at one time.”

NOVA TV Special, God, Darwin And The Dinosaurs



“Creationists have stated that humans and dinosaurs were contemporaries in time... Were this momentous statements true the names of its discoverers would thunder down the corridors of time as individuals who made one of the most outstanding discoveries of the twentieth century.”

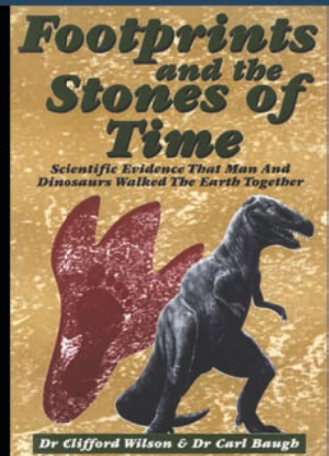
Ernst Mayr, Harvard Gish-Mayr Debate, Evansville, Indiana.

Unless there was a media blackout on information that may harm evolution-the state religion.

More about humans and dinosaurs together

Some say the footprints are not legitimate.

1. The Bible says all life formed in 6 days.
2. Human and chicken footprints have never been found in the same strata.
3. Scores of people have seen them and think they are legit.
4. There is evidence that some dinosaurs are still alive so the footprints are relevant.



These finds make sense, if during the time of the flood/cataclysm humans and dinosaur fled to higher ground to escape the waters that rose for about 150 days. Humans, being intelligent would be the last survivors— their common footprints covered over by silt and ash, but not many bones found together, as the last humans perished up to six months after the flood began.

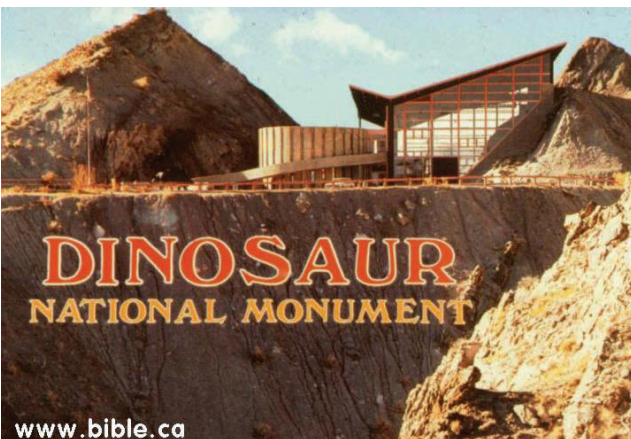
The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Malachite Man

Skeletons of ten perfectly modern humans have been excavated from fifty eight feet down in the Dakota Sandstone, over an area spanning about 50 by 100 feet. This formation is a member of the Lower Cretaceous, supposedly 140 million years old. It is known for its dinosaurs and is the same formation found at Dinosaur National Monument. At least four of the ten individuals are female. One is an infant. Some of the bones are [articulated](#). Some are not, appearing to have been washed into place. No obvious tools or artifacts were found associated with the bones. The bulldozer driver who uncovered the first bones in 1971 expresses certainty that there were no tunnels or cracks in the extremely hard overlying layers of rock. The bones are partially replaced with malachite (a green mineral) and turquoise, thus appropriately named "Malachite Man".

The evidence appears obvious that these 10 men, woman and children, were buried rapidly by some catastrophe, like a flood. [Articulated skeletons](#) indicate rapid burial. Some propose to explain these bones by arguing that they were mining, when the mine collapsed. However there is no indication of tunnels, and woman and small children would not likely be included in a mining operation. Additionally, no tools have been found and there are no crushed bones which would be expected if the mine caved in. Another invalid explanation is that this is a mass grave and they were buried. This cannot be true because the living would have to dig a grave 50-100 feet deep through extremely hard sandstone layers. The modern mining operation was halted in the 1970's because the sandstone was so hard it was destroying the bulldozers. These humans appear to have been buried by the same catastrophe that buried dinosaurs in this continent spanning formation. Humans and dinosaurs must have lived at the same time!

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/malachite-man.htm>



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Fossilized Hammer:

Found in a formation famous for its dinosaurs, supposed to be 140 million years old (lower cretaceous).

Max Han was fishing with his family near London, TX when he found a rock with wood protruding from it. When the rock was cracked open, this octagonally shaped iron hammer was exposed.

The wood handle is partially coalified with quartz and calcite crystalline inclusions. Tests performed at Battelle Laboratory document the hammer's unusual metallurgy, 96% iron, 2.6% chlorine and .74% sulfur (no carbon). Density tests indicate casting of exceptional quality. A unique coating of FeO, which does not readily form under present atmospheric conditions, appears to inhibit rusting.

The enclosing rock contains Lower Cretaceous fossils. It is a concretionary sandstone nodule from the nearby cliff which is made up of concretionary sandstone nodules.

This cliff is part of the Lower Cretaceous Edwards Plateau which evolutionists tell us was formed 140 million years ago, when dinosaurs roamed the earth. Of course, the coexistence of humans and dinosaurs would destroy evolutionary theory, so maybe the hammer was made by dinosaurs. Do you really think so?

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/fossilized-hammer.htm>

<http://conservapedia.com/Dinosaur>

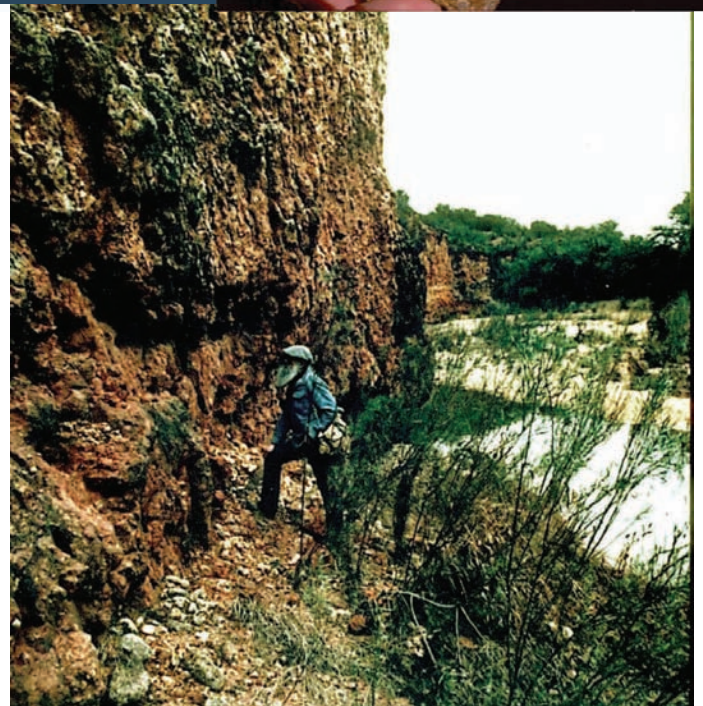
More dinosaur finds: <http://www.greendiary.com/entry/thousands-of-dinosaurs-fossils-discovered-in-spain/>

Fascinating reports of huge reptiles, snakes and dinosaurs still alive, watch...

<http://www.arrivalofthefittest.com/csehovind.html>

Seminar 3 –Dinosaurs in the Bible

Problems useVLC media player—free download
<http://www.videolan.org/vlc/>



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Sea shells surrounding the hammer had been dated at 400 million years old. Part of the handle had turned to coal.



Batelle Lab. Said it is 96.6% iron, 2.6% chlorine, .74% sulfur.

Dr. Carl Baugh has it in his museum.
254-897-3200
www.creationevidence.org

They had Iron and other metals before the flood.

And Zillah, she also bare Tubal-cain, an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron...

Genesis 4:22

Mr. Newton Anderson found this bell inside a lump of coal in 1944. He still has the bell.

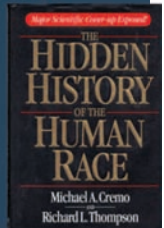
Bridgeport, WV
(304)-842-5556.
newt@iolinc.net

See: *Ammunition* by Norm Scharbough
Conservative Publishers PO
Box 215, Brownsburg, IN
46112 1991
(317)-852-0877
photo 10-22-99

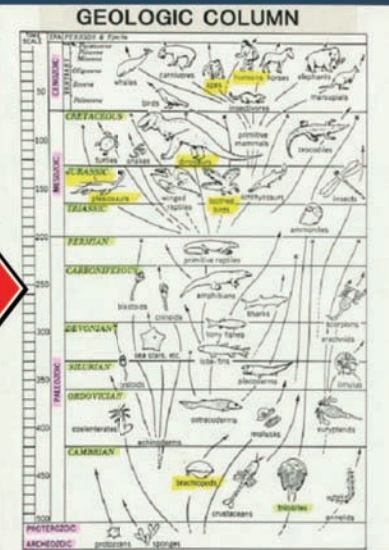


On June 11, 1891, The Morrisonville Times reported; "A curious find was brought to light by Mrs. S. W. Culp last Tuesday morning. As she was breaking a lump of coal apart, embedded in a circular shape a small gold chain about 10 inches in length of antique and quaint workmanship.."

The Hidden History of the Human Race
Michael A. Cremo p. 113



Textbooks say coal formed 250 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period.



Cast Iron pot found in coal in 1912 at the Municipal Electric Plant in Thomas, OK. Now in Creation Evidence Museum,

www.creationevidence.org



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

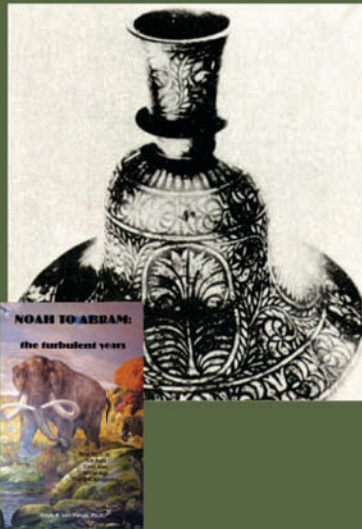
4 1/2 inch high zinc and silver vessel found in solid rock "over 600 million year old" in Dorchester, Mass. in 1851.

Readers Digest Mysteries of the Unexplained p. 46

also Scientific American June 1851 p. 289-299

The Hidden History of the Human Race, Cremona p. 106

Noah to Abram the Turbulent Years, by Erich von Fange p. 126



A clay doll was found by a well driller at a depth of 320 feet (100 m) near Nampa, Idaho in 1889. The rock layer was supposedly 12 million years old. The doll is at the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise. 208-334-2120



Ammunition by Norm Scharbough, p. 177. Communique, Conservative Publishers PO Box 215, Brownsburg, IN 46112, 1991 (317)-852-0877-- http://www.science-frontiers.com/

Workers found human bones and a well tempered copper arrowhead in a vein of silver at the Rocky Point Mine in Gilman, Colorado in 1865.

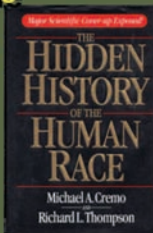
Ammunition by Norm Scharbough Communique, Conservative Publishers PO Box 215, Brownsburg, IN 46112 1991 (317) 852-0877 p. 177

In the 1950's, Thomas E. Lee of the National Museum of Canada found advanced stone tools in glacial deposits at Sheguiandah, on Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. The deposits were 65,000 to 125,000 years old. The director of the museum was fired for refusing to fire the discoverer. Tons of artifacts disappeared into storage bins at the NMC. The discovery had to be killed "It would have forced the rewriting of almost every book in the business."

The Hidden History of the Human Race Michael A. Cremona p. xviii See also In The Beginning Walt Brown p. 22

W. H. Holmes, of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the most vocal critics of the California finds wrote: "Perhaps if Professor Whitney had fully appreciated the story of human evolution as it is understand today, he would have hesitated to announce the conclusions, notwithstanding the imposing array of testimony with which he was confronted."

The Hidden History of the Human Race Michael A. Cremona p. xvii



"In 1880, J.D. Whitney, the state geologist of California, published a lengthy review of advanced stone tools found in California gold mines. The implements, including spear points, mortars and pestles, (p. 97)"



Were found deep in mine shafts, underneath thick, undisturbed layers of lava, ranging from 9 to 55 million years old.

The Hidden History of the Human Race Michael A. Cremona p. xvii, 95

Advanced Paleoliths and Neoliths

95

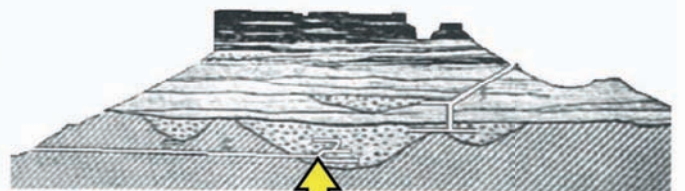


Figure 5.10. Side view of Table Mountain, Tuolumne County, California, showing mines penetrating into Tertiary gravel deposits beneath the lava cap, shown in black.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Fossilized Human Finger: Found in a formation famous for its dinosaurs, supposed to be 110 million years old (Middle Cretaceous).

Some argued that it could not be a fossilized finger since pressure from overlying layers mashes fossils flat. This is usually true, but not in the Glen Rose Formation. Several locations reveal thousands of [fossilized worms](#) that are perfectly three dimensional. If anything should be mashed flat it would be worms, but they are not. Obviously, very rapid lithification is required in order to preserve such astonishing detail.

The fossil has been replaced with limestone. Sometimes replaced fossils maintain their interior structure. Sometimes they do not. Fortunately, when the fossil was sectioned, we were able to see obvious indications of bone and ligaments.

Medical Doctor Dale Peterson of Oklahoma City, OK examined the sectioned specimen by means of x-ray, CT Scan and MRI. He was able to identify joints and to trace tendons throughout the length of the fossil. His expert conclusion is: "**There can be no reasonable doubt that this is a fossil finger.**"

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/fossilized-human-finger.htm>



Note: Many of these finds are under debate as to the validity of prints and exactly what the finds show.



Fossilized Hand Print

This fossil which corresponds perfectly to a human handprint shows astounding detail. Even the print of the thumb nail can be seen. It is found in the Glen Rose limestone which is designated as Middle Cretaceous, supposedly 110 million years old and contemporary with the dinosaurs!

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

PHOTO BELOW: This spectacular fossil footprint was found in July of 2000 by amateur archaeologist, Alvis Delk of Stephenville, Texas and is now on display at the Creation Evidence Museum, Glen Rose, TX.

PREVIOUS PAGE: Fossilized Hand Print. This fossil which corresponds perfectly to a human handprint shows astounding detail. Even the print of the thumb nail can be seen. It is found in the Glen Rose limestone which is designated as Middle Cretaceous, supposedly 110 million years old and contemporary with the dinosaurs!

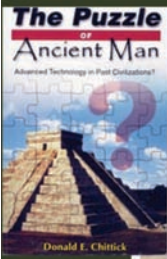


BELOW RIGHT PHOTO: This cat track (9 inches across) was found in the same layer with the Burdick track, Middle Cretaceous, supposedly 110 million years old. Evolutionists, like Richard Dawkins, have acknowledged that finding a large mammal with the dinosaurs is just as devastating to evolutionary theory as finding humans. Richard Dawkins, Oxford "If a single, well verified mammal skull were to turn up in 500 million year old rocks, our whole modern theory of evolution would be utterly destroyed. (The Blind Watchmaker, 1986, p.225)

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/delk-track.htm>

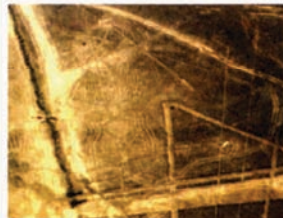
Note: There is still debate as to the validity of prints and exactly what the finds show.





The Puzzle of Ancient Man by Don Chittick

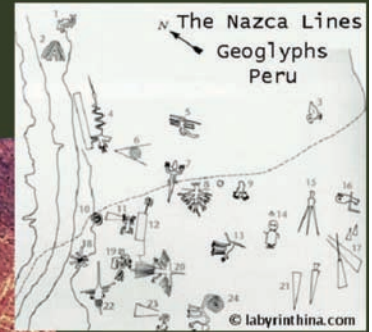
Giant images found in Nazca desert



Spider Photo by Phil Burgi



Spider photo enhanced with white



Rincinueli- Rarest of all spiders, 1/8" blind spider found 1000 miles away in caves in Amazon. Drawing is 150' feet tall and has 1 1/2 miles (2.4 km) of line.

In 1535 the Spanish conquistadors mentioned there were stones with strange creatures carved on them found in this region of Peru.



THE MYSTERY OF THE ICA STONES: DID MAN WALK WITH THE DINOSAURS?

The Fortean Times published an article on the Ica stones by Filip Coppens entitled, "Jurassic Library." Filip dismisses the Ica stones as clever hoaxes perpetuated by Javier Cabrera and carved by Basilio Uschuya for the tourist industry.¹
 1 Filip Coppens. "Jurassic Library."
 www.forteanimes.com/articles/isi.

Creationists have presented the Ica stones as prima facia evidence that dinosaurs and man roamed the earth together. The stones depict dinosaurs in such vivid detail that paleontologists pale at the disturbing representations of dinosaurs.

Is Filip Coppens correct in his assertion that the stones are forged? Has Coppens blatantly disregarded the facts and unwittingly passed on erroneous secondhand information about the stones?

Any investigation into the authenticity of the stones should begin with the facts. The history and scientific analysis of the stones should be considered before tossing them aside as tourist trinkets.

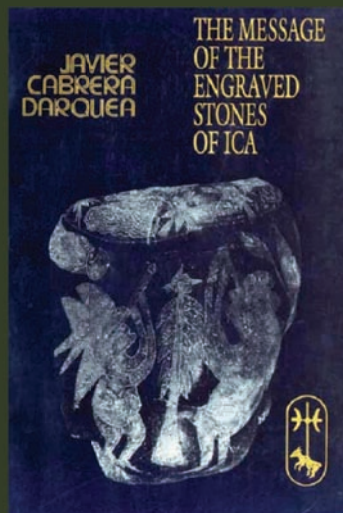
The first mention of the stones is from a Spanish priest journeying to the region of Ica in 1535.² Father Simon, a Jesuit missionary, accompanied Pizarro along the Peruvian coast and recorded his amazement upon viewing the stones. In 1562, Spanish explorers sent some of the stones back to Spain. The Indian chronicler, Juan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti Llamqui, wrote at the time of the Inca Pachacutec many carved stones were found in the kingdom of Chincha in Chimchayunga which was called Manco.³ Chinchayunga was known as the low country of the central coast of Peru where Ica is located today.

2 Cientifico Descubre Dinosaurios en Ica. Ojo-Lima, Domingo 03 de Octubre de 1993, p. 7.

3 Juan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti Llamque: Relacion de antiquesdades deste reyno del Piru. 1571.

The story of the Nasca Burial Stones ca.

300 B.C. - 800 A.D.
www.weirdvideos.com/ancient2.html



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

Javier Cabrera's father, Dom Pedro, was about nine years old in 1906 when he witnessed his father excavating outside of Ica and discovering three or four stones in tombs. Javier Cabrera's grandfather, like many other wealthy Peruvians, had an extensive collection of pre-columbian artifacts. The three or four engraved stones were stolen or lost long before Javier Cabrera was born in 1926.⁴ In 1936, peasants plowing in the fields outside of Ica in Salas uncovered a single stone. The authorities attributed the engraved stones to the Incas because the preponderance of ceramics, textiles, and mummies were associated with the Incas in the Salas region.

4 Interviews with Dr. Javier Cabrera, his sister, Isabel Cabrera, and his daughter, Eugenia Cabrera.

The first collectors were Carlos and Pablo Soldi, who owned a plantation in Ocucaje. In 1955, stones were excavated from tombs on their property. Pablo and Carlos Soldi began to acquire other stones found by the huaqueros of Ocucaje. The Soldi brothers were eyewitnesses of stones being dug up with the mummies and other artifacts from the tombs on their property. The Soldi brothers were the first to recognize the scientific significance of the stones. They requested that official testing be conducted. Herman Buse gives this account that Pablo Soldi said, "a thick layer of salt pepper covering the main specimens could only be explained by the passage of considerable time. Peruvian archaeologists were invited to excavate on the plantation or to witness firsthand where some of the stones came from. Peruvian archaeologists did not avail themselves of the opportunity. Eventually, Carlos and Pablo had a very large collection of engraved stones. Carlos and Pablo were passionate archaeology buffs and they endeavored to preserve the stones for the museums of Peru.

In 1967, the Soldi brothers approached Dr. Cabrera about purchasing the majority of their collection. Cabrera was curious but skeptical because the stones depicted heart surgeries, Indians staring into the sky with telescopes, and dinosaurs. After examining the collection, he realized that they were ancient antiquities of major scientific importance. The Soldi brothers sold him 341 stones for the ridiculous sum of \$7,000 old Peruvian soles—about forty-five American dollars. Javier had the stones stored in one of the rooms of his Spanish mansion.

In the late 1950's, Commander Elias, curator of the Callao Naval Museum until 1973, acquired stones from huaqueros including some individuals who resided in Ocucaje. There were deposits of stones found about twenty miles south-southwest of Ica near Ocucaje and the Rio Ica. The stones were documented to have been discovered in caves and graves. Commander Elias was a man with an ardent interest in archaeology, and he, by 1973, had approximately three hundred stones displayed in the Naval Museum.

The Regional Museum of Ica had a few stones from the tombs around Ica. Carlos and Pablo Soldi, sought to preserve the stones for the museums of Peru. Carlos died in 1967 and Pablo in 1968: 114 of the stones were given to the Regional Museum in Ica. Some of these stones were on public exhibition at the Ica Museum in the 1960's.

Colonel Omar Chioino Carraza, who was the Director of the Peruvian Aeronautical Museum, has no doubt about the stones authenticity. After official government tests, Carraza declared in 1974:

It seems certain to me . . . that they are a message from a very ancient people whose memory has been lost to history. They were engraved several thousand years ago. They've been known in Peru for a long time and my museum has more than four hundred of them.



Dr. Dennis Swift of Beaverton, OR, has some of the stones and goes to Peru each year.



The National Aeronautical Museum's collection of engraved stones including dinosaurs was acquired from various locations throughout Peru. Very few of these stones were from Ocucaje. Herman Buse revealed that in 1961, there was a flooding of the Ica River and that a large number of engraved stones had been uncovered. Huaqueros (looters of the tombs) have sold many of them to museums and to the Soldi brothers.⁵

5 Herman Buse. *Introduccion Al Peru*. Lima, 1965. 6 Santiago Agurto Calvo. "Las piedras magicas de Ocucaje". *El Comercio*. Lima, 11 December, 1966. 7 Alejandro Pezzia Asserto. *Ica y el Peru Precolombino*. Volume I (Ica: 1968), p. 25ff.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

In the early 1960's, architect Santiago Agurto Calvo, a former rector of the National University of Engineering, had a growing collection of engraved stones. Agurto Calvo never gave any of the stones to the Ica Museum. The Calvo family still retains that collection of stones and they are in storage. Calvo published an article in the El Comercio Newspaper in Lima about the fantastic things engraved on the stones.⁶ Agurto Calvo also submitted stones for scientific laboratory analysis to the National University of Engineering and to the Luis Hochschild Mining Company.

Archaeologist Alejandro Pezzia Asserto, who was in charge of archaeological investigations in the cultural province of Ica and a trustee of the Ica Museum, conducted official excavations in the ancient Paracas and Ica cemeteries of Max Uhle and Toma Luz. On two separate occasions, engraved stones were excavated from pre-Hispanic Indian tombs dating from 400 B.C. to 700 A.D. The engraved stones were

embedded in the side of the mortuary chamber of the tombs and next to mummies. Alejandro Pezzia Asserto was an archaeologist from the National Archaeology Department of Peru. In 1968, Alejandro Pezzia Asserto published his work with drawings and descriptions of the stones with a five-toed llama that was supposed to be extinct for over forty million years.⁷ Other stones were of a fish that allegedly had been extinct for over 100 million years and a bird in flight. These stones became the possession of the Ica Museum as part of the Colca Collection.

In 1966, Felix Llosa Romero presented Javier Cabrera with an oval-shaped stone; on one side was engraved a species of fish that was supposed to be extinct millions of years ago. The stone given to Javier was one that had been excavated from the Max Uhle and Toma Luz tomb sites near Ocucaje. Dr. Cabrera told me that the gift of the stone triggered his memory of a having seen a similar engraved stone in 1936 when he was about ten years of age. Javier had a lucrative career as a distinguished doctor of medicine. He was the founder of San Luis Gonzaga Ica National University, and he founded the "Casa de Cultura" of Ica to scientifically investigate and preserve the engraved stones.

I heard about the strange engraved stone of Ica in the early 1970's. I was intrigued by periodic reports in obscure journals and magazines of the Cabrera collection. Occasionally, late night television programs on ancient astronauts or unexplained mysteries contained film footage of Dr. Cabrera and the stones. I contacted Dr. Cabrera and corresponded with him maintaining an interest in the stones over the ensuing years. I have spent years studying the stones and have brought back over twenty of them from the six expeditions I have made to Peru.

I was fascinated by Filip Coppens' article "Jurassic Library" in the *Fortean Times*. It was obvious that he had no first hand knowledge of the stones and relied on information that is misleading and inaccurate. He begins his article by saying, "Our story has several possible beginnings . . .". I suggest that the beginning should be the truth and a factual history not rumor or entertainment.

Coppens says that Cabrera's private museum includes a collection of stones belonging to his father. That is not true as I have demonstrated from the interviews with Dr. Cabrera's family and himself. Dr. Cabrera's father's name was not Bolivia and neither did he gather numbers of stones from the fields of the family plantation in the late 1930's.

Any unprejudiced account of the stones must deal with the scientific studies already carried out on the stones. Coppens leads one to believe by his article that the various tests done on the stones were inconclusive or that the stones had patina on them but not in the grooves. He even suggests that Javier Cabrera added that "the coating of natural oxidation covers the incisions as well."

I have seen the reports from the National University of Engineering, the University of Bonn and the Maurico Hochschild Mining Company of Lima, Peru. In 1967, Dr. Cabrera selected 33 stones from his collection and sent them to the Maurico Hochschild Mining Company. The laboratory sent back an analysis signed by



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

geologist Eric Wolf. The document states,
The stones are covered with a fine patina of
natural

oxidation which also covers the grooves, by which
age should be able to be deduced . . .

Eric Wolf
Lima June 8, 1967

Dr. Cabrera did not add anything regarding oxidation in
the grooves; that was part of the laboratory report.

On January 28, 1969, Dr. Cabrera received the results of
the laboratory tests conducted by Professor Frenchen at the
University of Bonn. Professor Frenchen's report confirmed the
earlier report: "the stones were andesites and were covered by a
patina or film of natural oxidation which also covered the
etchings."

In 1966, Santiago Agurto Calvo submitted some of his
stones to a laboratory at the National University of Engineering of
Peru. The tests' conclusions lead unmistakably to the conclusion
that the stones were indeed of pre-hispanic origin.

Joseph F. Blumrich who was a prominent NASA scientist;
developed the design on the Saturn V missile and worked on the
design of the Skylab also studied the stones. Dr. Blumrich wrote
that the stones, according to laboratory tests, were authentic and
"there is no doubt in my mind about the authenticity of these
pictures."

It seems that Filip Coppens has done very little research
into the Ica stones. His article is replete with errors and fictional
anecdotes. In fact, Coppens writes "arguing for their genuine
origins cast Cabrera into the camp of the von Danikenites, is both
comical and ironic as von Daniken himself has written that he believes the stones are most likely fakes."

Erich von Daniken never believed the Ica stones were fakes. Erich von Daniken had a stone from Basilio and a
stone from Cabrera. In the words of von Daniken,

Right angled, clean scratches showed on the new stone
under the microscope, whereas microorganisms could be
seen in the grooves of Cabrera's stones under a fine glaze.
that was the tiny major difference between genuine and false
stones.⁸

8 Erich von Daniken. According to the Evidence. (Souvenir Press: Great Britain, 1976), pp 284ff. For a full account
read my forthcoming book, Did Man Walk with the Dinosaurs: The Mystery of the Ica Stones.⁹ Ryan Drum. "The
Cabrera Rocks," Info Journal. No. 17 (May, 1976), p. 10.

Coppens knows full well that von Daniken believed Cabrera's collection to be genuine, and Filip has seen the
photographs taken from the microscopic analysis of von Daniken. Those photographs show clearly no patina in the
grooves of Basilio's fake and heavy oxidation in the grooves of Cabrera's stone.

Any scholarly scientific pursuit would have revealed other tests done on the stones. Ryan Drum, an American
biologist, brought back two stones to America and did some microscopic studies of them:

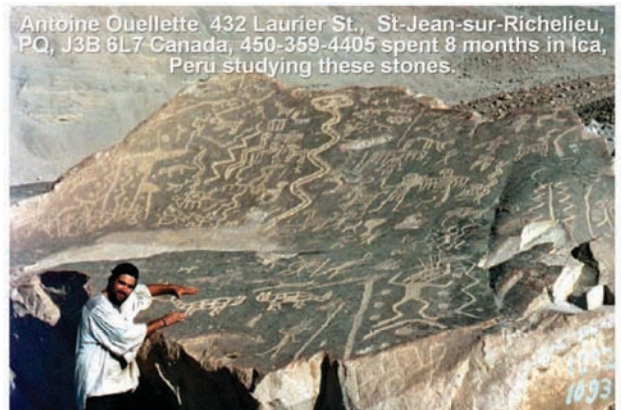
I have examined the rocks at 30 and 60 magnification
in a stereo microscope, and found no obvious grinding
or polishing marks . . .⁹

10 Robert Charroux. L'Enigme des Andes Editions. (Robert Laffont: Paris, 1974), p. 72.

Robert Charroux also had stones tested and the results revealed that there was no evidence of a rotary
powered tool utilized to make the stones:

It did establish one thing quite clearly: the drawings on
the Ica stones were not done in our time with an electric
tool.¹⁰

Coppens marshals the support of Neil Steede, who does archaeological work. Bill Cote produced a video,



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

Jurassic Art, with Neil Steede as the researcher. Neil Steede, wearing bifocals, looks at the rocks in Cabrera's Museum and says confidently, "The stones have patina, but there is no patina in the grooves." Is that really science or speculation? Does Steede have x-ray vision?

Why have the laboratories with stereoscopic microscopes revealed just the opposite? Is that kind of research professional? Is Coppens' article an informed record or something that should have appeared in the *National Enquirer*? Neil Steede, by his own admission, says that he is legally blind.

Coppens asserts that investigators claim they have been refused permission to see the Colca Collection at the Ica Museum. This author was refused permission on five separate occasions and museum authorities denied the existence of any stones in the collection. A *National Geographic* film crew was also denied access to either see or film the Colca collection.

Neil Steede, on the video, *Jurassic Art*, adamantly proclaimed that this Colca Collection was authentic. He concluded that these are "definitely genuine stones show a finer workmanship and have less deep cuts than Cabrera's stones." Are you wearing your skepticals? Get out your baloney detector! How could Neil know how deep the cuts were by looking at them behind bifocals?

On April 6, 2002, I finally was allowed to see the Colca Collection. I was told, "No, there are no stones in storage upstairs." Senor, you are confused. After ample evidence was presented, then, "Yes, we have stones but absolutely no one is permitted to view them. They are not for public display." I continued my appeals and was ignored until Jesus Cabel Moscoso, Director for the Department of Culture for the Province of Ica intervened and let me in to scientifically examine the collection. The process was restricted by the Ica Museum authorities, because they would not allow more than three stones to be photographed. They thought they could stop me by charging ridiculous sums of money, but I agreed to pay their price. I could not photograph a group of stones, but could look at and measure stones.

There are approximately 121 stones in the Colca Collection. An exact inventory was halted by the officials at the museum. The stones vary in size from three inches long and two inches wide to up to twenty inches long and twelve inches wide. The weight varies from a few ounces to over fifteen pounds. This is consistent with Cabrera's stones in weight and kind of stones: andesites and river rocks. The stones in the Colca and Cabrera Collections are, contrary to Steede, the same kinds of stones.

The stones in the Colca Collection vary in artesian skill from the primitive to high artistry. The is true of the Cabrera Collection; from crude, rough drawings to stones that would make Michelangelo blush with the elaborate detail and beautiful ornamentation. The grooves in the stones of the Colca Collection measure from less than $1/16^{\text{th}}$ of an inch deep to slightly more than $1/16^{\text{th}}$ of an inch. The stones have both grooves and bas relief style, where the depictions are raised above the surface of the stone. The Cabrera Collection has the identical kinds of stones. At this point, the Cabrera Collection and the Colca Collection are indistinguishable.

The Cabrera Collection has stones with a blackish polish whereas, I found no stones with this black polish on the stones in the Colca Collection. The Cabrera Collection has stones that are plain just like the Colca Collection.

My examination of the Colca Collection was abruptly ended because I began to reveal my historical knowledge of the stones:

- (1) That 114 of the stones were donated to the museum by the Soldi brothers.
- (2) That Alejandro Pezzia Asserto had given three stones to the museum.
- (3) That Dr. Javier Cabrera had given a few stones to the museum.

Neil Steede finds himself on the horns of a trillimma. In authenticating the Colca Collection, he has also



fig 264 It appears to be Acrocanthosaurus fighting T-Rex with Triceratops looking on. From an Incan tomb.



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

authenticated the Cabrera Collection. Some of the identical kinds of stones are at the Ica Museum and the Cabrera Museum from the same sources. Neil Steede must also disregard his own tests done on the stones and wood from the Cabrera Collection. The wood and samples of black tar scraped from stones dated at two thousand years old. A popular misconception is that the black material rubbed on the Cabrera stones is shoe polish. In reality, it is a tar substance from tar pits south of Ocucaje.

Coppens says, “. . .even if we assume they are genuine and millions of years old, they do not necessarily contain the type of information that Cabrera maintains; the heart and brain transplants could just as well be mutilations or acts of cannibalism.”

Such a statement reveals that Coppens has never been to the Cabrera Museum or studied the stones. Dr. E. Stanton Maxey, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons says,

. . .in the photographs of stone carvings depicting heart surgery, the detail is clear—seven blood vessels coming from the heart are faithfully copied. The whole thing looks like a cardiac operation, and the surgeons seem to be using techniques that fit with our modern knowledge.

The *Peruvian Times* wrote an article about the stones in 1972, and they concluded their article with, “they give very clear pictures of the operations which 20th century surgeons are only just contemplating.”¹¹

11 “The Amazing Ica Stones. The Peruvian Times. (August, 25, 1972).

Coppens’ displays an ignorance of just how advanced the ancient Peruvian people were. R.L. Moodie, the great paleopathologist, summed up his study of ancient Peruvian surgery:

I believe it to be correct to state that no primitive or ancient race of people anywhere in the world had developed such a field of surgical knowledge as had the Pre-Columbian Peruvians. Their surgical attempts are truly amazing and include amputations, excisions, trephining, bandaging, bone transplants, cauterization and other less evident procedures.¹²

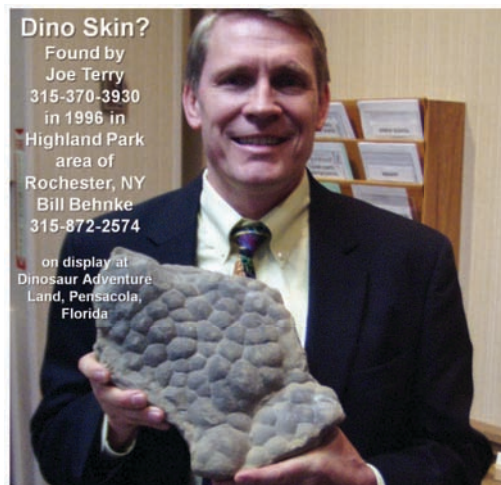
12 Roy L. Moodie. “Injuries to the Head Among the Pre-Columbian Peruvians”. *Annals of Medical History*. (Vol. 9), p 278.

There is ample evidence that the ancient Peruvians engaged in brain surgery, caesarian sections and treatments of some diseases still confounding modern science. There is a growing body of evidence that they performed heart surgeries. My forthcoming book, *The Mystery of the Ica Stones*, exhaustively covers this dimension of advanced surgeries among Pre-Columbian people.

The debate on the stones depicting dinosaurs with dermal spines and many other anatomical features that only recently have been discovered by paleontologists is disturbing. Coppens tries to account for the origin of the stones by an alternative explanation. He postulates that if authentic, this may be the “votive renderings by the tribe’s shaman . . . could not a shaman have picked up a dinosaur bone, entered a trance connected with the bones’ previous owner and seen the dinosaur age in a vision.” Who says journalists don’t believe in miracles?

The riddle of the Ica stones is to be solved by solid scientific research not unsubstantiated claims that counter logic. If drug-induced hallucinogenic San Pedro cactus drinks can cause you to see into the Jurassic, then every paleontologist needs to have a mind altered state and not a university degree. Sherlock Holmes said, “When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever is left, however improbable, must be the truth.” The truth seems that Pre-Columbian people saw dinosaurs.

Whenever the Ica stones are mentioned, Basilio Uschuya is claimed to be the forger. I have known Basilio for many years and visited him in Ocucaje on several occasions. Basilio is a poor uneducated Peruvian, who has been at the center of the maelstrom over the authenticity of the Ica stones. Basilio lives in a dirt floor shack without any modern devices. He has no television, no electric generator, and lives on about twenty dollars a month. There are some curious features about Basilio. If you arrive in Ocucaje with a television camera and crew, then he is a



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

consummate showman. With camera rolling, he will tell you that he made stones for Cabrera and give a demonstration with a piece of hacksaw blade as to how he makes them. Basilio will give you a big toothy grim and accept whatever payment offered for his services. Over the years, as I have befriended Basilio, he has opened up and revealed why he puts on an act for television people. First, it gives him a few dollars for his family that is poor even by Peruvian standards. Second, it exonerates him from the charge of peddling antiquities as a tomb robber. Third, it helps him sell a few stones to tourists in Ica. As I have gained his friendship, he has taken me with my wife to the Max Uhle and Toma Luz Pre-Columbian tombs northwest of Ocucaje. It is in this cemetery of thousands of unexcavated tombs that Alejandro Pezzia Asserto, in an official archaeological excavation, found engraved stones.¹³ While we were walking over the huge gray hill that is a burial mound, we came to some tombs that had recently caved in and there to our surprise was an engraved stone *in situ*, embedded in the side of the tomb. We filmed this with our camcorder.

13 Alejandro Pezzia Asserto. *Ica y el Peru Pre-Colombino*, Vol. 1. (Ica: 1968).

Basilio privately admits, that in the tombs, he has found stones and engaged in tomb looting. Publicly, he will not say that because it would mean a long prison sentence in violation of the antiquities laws of Peru. Basilio has shown me other items he has found in the tombs.

Basilio made stones for tourists. His stones are easily identified. They often have dinosaurs with an airplane flying overhead or with a coke machine. Basilio has no idea of the evolutionary time line and when dinosaurs were supposed to be extinct. He has no knowledge of different dinosaur species except the diplodocus-type dinosaur.

I asked Basilio to make me a stone with certain dinosaurs. He had never heard of those kind of dinosaurs or even seen a book with dinosaur pictures in it. One of Basilio's sons, who has received an education, said that he had heard of such dinosaurs. I brought Basilio a picture of that species of dinosaur. He carved the stone with a single dinosaur taking him a period of a day. The stone was crudely done and very ordinary.

I had in my possession, a Basilio original, which I was going to utilize in a test for authenticity. Basilio's production is about four or five stones a month. These stones have bright white incisions. Cabrera's collection has over 11,000 stones, It would take a minimum of fifteen hours to produce the engravings on an average stone in Cabrera's collection, not to mention Cabrera's stones are done with outstanding artistic skill and imagination. It has been estimated that it would take a forger three hundred seventy-five thousand working hours or 31,250 days to make the stones in Cabrera's collection. If Basilio made the stones, then he had an army of elves working with him. Basilio admits that he acquired stones for Cabrera. These stones came from tombs and caves in the Ocucaje region. Under threat of a prison sentence, he said he made them.

I have a full and complete account of the Basilio controversy in my forthcoming book, *The Mystery of the Ica Stones*. Basilio says that over 5,000 of Cabrera's stones are real. When pressed, he confesses it may be that 10,000 are real.

Coppens seems to overlook the following facts: First, there are the references from the Jesuit missionaries in 1535 and in 1562; the Spanish sent some of the stones back to Spain. Second, archaeologists found stones in Paracas, Tiahuanaco, and Ica tombs dating from 500 B.C. to 1,000 A.D. Third, laboratory tests indicate a degree of antiquity with patina covering the grooves of the stones. Fourth, microscopic analysis reveals that there is no evidence that rotary tools or saw blades were used to carve the stones. Fifth, there are twelve Moche vases in Peruvian museums dating from 70 A.D. to 900 A.D. with dinosaurs on them. Sixth, a Nazcan textile depicts 31 dinosaur figures. The



Pre-Inca Indian riding a dinosaur

This Ica stone found in Peru is one of about 11,000 in Dr. Cabrera's museum in Ica, Peru.



The man appears to be petting the dinosaur.
In CSE Museum.

on display at Dinosaur Adventure Land, Pensacola, Florida

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

textile was found in a Nazca tomb. The textile had been authenticated and dated between 400 A.D. to 700 A.D. Seventh, there are over 30,000 figures engraved on more than 3,000 stones discovered in southern Peru in 1951 at Toro Muerto.

Many of the stones are engraved like those in the Cabrera Museum in bas relief style. The stones are believed to be done by the Wari who inhabited the region from 500 to 1,000 A.D. Some of the stones depict dinosaurs. Dr. Cabrera is often accused of being the diabolical mastermind with an ingenious scheme to deceive mankind and have himself enthroned as a genius. I have known Dr. Cabrera for many years and have corresponded with and visited him on numerous occasions.

Javier Cabrera began as a sincere seeker of truth. There is no doubt in the early years, he sought to preserve the stones. Cabrera was eccentric, and his kooky ideas about civilizations, medicine, proto-people, and women cause one to experience information overload. Many dismiss Dr. Cabrera with the rolling of the eyes, shrug of the shoulders, and a bah humbug. I quickly learned to take Dr. Cabrera earnestly for beneath the layers of outlandish theories were patches of unvarnished truth. Just because Cabrera has imaginary flights of fancy into ethereal clouds of nonsense does not discredit the stones.

In the early years, Dr. Cabrera collected the stones and stored them at his mansion. I believe that the stones from the 1960's to early 1970's were untainted by any association with fraud. Coppens engages in fantasy when he says that in the late 1960's, Cabrera bought thousands of stones from Basilio. I have already demonstrated by the history of the stones, that collections were held by several people independent of each other. Many of those collections were acquired by Cabrera. While I personally knew and befriended Dr. Cabrera, there are things he did that I cannot defend or condone.

(1) He talked about a mysterious cave where thousands of those stones were deposited. He refused to take anyone there. I ascertain that at one point, he told the story to make himself look like the discoverer of a great archaeological treasure. The truth of the matter is that there were several caves where a few stones were found. It may well be that the caches of the stones were buried by the Indians living in the Ica region when the conquistadors invaded Peru. It seems feasible that the flooding of the Ica river in 1961 revealed such a deposit of stones. Independent parties say that such stones were exposed in the Ica River flood. Cabrera may have embellished the story to enhance his reputation.

(2) There were occasions in my friendship with Dr. Cabrera that I challenged him for proof. On those occasions, he produced documentation. He gave me a copy of Asserto Pezzia's book of an official archaeological excavation where engraved stones were discovered. I asked a director of the Ica Museum for Asserto's materials. They denied he even was associated with the museum and said



Almost one third of the stones depict specific types of dinosaurs, like those seen here, as well as triceratops, stegosaurus and pterosaurs. Some appear to have been domesticated, others definitely were not.



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

that they know of no such book. They repeatedly told me it never happened. I looked up on the bookshelf over the director's desk and saw Pezzia's book. I reached up and pulled the book off the shelf. "Is this the book you don't have," I asked. I asked if I could xerox pages from the book and was immediately asked to leave. Dr. Cabrera did give me confidential papers and documentation of other statements he made concerning the stones.

(3) Dr. Cabrera, in his later years, suffered from some form of dementia or alzheimers. In the years that I knew him, I noticed a deterioration in his mental stability. He was extremely brilliant and recognized as an exceptional medical doctor. However, he so wanted the stones to be validated (which indeed scientific laboratory tests had shown patina in the grooves) that he opened the door to deception. I noticed this in 1996 when he took me to a back room and there were boxes of pottery. These pottery pieces were of dinosaurs and dinosaur eggs. I raised my eyebrows in disbelief. Dr. Cabrera himself did not believe deep down that they were necessarily authentic. In his more lucid moments, he doubted it himself. He bought boxes of them and put them in the back storeroom. He never displayed them in the museum. He rarely took anyone to see them. Coppens incorrectly asserts that von Daniken had suspicions that Cabrera's stone collection was fake. What von Daniken questioned and tested was the pottery pieces. They were fakes.

My last visit with Dr. Cabrera was in May of 2001. For two days, he did not even remember who I was. He was so weak that he had to be helped downstairs to his museum and he forgot how to open the door. Throughout the years, Dr. Cabrera had given me a few stones on which to do research. In the spring of 2001, I was notified by authorities in Nazca that an engraved stone with dinosaurs and other animals had been excavated from a tomb near the Rio Grande Palpa. The stone had been found in a Nazcan tomb and dated between 400 to 700 A.D. There were about thirty eyewitnesses to the discovery. I took the stone carved by Basilio, a stone from Cabrera, and the stone from the tomb at Rio Grande Palpa to two different laboratories. These laboratories conducted independent blind tests on the three stones.

The Rocks Begin To Speak

The stones give mute testimony to the fact that man walked with dinosaurs. I was certain that in the laboratory, the rocks would break that silence and communicate in the language of scientific assertion, that they are ancient carved canvasses.

I brought three stones to Mason Optical, Inc. for analysis. Mason Optical invented a revolutionary stereoscopic microscope that costs between eighty to one hundred thousand dollars. The three stones included in the study:

- A) The fake stone carved by Basilio
- B) An Ica stone from Cabrera's collection
- C) The stone from the tomb in Rio Grande, Nazca

The laboratory results revealed several defining characteristics of the stones:

A)

The first stone under microscopic investigation showed very shallow incisions with small scratches and chips from the stone. Minute specks of blue metal (steel) were found on the stone. The incisions were clean and angled. There was no patina or film of oxidation on the stone; no microorganisms or salt peter were found on the stone. The laboratory conclusion was that the stone was of recent manufacture. Someone had used a metal blade or tool with short strokes to carve the grooves in the stone. The tool left behind the minute specks of metal that could be seen under the optical microscope. The laboratory's discovery was consistent with the truth. I had watched Basilio with a four inch piece of blue steel hack saw blade making short, hard strokes on the stone. I owned a Basilio "original." Were the Cabrera rocks also Basilio originals?

In 1978, the NOVA program aired, "The Case of the Ancient Astronauts." They included the Ica stones as part of their analysis of the claims that ancient astronauts visited earth. NOVA showed the viewing audience close-ups of the incision on the rocks. The incisions appeared to be fairly new. If they were new, *how* new? Cabrera claimed the rocks were carved one hundred million years ago. Such a claim is sheer nonsense. But what about thousands or a few hundred years old?

B) The microscopic analysis of the Cabrera rock or Ica stone revealed that it had a fine patina covering the grooves and incisions of the stone. There was dirt and sand embedded in the crevices of the stone including some of the incisions. The natural oxidation had slightly colored the incisions so that



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



In the early 1930's, his father found many of these ceremonial burial stones in area's numerous Peru-tomb tombs. Dr. Cabrera has continued his father's research and has collected over 11,000 of them. They depict the culture of the Peru-tombs, graphically portrayed in the artifacts of that period (c.a. 500-1500 AD).

The Indian chronicler, Juan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti Llamgui wrote that at the time of the Peru-tomb Pachacuti many carved stones were found in the Kingdom of Chperu-tomb, in Chinchayunga, which were called "Manco." (Juan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti Llamqui: "Relacion de antique dades d'este reyno del Peru.") The reference to "Chinchayunga" was the low country of the central coast of Peru, where Ica is located today. "Manco" is believed to be a corruption of the Aymara word "malku" which means "Chieftain" or "Lord of vassals." It is noted that some of these stones were taken back to Spain. The chronicler of the Peru-tombs wrote in about 1570.

The OJO, Lima Domingo, a major newspaper in Lima, Peru on October 3, 1993 described a Spanish Priest traveling in the area of Ica in 1525 inquiring about the unusual engraved stones with strange animals on them.

All of this is very interesting since "modern" man's conception of dinosaurs did not begin until the 1800's when the word dinosaur was coined (1841). These stones do not depict skeletons but live, active dinosaurs, most of whom are seen interacting with man. The obvious implication is that ancient Peruvians saw and lived with dinosaurs.

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/peru-tomb-art.htm>

Note: There is still debate as to the stone's validity among scientists, especially those with opposing theories.



they did not have a bright white look. No evidence of modern tool usage or minute metal particles were found. The laboratory conclusion was that the engravings on the stone were not recent but of some age. That age could not be determined because patina and natural oxidation cannot be accurately measured. The patina is not an absolute proof of age, but it would be impossible to find patina on a recently engraved stone.

The stone has an outside layer of coloration and weathering. When an incision (cut) is made, it breaks that layer. If the weathering had been scraped away and the stone's natural color shows at the base of the incision, the cut is probably new. If the incisions have become weathered and the stone's coloration extends down into the incisions, then the stone's incisions are at least "old" to some degree.

Any attempt to date the stones is a doomed exercise. The stones themselves are eons old. We can't date the stones and we don't even want to try. We want to date the lines or incisions on the stones. The line we scratch on it today is only as old as—well, today. So the only way to date the scratch is to look for patina, weathering oxidation, microorganisms, lichens or other features indicative of age.

The NOVA television special on Ancient Astronauts left the audience with the undeniable impression that the cuts on the stones were so new that they had to be made in the last few years or even "yesterday." However, under a microscope and not a television camera closeup, there was real patina and a film of oxidation.

In the America Southwest, archaeologists regularly dig up pottery or other artifacts that show no patina or very little patina. F.G. Hawley, a chemist with years of experience in archaeology wrote, "Many (artifacts) in dry western country show little or no patina after seven or eight hundred years."

Anyone who has studied Andean archaeology and been involved in excavations in the southern desert of Peru knows that the textiles, pottery, and other artifacts from the tombs are in an astonishing state of preservation. The fact that the Cabrera rock had any patina on it may mean that it is much older than seven or eight hundred years.

C) The third stone from the tomb at Rio Grande, Nazca, was examined under the stereo zoom microscope. This stone had a heavy coat of patination and oxidation. Microorganisms could be seen in the grooves and the incisions. There is a uniformity of coloration and weathering. The incisions and cuts are as dark and weathered as the rest of the stone. There are several thick concentrations of salt peter that are so full of salt buildup that it covers parts of the carving with a white layer obscuring the image below. There are

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

seriations and slight fizzes in the grooves. This could only happen over a considerable period of time with the change of heat and cold through the seasons in the desert. There is a notable irregular wear on the edges of the incisions that leads one to the inescapable conclusion that this stone had undergone considerable wear. Lichen growth was also found on one section of the stone. Dirt and sand were embedded in the grooves, cracks, crevices, and orifices of the stone. There is a dark blackish stain covering the body of one of the dinosaur zoomorph images. The salient conclusion of the laboratory is that the stone is of some age: in fact, of antiquity of hundreds or thousands of years old.

I contacted Dr. John Verano of the Department of Anthropology, Tulane University. Dr. Verano is one of the premier authorities in the world on Andean archaeology and has specialized in the study of mummies relating to prehistoric diseases as well as ritual sacrifice in ancient Peru.¹⁴ Dr. Verano confirmed that the characteristic blood stain on Andean artifacts is impossible to fake. The colloquial term is "burning" because the blood and body fluids leave a blackened carbonization. Attempts to fake this by paint have been miserable failures. While there can be bacterial contamination in the blood stain, it is still recognized as a "burn."

14 John W. Verano. "Prehistoric Disease and Demography in the Andes." In *Disease and Demography in the Americas*. Ed. J. Verano and D. Ubelaker, pp. 15-24, (Washington D.C. and London: Smithsonian Institution Press), 1992. John W. Verano. "Physical Evidence of Human Sacrifice in Ancient Peru." In *Ritual Sacrifice in Ancient Peru*. Ed. Elizabeth P. Benson and Anita G. Gouy, (Austin: University of Texas Press), 2001, pp. 165-184.

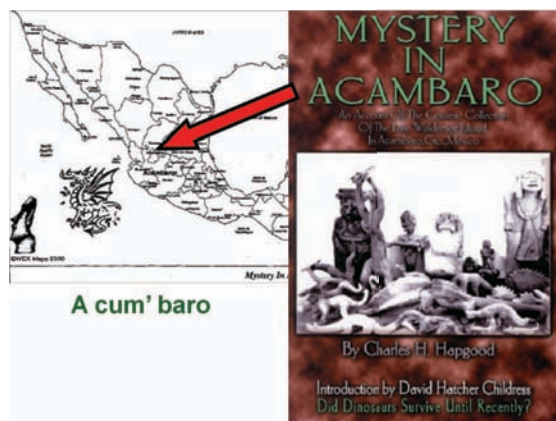
I discussed with Dr. Verano the salt on the stone artifact. I did not divulge where the stone was found. Dr. Verano said that it was a common occurrence in their excavations on the northern coast of Peru near the Pacific Ocean, to find artifacts with marine salts on them. These objects came out of the tombs with salt peter concentrations on them. The inland arid desert tombs seldom if ever have artifacts with salt peter because the desert is almost completely devoid of moisture.

From the speechless mouths of stone effigies discovered in the tombs of Peru comes the refutation of evolutionist claims that dinosaurs and man did not coexist. After looking at the stones with an optical microscope, there are three types of reactions: the stone from the Rio Grande tomb is of deep scientific discovery or the "AHA!" reaction. The Cabrera rock is of a pondering certitude or the "AH" reaction that we are on to something of scientific importance. The Basilio original leaves one with the "HA HA!" reaction that what we have here is comic inventiveness.

There is a core of ancient stones and they can be differentiated from the modern curios that are made to sell to tourists. Any bogus stone suffers from disqualifying liabilities that are readily revealed in the most cursory examination. Qualified experts have attested that the engravings were scratched on Cabrera's stones before oxidation films formed. The stone from the Rio Grande, Nazca, has passed the closest scientific scrutiny and was declared legitimately old.

I decided to have other tests done on the stones since skeptics might question the analysis of a single laboratory. The stones were taken to the Palm Abrasive Company in Portland, Oregon. Palm Abrasive sells the highest quality and most precise microscopic equipment. Their equipment is able to measure objects within one millionth of an inch and take photographs as well as video footage of the specimens. The stones were examined by an ROI optical video probe, an incredible, non-contact measurement and inspection system. The ROI delivers zoom microscopical viewing in the 20x to 500x range. The ROI is contacted to a coordinate measuring machine which positions resolution to better than 50 millionths of an inch.

The three stones were subjected to a blind test by Richard Sutcliffe, who trains others in the use of the ROI video probe. The results were both revealing and conclusive. The fake stone carved by Basilio had grooves that showed up as white under the magnification and lights of the ROI. The surrounding area of the stone was covered with patina. The ROI also picked up the smallest of particles of quartz and pyrite that sparkled when the zoom microscope was at high magnification. The grooves had to be recently cut to break the layer over the quartz and pyrite causing them to shine. The microscope at 25x to 75x caught the telltale signs of cuts made at right angles



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

and minuscule blue metal flakes. There was no evidence of rotary powered tool use.

The second stone from the Cabrera Museum was thoroughly examined. The groove did not appear bright or fresh but dull and slightly gray. This was verification that they were not of recent manufacture. The stone had no pitting or pock marks in the grooves which are the result of saws or rotary powered tools. The stone had an even wear to the grooves except in one area where there was considerable wear. The worn area may have been caused by constant handling before it was buried.

The third stone from the tomb in the Nazca desert had grooves that were dark gray, weathered, cracked, and embedded with salt peter. The salt peter under 75x magnification looked like a growth of algae all over a section

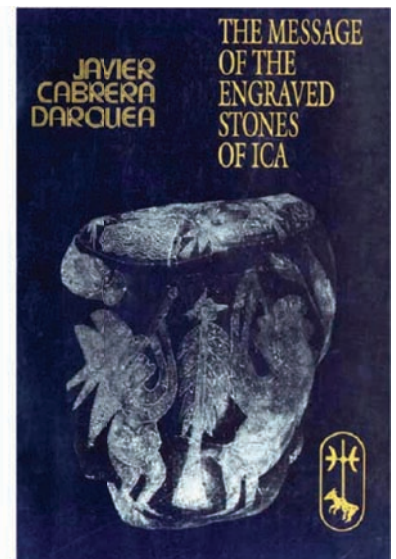
of the stone. No doubt this stone had been buried for centuries. There were five patches of lichens growing on the stone. The image of two dinosaurs, a sea creature, and some unknown animal were calculated to be 1/16th of an inch on average above the stone. The figures were done in bas relief. How the stone was carved away to make the figures higher than the stone is a mystery. Richard Sutcliffe who performed the microscopic probe is an expert in machine made tools. Richard theorized that the ancient people may have used a tool with a diamond type bit.

The ROI probe was used to film a 38minute video of the three stones. How the authentic stones were carved may go unsolved, but they display the traces of the past: patina, salt peter, lichen growth, and weatherization. The bloodstain on the stone from Rio Grande Nazca was saturated with bacterial contamination. The Peruvian archaeologists who saw the stone gave definitive statement that the stain was caused by the fluids from a mummy. When told of the dinosaur images, they said, "Well, we don't have an opinion about that. We're saying the stain is characteristic of that found on textiles and ceramics that are interred with mummies."

A 38 minute video of the test was recorded and upon viewing, skeptics lapse into a profound prolonged silence. After years of exhaustive investigation and enormous expense, the verdict was in. There is an ancient core of stones from Ica, Nazca, Paracas, Tiahuanaco, and Wari tombs. Anyone who postulates that they are fakes has gone out on a broken limb without historical or scientific support.



**The story of
the Nasca
Burial
Stones ca.
300 B.C. - 800 A.D.**
[www.weirdvideos.com/
ancient2.html](http://www.weirdvideos.com/ancient2.html)



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

<http://www.bible.ca/tracks/peru-tomb-art.htm>

Dinosaur Art From Ancient Tombs In Peru

Amazing evidence that dinosaurs and humans coexisted.



Nasca Tomb

Tombs in the deserts of Peru often preserve amazing artifacts which are very old, including the beautiful, intricate textiles of the Nasca culture (ca. 700 A.D.).

Large dinosaur tapestry

These textiles depict living dinosaurs as do their ceremonial burial stones and pottery, indicating that these awesome creatures were still alive at the time and ancient Peruvians saw them.

Dinosaur Pottery

This pottery is on display at the Rafael Laredo Herrera Museum in Lima, Peru.



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

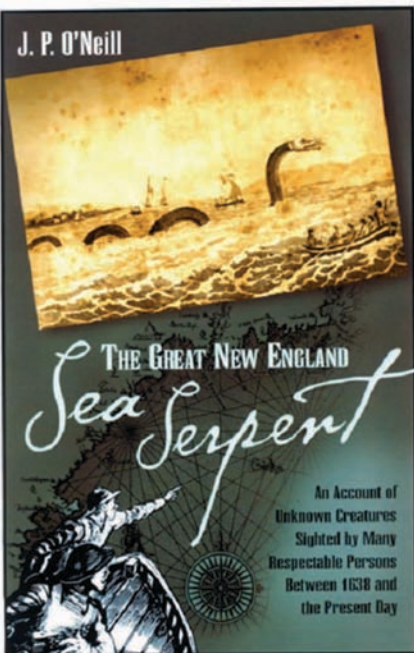
The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



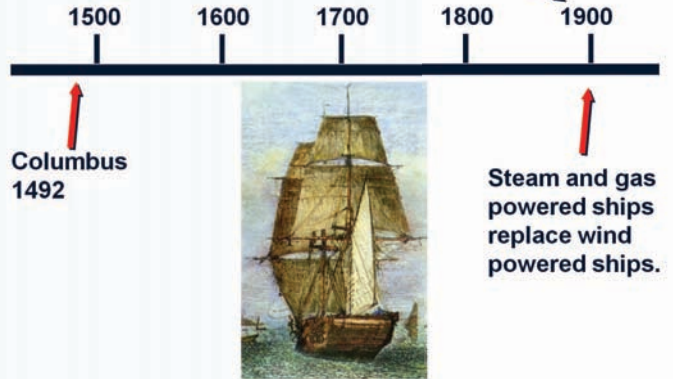
The Unexplained, vol. 8, 1985, p. 995



Hans Egede, Missionary to Greenland, drew this sketch of the "sea monster" he saw off the coast of Greenland in 1734. S.M. McAllister 205-773-7823 is a living descendant.



The Great Age of Sailing Ships



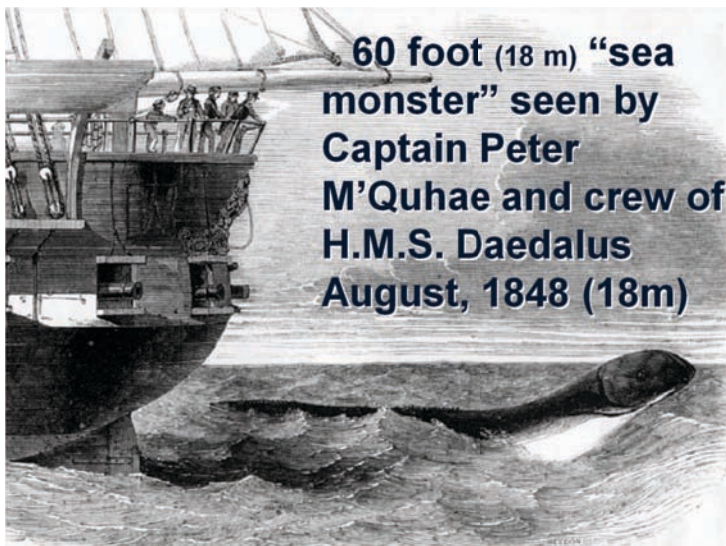
The Unexplained, vol. 3, 1985, p. 387

“As for other Sea Monsters.....none of them have been seen by us, or any of our Time, that I ever could hear, save the most dreadful Monster, that showed itself upon the surface of the Water in the year 1734, off our New Colony in 64 Degrees. This monster was of so huge a size, that coming out of the Water, its Head reached as high as the Mast Head; its Body was as bulky as the Ship, and three or four times as long. It had a long pointed Snout, and spouted like a Whale-Fish; great broad Paws, and the body seemed covered with shell-work, its skin very rugged and uneven. The under Part of its Body was shaped like an huge Serpent, and it dived under the Water, it plunged backward into the Sea, and so raised its tail aloft, which seemed a whole Ship’s length distant from the bulkiest part of its body.”

Det gamle Gronlands nye Perlustration (1741). Missionary Hans Egede as quoted by William Gibbons in *Missionaries and Monsters* p. 20

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



60 foot (18 m) “sea monster” seen by Captain Peter M’Quhae and crew of H.M.S. Daedalus August, 1848 (18m)



Sea Monster sighting in *Natural History of Norway* by Bishop Erik Pontoppidan 1755
as given in *Monsters of the Sea* by Richard Ellis p. 45.

In the 1850’s the whaling ship *Monongahela* out of New Bedford killed a 103 foot (31 m) “sea monster” in the Pacific Ocean. The sailors said it had 2 blow holes, four swim fins, an alligator-like head and 94 very sharp teeth!

A passing ship stopped and saw the creature as the crew was cutting it up. They even bought some barrels of “sea serpent oil” before sailing home to tell the story.

The *Monongahela* sailed on in search of whales and was never heard from again. Years later the name board of the *Monongahela* was found on an Aleutian Island. *Mysterious Sea Monsters of California’s Central Coast* by Randall Reinstedt p. 56 Ghost Town Publications, Carmel, CA +



From: Benny & China King <thekings@minn.net>
Sent: Tuesday, April 04, 2000 4:14 PM
Subject: The Monongahela Monster
The Monongahela Monster
By Karl Shuker

And finally, it would be quite unthinkable to end this article without discussing the highly controversial case of the Monongahela monster. For if the case is genuine (and not a hoax, as some authors have suggested), one ship successfully obeyed the imperious command of this article's title--by obtaining for scientific scrutiny the head of a sea serpent! On January 13, 1852, while in latitude 3° 10'S and longitude 131° 50'W the whaling ship Monongahela of New Bedford encountered an enormous serpentine creature longer than the 100-ft. ship itself, and just under 50 ft. in diameter, with a 10-ft.-long alligatorlike head whose jaws contained 94 teeth (each approximately 3 in. long and recurved like a snake's).

During a titanic struggle, the ship's sailors sought to capture their monstrous visitor by harpooning it; the next morning its lifeless carcass, brownish-yellow and 103 ft. 7 in. long, rose to the surface of the sea. Although giant snakes are not believed nowadays to be responsible for any of the various different types of sea serpent reported over the years, this particular specimen did possess some distinctly ophidian characteristics, including its recurved teeth, a lower jaw whose bones were separate, and two lungs of which one was notably larger than the other. However, it also exhibited some highly un-snakelike features, such as a pair of whale-like blowholes, and four paw-like projections of hard, loose flesh.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Taxonomic considerations notwithstanding, it was clearly impractical to attempt to preserve the gigantic creature's entire carcass--so the sailors hacked off its ferocious-looking head, for retention as absolute proof of this astonishing beast's reality. The Monongahela's

master, Captain Charles Seabury, prepared a detailed account of the whole incident, including a full description of the creature itself; on February 6, the Monongahela encountered the brig Gipsy, journeying to Bridgeport, so Seabury handed his account to the Gipsy's master, Captain Sturges, who promised to hand it into Bridgeport's post office when the Gipsy arrived there. Presumably he kept his word, because newspaper accounts of Seabury's report appeared, including one in the London Times for March 10, 1852.

And this is where, for over a century, the story ended--because nothing more was heard of either the sea serpent head or the Monongahela carrying it. Accordingly, some cryptozoologists discounted the whole affair as an elaborate hoax--until 1959, which saw the publication of Frank Edwards' book *Stranger Than Science*. This revealed that the ship carrying back Seabury's account had actually been the Rebecca Sims, with a Captain Gavitt as its master, and that Seabury's Christian name was Jason, not Charles. In addition, Edwards had learned that many years after Seabury's account had hit the headlines, the name board of the Monongahela had been discovered on the shore of Umnak Island in the Aleutians. So what had happened to the ship? As no other trace of it has apparently been found, if the incident was indeed genuine did some catastrophe occur during its continuing voyage that consigned the Monongahela and its entire crew to the bottom of the sea--thereby returning its unique cryptozoological cargo from whence it had come, the unknown ocean depths?

As with so many other cases on record within the ever-increasing chronicles of the sea serpent, the chances are that we will simply never know.

This article is taken from the following website:
<http://www.strangemag.com/seaserpcarcsshuktext.html>

“It was on 26 April 1907, while chief officer of *Campania*, that **Arthur Henry Roston**, sighted off the Irish coast near Cork a **long-necked object** which he sketched as it moved, turning its head from side to side.

Rostron stated at the time... that what he saw and sketched was a **sea serpent**.

Titanic - Triumph and Tragedy 2nd ed. p. 176



However **imaginative** the young officer may have been it did not interfere with his progress in the company's service.”

Titanic - Triumph and Tragedy 2nd ed. p. 176

This shows that those who report sighting sea monsters risk being considered crazy.



“The steamer sank quickly...When it had been gone for about 25 seconds, there was a violent explosion. A little later, pieces of wreckage, and among them a **gigantic sea animal**...was shot out of the water... It was about 60 feet (18 m) long...” —from U-boat Capt. Georg von Forstner's report, July 30, 1915.

Dinosaurs by Design by Duane Gish p. 87, Available from CSE

Many accounts of giant octopus exist in sea lore. See *Rumors of Existence* by Matthew A. Brille p. 153

Philippine Giant Octopus Attack

On Christmas Eve, 1989, a sea accident

occurred in the southern Philippines. Off Manticao, fishermen recovered twelve survivors hanging onto the overturned motorized canoe, as well as the body of a twelve-week old boy. **Survivors claimed that a giant octopus had attacked the vessel**, grabbing its pontoons.

Agapito Cabellero, one of their number, said, “Suddenly the waters began to bubble. then we saw something that **looked like a giant octopus. It was as huge as an imported cow.**” After the attack, the beast submerged rather than injure any survivors. Source: Summarized by Ben S. Roesch from Denver Post, December 27 1989



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

The legendary giant octopus resurfaces

□ Citizens of St. Augustine beware! A sea monster of yore is returning to your shore! Well, part of it anyway.

By James C. Clark 407-424-3511

OF THE SENTINEL STAFF



This mysterious mass created quite a stink in St. Augustine in December 1896. But what was it? Octopus? Whale? Squid?

ST. AUGUSTINE — Whatever it was Doc Webb found on a beach near here 95 years ago is coming home, although it's quite a bit smaller than when it started.

Webb found the largest ever seen by man — 200 feet across and weighing 5 tons.

If Webb is right, it was a scientific discovery of immense proportions, a new species, giving legitimacy to stories told by

sailors of octopuses that could pull a ship to the bottom of the ocean.

Or it could have been a total fraud, an honest mistake or the best fish story since Moby Dick.

In short, it's a great story, if it's true.

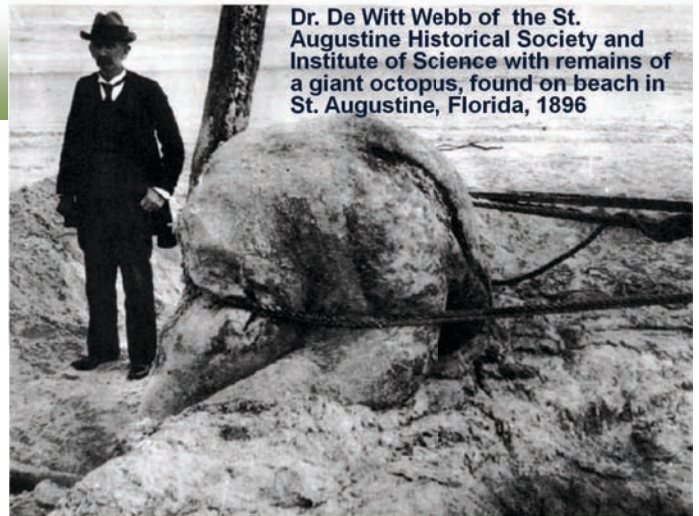
But whatever the species was,

PHOTO: ST. AUGUSTINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

It is returning to St. Augustine after decades of traveling. Unfortunately, the 5-ton creature is now about the size of a half dollar.

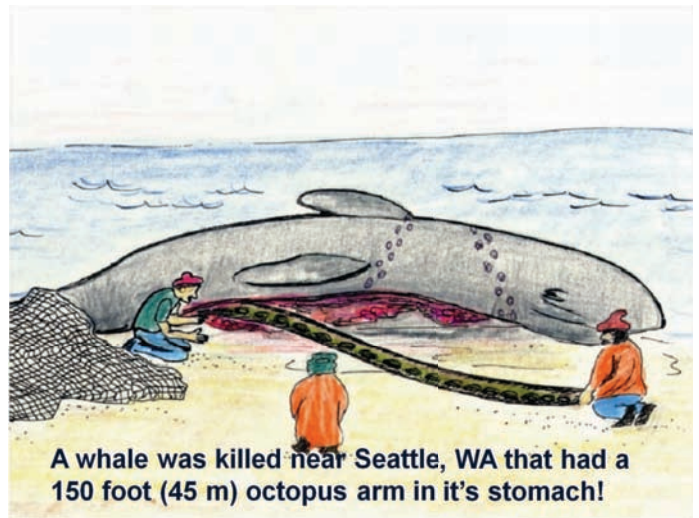
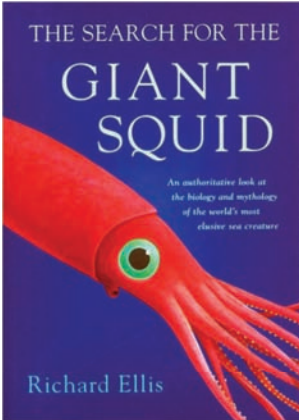
The story begins in December 1896. Dr. DeWitt Webb, a respected

Please see OCTOPUS, A-7



Dr. De Witt Webb of the St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science, found on beach in St. Augustine, Florida, 1896

Prof. Joseph Gennaro, an octopus specialist in Gainesville, has the last remaining sample. It was 200 feet or 61 meters



A whale was killed near Seattle, WA that had a 150 foot (45 m) octopus arm in it's stomach!

Photo Moment: Colossal Squid Found Near Antarctic

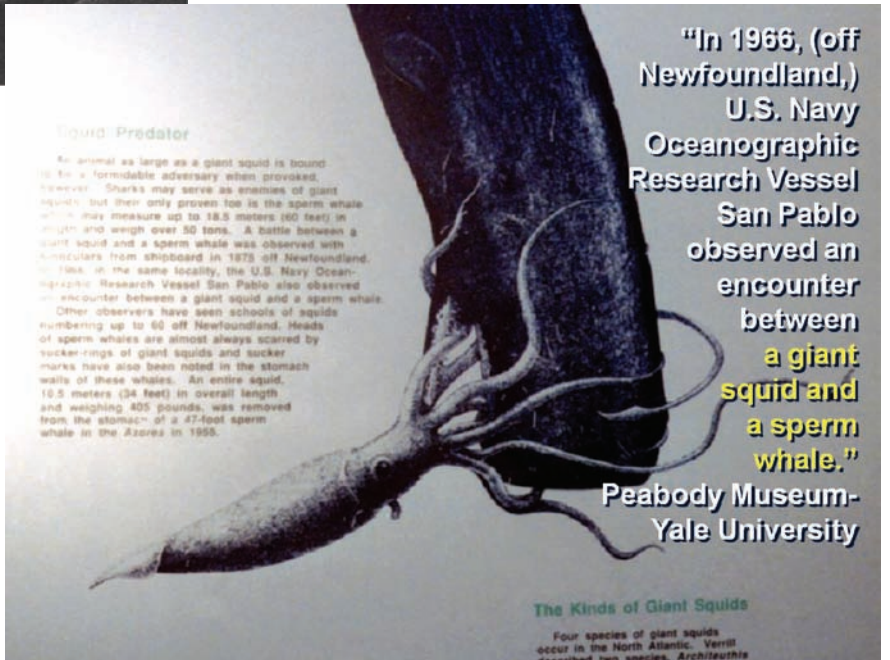


Auckland University of Technology researchers Dr Steve O'Shea and Cat Bolstad, right, are seen with a Colossal Squid at the Te Papa research laboratory in Wellington, Wednesday April 2, 2003. The squid, which was found by fishermen in the Ross Sea, Antarctic, last week, is thought to be the largest intact specimen to have been found. The 150-Kilogram (330 pound) 16 foot (5 meter) immature female 'Mesonychoteuthis hamiltoni' squid has eyes as big as dinner plates and razor-sharp hooks on the tentacles. (AP Photo/T Mitchell, New Zealand Herald)

Squid: Predator

An animal as large as a giant squid is bound to be a formidable adversary when provoked, however. Sharks may serve as enemies of giant squids, but their only proven foe is the sperm whale which may measure up to 18.5 meters (60 feet) in length and weigh over 50 tons. A battle between a giant squid and a sperm whale was observed with particulars from shipboard in 1873 off Newfoundland. In 1966, on the same locality, the U.S. Navy Oceanographic Research Vessel San Pablo also observed an encounter between a giant squid and a sperm whale. Other observers have seen schools of squids numbering up to 60 off Newfoundland. Heads of sperm whales are almost always scarred by sucker-rings of giant squids and sucker marks have also been noted in the stomach walls of these whales. An entire squid, 10.5 meters (34 feet) in overall length and weighing 405 pounds, was removed from the stomach of a 47-foot sperm whale in the Azores in 1995.

"In 1966, (off Newfoundland,) U.S. Navy Oceanographic Research Vessel San Pablo observed an encounter between a giant squid and a sperm whale."
Peabody Museum-Yale University



The Kinds of Giant Squids

Four species of giant squids occur in the North Atlantic. Verill described two species, Architeuthis

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

This “baby” giant squid from New Zealand would have been huge when full grown. Dec. 1995

(Steven O’Shea, biological curator with National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research in New Zealand. Squid was caught by Ministry of Fisheries Scientific Observer program near Mernoo Bank 200km off the east coast of Christchurch, NZ)

A giant squid was captured in Thimble Tickle, Newfoundland on Nov. 2, 1878. It was 80 feet (25 m) long.

Monster! Monster! By Betty Sanders Garner p. 20 Available from CSE- \$12

Reuters 06:37 07-22-02

SYDNEY (July 22) - A giant squid with tentacles measuring at least 15 yards has washed up on a southern Australian beach, exciting scientists who believe they may have stumbled across a new species.

The monster cephalopod washed up on Seven Mile Beach in the southern island state of Tasmania some time at the weekend. The squid, which weighs about 550 pounds, was hauled by trailer to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery on Monday.

“It’s definitely of the giant squid group, which is exciting enough,” David Pemberton, the museum’s senior zoology curator, told Australian Broadcasting Corp radio. “But it does have some features about it which we’re unsure about and we’ve called some specialists...to help decide, but it looks like it could be different,” he said.

Pemberton said the most intriguing features were long, thin flaps of muscle attached to each of the eight tentacles, which measured between 15 yards and 18 yards. Giant squid also have two smaller feeding tentacles.

Only two other of the rare giant squid have been found in Tasmania, in 1986 and 1991. They usually live on the edge of the continental shelf off Australia’s coast at depths of at least 500 yards. Giant squid are found in all the oceans of the world and are believed to be the origin of many ancient maritime legends about mysterious creatures from the deep.

They have also featured in great works of fiction like Herman Melville’s “Moby Dick” and Jules Verne’s “20,000 Leagues Under The Sea.”

But Pemberton said there was no chance of the Tasmanian massive serve of calamari because its high ammonia content meant it would most likely taste like floor cleaner.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Dinosaurs Lived With People!

Many believe dinosaurs became extinct millions of years before people were around. The reason so many people believe this is because that's all they've been told their whole life. Textbooks make statements like "dinosaurs lived millions of years before man was around" with no evidence supporting it! Some people believe dinosaurs and people lived together. In order to make a logical conclusion when dinosaurs actually lived, we should look at all the evidence. There is more evidence dinosaurs lived with people, then there is evidence that dinosaurs lived before people!

Dinosaur wasn't a word until 1841. Before that time, they were known as dragons. There are thousands of dragon stories throughout history. Encyclopedias in the 1500's describe dragons as rare living animals. There are many ancient drawings and artifacts of dinosaurs found all over the world. In 1496 the Bishop of Carlisle, Richard Bell, was buried in Carlisle Cathedral in the U.K. His tomb is inlaid with brass, with 2 long necked dinosaurs engraved upon it. The Vikings in 1000 A.D. carved dragons as their figure heads on the front of their ships. In Cambodia, a Buddhist temple called Ta Prohm was constructed in 1186 and contains a carving of a stegosaurus dinosaur. In 1571, Spanish adventurers found over 1100 Ceremonial Burial Stones in tombs in Peru. Hundreds of these stones have realistic and accurate depiction of dinosaurs. The city of Nerluc, France was renamed to Tarasque in honor of the dragon killed there. In 300 B.C, Alexander the Great reported that his soldiers were scared by dragons when they conquered part of India. Marco Polo, who lived in China for 17 years, reported in 1271 A.D. that the emperor raised dragons to pull his chariots in parades. How would people in ancient times know about dinosaurs if they never lived together?



Roman mosaic from about 200 A.D.



Buddhist Temple constructed in 1186.



One of the Burial Stones from Peru dated at 1571.



Mesopotamian cylinder seal dated at 3300 B.C.



Richard Bell's tomb dated at 1496



Living coelacanth! Supposedly became extinct 65 million years ago with the dinosaurs.



This animal (plesiosaur?) has a 20 foot long neck. Washed up on Monterey Bay California in 1925.

Research For Yourself and you will see probable historical evidence showing dinosaurs lived with people. If you want more information about dinosaurs in human history, including pictures, go to www.GenesisPark.org Or <http://s8int.com/dinolit1.html>

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Dinosaurs in Literature, Art & History

<http://s8int.com/dinolit1.html>

Man and Dinosaur Co-existence

"In the end of November and beginning of December last, many of the country people observed dragons (probably Pterosaurs) appearing in the north and flying rapidly towards the east; from which they concluded, and their conjectures were right, that...boisterous weather would follow"1793 European Newspaper comment on the Weather"..

What Recorded History Tells Us About Dino's and Man

"So God created the *Great Dragons*"

...Genesis 1:21 The Latin Vulgate; 5th Century

Everyone agrees that stories of world wide floods similar to the Biblical Flood of Noah exist in virtually every culture. The same can be said for stories, descriptions, legends etc. concerning dragons. Evolutionists have no trouble with either of these stories, because they feel there is a good rationalization for them.



Palestrina Mosaic AD 100

(Image: More about the Palestrina Mosaic on Page 2 of this section and the Anasazi petroglyph on Page 3)

On the other hand, those of us who do believe the Bible, and thus would expect that man and dinosaur (or dragon) co-existed in the past, would expect, and find it strange if stories concerning the flood and dinosaurs did not abound in most cultures of the past. If dinosaur and man co-existed, where there was writing, art, literature and artifacts, among them should be indications of this interaction. Dinosaurs (or dragons) would not have been very discreet neighbors.

As it turns out, there is plenty of such evidence of interaction between man and dinosaur in history, art and archeology, as believers would expect.

As late as the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many serious scholars were studying animal life, recording what they saw, and claiming personally to have seen dragons (dinosaurs).

Johann Johnston (1693-75), a doctor of medicine, published the celebrated: *De Serpentibus et Draconibus* in 1653. It featured many animals which are now extinct, all - according to the author, 'carefully drawn from living models.

This in and of itself does not prove anything, however, their absence would be difficult to explain.

How many artifacts are needed to prove that man and dinosaur co-existed? It would seem to present a major difficulty for evolutionists to explain the representation in art or literature--or in artifacts of recognizable species of dinosaurs--- by ancient men who supposedly had never seen one alive.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

One could surmise that perhaps they had merely come across fossils, but surely, they would not have had the necessary skills to assemble them, and then to draw them or describe them as in life.

Modern scientists have themselves occasionally placed the wrong heads on skeletons or combined the bones of more than one specimen. This presents a problem if you believe in uniformism and evolution.



There is way too much "evidence" to place on one page, so deciding what proofs to represent is difficult. Textual evidence, like stories, accounts, newspaper articles and the like are plentiful, but perhaps not as persuasive as physical evidences such as artifacts or pictures. There is an abundance of each, some very interesting ones on this page and the pages following.

Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible, (Genesis 1:21) uses the word dragon, where others have used the word whales, or sea monsters.

The Hebrew word; *tanniyn* is the same word that is variously translated as whales, sea monsters and jackals at various points in the New and Old Testaments.

It seems likely that in Jerome's time, great dragons did exist, so he could believe that that was a correct translation in Genesis and other places where the word is used. More modern translators, believing dragons to be a myth, but Genesis to be factual, have substituted other close meanings of the word--except where it obviously would not make sense contextually.

"A rather simple strategy to find dinosaurs in history: Look for pictures, statues, carvings, or written descriptions. Attempt to associate names with them. Try to find the names in other places.

Try to obtain more descriptive material. Realize that, even as today, local names will vary. But, if you are genuinely interested, you will find dinosaurs everywhere! Europeans called them "Dragons," Chinese and Japanese called them "Lung," Scandinavians even had species names for them, including, apparently, for Tyrannosaurus Rex.

You will find the Apatosaurus/Diplodocus (they are likely the same) unmistakably described in the Bible book of Job 40 (Behemoth), as well as a large marine or carnivorous dinosaur in Job 41 (Leviathan).

Leviathan is mentioned several other times, but, not described again.

When you look at the problem of dinosaur extinction this way, you quickly learn, if you really want to, that large creatures with reptilian characteristics, some flying, some two-legged, some four-legged, some marine, appear in the art, sculpture, literature, chronicles, and legends of virtually every culture in world history.

But none of them were called "Dinosaurs" because the word wasn't invented until the early 1800's!" [..Tom Willis, CSA](#)

The Stones of Ica"



"In widely separated areas of North and South America, construction of earth mounds and artificial shaping of hills and cliffs show familiarity on the part of the ancient artisans with animals SUPPOSEDLY EXTINCT in the Americas for thousands, and in some cases, MILLIONS OF YEARS. A great mound in Wisconsin is shaped like the outline of an elephant or mastodon . . .

Some pre-Incaic people carved the rock cliffs of the Marcahuasi Plateau of Peru into

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

huge representations of lions, camels, and something resembling a STEGOSAURUS.

"In a small town near the Nazca lines, the narrow Ica River was eroded away along the banks, revealing several hundred carved stones that had been buried in subterranean chambers. As the water receded, the carved stones were left on the Ica's banks.

As the locals began to collect these stones, a particular image of a fish caught the eye of Dr. Javier Cabrera, the town's physician. Dr. Cabrera recognized the outlined image as that of an extinct species of fish. His curiosity peaked, he sought more of these stones. Gradually, the villagers knew that he was interested in these strange objects and so they gave him what is now his collection-- something Cabrera calls his "library"-- of stone enigmas.

The stones come in all sizes. There are small ones that can easily fit your palm and there are rocks as large as a dog. All of the stones have images that have been carved with continuous lines etched into the rock surface. The etching reveals a lighter color than the original dark varnish of age, yet the etched grooves also bear traces of this varnish, indicating that the carving was done in ancient times"....DAN EDEN

"In the vicinity of the village of Ocucaje and Ica, in Peru, a collection of rounded stones totaling perhaps 16,000 and weighing from five pounds up to huge boulders of 800 pounds has been amassed by Dr. Javier Cabrera, who has about 11,000 of them in his museum. What is unusual about these 'stones of Ica' is that they are covered with incised drawings ostensibly made by carvers of past civilizations.

The engraved drawings show people, extant and extinct animals, star maps, the star ring of the zodiac, and maps of unidentified land areas. The people are shown hunting or struggling with a variety of monsters that resemble Brontosaurus, Click and drag photo to resize. **See Also:** [Ica Stones Revisited](#)

Triceratops, Stegosaurus, and Pterodactyls, . . .



Even more surprisingly, human beings are portrayed as having domesticated animals that appear to be DINOSAURS and are using them for transportation and warfare. People are shown using telescopes, looking at the stars, and performing surgery" (ibid., p.193-194).Berlitz

..... these stones cannot be so easily dismissed because early Spanish reports tell that some of the stones were sent back to Spain by Spanish explorers in 1562 -- proving they are not of

recent origin.

There is no rhyme or reason for them to have been "fabricated" so many centuries ago. Furthermore, the fact that they are at least several centuries old is attested to by the oxidation produced by the aging of the minerals covering the incisions of the drawings.



"In addition to the stones, Cabrera, right, also had a collection of miniature clay figures from the same period which also showed humans interacting with dinosaurs. More about these clay figures at OMNIOLOGY.COM. See Also [The Interactive Bible](#)

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



Man and Dinosaur Co-existence

Palestrina Mosaic

On the top left is a beautiful mosaic (also shown on page 1) that was one of the wonders of the second century world. Called the Nile Mosaic of Palestrina, it depicts Nile scenes from Egypt all the way to Ethiopia.

I came across the mosaic in a book called the *Light of the Past*, combing through books in an old bookstore. I had never even heard of the Nile Mosaic at Palestrina.

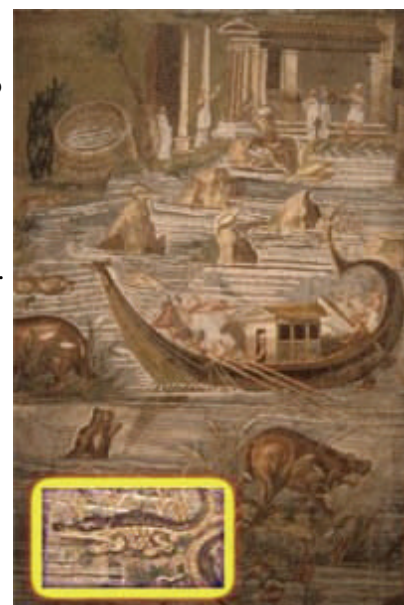
Since I posted it on my own old site, along with two others from the same book, I've seen it on several other sites.

My philosophy is and was that old art books might be a good place to find these types of anomalies because it appears that they have been weeded out of newer materials. It is still very difficult to find an image of the mosaic anywhere on the internet. Thanks to Genesis Park for pointing out that the warriors were likely Ethiopians rather than Egyptians as I had initially stated. [Another view of the Palestrina Mosaic](#)

Scholars now believe this is the work of Demetrius the Topographer, an artist from Alexandria who came to work in Rome. The top portion of this remarkable piece of art is generally believed to depict African animals being hunted by black-skinned warriors.

These "Ethiopians" are pursuing what appears to be some type of dinosaur. The Greek Letters embedded in the mosaic above the reptilian animal in question are: ΚΡΟΚΟΔΙΛΟΠΑΡΔΑΛΙΣ which is literally translated Crocodile-Leopard.

The picture shown here is only a small portion of the massive mosaic. It also contains clear depictions of known animals, including Egyptian crocodiles and hippos. (Finley, *The Light of the Past*, 1965, p. 93.) The photo on the right highlights a crocodile on the mosaic (some had suggested the dinosaur was just a badly drawn crocodile).



The next image on the left is from the same book, *The Light of the Past*. It shows what can only be pterosaurs flying high above.

At this time, the term dinosaur had not yet been coined. One should judge for oneself the accuracy of the pterosaur likeness.

The drawing itself is from a 17th century German tract about the dangers of witches and witchcraft. Witches are accused of causing houses to spontaneously combust. The pterosaurs depicted flying in the background, with characteristic headcrests and tails, were apparently associated with witchcraft--they were called dragons.

(Trevor-Roper, *The Persecution of Witches*, 1965.) Many accounts from that time period describe creatures that sound suspiciously like pterodactyls/pterosaurs.

From my reading, pterosaurs were "common" and as you'll read in other accounts in this section were seen by quite a few people, flew in swarms.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

The Rhamphorhynchoid Pterosaur *Scaphognathus crassirostris*: A "Living Fossil" Until the 17th Century

Here are a few excerpts from an excellent article by John Goertzen, M.S., on a type of Pterosaur which flourished until the 17th century. The author presents conclusive evidence through accurate historical descriptions, literature, ancient coins, seals and ancient drawings which indicate that this particular dinosaur, and others were actual living entities.

Author: John Goertzen Subject: Dinosaurs

"There is evidence that pterosaurs may have flown the skies a couple thousand years ago. There are numerous depictions precise enough to identify the pterosaur species, *Scaphognathus crassirostris*, from several cultures of antiquity. Since that species is the only long-tailed species with a head crest, it is readily identified. Written accounts provide additional information about the ecological niche of these animals and (for Luther and the scientists Alpin) details that are consistent with the pictorial iconography.

..... The S. is easily identified since it is the only long tailed pterosaur with a head crest. Both fossils, currently known, were found in the Solnhofen limestone in southern Germany and display a skeletal head crest. Because the S. is the only rhamphorhynchoid pterosaur with a head crest, ancient artifacts enable us to tell what the soft tissue of the head crest looked like and identify ancient S. representations with a high degree of confidence.

...The remarkable thing about this animal is that it was depicted in several cultures of antiquity. Artifacts identified with this interesting pterosaur species include Roman-Alexandrian coins, an Arabia-Philistia coin, a French wood carving, a German statue and coin, several Middle Ages picture maps, and an enlightening sketch of a mounted animal in Rome by the scientists Meier-shown here on the right.

A dragon was said to live in the wetlands near Rome in December, 1691. The animal lived in a cave and terrorized the local population. A sketch of the skeleton has survived in the possession of Ingegniero Cornelio Meyer. The most remarkable thing about the animal is the clear head crest and the dual piece of skin from the crest.

Five digits were clearly visible for each foot, of the proper length and with the first shorter and offset from the rest as is proper for the S.. The upper arm bone can be seen at the front of the wing as well as the hint of the prototagium (in front of the lighter colored upper arm of the near wing).

There is a hint of a wing claw on the far wing where it curves forward. The tail vane is not visible, however that is not a skeletal feature and the dermal layer does not appear to have been preserved there....."

The fuller fascinating article and additional artifacts can be found at: *Scaphognathus crassirostris--Living Fossil Into the 19th Century*, By John Goertzen: *The Revolution Against Evolution*



Apatosaurus (sauropod) on Mesopotamian Cylinder Seal (and pterosaurs?)

The art on the left is a Mesopotamian Cylinder Seal from approximately 3300 B.C. (Moortgart, Anton, *The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*, 1969, plate 292.), presumably seen by the artist. The animal on the right is an artist's conception from a skeleton of an *Apatosaurus*. There are many striking similarities between these two animals. Those legs could not be mistaken for that of any other type of animal other than one of the sauropods.



The biggest difference is at the head. One should be reminded that this particular dinosaur went by the name brontosaurus previously and wore the wrong head for 100 years. As it is, only one purported head of the apatosaurus has been found.

It's entirely possible that the head looked more like the one on the Mesopotamian relief than the one on the right in the artist's conception.

[Material on this page](#) is from

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Cartilage forming the shape of the head and ears (which probably did not survive the years)no doubt is only suggested by the skeleton itself.

Also see the Thai version from the first century on page 128. As for the musculature, in my view the trunk of the animal on the left is much more "realistic" --its drawn with more realism than is the artist rendition on the right--and again, one has to ask where the artist got the model to draw so convincingly the trunk of a saurapod?

Whatever you may think of the head, and perhaps it could be stylized or from another animal but the trunk of the body is obviously, conspicuously and unexplainably, that of a sauropod.



The Acambaro, Mexico, Figurines

Another intriguing discovery was made near Acambaro in the Mexican state of Guanajuato. In 1925, Waldemar Julsrud, a Danish storekeeper, was on an inspection tour of his ranch, when he noticed a small ceramic figurine projecting from the side of a rut in the rain-washed road.

The artifact was unlike any he had ever seen, and probing further, "he began to uncover additional models of people and animals resembling those portrayed on the Ica stones, the GIANT SUARIANS of the Jurassic period of millions of years ago" . .

Julsrud eventually was able to amass 33,000 of them. "The human figures and the animals were frequently portrayed together. Some of the DINOSAUR-LIKE REPTILES appear with women in nonviolent or nonhunting situations, as though they were domestic animals or pets.

The human figures show details of dress somewhat resembling those of the ancient Middle East: laced sandals, chain mail, shields, and a variety of weapons" (Berlitz, p.195-196. *Acambaro Figurines*)

"The Acambaro collection comprises hundreds of clay figurines that are apparently thousands of years old; however, they depict such bizarre animals and scenes that most archaeologists dismiss them as an elaborate hoax.

The collection shows humans interacting with dinosaurs and various other "monsters" such as horned men. Both Hapgood and Earl Stanley Gardner were convinced that the figurines from Acambaro were authentic ancient artifacts that indicated that men and dinosaurs had cohabited together in the recent past, and that dinosaurs had not become extinct many millions of years ago as commonly thought.

David Hatcher Childress writes a lengthy introduction concerning Acambaro, the latest testing, and other evidence of "living" dinosaurs."..From *Mystery In Acambaro* by Charles Hapgood.

[Acambaro Photo Gallery](http://www.bible.ca/tracks/tracks-acambaro-dinos.htm) <http://www.bible.ca/tracks/tracks-acambaro-dinos.htm>

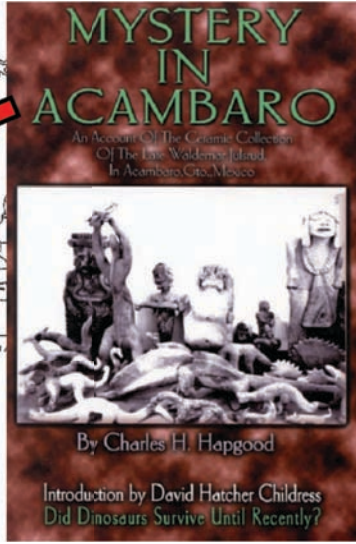


Note: There is still debate as to these find's validity among scientists, especially those with opposing theories.



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



DIPLODOCIDAE
Sauropoda

The Time-Life Guides
DINOSAURS

**Acambaro, Mexico
Dinosaur Figurine**
Chipicuario Culture
(800 BC to 200 AD)

www.omniology.com

APATOSAURUS
Sauropoda

The Time-Life Guides
DINOSAURS

**Acambaro, Mexico
Dinosaur Figurine**
Chipicuario Culture
(800 BC to 200 AD)

www.omniology.com

BACHYCEPHALOSAURUS
Ornithomimidae

The Time-Life Guides
DINOSAURS

**Acambaro, Mexico
Dinosaur Figurine**
Chipicuario Culture
(800 BC to 200 AD)

www.omniology.com

Iguanodon
ig-WAHN-oh-don

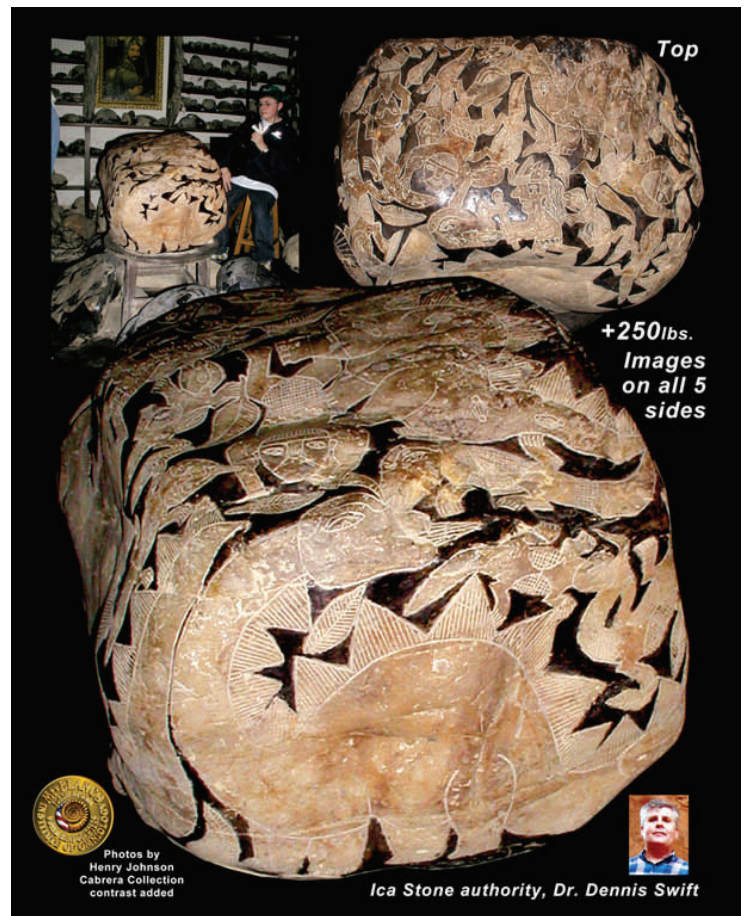
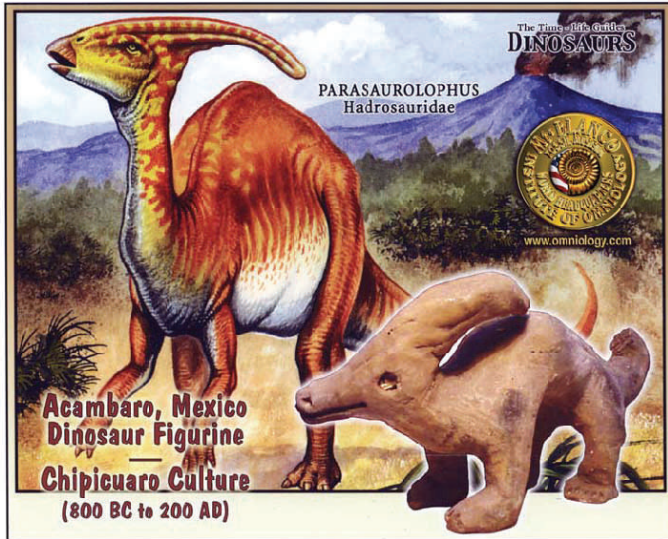
The Time-Life Guides
DINOSAURS

**Acambaro, Mexico
Dinosaur Figurine**
Chipicuario Culture
(800 BC to 200 AD)

www.omniology.com

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



Anasazi Apatosaurus Petroglyph

This dinosaur petroglyph can be found at Natural Bridges, National Monument Utah, and is attributed to the Anasazi Indians who lived there between approximately the fifth and fourteenth centuries.

"There is a petroglyph in Natural Bridges National Monument that bears a startling resemblance to a dinosaur, specifically a Brontosaurus (renamed Apatosaurus), with a long tail and neck, small head and all."

(*Prehistoric Indians*, Barnes and Pendleton, 1995, page 201). Remember that man and dinosaurs supposedly never laid eyes or hands on each other--and ancient man thus knew nothing of them." *Project Creation*

Fifth Century B.C. Dragon/Dinosaur from Pazyryk

This Dinosaur/dragon from Pazyryk enjoys a bit of venison. 2500 year old Scythian wood carving. (photo). It is from a grave mound that was excavated 1929-49 in the Pazyryk valley in the Altai mountain area. There were also clothes, silk, a wooden carriage, and even food, in a preserved condition.

He displays a central crest along his head and back -- about 1600 to 1700 years before science confirmed that many dinosaurs indeed had a central crest much like --or exactly like this one.

Bel and the Dragon (From the *Apocrypha*)

23 Now in that place there was a great dragon, which the Babylonians revered. 24The king said to Daniel, "You cannot deny that this is a living god; so worship him." 25 Daniel said,

"I worship the Lord my God, for he is the living God. 26 But give me permission, O king, and I will kill the dragon without sword or club." The king said, "I give you permission."

27 Then Daniel took pitch, fat, and hair, and boiled them together and made cakes, which he fed to the dragon. The dragon ate them, and burst open. Then Daniel said, "See what you have been worshipping!"

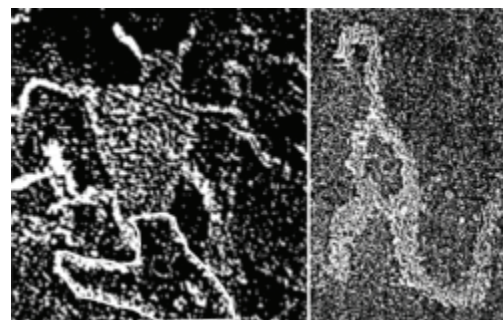
28 When the Babylonians heard about it, they were very indignant and conspired against the king, saying, "The king has become a Jew; he has destroyed Bel, and killed the dragon, and slaughtered the priests."

The Doheny Expedition

Petroglyphs discovered by the Doheny Expedition in Hava Supai, Canyon, Arizona. The one on the left is a warning sign; a man is shown caught in the jaws of a dinosaur. On the right, is a Diplodocus.

"In October and November 1924, a scientific expedition led by Samuel Hubbard, curator of archaeology at the Oakland Museum, Charles W Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the United States National Museum, and funded by the oil magnate about to be discredited, E. L.

Material on this page is from



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Doheny, went to Havasuapi Canyon in northern Arizona to search for evidence of prehistoric man. Hubbard and Doheny had visited this area before, Doheny as a young prospector and Hubbard as a scientist.

Most of these pictographs are exposed to the weather without the suggestion of a cave or an overhanging ledge. As they are all made in much the same way one description will do for all of them.

How The Pictographs Are Made

The red sandstone contains a trace of iron. This iron, through the alchemy of unknown ages of time, forms a thin black scale on the surface of the stone, locally called the "Desert Varnish."

By taking any sharp point, such as a piece of flint, and cutting through this black surface, the red stone is revealed underneath, thus making a picture, without the use of pigment, which is practically imperishable.

The only way one of these pictographs can disappear is to weather off. They show every sign of a great antiquity, and in the thirty years they have been known to the writer there is not the slightest change noticeable.

The accompanying halftone, taken from a photograph made by Robert L. Carson of San Gabriel, California, gives a better idea of the figure than any description can possibly attempt to do. The fact that the animal is upright and balanced on its tail would seem to indicate that the prehistoric artist must have seen it alive.

Dinosaur tracks and fossils are found abundantly in the canyon. If the reader agrees that this is a "dinosaur" then we are face to face with one of two conclusions.

Either man goes back in Geologic time to the Triassic period, which is millions of years beyond anything yet admitted, or else there were "left over" dinosaurs which came down into the age of mammals. Yet even this last conclusion indicates a vast antiquity." [The Doheny Expedition --Bear Fabrique](#)

Fremont Culture Pterodactyl Petroglyph--Why It's Called Black Dragon Canyon

Top: Quetzalcoatlus from Big Bend National Park site.

Bottom: Fremont Indian Petroglyph. Click and drag photo to resize.

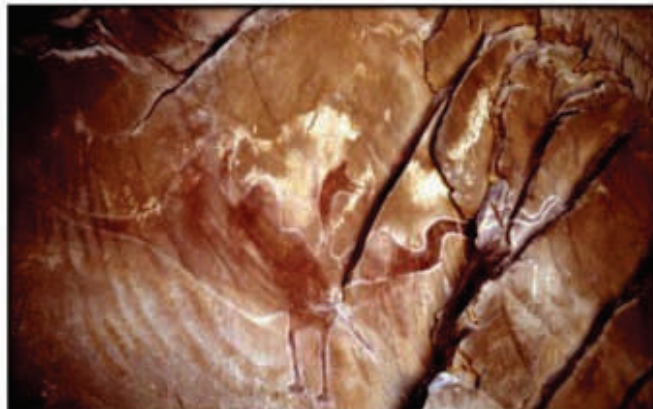
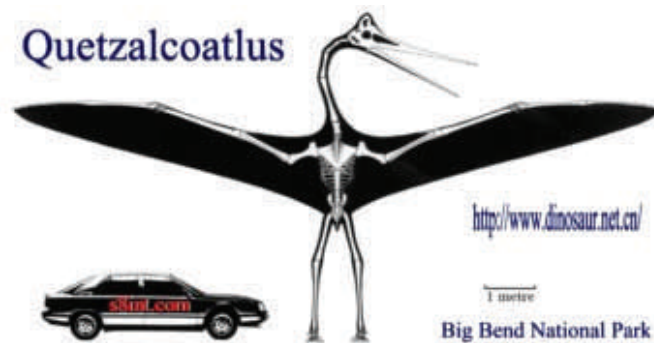
Item 1

Indians of the Fremont culture are thought to have inhabited the "Swell" between 700 and 1250 A.D. The voluminous evidence of their tenure there includes, stone granaries, cooking utensils and cookfires; artwork (pictographs) or carved petroglyphs).

Black Dragon Canyon is named for one such pictograph (pictured bottom right) which resembles a large winged reptile or pterodactyl.

Item 2"Fran Barnes, a recognized authority on rock art of the American South-West, (who "despises" creationists") writes, 'In the San Rafael Swell, there is a pictograph [picture symbol] that looks very much like a pterosaur a Cretaceous flying reptile'..." (Swift, Dennis, "Messages on Stone," Creation Ex Nihilo, vol. 19, p. 20).

This figure, about 7 feet long from wing-tip to wing-tip, is actually painted with a dark-red pigment. Indians of the Fremont culture are thought to have inhabited the "Swell" between 700 and 1250 A.D. Black Dragon Canyon is named for the pictograph which resembles a large winged reptile with a headcrest.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Item 3

In 1971, Douglas Lawson, a masters candidate at the University of Texas in Austin, was performing geological field work in the park within the Javelina Formation.

He discovered a fossil bone eroding out of an arroyo bank. His professor, Dr. Wann Langston Jr., determined that this long, hollow, very thin-walled bone could only be from a pterosaur wing.

Subsequent excavations recovered more wing bones, but unfortunately the wing must have detached from the body before being buried and fossilized, because no body bones could be found. Lawson named his discovery Quetzalcoatlus (pictured top right) after the Aztec feathered snake deity Quetzalcoatl.

Dr. Langston continued to search and eventually found other specimens of Quetzalcoatlus in the park. Although these were smaller than the original, they were more complete and had a very impressive wingspan of at least 18 feet.

Comparison of these complete specimens with the huge bones of the original Quetzalcoatlus made it possible to calculate the body size of Lawson's specimen. This enormous pterosaur had an estimated wingspan of 36-39 feet, making it the largest known flyer of all time....**Big Bend National Park.**

Big Bend National Park is about 900 miles from the San Rafael Swell.

"The Buried Classic" from Ancient Greece, and the roots of the Western World The Life of Apollonius of Tyana Philostratus {220 AD}

On the Existence of Dragons

Now as they descended the mountain, they say a they came in for a dragon hunt, which I must needs describe. For it is utterly absurd for those who are amateurs of hare-hunting to spin yarns about the hare as to how it is caught or ought to be caught, and yet that we should omit to describe a chase as bold as it is wonderful, and in which the sage was careful to assist; so I have written the following account of it:

The whole of India is girt with dragons of enormous size; for not only the marshes are full of them, but the mountains as well, and there is not a single ridge without one.

Now the marsh kind are sluggish in their habits and are thirty cubits long,(30 to 50 feet long) and they have no crest standing up on their heads, but in this respect resemble the she-dragons.

Their backs however are very black, with fewer scales on them than the other kinds; and Homer has described them with deeper insight than have most poets, for he says that the dragon that lived hard by the spring in Aulis had a tawny back; but other poets declare that the congener of this one in the grove of Nemea also had a crest, a feature which we could not verify in regard to the marsh dragons.

AND the dragons along the foothills and the mountain crests make their way into the plains after their quarry, and prey upon all the creatures in the marshes; for indeed they reach an extreme length, and move faster than the swiftest rivers, so that nothing escapes them.

These actually have a crest, of moderate extent and height when they are young; but as they reach their full size, it grows with them and extends to a considerable height, at which time also they turn red and get serrated backs.



(Photo:Giant swine-like dragons-far left of photo--battle elephants on ancient Indian temple relief) This kind also has beards and lift their necks on high, while their scales glitter like silver; and the pupils of their eyes consist of a fiery stone, and they say that this has an uncanny power for many secret purposes.

Material on this page is from

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

The plain specimen falls the prize of the hunters whenever it draws upon itself an elephant; for the destruction of both creatures is the result, and those who capture the dragons are rewarded by getting the eyes, skin, and teeth.

In most respects they resemble the largest swine, but they are slighter in build and 'flexible, and they have teeth as sharp and indestructible as those of the largest fishes. Now the dragons of the mountains have scales of a golden color, and in length excel those of the plain, and they have bushy beards, which also are of a golden hue; and their eyebrows are more prominent than those of the plain, and their eye is sunk deep under the eyebrow, and emits a terrible and ruthless glance.

They give off a noise like the clashing of brass whenever they are burrowing under the earth, and from their crests, which are all fiery red, there flashes a fire brighter than a torch. They also can catch the elephants, though they are themselves caught by the Indians in the following manner.

They embroider golden runes on a scarlet cloak, which they lay in front of the animal's burrow after charming them to sleep with the runes; for this is the only way to overcome the eyes of the dragon, which are otherwise inflexible, and much mysterious lore is sung by them to overcome him.

These runes induce the dragon to stretch his neck out of his burrow and fall asleep over them: then the Indians fall upon him as he lies there, and dispatch him with blows of their axes, and having cut off the head they despoil it of its gems.

And they say that in the heads of the mountain dragons there are stored away stones of flowery color, which flash out all kinds of hues, and possess a mystical power if set in a ring; like that which they say belonged to Gyges.

But often the Indian, in spite of his axe and his cunning, is caught by the dragon, who carries him off into his burrow and almost shakes the mountains as he disappears.

These are also said to inhabit the mountains in the neighborhood of the Red Sea, and they say that they heard them hissing terribly and that they saw them go down to the shore and swim far out into the sea. It was impossible however to ascertain the number of years that this creature lives, nor would my statements be believed. This is all I know about dragons.

Ancient Dinosaur Art from Indonesian Islands; Kalimantan, Bali, Sumatra



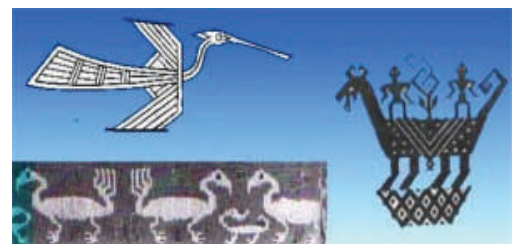
The enormous number of Indonesia's islands and their location in a tropical, equatorial climate has produced an unrivalled diversity of plant and animal life. With only 1% of the world's land area, Indonesia is home to over 10% of all mammal species, and 17 % of all birds.

Indonesia is over 80% water. For marine creatures it is a vast melting pot, at the influence of both the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The mingling of life from these two great oceans around thousands of islands has created the greatest diversity of marine life on Earth.

Location, Geography and Climate

Indonesia is composed of seventeen thousand islands that stretch over five thousand miles along the equator. The Malay peninsula and Indochina are situated to the north-west, and the continent of Australia lies due south. Northward lie the Philippines and Micronesia.

The world's largest archipelago, Indonesia's constellation of islands straddles the divide between the Asian and Australian continental plates.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Parasaurolophus, then and now.

As a result, the islands offer a stunning variety of topographies and ecologies Mist-shrouded volcanoes and mountains, unexplored rain forests, thousands of miles of beaches, and endless offshore reefs support a dazzling abundance of wildlife, making Indonesia an ideal destination for adventure and eco-travel.

The great majority of the country's constituent islands are of negligible size, but it does hold--wholly or in part--several islands that are enormous.

These include Sumatra, Kalimantan (formerly Borneo, and shared with Malaysia), Sulawesi, and Java. The Indonesian state of Irian Jaya occupies the western half of New Guinea, which is the world's second largest island (behind Greenland).

The most populous of the Indonesian islands by far is Java, home to the sprawling capital city of Jakarta. Other notable islands include the exotic, popular resort island of Bali, Lombok, Catholic Flores, and Komodo, home of dragons.

[Indonesia Travel](#)



Kalimantan

Kalimantan is the huge southern part of Borneo, the third largest island in the world, with 30% of the land mass of Indonesia and only 5% of its population. It has vast swamps and overland travel is difficult - it is easiest to fly or go by boat along the rivers.



Kalimantan is a mythical place of jungles and rivers, traditional dayak longhouses and boats which conjure up images of head hunters and heroism. Ancient rainforest is still intact here despite extensive logging. Animals such as the Orang Utan, Proboscis Monkey, elephant and rhino can still be found.

The ancient Sumatrans produced multiple pieces of art depicting long-tailed, long-necked creatures with a head crest. Some of these animals resemble hadrosaurs or other types of dinosaurs.



Lower page:left; this is a wooden pterosaur sculpture from the Dyak culture. The literature describes this item as a "funerary bird".

upper, right, artistic representations of "dinosaurs" from the book and the museum; Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden National Museum of Antiquities, The Netherlands No. 125/I. Art of Indonesia, --Art of the Ancient Peoples—Toba Batak, Sumatra By Tibor Bodrogi 1972 Translated from the Hungarian. Included is another representation of a pterosaur, warriors riding the back of a large dinosaur type animal and an artistic representation of a dinosaur family.

Top right (red background)I believe is an obvious wooden sculpture from the same book of a type of hadrosaurs--duck billed, crested dinosaurs-. Specifically, it appears that the men here are riding the back of a Parasaurolophus. One of that type is pictured on the right. Parasaurolophus was about nine meters (28 ft) long and weighed up to four tons.

Back on the left again is another curious item from the same museum and book. Several large animals, which appear to be another type of dinosaur which according to science, these ancient people shouldn't have seen is what appears to be a Corythosaurus. Note the similarities to the Corythosaurus drawings pictured to the right of the opposite page.

[Material on this page is from](#)

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



Back on the left (sepia toned)"Ancient" painting of a type of crested duck-billed dinosaur whose bones have been found in New Mexico (and other places).

Photo from "Clues to the Past", by the Archaeological Society of

New Mexico:#16, 1990, edited by Duran and Kirkpatrick. The painting is attributed to the Pueblo 4 culture-AD 1300 to AD 1500.

"The duck-billed dinosaurs *Parasaurolophus* and *Kritosaurus* and the horned dinosaur *Pentaceratops* were the most common dinosaurs living in northwestern New Mexico during the Late Cretaceous."New Mexico State Museum--Dinosaurs of New Mexico. Compare the painting with this drawing of lambeosaurus.

Historical Dinosaurs around the World

"The respected Greek explorer Herodotus described small flying reptiles in ancient Egypt and Arabia. These animals sound amazingly like the small *Ramphorhynchus* (RAM-foe-RING-kus). They had the same snake-like body and bat-like wings. Many had been killed near the city of Buto (Arabia). He was shown a canyon with many piles of their backbones and ribs.

Herodotus said that these animals could sometimes be found in the spice groves. They were "small in size and of various colors." Large numbers would sometimes gather in the frankincense trees.

When workers wanted to gather the trees' valuable juices, they would use smelly smoke to drive the flying reptiles away. The well-respected Greek, Aristotle, said that in his time it was common knowledge that creatures like this also existed in Ethiopia. Similar animals (three feet long) were also described in India by the geographer Strabo.

REFERENCES & FOOTNOTES See the writings of Herodotus. (There are a variety of published translations available.) Perle S. Epstein, *MONSTERS: THEIR HISTORIES, HOMES, AND HABITS* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1973), p.43. Herodotus lived during the fifth century B.C.

"The reliability of Herodotus as an accurate eyewitness is more and more being recognized. De Selincourt writes thus: 'As to the reliability of Herodotus's information about Egypt, one can safely say that he is accurate and trustworthy when he describes what he saw with his own eyes. '... His turn of mind was skeptical; he was a born investigator. ... Since Herodotus is said to have seen the flying serpents, it would follow that his account is 'accurate and trustworthy.'" (William A. Springstead), "Herodotus, the Bible, and Flying Serpents," *BIBLE-SCIENCE NEWS* (May 15, 1971), p.5. Ireland (c.900 AD)

An Irish writer recorded an encounter with a large beast with "iron" on its tail which pointed backwards. Its head was shaped a little like a horse's. And it had thick legs with strong claws. These details match features of dinosaurs like the *Kentrosaurus* (KEN-tro-SOR-us) and *Stegosaurus* (STEG-oh-SOR-us). They had sharp-pointed spines on their tails, thick legs, strong claws and long skulls.

The dragon was first seen on May 13, 1572, hissing like a snake. He had been hiding on the small estate of Master Petronius near Dosius in a place called Malonolta. At 5 PM, he was caught on a public highway by a herdsman named Baptista of Camaldulus, near the hedge of a private farm, a mile from the remote city outskirts of Bologna. Baptista was following his ox cart home when he noticed the oxen suddenly come to a stop.

He kicked them and shouted at them, but they refused to move and went down on their knees rather than move forward. At this point, the herdsman noticed a hissing sound and was startled to see this strange little dragon ahead of him.

Trembling he struck it on the head with his rod and killed it. Aldrovandus was surprised that the reptile did not run when

[Material on this page is from](#)

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

he saw the man, but instead bravely raised its head and stood its ground.

Aldrovandus reported that it was definitely a reptile and the first of this type that he had seen. The creature was rather strange in appearance, but seemed to be completely harmless. It was a small specimen; Aldrovandus believed that it was only a baby judging by the incompletely developed claws and teeth. The corpse had only two feet.

It moved by slithering like a snake and by using its feet, he believed. It could hiss like a snake and hold its head up in the air. Its slender neck had white markings circling its neck. It had a very long tail and neck and a thick body. Aldrovandus mounted the specimen and put it on display for some time in a museum.

-- Ulysses Aldrovandus, *THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SERPENTS AND DRAGONS* (Bologna, Italy: Mark Antony Bernia, 1640), p.402. -- Henry F. Scott-Stokes, *PERSEUS: OF DRAGONS* (NYC: E.P. Dutton and Co., 1925). Has a loose and incomplete translation of the account.

France and Europe The city of Nerluc in France was renamed in honor of the killing of a "dragon" there. This animal was bigger than an ox and had long, sharp, pointed horns on its head.

There were a number of different horned dinosaurs. The Triceratops (try-SER-ah-tops) is one example. A well-known, old science book, the *Historia Animalium*, claims that "dragons" were not extinct in the 1500's. But the animals were said to be extremely rare and relatively small by then.

REFERENCES & FOOTNOTES Konrad Gesner, *HISTORIAE ANIMALIUM* (Tigvri: C. Froschovervm, 1551-1587). Verrill, p.224. The above article is excerpted from: Answers in Genesis.org



Man and Dinosaur Co-existence

Art of Ancient Thailand

Dinosaur fossils were first discovered in Thailand in 1976, quite by accident when geologists from the Department of Mineral Resources were surveying land for uranium in the Phu Wiang district of Khon Kaen province.

One of the survey team, Khun Sutham Yaemniyom, unearthed a large bone which turned out to be from a Sauropod dinosaur, a long-necked, long-tailed, four-legged species. Later, the Northeastern Geological Survey Team discovered more dinosaur fossils in Chaiyaphum and Udon Thane provinces.

What exactly are dinosaur fossils? - Fossils are plant and animal remains that have been preserved beneath the surface of the earth. They are most commonly found near rivers, lakes and the coast but may be found in deserts that, millions of years ago may have been a lake or even a coastline!

The name dinosaur was coined by a famous English scholar, Professor Richard Owen, in 1841. He invented the name from the Greek words 'Deinos' meaning terribly frightening, and 'Sauros' meaning a reptile or reptilian.

Phu Wiang Forest was declared the 71st national park in 1991 and covers an area of about 325 square kilometers. It is located approximately 85 kilometers northwest of Khon Kaen city and is a great source of dinosaur fossils, especially in the northwest section of the park....www.wikipedia.com - Thai Travel Site

On the upper left is an ancient Thai object (incense burner or candle holder) of art from the book, *Arts of Asia*. Curiously enough, it looks like a stylized version of a sauropod, a type of dinosaur that was actually found in Thailand. Those are birds perched on the back of the dino.

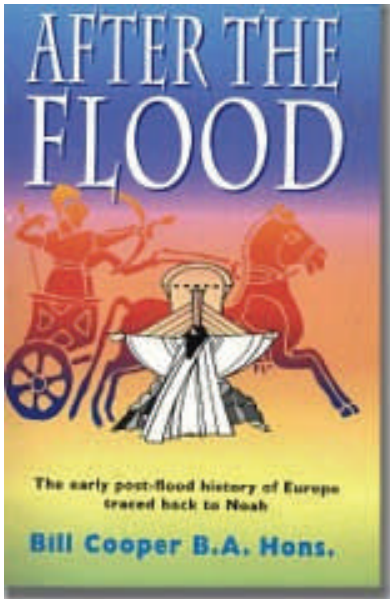
On the right is a photo of the statue of a giant sauropod dinosaur in Phu Wiang Park in Thailand --near where the bones of a sauropod were found in 1976.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Dinosaurs from Anglo-Saxon and other Records

Excerpts from Bill Cooper's book; After the Flood--Online version. Note the accurate descriptions from ancient eyewitnesses of dragon features which we can associate with features of known dinosaur types. Also, many of the tales that are excerpted here are not "fantastic" descriptions of dinosaurs, but matter-of-fact point by point recitations of the events:



"Dinosaurs from Anglo-Saxon and other Records..... I have spoken on the subject of the Table of Nations and the early post-Flood history of Europe, in Germany, Belgium and at many places now in England, and what surprised me at first was how, during question time, the subject turns so quickly to that of dinosaurs. Do they appear in the early chronicles? Do descriptions of them exist? And so on.

So here I have set out as many examples of the mention of dinosaurs in the early records as I could immediately find, although there are doubtless many other instances to be noticed. Some of the examples mentioned here come from the very records that we have just been considering concerning the descent of the nations.

The progression is only logical, for if the earth is as young as our forebears thought and as the creation model of origins predicts, then evidence will be found which tells us that, in the recent past, dinosaurs and man have co-existed.

There is, in fact, good evidence to suggest that they still co-exist, and this is directly contrary to the evolutionary model which teaches that dinosaurs lived millions of years before man came along, and that no man therefore can ever have seen a living dinosaur.

And to test that assertion, we will now examine the issue by considering the written evidence that has survived from the records of various ancient peoples that describe, sometimes in the most graphic detail, human encounters with living giant reptiles that we would call dinosaurs. And as we shall see, some of those records are not so ancient.

There are, of course, the famous descriptions of two such monsters from the Old Testament, Behemoth and Leviathan (Job 40:15-41:34), Behemoth being a giant vegetarian that lived on the fens, and Leviathan a somewhat more terrifying armor plated amphibian whom only children and the most foolhardy would want as a pet.

The Egyptians knew Behemoth by the name p'ih.mw, which is the same name, of course. Leviathan was similarly known as Lotan to the men of Ugarit.

Babylonian and Sumerian literature has preserved details of similar creatures, as has the written and unwritten folklore of peoples around the world. But perhaps the most remarkable descriptions of living dinosaurs are those that the Saxon and Celtic peoples of Europe have passed down to us.

The early Britons, from whom the modern Welsh are descended, provide us with our earliest surviving European accounts of reptilian monsters, one of whom killed and devoured king Morvidus (Morydd) in ca 336 BC.

We are told in the account translated for us by Geoffrey of Monmouth, that the monster 'gulped down the body of Morvidus as a big fish swallows a little one.' Geoffrey described the animal as a Belua.

Peredur, not the ancient king of that name (306-296 BC), but a much later son of Earl Efracg, had better luck than Morvidus, actually managing to slay his monster, an addanc (pr. athanc: var. afanc), at a place called Llyn Llion in Wales. At other Welsh locations the addanc is further spoken of along with another reptilian species known as the carrog.

The addanc survived until comparatively recent times at such places as Bedd-yr-Afanc near Brynberian, at Llyn-yr-Afanc above Bettws-y-Coed on the River Conwy (the killing of this monster was described in the year 1693), and Llyn Barfog.

A carrog is commemorated at Carrog near Corwen, and at Dol-y-Carrog in the Vale of Conwy.

[Material on this page](#) is from

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Moreover, 'dinosaurs', in the form of flying reptiles, were a feature of Welsh life until surprisingly recent times. As late as the beginning of the present century, elderly folk at Penllin in Glamorgan used to tell of a colony of winged serpents that lived in the woods around Penllin Castle.

As Marie Trevelyan tells us: 'The woods around Penllin Castle, Glamorgan, had the reputation of being frequented by winged serpents, and these were the terror of old and young alike. An aged inhabitant of Penllyne, who died a few years ago, said that in his boyhood the winged serpents were described as very beautiful.

They were coiled when in repose, and "looked as if they were covered with jewels of all sorts. Some of them had crests sparkling with all the colours of the rainbow". When disturbed they glided swiftly, J 'sparkling all over', to their hiding places. When angry, they "flew over people's heads, with outspread wings, bright, and sometimes with eyes too, like the feathers in a peacock's tail".

He said it was "no old story invented to' frighten children", but a real fact. His father and uncle had killed some of them, for they were as bad as foxes for poultry. The old man attributed the extinction of the winged serpents to the fact that they were "terrors in the farmyards and coverts".

This account is intriguing in many respects, not the least being the fact that it is not a typical account of dragons. The creatures concerned were not solitary and monstrous beasts, but small creatures that lived in colonies.

Not at all like the larger species of winged reptile that used to nest upon an ancient burial-mound, or tumulus, at Trellech-a'r-Betws in the county of Dyfed, for example.

But whilst we are in Wales, it is worth noting that at Llanbardan-y-Garrag (is Garrag a corruption of carrog?), the church contains a carving of a local giant reptile whose features include large paddle-like flippers, a long neck and a small head.

Glaslyn, in Snowdon, is a lake where an afanc was sighted as recently as the 1930s.

On this occasion two climbers on the side of a mountain looked down onto the surface of Glaslyn and they saw the creature, which they described as having a long grey body, rise from the depths of the lake to the surface, raise its head and then submerge again.

One could multiply such reports by the hundred. In England and Scotland, again until comparatively recent times, other reptilian monsters were sighted and spoken of in many places.

The table at the end of this chapter lists eighty-one locations in the British Isles alone in which dinosaur activity has been reported (there are, in fact, nearly 200 such places in Britain), but perhaps the most relevant aspect of this as far as our present study is concerned is the fact that some of these sightings and subsequent encounters with living dinosaurs can be dated to the comparatively recent past.

The giant reptile at Bures in Suffolk, for example, is known to us from a chronicle of 1405: 'Close to the town of Bures, near Sudbury, there has lately appeared, to the great hurt of the countryside, a dragon, vast in body, with a crested head, teeth like a saw, and a tail extending to an enormous length.

Having slaughtered the shepherd of a flock, it devoured many sheep.' After an unsuccessful attempt by local archers to kill the beast, due to its impenetrable hide,

'...in order to destroy him, all the country people around were summoned. But when the dragon saw that he was again to be assailed with arrows, he fled into a marsh or mere and there hid himself among the long reeds, and was no more seen.'

Later in the 15th century, according to a contemporary chronicle that still survives in Canterbury Cathedral's library, the following incident was reported. On the afternoon of Friday, 26th September, 1449, two giant reptiles were seen fighting on the banks of the River Stour (near the village of Little Cornard) which marked the English county borders of Suffolk and Essex. One was black, and the other 'reddish and spotted'.

After an hour-long struggle that took place 'to the admiration of many [of the locals] beholding them', the black monster yielded and returned to its lair, the scene of the conflict being known ever since as Sharpfight Meadow (now Shalford Meadow).

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



As late as August, 1614, the following sober account was given of a strange reptile that was encountered in St Leonard's Forest in Sussex.

The sighting was near a village that was known as Dragon's Green long before this report was published:

'This serpent (or dragon as some call it) is reputed to be nine feete, or rather more, in length, and shaped almost in the form of an axletree of a cart: a quantitie of thickness in the middest, and somewhat smaller at both endes.

The former part, which he shootes forth as a necke, is supposed to be an elle [3 ft 9 ins or 1 14 cms] long; with a white ring, as it were, of scales about it.

The scales along his back seem to be blackish, and so much as is discovered under his belie, appeareth to be red... it is likewise discovered to have large feete, but the eye may there be deceived, for some suppose that serpents have no feete ...

[The dragon] rides away (as we call it) as fast as a man can run.

His food [rabbits] is thought to be; for the most part, in a conie-warren, which he much frequents ...There are likewise upon either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large foote-ball, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings, but God, I hope, will (to defend the poor people in the neighbourhood) that he shall be destroyed before he grows to fledge.'

This dragon was seen in various places within a circuit of three or four miles, and the pamphlet named some of the still-living witnesses who had seen him.

These included John Steele, Christopher Holder and a certain 'widow woman dwelling neare Faygate'. Another witness was 'the carrier of Horsham, who lieth at the White Horse [inn] in Southwark'.

One of the locals set his two mastiffs onto the monster, and apart from losing his dogs he was fortunate to escape alive from the encounter, for the dragon was already credited with the deaths of a man and woman at whom it had spat and who consequently had been killed by its venom. When approached unwittingly, our pamphleteer tells us, the monster was...

'...of countenance very proud and at the sight or hearing of men or cattel will raise his neck upright and seem to listen and looke about, with great arrogance.' an eyewitness account of typically reptilian behavior.

Again, as late as 27th and 28th May 1669, a large reptilian animal was sighted many times, as was reported in the pamphlet: A True Relation of a Monstrous Serpent seen at Henham (Essex) on the Mount in Saffron Waldon.

In 1867 was seen, for the last time, the monster that lived in the woods around Fittleworth in Sussex. It would run up to people hissing and spitting if they happened to stumble across it unawares, although it never harmed anyone.

Several such cases could be cited, but suffice it to say that too many incidents like these are reported down through the centuries and from all sorts of locations for us to say that they are all fairy-tales.

For example, Scotland's famous Loch Ness Monster is too often thought to be a recent product of the local Tourist Board's efforts to bring in some trade, yet Loch Ness is by no means the only Scottish loch where monsters have been reported. Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Rannoch and the privately owned Loch Morar (over 1000 ft deep) also have records of monster activity in recent years.

Indeed, there have been over forty sightings at Loch Morar alone since the end of the last war, and over a thousand from Loch Ness in the same period.

However, as far as Loch Ness itself is concerned, few realize that monstrous reptiles, no doubt the same species, have been sighted in and around the loch since the so-called Dark Ages, the most notable instance being that which is described in Adamnan's famous 6th century Life of St Columba.

The full text of the chapter and book can be found at: [After the Flood, by Bill Cooper](#)

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

<http://www.creationists.org/mananddinosaurs.html>

Evidence that Humans and Dinosaurs lived together at the same time



Ica burial stone found in Peru

[Response to the History Channel's
The Quest for Dinosaurs
program](#) *New*

The evolutionism myth is used to promote the erroneous belief that humans and dinosaurs lived millions of years apart from each other. Children and adults are indoctrinated with this 'belief' starting from early childhood with books that teach it. It's reinforced in the public school

system, the media and the entertainment industry. Recent examples include the highly misleading TV documentary called [Walking with Dinosaurs](#) that aired on the *Discovery Channel*, and the History Channel's [The Quest for Dinosaurs](#) program.

The Bible clearly teaches that humans and dinosaurs (called "dragons" in the past) were created on the same day. One must engage in hermeneutical back flips to interpret the Bible in any other way on this point. It also goes on to describe interactions between humans and these creatures.

What many people are not aware of is that there exists a considerable body of evidence that supports the biblical claim of human/dinosaur interaction. Some of this evidence suggests that this interaction may be happening even today in certain parts of the world like the African Congo, and even here in the United States.

This evidence exists in many forms. Some examples include:

Eye witness accounts by many people of creatures that are exactly like dinosaurs in appearance. The descriptions include not only sightings, but people actually hunting and killing them or being killed by them. These stories have been documented all over the world in many different cultures. They exist in the writings of several well-known ancient people, and have been documented by scientists as recently as a few years ago. Some of the best information along these lines come from evolutionists in their book titled [A Living Dinosaur?](#).

Art work and various ancient artifacts depicting live dinosaurs by themselves, or interacting with humans. These include burial stones, burial cloths, clay figurines, cave drawings, etc

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

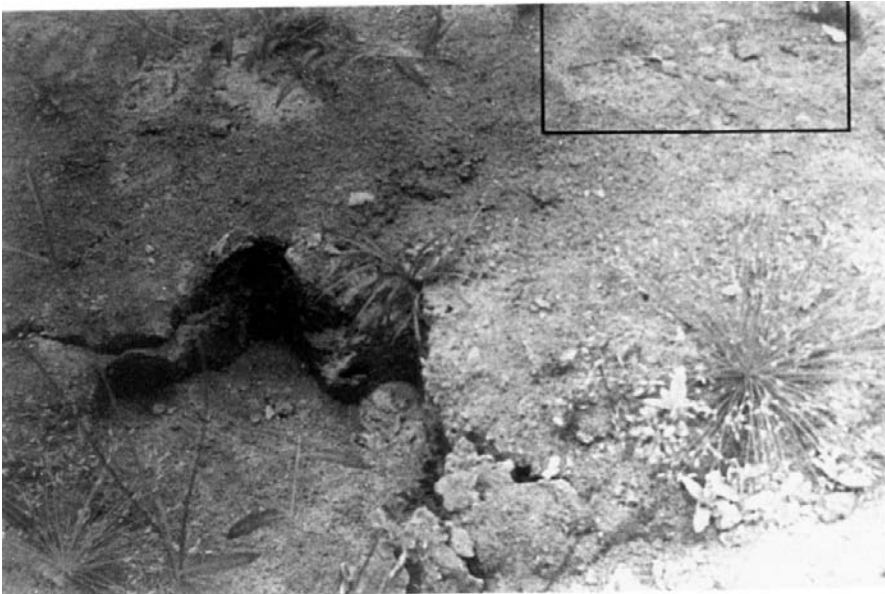
Fossilized footprints of humans and dinosaurs have been found together.

While some of these particular discoveries may be questionable, others appear to be far more reliable.

Because evolutionists and the news media have so thoroughly indoctrinated our society into believing we lived millions of years apart from dinosaurs, many will immediately dismiss such evidences as hoaxes, or the result of overactive imaginations. However, like many other 'anomalies' that evolutionists try to explain away or dismiss, this evidence is far too abundant worldwide to ignore.

The problem for evolutionists is that if this is true, it would deal a major blow to evolutionism theory. Some evolutionists will say that if a few dinosaurs were found alive today, it would not do harm to evolutionism. But we're not talking about a few isolated incidents. There are many incidents around the world that are documented in many different cultures. The evidence suggests that this interaction between humans and dinosaurs has in the past been wide-spread, not isolated. If true, this would indeed present a major problem for evolutionists to explain using their world view of origins.

In the months to come, we will be trying to obtain permission to put as much of this evidence as we can on our web site.



Fresh Dinosaur Footprints in the mud?

Dr. Roy Mackal (an evolutionist) wrote a book titled "*A Living Dinosaur?*". The book is out of print, but can still be purchased at this link:

<http://shopping.drdino.com/home.php>

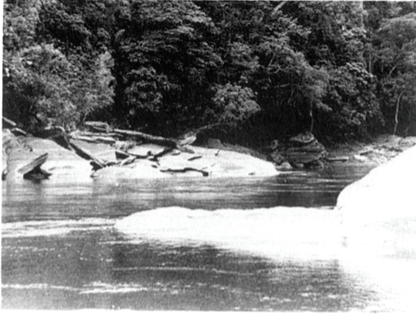
Their web site is set up so that we can't link directly to that book. You'll need to find it in their generic shopping link above.

On pages 320 and 321, there are a total of three photographs. Two of them are of the area a living dinosaur was alleged to have been spotted in Africa in 1966. The third is a very clear footprint in the dirt in that

same area made by the creature. It is no more than 1-day old at the time the photo was taken. We've blown up the pictures to give you a more clear look at the photos. Compare these footprints to casts made of known dinosaur footprints in a Utah coal mine at this link:

<http://www.stadiumweb.com/reprints/parkerr.html>

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



Here's what pages 317-318 of the book has to say about the prints. It's a reprint of a letter Dr. Mackal received from Atelier Yvan Ridel, the person who took these photographs:

67. Site where unidentified three-toed footprints were discovered and photographed by Yvan Ridel.
68. Overview of area where Ridel discovered and photographed strange, unidentified animal tracks.

A member, as you are yourself, of the J.N.E. (Writers-journalists for Nature and Ecology), I am a professional photographer and passionate amateur naturalist. This explains why I photograph, as the occasions arise just about every animal (wild ones, especially), that I counter -- from the smallest to the largest. This is how I happened to have taken the slide I have enclosed (a duplicate), showing the footprint of what I believed at the time (1966) to be a hippopotamus, without even realizing that

the foot that had made it had only 3 toes. But, not thinking that far, I didn't believe it could be anything else, so filed the negative and scarcely thought of it again.

I ought to mention that this photo was taken in August or September of 1966 in the Congo (Brazza) on a steep river bank and that the animal's tracks lead out of a mass of reeds, crossed a little beach area and descended into the water...

See also these links

<http://answersingenesis.org/home/area/faq/dinosaurs.asp>
<http://christiananswers.net/dinosaurs/home.html>
<http://Creationists.org/mananddinosaurs.html> (our main dinosaur page)

Recommended Reading

Although all of the books below are available for sale on a young earth creation web site, none of them promote the young earth creation world view except maybe the last one. Most of them appear to have been written by evolutionists. They can be purchased at:

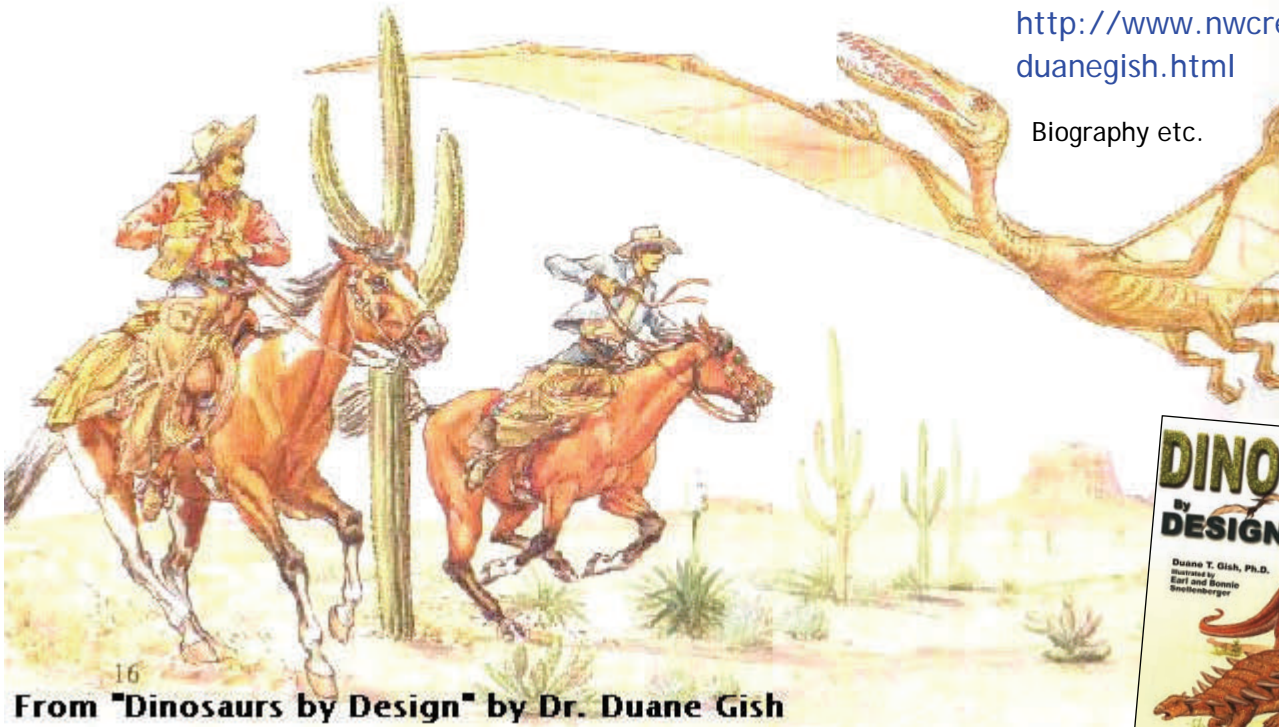
<http://shopping.drdino.com/home.php>

Their web site is set up so that we can't link directly to that book. You'll need to find it in their generic shopping link above. Click on the links below to see the book covers and a brief description. To actually purchase them, you'll need to visit their web site above.

Note: When it comes to the theories of Evolution and Creation, Dinosaurs find an odd place. They don't totally validate or invalidate either theory but they do mess up the Ev. timeline and validate the Cr. timeline. They are fascinating to study and seek evidence for and that is why I have included this section on them.

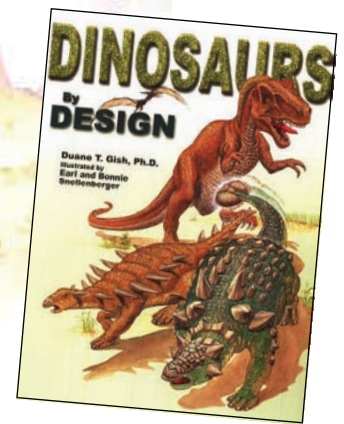
So far the evidence for human / dinosaur co-existence has not changed Naturalistic Evolutionary scientists minds. There is still much to explore, and now finally evolutionary scientist are testing for dinosaur bone fossilization and soft tissue, and not just assuming there could be no such thing because of the assumed age of the bones. It will be interesting what is discovered and found in the next years and how it affects the debate around dinosaurs, those "terrible lizards and dragons".

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence



<http://www.nwcreation.net/duanegish.html>

Biography etc.



From "Dinosaurs by Design" by Dr. Duane Gish

From: <http://www.angelfire.com/mi/dinosaurs/flyingserpent.html>

There is another account of a living Pterosaur from April of 1890. This time the eyewitness were two men riding horses across the hot Arizona desert (just outside of Tombstone). They noticed a large flying reptile with a six foot wing span and long slender body. As it was about to land the men shot and killed the creature.

Knowing this was a significant find, the men are said to have cut off part of the wing and brought it back to town with them.

In his book "Dinosaurs by Design" Duane Gish speaks of the above pterosaur and believes it is a Quetzalcoatlus (ket-sol-ko-AT-lus). He bases this on the fossil Quetzalcoatlus found in 1972 at Big Bend National Park, Texas. This confirms they did indeed live in the general area.

With a 48-foot wingspan the Quetzalcoatlus is the largest flying creature ever found.

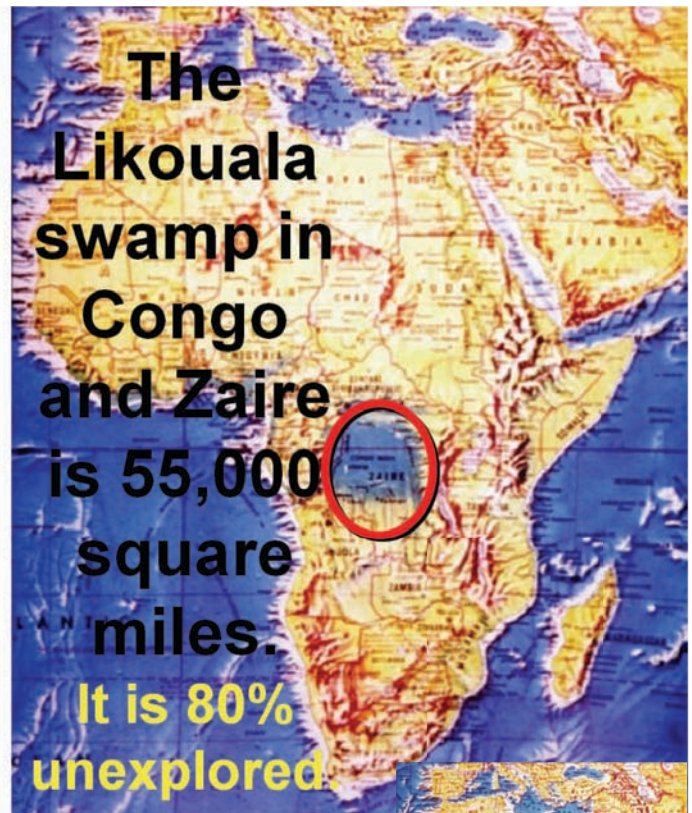
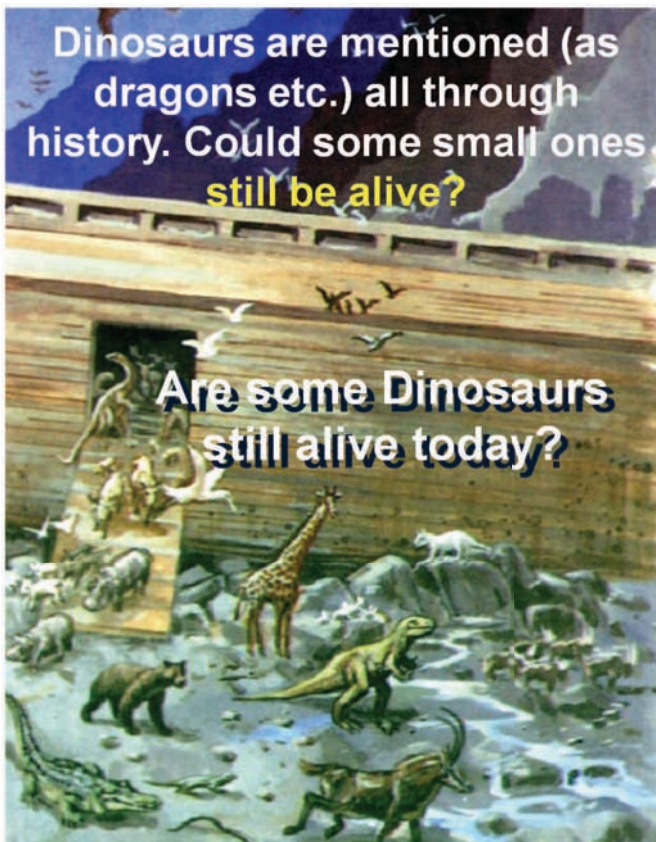
It is possible for a pterosaur to survive for 6,000 years from the creation of the earth, and the fall of man. But with the climate changes and loss of atmospheric pressure they would not likely grow to be as large as they once were.

The recent existence of pterosaurs is much harder to believe if you've been brainwashed into believing that dinosaurs lived millions of years ago.

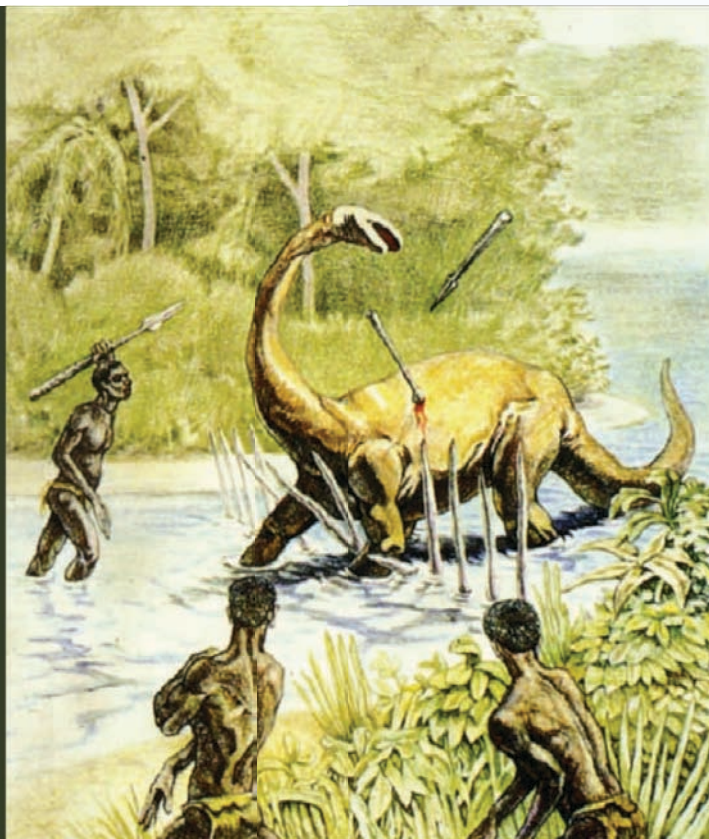
But if you believe the Biblical account of Creation, then these creatures did live alongside man and their survival makes perfect sense.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land



43 year veteran missionary **Eugene Thomas** (retired now, 3216 Dove Dr. SW. Warren, Ohio (330-824-3544) had two pygmies in his mission in Congo, Africa that claimed to have killed a **Mokele-Mbembe** in 1959.



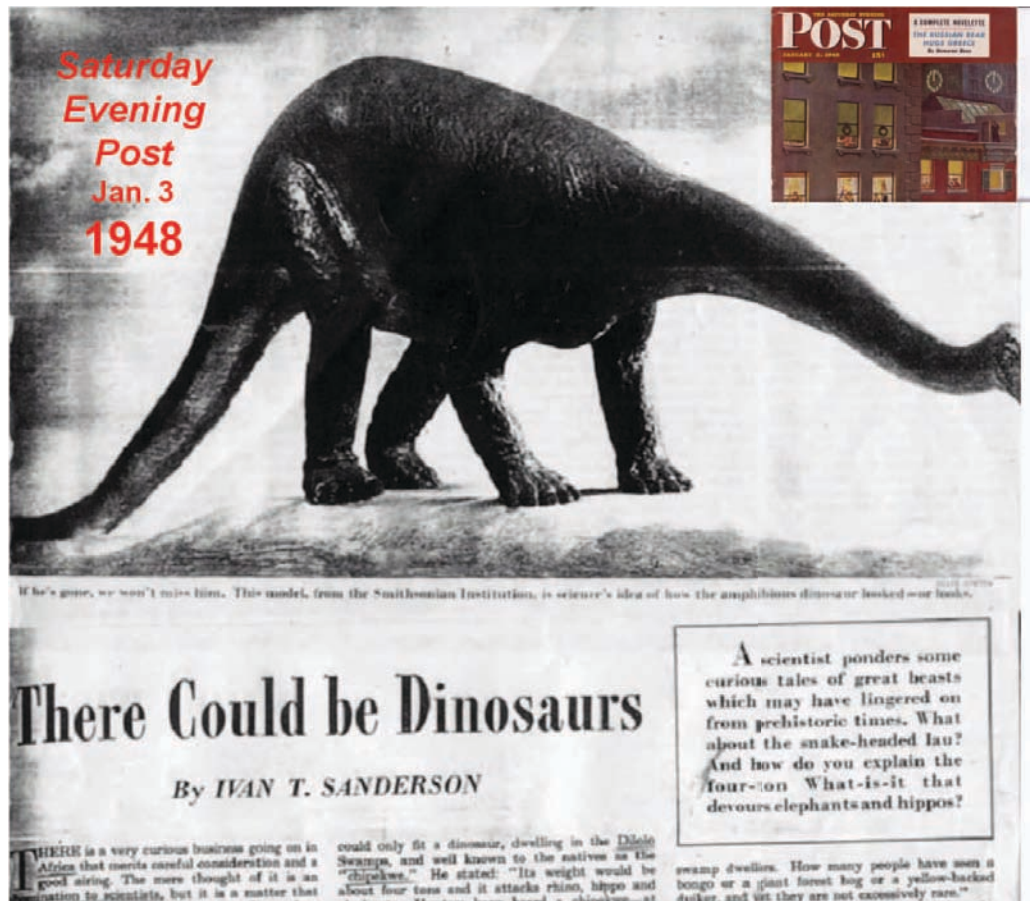
The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Is a Brontosaurus Roaming Africa's Wilds?

The New York Herald
Feb. 13, 1910

From A Living Dinosaur?
By Dr. Roy Mackal
p. 205

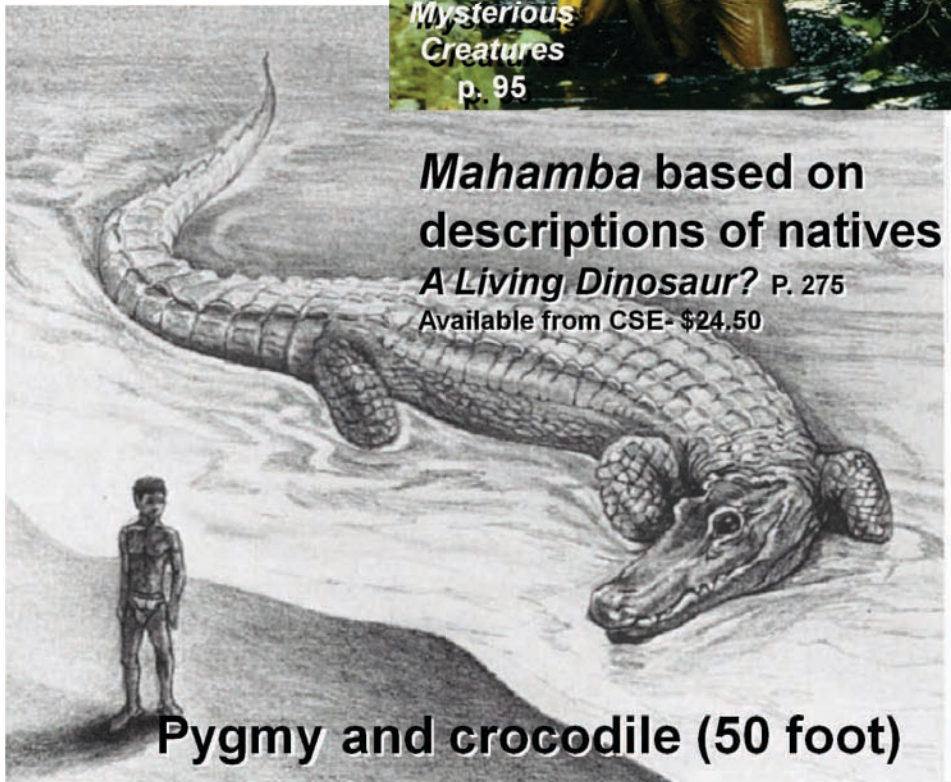
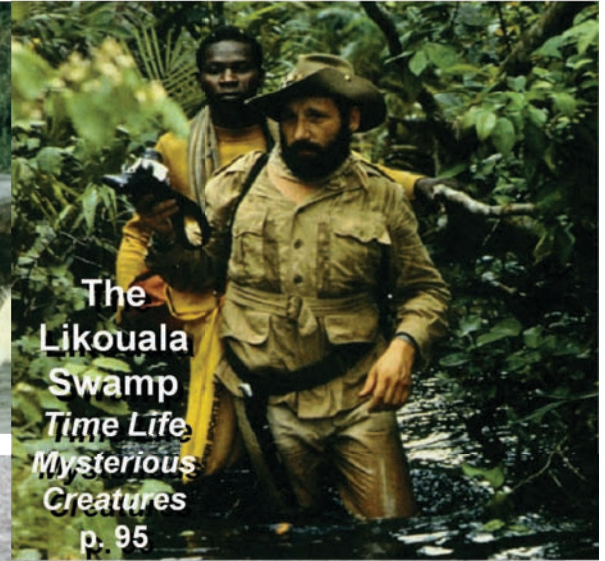


The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

"A well known South African big game hunter, Mr. F. Gobler, returned from a trip to Angola and announced to the Capetown newspaper, the *Cape Argus*, that there was an animal of large dimensions, the description could only fit a dinosaur, dwelling in the Dilolo Swamps and known to the natives as the "chipekwe."* It has the head and tail of a lizard."

There Could be Dinosaurs
By Ivan T. Sanderson Jan. 3, 1948 p. 52

* The Azande people in Central African Republic call it "Ngururi". From missionary Chuck Davis (703) 890-3285.



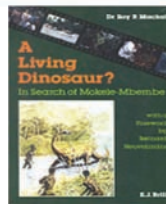
Mahamba based on descriptions of natives
A Living Dinosaur? P. 275
Available from CSE- \$24.50



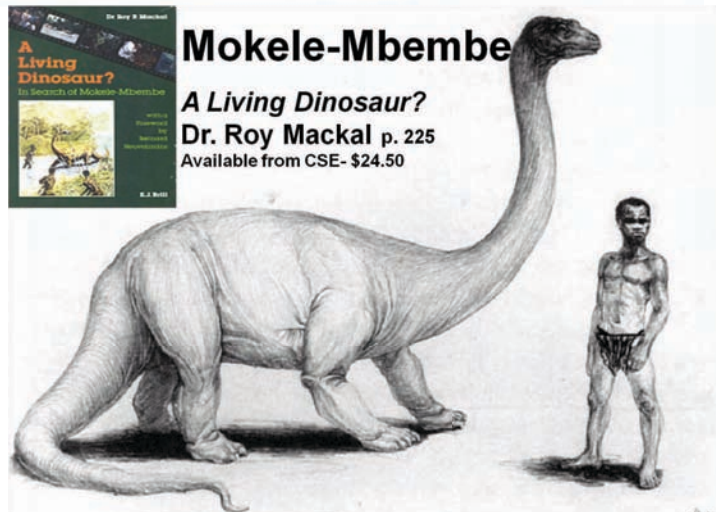
24 foot (8m) crock killed in Congo 2005



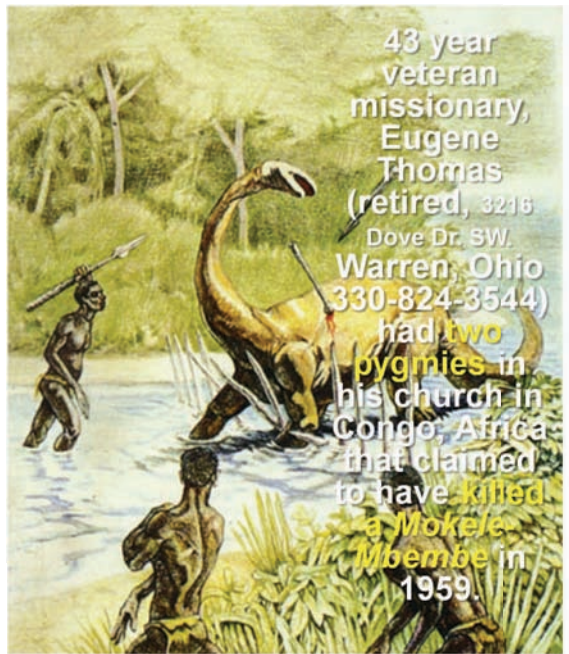
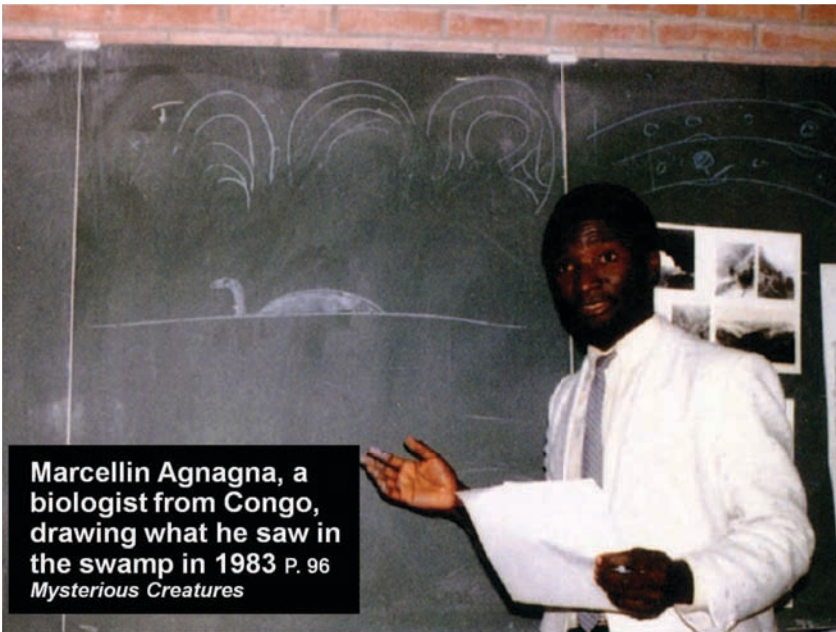
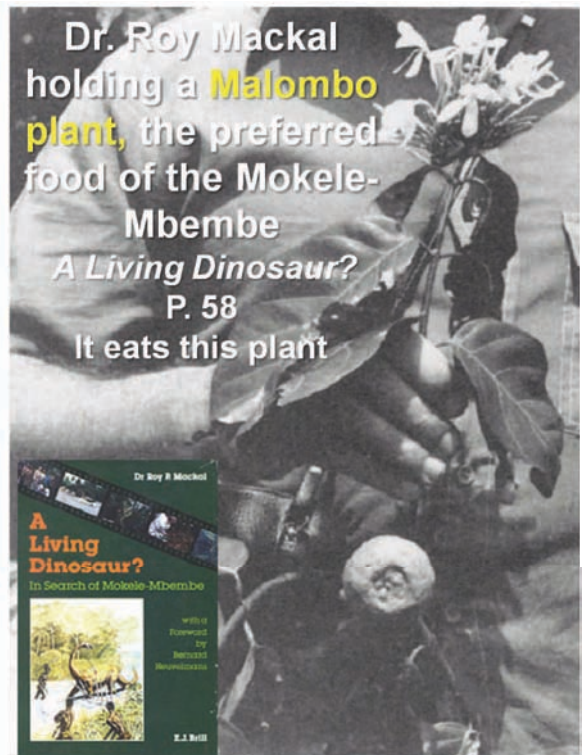
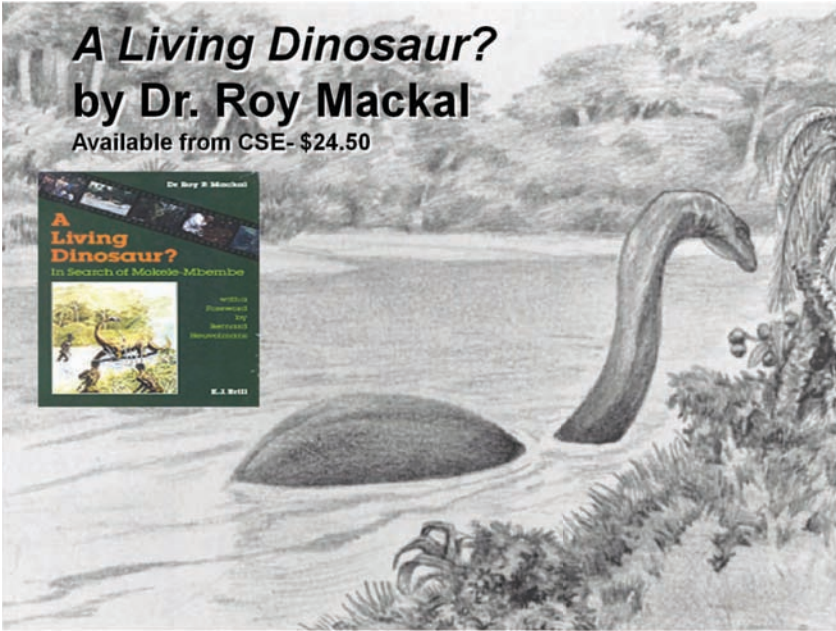
24 foot (8m) crock killed in Congo 2005



Mokele-Mbembe
A Living Dinosaur?
Dr. Roy Mackal p. 225
Available from CSE- \$24.50



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

Far Out Adventures-
The Best of World
Explorer Magazine
vol. 1 no. 1
p. 21. 815-253-6390
www.azstarnet.com/~aup
www.wexclub.com



“The creature was dark brownish in color, the skin appeared slick and smooth, with a long neck and small head. Herman* saw it. Kia saw it and they saw it on several occasions and “The creature was dark brownish in color, the skin appeared slick and smooth, with a long neck and small head. Herman* saw it. Kia saw it and they saw it on several occasions and

Dinosaur-Like Beast Photographed During African Jungle Expedition

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Dinosaur hunter Herman Regusters and his wife, Kia, returned to California yesterday with photographs they hope will prove the existence of a modern dinosaur, an associate said.

“They were taking a lot of photographs in the Congo and at one point they said they possibly got a photo of the creature but it was very difficult conditions,” John Sack, a friend of Regusters who has handled details of the expedition in the United States, said in a telephone interview.

“The creature was just poking its head out of the water and diving back in. The photo was not developed in the Congo, of course, but will be developed very carefully at Jet Propulsion Laboratory (in Pasadena), where Herman worked,” Sacks said. “Nobody knows now what’s on the photograph.”

The photographs will be shown Tuesday at a news conference to be held by the Regusters, Sack said.

Regusters, a 47-year-old consulting engineer, left for the Congo in September. He spent several weeks in its

capital city of Brazzaville before taking his party about 500 miles farther into the jungle to the Lake Tele area, where most of the sightings of “mokele-mbembe” have been reported.

Regusters said before leaving that natives have long reported sighting the creature, thought possibly to be a survivor of a dinosaur species believed extinct for 60 million years.

The creature was “dark brownish in color, the skin appeared slick and smooth, with a long neck and small head,” Sack reported. “Because of the long neck, it was not a hippo or elephant. It was no animal known to any of the people on the expedition.”

Sacks said the couple had endured difficult conditions in seeking the creature and that Regusters had lost 32 pounds.

Many members of the expedition had seen the creature and heard it making noise, he said.

“Herman saw it. Kia saw it and they saw it on several occasions and they heard it making this tremendous

roar,” he said. “Many other members of the expedition, and this includes government officials from the Republic of the Congo, saw it and heard it. It’s not just two people from Pasadena who have seen it. It’s a number of people.”

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

“The creature was dark brownish in color, the skin appeared slick and smooth, with a long neck and small head. Herman* saw it. Kia saw it and they saw it on several occasions and “The creature was dark brownish in color, the skin appeared slick and smooth, with a long neck and small head. Herman* saw it. Kia saw it and they saw it on several occasions and they heard it making this tremendous roar,” he said. “Many other members of the expedition, and this includes government officials from the Republic of Congo, saw it and heard it.”

Metro June 4,
1999 p. 11
editorial@london
metro.co.uk
www.cryptozoology.st/

Hunters launch trek for a living dinosaur

TWO Britons are leading an expedition to find the world's only living dinosaur. They hope to unearth proof of 'a huge monster - half elephant, half-dragon' in a swamp in the African Congo.

Adam Davies, 29, from Bramhall, Cheshire, and John McDonald, 34, from Sale Moor, Manchester, will launch their three-month expedition next summer.

The legendary animal they are hunting is a 30ft sauropod known locally as 'mokele-mbembe'.

Adam admitted the expedition sounded like a Boy's Own adventure but rated the chances of success as better than finding the Loch Ness monster.

The beast is believed to live in an uncharted swampland in the Likouala region in northern Congo.

Locals have described the creature to zoologists as a 'huge monster', others have said it is similar to a crocodile but with no scales and toes armed with claws.

One man who claimed to have seen it said it was reddish brown and its snake-like neck protruded up to eight feet above



Dinosaur: Dead or alive?

the surface of the water. The first reference to the swamp-dwelling mokele-mbembe - literally 'stopper of the river' - was in 1776, when its claw-marks were said to be three-feet in circumference.

Adam and John are preparing for the Dino2000 search with Swedish explorer Jan-Ove Sundberg, president of Global Underwater Search Team. Other team members are from Norway, Australia and the USA.

HERALD FOCUS: EXPLORATION

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1999, BOSTON HERALD 3

Half-god, half-beast

Expedition set to track legendary mega-lizard

By Jules Crittenden

In the deepest part of Africa, many days of sweaty, insect-swatting travel by canoe up the Congo and by foot through the jungle, they say an ancient beast forgotten by time still lumbers through the primeval Likouala swamp.

Mokele-mbembe is said to look like a scaled-down brontosaurus, like a mega-lizard the size of a hippo or elephant, with a long neck and a long tail. The Lingala word is variously translated as "stopper of rivers" and "half-god, half-beast."

Like the dinosaur it resembles, it is said to be a vegetarian that likes the water.

Congolese villagers and European travelers have reported mysterious, resonant noises and clawed footprints the size of dinner plates.

Blurry photos of what may be large reptilian shapes exist. But like its distant spiritual cousin — the Loch Ness monster, Sasquatch and the Yeti — numerous expeditions have failed to prove Mokele-mbembe's existence. For the millennium, an Englishman

A living dinosaur?

Legend has it that a large animal resembling a sauropod dinosaur lives in the area of the Likouala Swamp in the Republic of the Congo. The creature is known as Mokele-mbembe, (pronounced "Mok-ny-tee m-be-be") which in the local language translates as "one that stops the flow of rivers."

Mokele-mbembe has been described as a large animal 16 to 32 feet in length with a long neck and tail. It is also alleged that the reddish-brown to gray animal, which lives in the region's swamps and rivers, eats only vegetation.

Over the years, several expeditions have been mounted to the Congo in search of the mythic beast only to return empty-handed.



STAFF GRAPHIC BY MICHAEL DEKTRAND

expedition to track down the last of the dinosaurs. They call their effort ... Dino2000.

study of dubious but not completely implausible creatures," said Adam Davies, the 29-year-old team

"Entirely new, large mammals are still being found, most recently an antelope in Vietnam. So we're not talking about nutters going off for some fun in the jungle," Davies said. "We are talking about a large and sparsely inhabited area — the swamps are twice the size of Belgium — and secondly, there hasn't been any real change in the region for the last 60 million years."

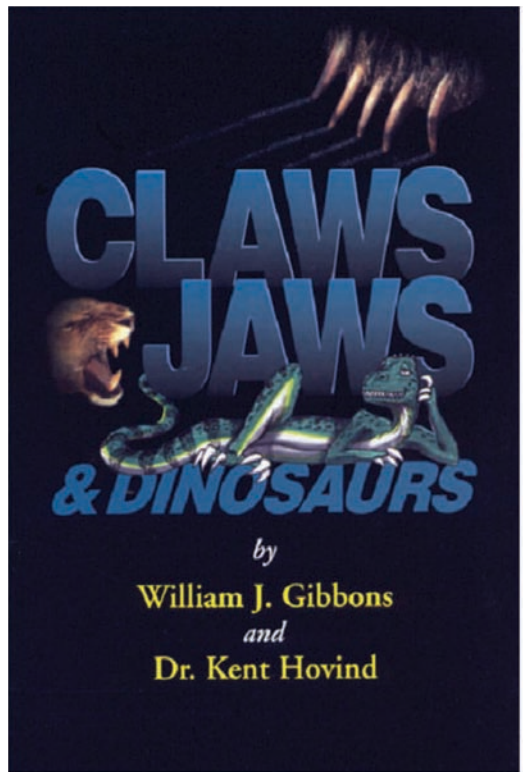
Described by local villagers as "half-elephant, half-dragon," sightings by Europeans of the creature dating back to 1776 emphasize a large and slender reddish muzzled and oval, lidded eyes, seen only 300 yards offshore at Lake Tele.

In 1963, Marcellin Agnagna, a zoologist from Brazzaville, the Congo capital, snapped a fuzzy picture of a 30-foot-long beast, and offered detailed descriptions of a creature with a slender reddish muzzled and oval, lidded eyes, seen only 300 yards offshore at Lake Tele.

Skeptics include the explorer and writer Rodmond O'Hanlon, who braved sweat-sucking bees on his search for the creature five years ago.

He concluded that the sightings were of elephants fording rivers using their trunks as snorkels, or possibly swimming pythons. Other mokele sightings include reports from a German expedition in 1913 and an aerial video of disturbances in the waters of Lake Tele taken by a Japanese film crew in 1992.

Davies said, "If we do find the mokele, we will not disturb it for long. Our aim is to get an accurate description and photographs, and then press for the highest conserva-



For more on Mokele-Mbembe contact: William Gibbons, 905-831-0755 congo@sprint.ca, He has been to Congo four times as well as many other cryptozoology trips in other parts of the world. He and I wrote this book. (Available from CSE \$5.00) www.creationgeneration.org

Le'Kela-bembe

“According to our guide, Pierre Sima, we were the first white men to actually penetrate the forest and swamps bordering the Bumba river. Our informants, almost all of them Baka pygmies - with the exception of one elderly Muslim Cameroonian - are perfectly familiar with all the known and unknown animals of the forest and swamps. While they do not regard the Le'Kela-bembe as being an unusual animal, they do fear the creature because of its ferocity in attacking hippos, elephants, and even crocodiles. The animal appears to be completely intolerant of any other large creature that shares the river, and controls large stretches of the river - particularly those areas where its food supply is present.”

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

“The two suspected dinosaurians, Mokele-Mbembe and N’Goubou, are observed and encountered on a regular basis. ... I questioned an older Baka couple who work on Pierre’s plantation... like most pigmies, they are very familiar with the flora and fauna of the region. I presented them with our book on known African animals and dinosaur illustrations. About 98% of our dinosaur illustrations were rejected, except for two which (they) picked out without hesitation they had observed... a sauropod dinosaur and a Triceratops.”

William Gibbon’s web site, www.cryptosafari.com
905-831-0755 congo@sprint.ca,
Also Dave Woetzel www.genesispark.org 603-938-2695

In the 1930s, Dr. Leo Von Boxberger, a colonial magistrate, also explored the area which now comprises southern Cameroon, Congo and Gabon, and came back with similar reports. All the most recent expeditions concentrated on the Likouala swamps in the Congo Republic, thanks in part to two expeditions to that region in 1979 and 1981, by Dr. Roy P. Mackal, a biologist from the University of Chicago (now retired). Following Dr. Mackal’s ground breaking research, Gibbons conducted his own two Congo expeditions in 1985-6 and 1992.



However, the civil war in the Congo had made much of the country a no-go area for foreigners, so Gibbons decided to play the long shot and focus his attention on the little-explored swamps and river system of southern Cameroon.

Arrangements for a guide-translator and transportation were established in a matter of weeks through missionaries working in Cameroon. In November 2000, Gibbons and his fellow creationist and explorer, Dave Woetzel from Concorde, New Hampshire, USA, flew to Yaounde, Cameroon, and were met by Pierre Sima, their Cameroonian guide and translator. Pierre works closely with the missionaries, and often spends time with the Baka pygmies, the best and most reliable sources of information concerning the flora and fauna of the uncharted regions of southern Cameroon. The following two weeks were spent slogging through swamp, trekking through deep forests, and crossing deep rivers. The two explorers and their guide were joined by five pygmy trackers, who took them through the heart of Mokele-mbembe territory as they visited a number of pygmy camps in search of first-hand eye-witnesses. They were not to be disappointed. Gibbons had prepared a series of illustrations ranging from North American animals such as the bear, to (known) African animals, and eventually dinosaurs of all types. The pygmies proved to be honest, open and very matter-of-fact when passing

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

on information to the explorers. They immediately rejected the bear as an animal they were unfamiliar with, but recognized the illustrations of the elephant, chimpanzee, gorilla and the crocodile. Almost 90% of the dinosaur illustrations were rejected, including the T-rex, pterodactyl, and the stegosaurus. However, the illustrations of the sauropod dinosaurs such as the Diplodocus and the Apatosaurus (previously known as the Brontosaurus) were recognized almost immediately! (Editor's emphasis.) The pygmies living in the forest referred to the animal as the Le`Kela-bembe, and those living close to the border with Congo called it the Mokele-mbembe. Eye-witnesses from four pygmy villages all picked out the sauropod dinosaurs as being an animal they were familiar with in the swamps and rivers. This greatly delighted Gibbons and Woetzel, as all the eye-witness accounts were consistent in their description of the animal's size, morphology, alleged diet, behavioral patterns and habitat. Furthermore, none of the witnesses had ever been interviewed before, and had never even seen an illustration of a dinosaur before. Indeed, Pierre Sima stated that Gibbons and Woetzel were the first white men ever to traverse the swamps of southern Cameroon in that particular area!



Another dinosaur that the pygmies recognized was the Triceratops, which the pygmies called N`Goubou. The little people of the forest claim that there are two distinct kinds of N`Goubou; one is a multi-horned animal that lives in the savannah, and the other is semi-aquatic like a hippo and can hide underwater, where it will ambush elephant and hippos and kill them by ramming them with a large, single horn. Time in Cameroon was running short for Gibbons and Woetzel, who were glad to return to civilization, exhausted after their daily slog through waist-high swamp.

Results

Although the explorers did not observe a specimen of the Mokele-mbembe, they were very encouraged by the number of solid eye-witness accounts (Editor's emphasis) they were able to collect. Other mystery animals that were reported, included the Yoli, a large snake-like creature with two

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

legs, and the Dodi, a ferocious, upright-walking primate which possessed three fingers on each hand and three toes on each foot. The pygmies were particularly fearful of the Dodi, as this animal will attack gorillas and humans on sight. At least two of the mystery animals report by the pygmies, namely Mokele-mbembe (sometimes called the Le`Kela-bembe by the Baka) and the horned creature, the N`Goubou, are also reported to inhabit the swamps of the Congo by the tribespeople there. Buoyed by the reports, the explorers returned to North America, determined to conduct a second expedition to Cameroon.

Cameroon Expedition II

www.genesispark.org/genpark/expedition/cenarticle.doc
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mokele-mbembe>

Shortly after Gibbons returned to Canada, news of his expedition spread like wildfire throughout the cryptozoology world. This attracted the attention of the BBC, who were looking to shoot a documentary on behalf of the Discovery Channel.

After several months of negotiations, Gibbons and his new team were ready to return to Cameroon for a second crack at the Mokele-mbembe mystery. The new team consisted of the following creationists:

Scott T. Norman (California) President of Cryptosafari
John A. Kirk III (Vancouver) President of the British Columbia Scientific Cryptozoology Club (BCSCC)

Robert A. Mullin (Kansas), Science Writer
William J. Gibbons (Ontario), Explorer

The team flew to Cameroon via Paris, and teamed up with a three-person film crew from the BBC. Pierre Sima was once again commissioned to act as the expedition's guide and interpreter. The journey to the target area was fraught with difficulties, as rickety bridges, huge potholes in the dirt track road, and failing brakes on the three expedition vehicles contributed to the dangerous travel conditions. The team arrived in the target area after three days on the road, but happy to have arrived safely. A base camp was established at a Mokele-mbembe encounter site, and the field itinerary for daily excursions upriver and around the swamps was drawn up. The film crew shot a great deal of footage of the team travelling upriver, trekking through the forest, and interviewing local eye-witnesses. Unfortunately, the dry season was in full swing, and the water level in the rivers had dropped considerably. This forced the Mokele-mbembes into the deepest part of the swamps, and the team did not have sufficient time to fully investigate the interior. However, more eye-witness accounts were gathered, and a number of Mokele-mbembe feeding spots were shown

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

to the team along the river. Once again, the eye witnesses all gave first hand encounters with very large Mokele-mbembes in the rivers, with reports of individuals observing Mokele-mbembes feeding for up to three hours at a time.

The other mystery animals, such as the N'Goubou, the Dodu were all positively identified by witnesses who again had not been interviewed or been shown pictures of dinosaurs before.

The two security guards who observed a Mokele-mbembe in the river, made their observation in April 2000. They were barely 20 yards away from the animal as it made its way downriver towards the border with Congo. The men were interviewed by our translator, Pierre Sima, and were absolutely certain that the animal they saw was not an elephant with its trunk in the air, (as Redmond O'Hanlon claims that Mokele-mbembes are, in his book Congo Journey). The two men accurately described the long neck the small snake-like head, and the dermal spikes running the length of its head, neck, back and tail.

Results

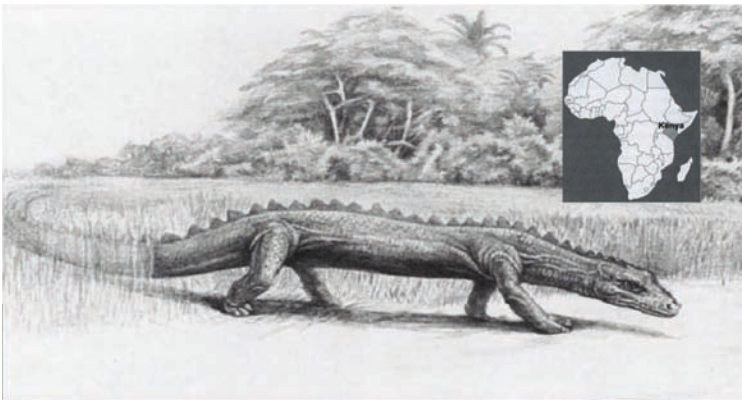
After one month in Africa, the expedition was again forced to withdraw from the target area. However, it is certain that the Mokele-mbembe is still very much alive, with at least one specimen being observed at very close range by two security guards (guarding a river ferry) as it was heading south in the river only 1km from a border town near the Congo. The team are now seeking sponsors who are willing and able to assist them in conducting a

third expedition to Central Africa in the hope of locating and filming at least one specimen of Mokele-mbembe, and/or other mystery animal reported to inhabit the region.

William J.
Gibbons Ph.D



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land



Drawing by Col. Faucet's son Brian. *World Explored Mag.* Vol. 1 no.6 p. 62

Missionary Cal Bombay and his wife (now in Ontario, Canada 519-753-3122) told me they watched a creature like this for 15 minutes in Kenya. He said the plates were bigger than the one pictured here.
*A Living Dinosaur? P. 256. **

In 1907 Lt-Colonel Percy Fawcett of the British Army was sent to mark the boundaries between **Brazil and Peru**. He was an officer in the Royal Engineers and was well known as a meticulous recorder of facts.



In the Beni Swamps of Madre de Dios Colonel P. H. Fawcett saw an animal he believed to be **Diplodocus**,... The Diplodocus story is confirmed by many of the tribes east of the Ucayali,

The Rivers Ran East by Leonard Clark, Funk and Wagnals Co. 1953

For more on Giant snakes, see the book *Claws Jaws and Dinosaurs* from CSE.



A BOLIVIAN SUARIAN *Scientific American*, 49:3, 1883.

"The Brazilian Minister at La Paz, Bolivia, had remitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Rio photographs of drawings of an extraordinary saurian killed on the Beni after receiving thirty-six balls. By order of the President of Bolivia the dried body, which had been preserved in Asuncion, was sent to La Paz." "It is twelve meters long (39 ft) from snout to point of the tail, which latter is flattened. Besides the anterior head, it has, four meters behind, two small but completely formed heads (?) rising from the back. All three have much resemblance to the head of a dog. The legs are short, and end in formidable claws." "The legs, belly, and lower part of the throat appear defended by a kind of scale armor, and all the back is protected by a still thicker and double cuirass, starting from behind the ears of the anterior head, and continuing to the tail. The neck is long, and the belly large and almost dragging on the ground." "Professor Gilveti, who examined the beast, thinks it is not a monster, but a member of a rare or almost lost species, as the Indians in some parts of Bolivia use small earthen vases of identical shape, and probably copied from nature."

From *Incredible Life: A Handbook of Biological Mysteries*, William Corliss p. 531, (410)-668-6047

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

35 foot snake with a native inside!
He was a crew member on an oil rig in Venezuela



Colonel Percy Fawcett's encounter with a 62 foot anaconda.
Source: *On the Track of Unknown Animals*

The Associated Press Updated:
1:23 p.m. ET Dec. 31, 2003

JAKARTA, Indonesia — Indonesian villagers claim to have captured a python that is **almost 49 feet long and weighs nearly 990 pounds**, a local official said.

If confirmed, it would be the largest snake ever kept in captivity.

Hundreds of people have flocked to see the snake at a primitive zoo in Curugsewu village on the country's main island of Java.

Local government official Rachmat said the reticulated python measured 48 feet 8 inches and weighed in at 983 pounds.

The Indonesian newspaper Republika said the snake, which was caught last year but only recently put on public display, **eats three or four dogs a month**. Reticulated pythons are the world's longest snakes. They are capable of eating animals as large as sheep, and have been known to attack and consume humans.

The species is native to the swamps and jungles of Southeast Asia.



"The officials of the Brazil-Columbia Boundary Commission, ... in 1933... killed a 98 ft. (30m) snake 2 feet in diameter with a machine gun on the banks of the Rio Negro. (It weighed) two tons. Four men had been unable to lift its head."

On the Track of Unknown Animals
by Bernard Heuvelmans p. 352

A cook from a hotel in the Amazon jungle saw a 100 foot snake which the military had hunted down and killed after it had eaten two soldiers. The snake's head was 5 feet long. Story told to me by missionary to Ecuador on 1-23-00.

Christopher Jadick, 3532 Ponce de Leon
Jacksonville, FL 32217, 904-730-6792.

130 foot long Boa seen in Peru

Reuters News Service Aug. 20, 1997

Monstrous Boa Reported by Terrified Villagers

LIMA (Reuter) —Luis Iluma was playing soccer in a village deep in Peru's Amazon jungle on Tuesday when he saw a black boa constrictor the size of two passenger buses slither by.

According to Nuevo Taena inhabitants, a **130-foot long serpent with a diameter of about 15 feet** crashed through the jungle undergrowth, felling trees and forging a ditch wide enough to drive a tractor through.

"The villagers and fishermen are terrified," Jorge Chavez, Municipal mayor for Mainas, 170 miles northeast of Lima, told Reuters by telephone.

"There were **five witnesses** present, and the rest of the 300 villagers felt the effect of this thing as it dragged itself along and dived into the river Napo," he said.

A shocked Iluma said: "It was black, very black."

August 20, 1997



This 1948 picture taken in Guapore territory first was published in *A Provincia do Para* April 28, 1949.
On the Track of Unknown Animals by Bernard Heuvelmans p. 353

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

http://www.cortezjournal.com/asp-bin/article_generation.asp?article_type=news&article_path=/news/news020730_3.htm

Mystery reptile loose in county?

July 30, 2002 By Katharhynn Heidelberg Journal Staff Writer

Could the Southwest be home to a mysterious new species of reptile?

Nick Sucik, a private researcher from Minnesota, thinks it's possible. Sucik has been tracking sightings of an elusive lizard-like creature ever since hearing tales of "river dinosaurs" from those involved in the legally sketchy "reptile trade."

The "dino" is said to walk exclusively on its hind legs; to stand about 3 feet tall; and to have armlike appendages instead of forelegs. The reptile usually is seen near a wet environment and moves swiftly, with grace, Sucik said.

Reports of sightings trickled in, first in Pagosa Springs in 1982, then in Pueblo, Sucik said.

And, he said, the same thing happened here in Cortez — "But it was kind of unexpected how we heard about it."

An Unsolved Mysteries episode had featured the story of a Cortez couple who had been visiting in Arizona. While there, the couple apparently saw the body of a reptile unlike any they had ever seen before. "It looked like a toy to them," Sucik said, and when they told their tale, "No one took them seriously."

Except, perhaps, for Sucik himself. In an attempt to follow up on the story, Sucik wrote the Journal and later placed a classified ad, seeking communication from anyone who might have seen the enigmatic reptile. The letter netted a response from Northern California, but the ad brought results from closer to home.

According to Sucik, a woman and her daughter e-mailed him details of a similar sighting that took place in 2001 as they were driving in the Yellow Jacket area.

"Suddenly, this thing runs out. At first, they thought it was a young deer, because of its size," Sucik said.

The women described it as having a long neck and skinny legs like a bird. However, it had no feathers and its "arms" seemed to go out of its upright neck rather than its body.

The women estimated that the creature would measure about 5 feet, if stretched from neck to tail.

"It looked to them like a cross between a bird and a dinosaur." When they got home, each drew a picture of the creature and realized they had each seen exactly the same thing, he said.

The description matched that of other sightings, and the women happened to have been near an irrigation creek. "Every reference we've heard usually affiliates them with water," Sucik said. "That's where the term 'River Dino' comes from."

Sucik discovered it wasn't the first sighting in the area. In March or April 1996, a local woman said she saw something similar near her home at the Kampark outside Mesa Verde.

"I was sitting on the couch, and looked out the front door," the woman, who did not wish to be identified, told the Journal. "I saw something, not a lizard, really, about 3 1/2 feet long and 3 1/2 feet high. It moved very fast. As far as I remember, there were only two legs that seemed to balance it."

She said the creature moved very swiftly, and had a cone-shaped nose and a tail that extended about 2 feet out from its body. It had come from a pond area.

"It was kind of unusual," she said "I didn't know if I was seeing things, or what. I never had anything like that happen before."

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

"I thought, 'Maybe it's someone's pet', I wasn't frightened; I just thought it was unusual."

She checked reference books, but could not find anything similar to what she'd seen. Jeff Thulin of the Reptile Reserve told her it might have been a monitor lizard, however, monitors could not live throughout the winter locally.

Thulin said others have since mentioned that they have seen "a large lizard running around. I don't know any specifics at all except that it's large and looks out of place."

"It doesn't match anything," he said of the description.

The woman said she has tried to put it out of her mind. "Some people think you're nuts."

Sucik isn't sure what people have seen. A lizard, he said, "is a reptile on four legs. These reptiles are always on their hind legs. The only reptile to fit that morphology is a dinosaur — that kind of creates extra interest."

"It's not strange. It's like a new species that hasn't been classified in the area."

Sucik said it's possible the reptile is an escapee from trade in exotic pets. Even so, the description doesn't match anything known, he said.

He welcomes reports of sightings at nicksucik@hotmail.com or 22969 Old Gov Trail, Nisswa, MN 56468, and also suggests checking www.herper.com/nabr/nabr4.pdf

I bought some of your video tapes a few years ago, and have enjoyed them very much. Keep up the good work. I don't know if you've heard about this or not, but a week or two ago the KSL television station in Salt Lake City, Utah had a news item on their daily news program that you would be interested in. (Their e-mail address is ksl.com) In the south-eastern corner of Utah (called the Four Corners Area) people have been seeing small dinosaurs in the area for more than fifty years. These animals are described as about three feet tall, and bear a strong resemblance to the small carnivorous dinosaurs in the Jurassic Park movies. They walk on their hind legs and have short arms. Of course the skeptics say that these people are probably seeing large birds, probably emus or ostriches that have escaped from a nearby emu or ostrich farm. However, the people who have actually seen these animals insist that they do not have feathers, and that they look like dinosaurs, not birds.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? On Land

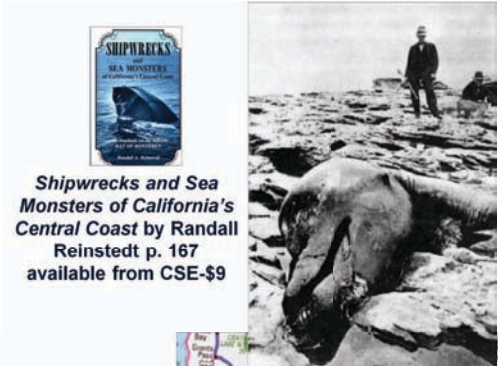
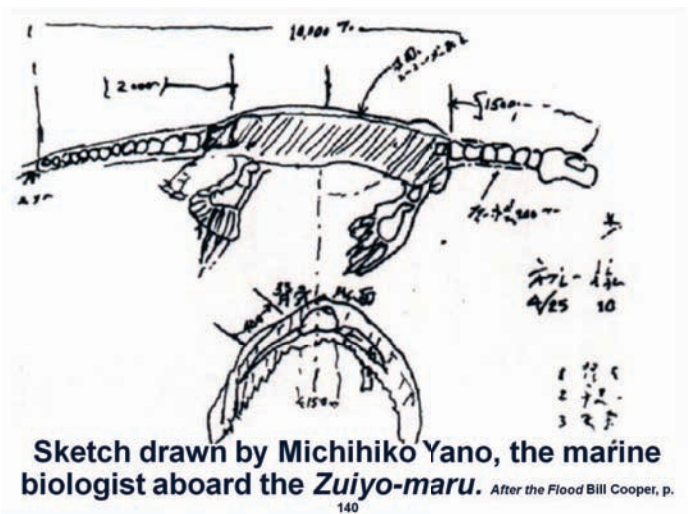
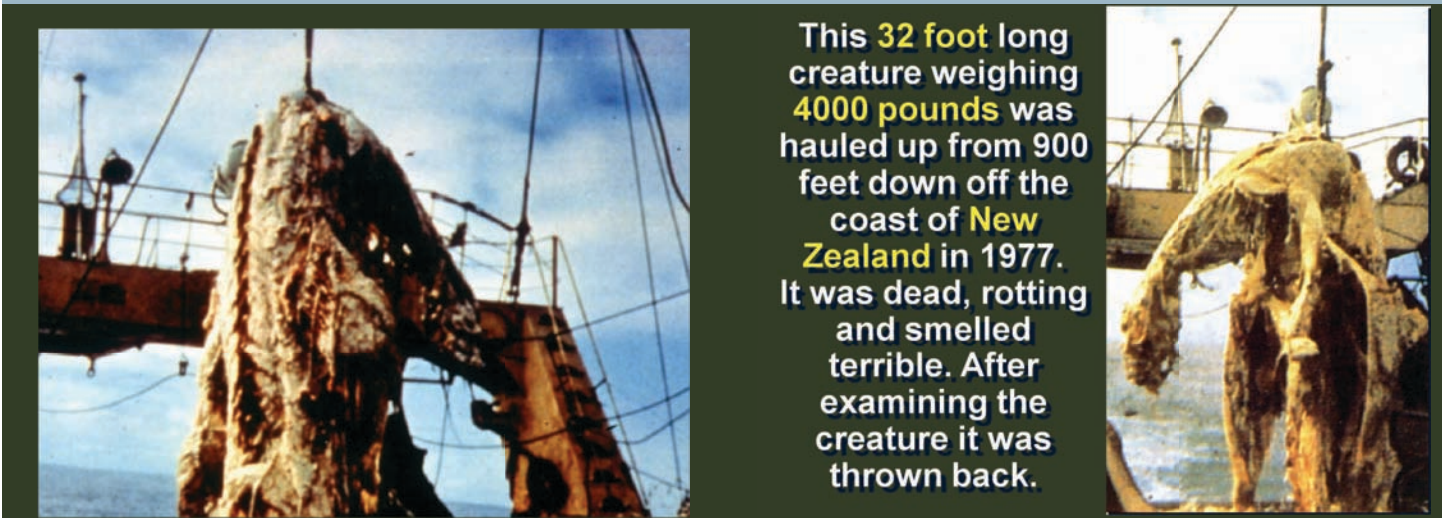


Police hunt 'dinosaur' in PNG March 12, 2004 - 12:38PM
Reports a live dinosaur had been sighted on a volcanic island of Papua New Guinea prompted the deployment of heavily-armed police in search of the mystery creature. Villagers in the superstitious island province of East New Britain this week said they fled in terror after seeing a three-metre tall, grey-coloured creature with a head like a dog and a tail like a crocodile. They said the creature was living among thick green plants in a mosquito-ridden marsh just outside the provincial capital Kokopo, near the devastated town of Rabaul which was buried by a volcanic eruption in 1994. Kokopo's Mayor Albert Buanga said the dinosaur would make a great a tourist attraction, if it existed. A government official today confirmed police carrying M-16s and shotguns searched the area but found no trace of the creature. Eyewitness Christine Samei told reporters she ran for her life after seeing a three-meter tall, gray creature with a head like a dog and a tail like a crocodile which was as fat as a 900-liter water tank. "It's a very huge and ugly looking animal," Samei told local media. A government official said the villagers had identified the creature from books and movies about dinosaurs. "They told us it was a dinosaur," the official told AAP. Although police found no trace of the creature, Senior Sergeant Leuth Nidung warned villagers to take extra precautions when going about their daily business, amid reports it had eaten three dogs. Villagers were told to report any further sightings immediately to police, who were already organizing a more thorough search of the area. Black magic and other superstitions are common in many parts of PNG's predominantly village-based society. Each year large numbers of foreigners visit the area to see World War II relics as well as the devastated town of Rabaul - the only urban center in the world built inside the crater of a giant volcano.

<http://theage.com.au/articles/2004/03/12/1078594545648.html>-----Adios.Chad

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



Shipwrecks and Sea Monsters of California's Central Coast
by Randall Reinstedt, p. 167
Available from CSE- \$6.50



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



Shipwrecks and Sea Monsters of California's Central Coast by Randall Reinstedt p. 166. Available from CSE- \$9

E.L. Wallace, president of the Natural History Society of British Columbia

Skin Diver Magazine Nov. 1989

"My examination of the monster was quite thorough. . . . It had no teeth. Its head is large and its neck fully 20 feet long. The body is weak and the tail is only three feet in length from the end of the backbone . . . with a bill like it possesses, it must have lived on herbage and undoubtedly inhabited a swamp. I would call it a type of plesiosaurus."

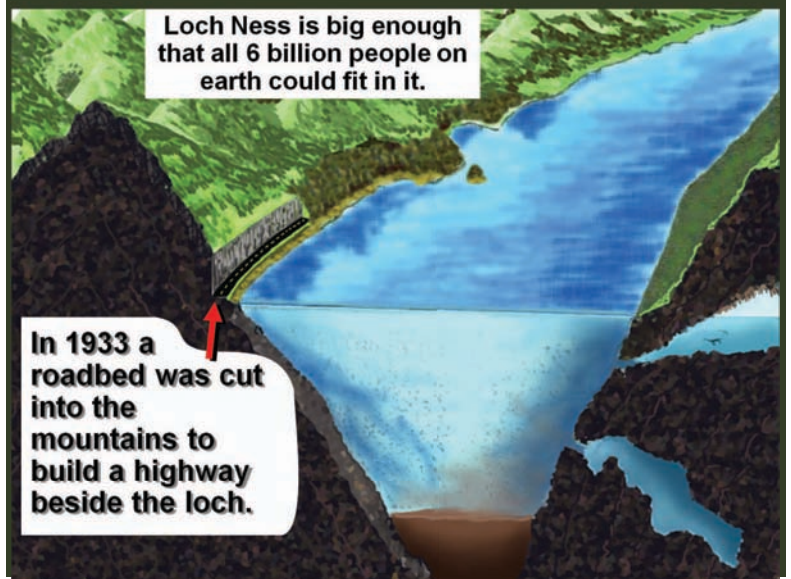
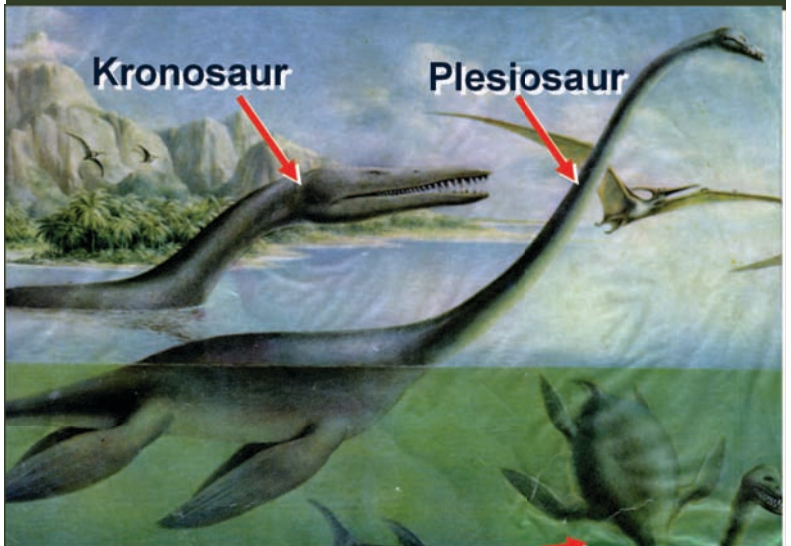
Another witness, Judge W.R. Springer of Santa Cruz, felt the creature was from a prehistoric age. He added his observation: "evidence of two short feet or flippers, and probably swam with its head high above the water."



See: www.lochness.co.uk, ness-monster.com, www.cryptozoology.com, theshadowlands.net

Loch Ness is 24 miles long by 1-1.5 miles wide.

See: www.lochness.co.uk

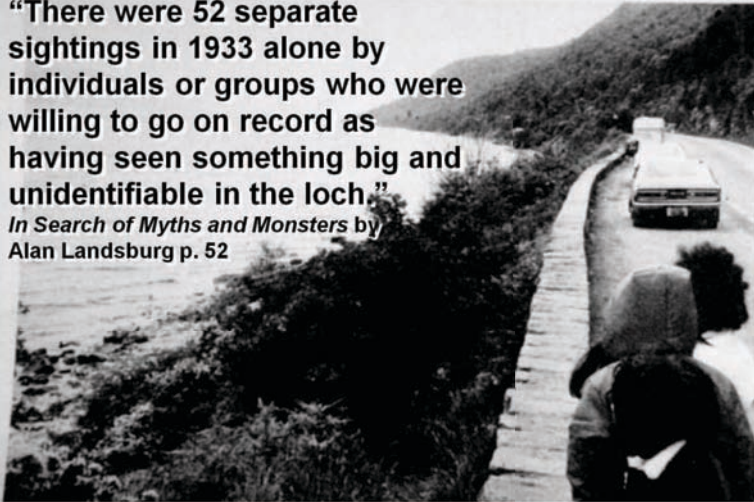


The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

Nessie Spotting: **9,000 reported sightings** of the Loch Ness Monster, some 3,000 have been recorded. (Gerald S. Snyder)

“There were 52 separate sightings in 1933 alone by individuals or groups who were willing to go on record as having seen something big and unidentifiable in the loch.”

In Search of Myths and Monsters by Alan Landsburg p. 52



Arthur Grant, a veterinarian student, nearly ran into the Loch Ness monster Jan. 5, 1934 at 1:30 a.m. on the road.

See: www.lochness.co.uk

Sir Peter Scott

“I saw

Sir Peter Scott, member of Parliament, is an expert on “Nessie”.



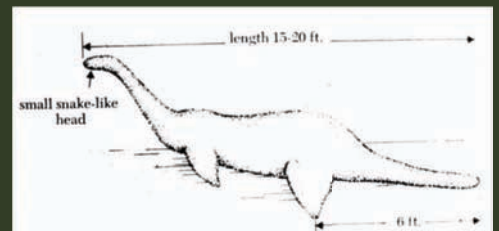
The T-shirts worn by British naturalist Sir Peter Scott and his wife, Christmas presents from their daughter, say it all. Scott is an expert on the elusive “Nessie.”

“I had a splendid view of the object. In fact I almost struck it with my motorcycle. It had a long neck and large oval shaped eyes on top of a small head. The tail would be from five to six feet long and very powerful; the curious thing about it was that the end was rounded off: it did not come to a point.

The total length of the animal would be 15 to 20 feet. Knowing something of natural history I can say that I have never seen anything in my life like the animal I saw. It looked like a hybrid. I jumped off my cycle and followed the animal, which had entered the loch with great speed. There was a huge splash and from the disturbance of the surface it had evidently made away before I reached the shore.” Arthur Grant quoted by William Gibbons in *Missionaries and Monsters* p. 10

“Others insist Nessie must be a plesiosaur. One thing wrong with this theory is that plesiosaurs are believed to have become extinct seventy million years ago.”

Strange Animals, p. 14



Veterinary student Arthur Grant sketched this drawing of the creature he encountered the night of January 5, 1934. (Shape of limbs indefinite.) (Dinsdale: Loch Ness Monster)

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



Alexander Campbell claims to have seen "Nessie" 18 times in 47 years as water bailiff (game warden) for Loch Ness. *Time-Life Mysterious Creatures*

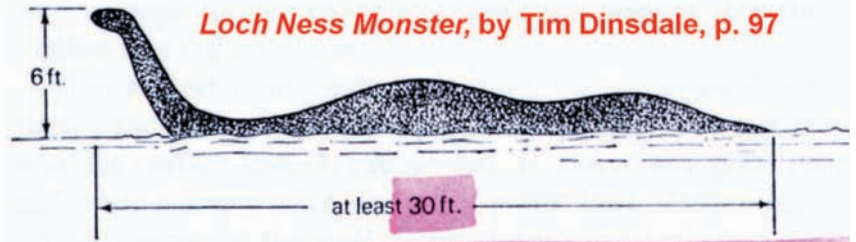


Figure 13 Sketch drawn by Alex Campbell of his sighting, May 1934.



The Spicer family reported seeing "Nessie" with a sheep in its mouth.

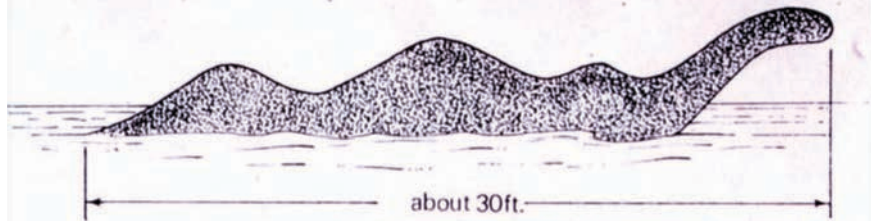


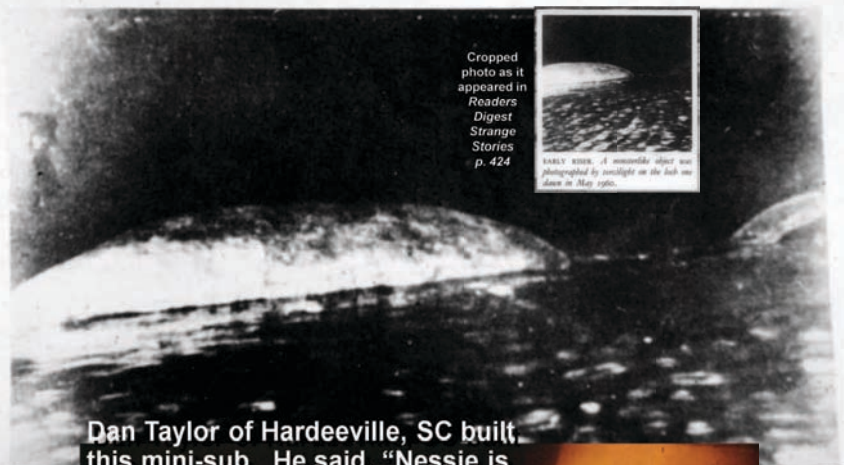
Figure 11 Sketch drawn by Mrs M. Moir of her sighting, October 1936

Gliding around a headland—the Loch Ness Monster? The camper who took this photograph and made the claim waded into the water with a flash-camera to snap this picture in May 1960. (*Daily Mail, London*)

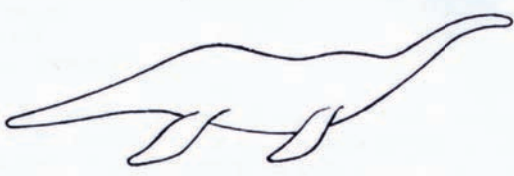
Torquil McLeod watched the Loch Ness monster for 9 minutes through his binoculars on Feb. 28, 1960. He drew these sketches.

He said the head was on a long neck and moved back and forth like a snake about to strike.

Loch Ness Monster
by Tim Dinsdale



Dan Taylor of Hardeeville, SC built this mini-sub. He said, "Nessie is pretty elusive. I thought I got her. Something was laying on the bottom, and the wash from it threw my submarine way off course." *Knoxville News 9-25-98*, www.nessaproject.com

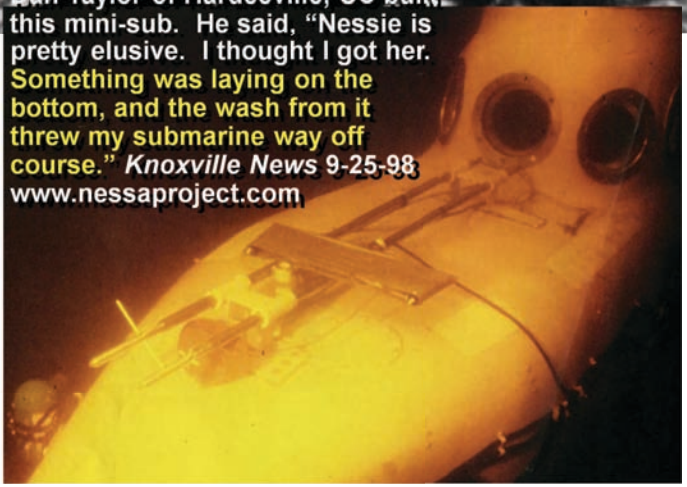


"I think the LNM looks like this..."

Figure 18 Torquil MacLeod's impression of the Monster.



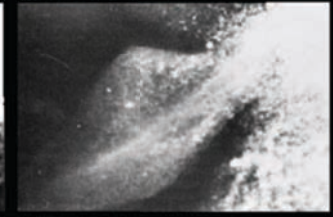
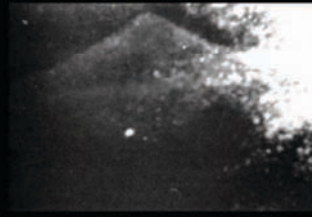
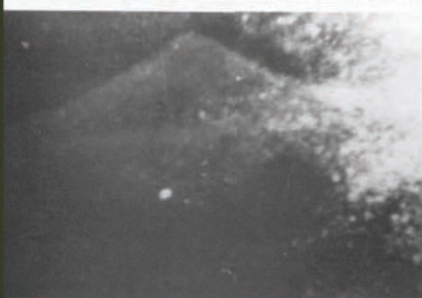
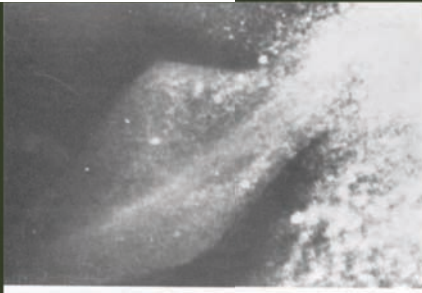
Figure 12 Sketch drawn by Mrs Greta Finlay of her sighting, 20 August 1952.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

Academy of Applied Science
Aug. 7, 1972

The Enigma of Loch Ness, by Henry H. Bauer, p. 23



The "surgeon's photo" taken 1933 may have been faked.

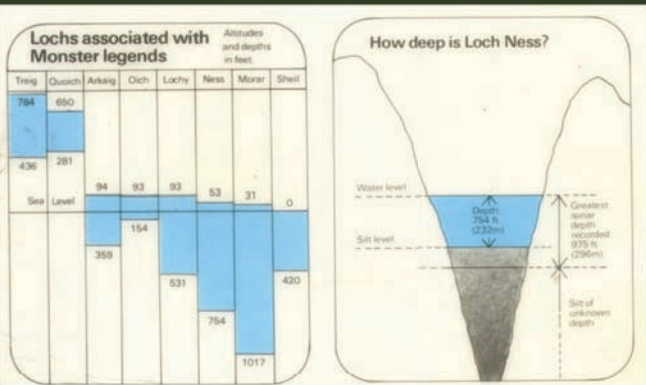
Some claim that the last surviving nephew of the surgeon admitted it was faked just before he died.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH. This picture of Nessie was taken in 1933 by a London surgeon on vacation.



Reader's Digest Strange Stories, Amazing Facts, 1978 p. 424



Seven other lakes in the area, besides Loch Ness, have reports of "Monster sightings."



Morgawr, the Cornish Sea Serpent, photographed February, 1976. From *Mysteries of the Unexplained*



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

Mr Hodgson felt very privileged to have seen the creature.



An English Channel sea serpent. From a drawing by Mr H Hodgson.

At the southern end of the North Sea, there is the River Thames. It has always been a busy place for sea and river traffic. Nevertheless, sea monsters are discouraged from making an appearance. The serpent in the Thames estuary itself, despite the



English Channel sea serpent

left of its head, hung on a 3-ft. neck, History Museum, that it is a large seal.



MONSTER ON THE BEACH

Wide World

Whale? seal? shark? hyperoödon? cetacean? selachian? unknown species?

This 25 foot creature washed up on the beach in Querqueville, Normandy, France in March, 1934. Two professors from Paris Natural History Museum analyzed the creature and said it "was definitely: 1) not a whale; 2) not a sea cow. It is possible we are in the presence of an unknown species." *Time Magazine* March 12, 1934 p. 32.

"I saw, swimming parallel to the ship, under water, a curious creature around four feet long with a long neck and large flippers. I believe, as did my wife who also saw it, that it was a young plesiosaurus. A Queensland correspondent wrote me that a young plesiosaurus was taken in a net off Mudgee Beach, Australia. He sent me a sketch which is like the one I myself saw off the coast of Greece." Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of the famous detective, Sherlock Holmes, and author of *The Lost World*. In 1928, two years before his death, Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle were enjoying a stroll on the deck of a steamer off Aegina (Antikythera) when an usual sight distracted them from a view of the Temple of Poseidon.

quoted by William Gibbons in *Missionaries and Monsters* p. 28

SEA DRAGON n. A marine monster caught in England in 1749, resembling, in some degree, an alligator, but having **two large fins** which served for swimming or flying. It had two legs terminating in hoofs, like those of an ass. **Its body was covered with impenetrable scales, and it had five rows of teeth.** [Qn.] *Gent. Mag.*

Definition in dictionary from 1766? P. 995



Sea serpent reported off the coast of Brazil in 1905.

In 1905 observers on the yacht *Valhalla*, cruising off the coast of Brazil spotted a **dorsal fin about six feet long and two feet high**. Then a small head on a neck about seven or eight feet long rose in front of the fin. The creature's color was mainly dark brown, turning white on the underside of the neck,

and a "good-sized" body could be seen under the water.

...the observers were **two experienced British naturalists**, Michael J. Nicoll and E.G.B. Meade-Waldo, Fellows of the Zoological Society. They published an account in... *Proceedings.*

Rumors of Existence
1995 Matthew A. Bille p. 127

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

This **32 foot long creature weighing 4000 pounds** was hauled up from 900 feet down off the coast of **New Zealand** in 1977. It was dead, rotting and smelled terrible. After examining the creature it was thrown back.



Some have argued that the Japanese catch was just a decomposing basking shark since the protein *elastodin* was identified in the carcass.



Some have argued this was a decomposing basking shark because the protein samples were 96% similar to shark protein. It may have been but:

1. Humans and apes have very similar protein yet are very different.
2. Who has seen plesiosaur protein to know what it should look like?
3. The fishermen and the marine biologist who had it knew what basking sharks were and did not think it was one.

Загадка озера

Mystery of the Lake



С июня по октябрь этого года мы работали в Янском районе Якутской АССР. Мы исследовали четвертичные отложения Куларского хребта и прилегающих районов. Состав экспедиции: Географиче...

"From June -October this year we worked in the Yanskum region of Yecutia. We were exploring the Kularski range. It is believed there are no fish in the mysterious lake. Geese do not land on the surface of the lake."

Readers Digest Strange Stories, Amazing Facts

A huge creature which **looked like a dinosaur** washed up on Russia's north coast after a storm in the arctic in **October, 1994**, a Russian news service has reported. The carcass was **39 feet long**.

Specialists at the Rybichy Meteorological Station near Cape Nemetsky found it after a storm.
The Australian October 27, 1994 also in *Stars and Stripes* Oct. 94

Move Over Nessie ... It's Kussie!

The Loch Ness Monster has competition—with a decidedly oriental twist. Recent visitors to Lake Kussharo in Japan have spotted something in those waters that rivals the Scottish Loch Ness denizen "Nessie." Since 1973, around a hundred locals in the Hokkaido town of Teshikaga have reported seeing a long, black, eel-like monster skulking about in the ancient lake. And now, according to 43-year-old firefighter Yasuo Sugae and a dozen others, the monster is back. Residents have dubbed the so-called beast "Kussie," after its Scottish cousin. The town has no plans to seek scientific confirmation of the sightings, however. Says the town's spokesman: "It boosts tourism, mysterious and full of fantasies and imaginations."



"Since 1973, around a hundred locals in ... Teshikaga have reported seeing a long, black, eel-like monster... in the lake."

Have a Good Day Nov. 1997 Tyndale House Publishing See also Newsweek 8-11-97



Statue of Issie from Lake Ikeda, Japan



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

USO Mystery in Tianchi



A USO is an *unidentified swimming object*. According to local legend in Fusong county, in the 1920s, a USO was sighted. Four hunters were going hunting one day in the mountains. They spotted, below the Luming Feng (Peak), a monster sticking out its head from the water in Tianchi. The monster was golden yellow in colour, and had a long-necked, bearded and horned head the size of a washing basin. It was seen lowering its head, shaking it, as if sucking water. The hunters, much awed, hurried uphill. Suddenly they heard a thundering sound. Turning around, they found the USO gone. It was a dragon, they thought.

Of course, this is only a myth. Earliest records of geographical excursions to the Tianchi area of Changbai Shan (dating from 1677) as well as subsequent field study reports did not mention at all the existence of a monster in the lake. In fact, scientists have held the view

Swedish lake Ostersund
A creature very similar to the Loch Ness Monster has been seen 150 times by 450 people since 1635.

Reuters News Service.
my.excite.com/news/r/9
80807/17/odd-mo also
12-26-98 Discovery
channel special.

Www.bahnhof.se/~wizart/
gust
www.jamtland.se/Jamtla
ndssangen2.asp#



FAMOUS: The serpent of Lake Seljord in Telemark is a local celebrity, although nobody has actually seen it up close.

Seljord Serpent Caught on Tape?

Swedish monster hunter Jan-Ove Sundberg believes he may have crowned several years of searching for Norway's legendary serpent in Lake Seljord by catching the beast on film, newspaper Varden reports.

Sundberg is studying a 20-second clip before releasing it publicly.

Surprised
The Swede got the exciting footage on the final day of this year's expedition to the lake in Telemark. At first, Sundberg thought he saw a buoy in the water but was surprised when he focused more closely on the object. "I have either filmed a gnarled head or the upper part of a hump complete with serrations," Sundberg told newspaper Varden.

"The others didn't get a chance to see what I saw because suddenly it was gone. So it couldn't have been a buoy. Ducks can dive but they come back up. This didn't, so I don't understand what it could have been except for the sea serpent," Sundberg said.

Known as Selma
Sundberg has interviewed locals to get an impression of what they believe the lake serpent, affectionately known as "Selma," is supposed to look like. Sundberg films rocks, branches and other objects in the water in order to distinguish possible misidentifications.

The expedition leader said he saw something 30-40 centimeters long, black with a possible tinge of red and

white. Sundberg made a similar sighting four years ago and chose not to publish the film due to poor quality. Now the two recordings will be compared.

Sundberg is already planning his return trip to Seljord next summer. The Swede's projects regularly attract attention, and often controversy.



TELEMAR: Lake Seljord is located in the middle of Telemark County in southern Norway.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

Canada's Monsters

by Betty Sanders Garner

905-634-8201

Available from CSE

\$9.50 850-479-3466

www.theshadowlands.net/sightings.htm
has more on recent sightings.



Nessie's Canadian cousin: Scientists are believers

The New York Times

KELOWNA, B.C.

Even though underwater probes by Japanese television turned up no convincing proof that a long-necked reptilian creature inhabits a lake nestled here in the mountains of south-central British Columbia, Arlene Gaal remains a believer.

"I know something exists," Mrs. Gaal, a local newspaper reporter, said at her home. "There have been hundreds of sightings, too many to be explained away by any other cause."

Her dining room table was littered with photos and videos showing intriguing ripples and mysterious objects that could be either the fabled creature the locals call Ogotopogo, or something like cavorting otters.

A guide for the Nippon TV crew, which was in British Columbia in 1990 and returned in 1991, she said they had had at least three close encounters with Ogotopogo, one that she herself witnessed: a strange turbulence in the waters of Lake Okanagan and then "something that looked like a huge serpent moving slowly, turning in large circles."

Don Defty, the driver of one of the cars for the Japanese, who now works as a scriptwriter and used to be vice president of the local film association, confirmed Mrs. Gaal's account.

"We were on our way to Peachland and Rattlesnake Island where Ogotopogo is supposed to make his home," Defty recalled. "We were on a bluff. You could see 30 to 40 feet away, under the water. It was large and looked like it had something like flippers."

The film and photos later showed only a disturbance in the blue-gray waters. Another encounter by the Japanese consisted of an unidentified object on sonar.

Nippon TV, which poured tens of thousands of dollars into the local economy, employing divers and chartering sonar-equipped boats, a submersible and a helicopter, later produced a show of the mysteries of the lake, and said the money was well spent.

"I am very, very happy," the crew director, Hidetsuga Honda, said at the time — July 25, 1990 — in an interview with Canadian Press. "But I'm not satisfied yet. I want to touch Ogotopogo. I am very greedy and aggressive so I will go diving tonight."

He did, along with his crew and two local scuba divers. That expedition yielded only a long dark vigil and the sighting of a few walleyed pike.

Still, interest never dies, and has just been revived by publicity surrounding a paper that two marine researchers will present to the prestigious joint annual meeting of the American and Canadian Societies of Zoology in Vancouver on Dec. 27-29.

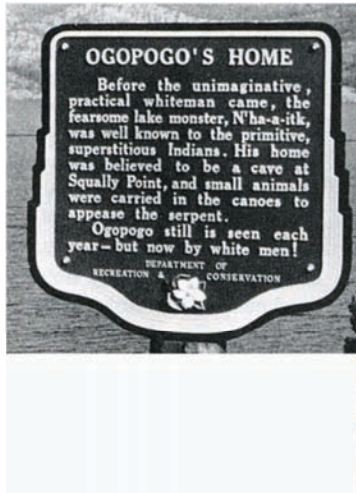
The paper says "evidence strongly supports" recognition of a "very large marine cryptid" in coastal British Columbia as a "distinct vertebrate species" probably related not only to Ogotopogo but to other "well-known aquatic cryptids of deep northern lakes such as the Loch Ness."

The two authors are Dr. Paul K. LeBlond, former chairman of the department of oceanography at the University of British Columbia, and Dr. Edward L. Bousfield, former chief zoologist and senior scientist for the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Ottawa, now called the Canadian Museum of Nature.

They base their conclusions on published records of sightings, sketches and photographs of specimens over the last 100 years.

The creature — popularly known as Cadborosaurus or Caddy after Cadboro Bay off Victoria where it has often been reported sighted — has been part of the mythology of the province for years. LeBlond and Bousfield are the first researchers to establish the scientific case for its existence.

Their paper deduces that Caddy is 40 to 50 feet long as an adult, 10 to 15 feet long as a juvenile, has flippers, inhabits deep water, but comes to shallower areas to mate, and "embodies major characteristics of both Reptilia and Mammalia, but is not clearly classifiable within existing subcategories of either."

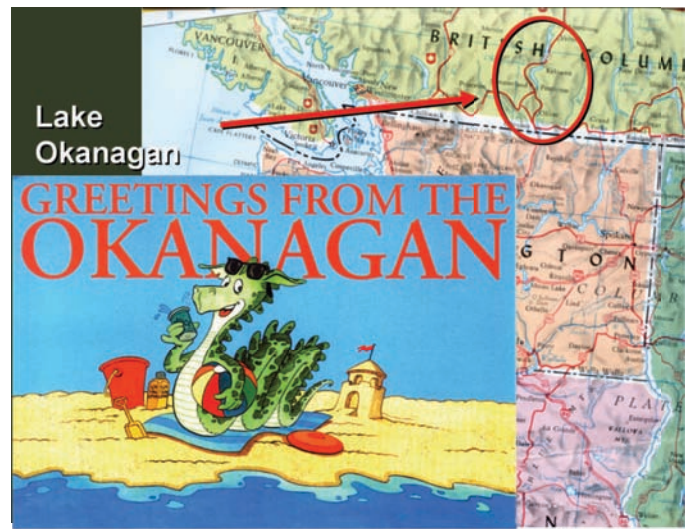


In Search of Ogotopogo

Sacred Creature of the Okanagan Waters

Arlene Gaal

see www.ogopogo.com



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

Sue McKay 250-376-9420 of Kamloops, BC- Saw Ogopogo for about a minute in 1975 from bridge into Kelowna. It appeared to her and her husband that it looked like three tires on edge about 4-500 yards away. Head looked like house/lamb/dog.

By Mary Moon

Harry Staines- 250-868-9170 290 Drysdale Blv. Kelowna, BC

Ogopogo, Canada's lake monster: oft seen, never snared

Like the Loch Ness creature, it may not exist—but British Columbians claim 'sightings' for three centuries

Edward Fletcher of Vancouver, Canada, hastily shut off the engine of his high-speed runabout on August 3, 1976, to avoid colliding with "a garter snake blown up to 70 feet long." The boat bearing Fletcher and his daughter Diane, 14, across Okanagan Lake at Westbank, British Columbia, drifted to within 15 feet of "a strange creature" swimming with a

flattened spiral motion. They were encountering the phenomenon called "Ogopogo," North America's version of the Loch Ness monster.

Fletcher stared at one four-foot hump as it passed, then raced back to shore for a camera. Back in the water, spotting "a strange wave" of the kind reported many times at Westbank, Fletcher shut off his engine and took photographs that recorded a giant serpent—or something. Filming bubbles it made when submerging, he got a disturbing picture showing something swimming under his boat, its long neck and blunt head raised in the distance (pp. 182-183).

Eleven months later, Erin Neely came too close to Ogopogo and went into shock. On July 2, 1977, she was water-skiing, saw Ogopogo as she approached it, dropped her towline and fell flat in the water. The thing underneath her, three feet away, gave her the distinction of tying Ernest A. Lording of Kelowna for first place in coming closest to Okanagan Lake's natural history mystery.

Other recent sighters (as with UFOs

and Bigfoots or Sasquatches [SMITHSONIAN, February 1974], Ogopogo encounters are called "sightings") were Betty and Harry Staines of Westbank. On November 5, 1977, they glimpsed it near the west end of the mile-long bridge from Westbank to Kelowna. They were the latest among thousands to see something strange in this narrow, 80-mile-long lake in southern British Columbia.

Both Okanagan Lake and Loch Ness in Scotland are long, narrow, deep cold-water lakes in beds carved out by Ice Age glaciers. Both are set in natural wind tunnels, with the main axis oriented in the direction of the dominant winds. Both lakes' "monsters" are credited with high-speed, undulating swimming, pulling on fishing lines, being green-brown-gray-or-black and having strange humps.

The heads of both have been compared to those of horses, seals, sheep and snakes. Both have been "seen" rising in still weather, panicking birds and fish, shying at loud noises and venturing boldly near populated areas.

Canada has several legendary giant

*

KELOWNA DAILY COURIER KELOWNA B.C. AUG. 25, 2000 Lake swimmer has fish tale

By Daily Courier Staff

VERNON - Daryl Ellis has a whale of a fish tale. And he's glad the fish got away.

Ellis completed a marathon swim Tuesday from Penticton to Vernon to raise money to fight cancer and to raise awareness of the disease.

Ogo-Chaser was a 144-kilometre voyage that brought with it a few surprises for the 52-year-old cancer survivor.

While swimming past Rattlesnake Island near Peachland, Ellis saw two large, swimming creatures. He has no idea what they were.

"For the first few days people didn't believe me. I saw what I saw," said Ellis. "There were two of them. It was about eight feet below me in the water. It was about 20-30 feet long."

The second creature was smaller and both kept pace with Ellis for some distance.

"These were blackish-grey. There was something there," he said.

The creatures frightened Ellis and he headed to the support boat and told driver Wayne Muirhead he wanted to get out. He didn't tell Muirhead what he saw and his friend convinced him to stay in the water because he was making good time.

Ellis started swimming again and noticed he still had company.

"They just kind of wanted to follow me along," he said. "There was no way I could shake them."

Ellis said the creatures did not try to harm him, but because of their size and the fact he didn't know what they were, he was nervous. He again had an en-

counter of the unexplained near the floating bridge.

"The second time was much clearer when this big eye came up and took a look at me," he said.

Ellis didn't see any humps, which has been associated with Ogopogo, but the eye was the size of a grapefruit and was about nine metres from him.

"The front part of it was big."

Ellis didn't tell people immediately because he was worried people might think he was spinning a yarn.

Steve Matthews, senior fisheries biologist with the Ministry of Environment in Penticton said there have been anecdotal reports of giant sturgeons threatening divers building the floating bridge. "(But) we have no record of sturgeon in the lake. We've never seen a sturgeon in the lake."

Daryl Ellis 250-???-???? In 11-10-03 I tried to find his # while in Kelowna, BC

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



Creature shows up in sonar scan

DAILY COURIER SEPT. 7/00
KELOWNA — An expedition trying to find Ogopogo has sonar readings it claims shows a huge creature in Okanagan Lake.
 "Last Friday, we got two solid sonar hits big-time in the trough off Belgo Creek in Okanagan Mission," search organizer Bill Steciuk said Wednesday.
 "We got a real good one on our front scanner 30 metres down and 125 metres ahead of us when we were in 150 metres of water," he said Steciuk.
 "We got two scans and then it dropped below the beam. It didn't move laterally because the beam is 150 feet (38 metres) wide and it didn't come up."
 The search crew didn't have enough time to get a remote operating vehicle or ROV down to take a televised look but did capture the two 10-second sonar sweeps on a computer hard drive.
 The expedition is still analyzing the readings which show an irregular-shaped object moving through the water, said Steciuk.
 "I'm guessing it was 40-50 feet long."

John Casorso- Kelowna-farmer, docked at buoy in 70 feet of water in 35 foot alum, pontoon house boat- at 7:30 am boat rocked aggressively on calm day. Wife and two girls and John looked out window, about 25 feet away they saw a 25 foot creature- saw several for 25 minutes. No boat traffic, quite calm, when they went under we could feel a lot of torque. They hit chain or boat.

Total time of sighting about 15 minutes- 8-9 minutes of footage, Aug. 9, 2004. Did not make story public at first- was in the middle of harvest-

Barry Wolfe of Orilla, Ontario 705-329-1696

A10 THE PROVINCE - Sunday, June 6, 2004

I saw Ogopogo twice, woman says

Vernon mom spots fabled beast swimming in Okanagan Lake

By David Wylie
 Starting News Service

VERNON — When Debbie Gelter first saw a dark shape moving silently across Okanagan Lake, she thought it was a really big beaver.
 But as she watched for a few more seconds from her lakefront balcony, she said she was mesmerized to see a massive head slowly moving about 30 metres from shore.
 "It didn't look like anything I've ever seen," said the Vernon resident.
 "It was really cool, really strange. Now I believe in the Ogopogo."
 This is the first summer that Gelter, 40, has lived in the quiet lakeside home on the west side of Okanagan Lake in the Okanagan Indian Band reserve. She said she first saw the creature in the early evening about three weeks ago while standing on the balcony with her two kids. Its head was blackish-grey — like the colour of a turned-off TV screen, she said. It was blunt shaped, slimy looking and had several bumps on the forehead, she said.
 Around 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Gelter was again on the balcony when her daughter Alesha, 12, threw her brother Josh's big blue ball into the lake.
 "She went out there on her air mattress to get it and this thing appeared. I was yelling at her to come back and I heard this splash, splash, splash," said Gelter. "The

first thing my son said was, 'Does he eat kids?'"
 The creature's head wasn't visible above water the second time, but its five-metre body was spinning and splashing water into the air like it was playing and frolicking, Gelter said. "It looked shy and smart — but in the same breath, stupid," she added. "I was reluctant to talk, but I know what I saw."
 Gelter called a local radio station to report the sighting, which has generated both interest and skepticism. Friends have listened with curiosity as she describes what she saw, but her 16-year-old daughter thinks she's crazy. "She doesn't believe me. She laughs at me," said Gelter.
 Not to be discouraged, Gelter now keeps a camera within reach while she's on her balcony, and has made a routine out of scanning the lake every evening. The abundance of mimnos near her property may have drawn the creature into the area, she guessed.
 "I probably will never see it again," she said.
 Gelter now joins the ranks of hundreds of people who have reported seeing Ogopogo since the mid-1800s. Ariene Gaal, a writer and researcher who has been tracking Ogopogo for 20 years, said Gelter's sighting is the first of the year. There are between 10 and 14 sightings annually, she said. "The head and neck are rarely seen, so this is a gem of a sighting. It does fit in with most of the sightings," she said.
 At least six video recordings and 20 photos of the creature have been documented. From witness accounts and footage, Ogopogo is a large creature that resembles the prehistoric plesiosaur.



Vernon mother Debbie Gelter now keeps a camera within reach while she's on her balcony, and has made a routine out of scanning the lake every evening.

What do you think?

Give us your comments by phone at 604-605-2029, e-mail at provletters@pnc.com or fax to 604-605-2059. Be sure to spell your first and last names and give your home town.

MYSTERY | OGOPOGO YOU OUT THERE?

Chilliwacktimes
 Sept. 13, 2002
 604-782-9117
 www.chilliwacktimes.com

John Kirk is convinced lake creatures and giant salamanders roam the waters of local lakes. There are simply too many sightings, he says.

Lake creature in Cultus?

By Lisa Mowbray
 mowbray@chilliwacktimes.com

There's a lake creature that visits Cultus Lake and there could be a rare species of giant salamander here, according to the head of the B.C. Scientific Cryptonatology Club.
 The report of the Cultus version of Ogopogo is six years old, but never-believed John Kirk was staring intently at the far shore as he was interviewed for this article, where

Ogopogo hunter convinced there's something lurking in local waters

he said he saw "anomalous phenomena" on the lake.
 "What's that out there?" he asked.
 "That unusual ripple formation in the water? It's very unusual. Jumps, crookes. It could be a standing wave from the boat, but..."
 However, Kirk wasn't drawing

conclusions. He said boat wakes often fool people into thinking there is something in the water. In fact, there was something rippling the lake this sunny September afternoon, that was warm enough that a handful of brave souls were swimming off a nearby dock.
 It was perfect weather for lake monsters, according to Kirk, who works in the language division of the RCMP and is one of the founding members of the 13-year-old cryptonatology club, whose chair is Dr. Paul LeBlond, former head of the Ocean Science department at the University of B.C. and Dr. Ed Bousfield, former research associate with the Royal B.C. Museum and who worked at the Museum of

See CULTUS, Page 10

CADBOROSAURUS
 SURVIVOR from the DEEP
 The Unexplained by
 Dr. Karl Shuker p. 150
 Dr. Paul H. LeBlond and
 Dr. Edward L. Bousfield

IS CADDY A MAMMAL?

"Caddy" is short for Caddborosaurus, the speculative sea animal seen rather frequently off the British Columbia coast and as far south as Oregon. Professor P. LeBlond, University of British Columbia, recently presented a paper on Caddy at a joint meeting of the Canadian and American Societies of Zoology. Of all the supposed sea serpents, Caddy seems closest to respectability. Not only are there many sightings on record, but the remains of a 3-meter-long carcass of an apparent juvenile specimen of Caddy was discovered in the stomach of a sperm whale. Adult Caddys are about 7 meters long.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

The descriptions [of Caddy] are generally similar. They suggest a long-necked beast with short pointed front flippers, a horse-like head, distinct eyes, a visible mouth and either ears or giraffe-like horns. Often Caddy is described as having hair like a seal, and sometimes a mane along its neck.

“July 14, 1993 pilots Don Berends and James Wells saw two Caddys in Saanich Inlet.”
The Unexplained by Dr. Karl Shuker p.150

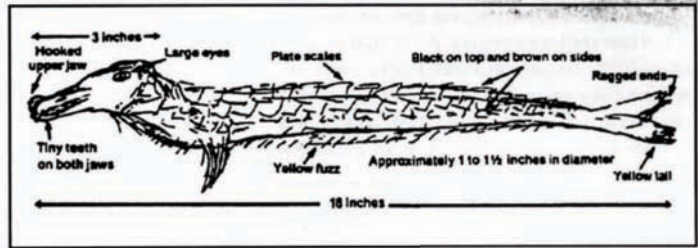


Figure 31.

Hagelund's baby Caddy. (FROM HAGELUND, 1987, COURTESY HARBOUR PUBLISHING).

It was getting dark, but Hagelund and his son managed to capture the animal with a dip net and brought it on board the sloop for examination. “We found that he was approximately sixteen inches long, and just over an inch in diameter. His lower jaw had a set of sharp tiny teeth, and his back was protected by plate-like scales, while his undersides were covered in a soft yellow

Cadborosaurus Survivor from the Deep p. 57

Monster' fish terrorizes fishermen:
'If there's a devil, that is it !'

Unidentified 'thing' harasses three boats

by Fred A. Hatfield and Alan Moore

SOUTH SIDE, C.S.I. — It has been said that there is nothing to fear but fear itself, except when you're aboard a 40-ft. fishing boat and there's this thing 150 feet long hell bent on running you down.

Then the fear becomes genuine.

Elmer Priddy has been fishing off this Cape Island community for almost 30 years.

On Monday (July 1) Elmer was handling at a god called Fallick's Ledges, about six to eight miles from South Side.

"The weather was fine, visibility was about four miles. Then there was this 'thing' coming at me. At first I thought it was a whale," he said.

"It wasn't a whale. As a matter of fact, it was unlike anything Elmer had ever seen.

"It kept coming out of the water. By the time it got near my boat it was a good fourteen, fifteen feet out of the water."

"How close did the 'thing' get to his boat?"

"As close as I get it. It was coming up to the stern and I opened her wide open," he exclaimed.

Elmer, by Saturday, had not gone fishing and fishing in his lifetime.

Keith Ross, 60-year-old son, Rodney were entered in heavy waters in the same area last Wednesday when they had their brush with fear.

Wednesday, July 14, 1978

Monster...

(Continued from page 1)

"The Ross family is in awe of what they saw at sea."

When Rodney Ross recounts the tale his face is a mixture of amusement and fear.

"After Rodney's father came from the cod to look at what was in the water they were greeted with what they and other local fishermen have described as being a creature with a peaked head four feet or so wide at the top and about nine feet wide at the mouth. The 'thing', from all accounts, seems to approach a boat, then rise directly from the water according to at least one of the fishermen some 10-15

"I've never seen other than on other than on it's head was as peaked at the wide mouth. I full of things' sacks. Its eye sockets had protrude on the side of its head two tusks in its two or three four inches or was a fright see," Keith Ross said.

All of those creature seems size and as each during individual it was a fierce

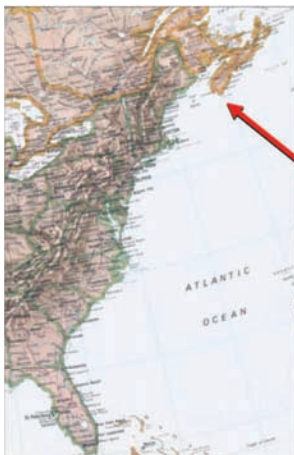
"According to men, who the creature, also embarrassed realizing that doubling mistake way while they

Several members of Pastor Dave Mitchell's church, (New Testament Baptist Church, P.O. Box 376, Clark's Harbor, Nova Scotia, Canada N0M1R0, (902) 745-2273 (ch) (902) 745-2916 (h) know the men mentioned in this article personally.

THEY SAW IT — There's something strange swimming in the ocean a few miles from South Side, Cape Sable Island, and these four men have all seen it. Top to bottom: Keith Ross, Rodney Ross, Edgar Nickerson and Elmer Priddy. (Photos by Alan Moore and Fred A.

Oct. 12, 1992 I met with Keith Ross (902) 745-2285. He was 67 (he had been fishing since he was 5) when a 40-50 foot long creature **chased their boat for 1-2 miles** with its head out of the water about 15 feet [not a fish]. It had a wide mouth and 4 foot tusks like a walrus as well as other pointed sharp teeth about the size of his finger.

I showed him a plesiosaur model. He said it was close but not exact. What he saw had a **2 foot thick, 8-9 foot long neck, 9 inch diameter eyes with yellow/red circles around them** and set at an angle from the front not on the side like a fish.



Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia, Canada

He could see no visible means of propulsion as it swam toward them. It was grayish brown, covered in barnacles, rough textured and did not appear to have scales. **They were 6 miles south of Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.** The water was 180 feet deep and flat calm. **"I don't want to see it again!"**

Audio tape of conversation between Kent Hovind and Keith Ross.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



September 18th, 2002

“I went over to Parker’s Cove (nearly 2 hrs. drive from here!) to see the “sea creature” last evening along with my children, Heidi and Matthew. While there Henry DeRoos from “Answers in Genesis” came. He stayed for a couple of hours and worked until dark and plans to come back this a.m. (Wednesday) We spent some time with him at my friend, Grant Potter’s home afterwards discussing matters relating to this find.

He was quite enthralled with the finding there and said it is definitely not a Basking Shark as had been suggested on the ATV newscast by the marine biologist who looked at the footage. It’s interesting to note that the marine biologists made their assessment from video footage and did not get a good, up close, real life look.

This creature has a neck that was 6’ 3” long (A Basking Shark does not have a neck that even remotely resembles this one!) and a smallish head comparable to it’s body, the eyes (as big as a fist) were only a foot apart, whereas a Basking Shark’s eyes are much farther apart. An experienced fisherman standing by estimated the weight being between 2-3 thousand lbs.

The neck area seemed to have what we’d describe as a “triple chin” form and he said the neck had bone and not simply cartilage.

Fisherman in the Bay of Fundy from that area have reported seeing a long-necked creature a few times over the years, but it had been passed off by detractors in various ways.

Mr. DeRoos was going to try to get at the stomach contents this morning and also look more closely at the jaw parts. He commented that it was a “leviathan-type” creature as mentioned in Job 41. All in all it was an interesting visit and I look forward to his further investigations. By Steve Hiltz. Steve and the “finder” Grant Potter are graduates of NBBI.



Keat, I thought this may interest you
- Steve
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2002 D5

Carcass on N.S. beach is ‘new to science,’ says retired zoologist

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

PARKERS COVE, N.S. — A retired University of Toronto zoologist says a rotting carcass found a week ago on a beach in Nova Scotia’s Annapolis County is “something very new to science.”

Edward Bousfield, also a marine biologist and research associate with the Royal Ontario Museum, said Monday he’s examined a sketch by Anthony Buccola of what the unidentified animal might have looked like while alive.

“If his sketch is accurate it’s got to be something different. Something cryptozoological,” Bousfield said from his Ottawa home.

The discovery has attracted much attention.

The carcass at Parkers Cove appeared to have a long neck with a head still attached. Locals have been chipping away at it since then.

Buccola, a retired New York mechanical engineer and amateur dinosaur enthusiast, said last week the carcass seemed to be a cross between a fish and an animal. “You know, like the missing link in humans.”

Buccola lives at St. Croix Cove, about 20 kilometres up the coast from Parkers Cove, and plans to salvage and preserve the carcass if possible.

The body has been decapitated but Buccola said he thinks he can get back the all-important head.

“Someone has taken the head but we know who the person is. . . I’ve got to get some kind of equipment down there to pick this thing up,” he said Monday.

Originally, Buccola thought the carcass was that of a plesiosaur, a long-necked marine reptile with four paddle-like limbs thought to have been extinct for 65 million years.

Bousfield said he doesn’t think it’s a plesiosaur but could be something very similar.

Steve Campana, head of shark research for the federal Department of Fisheries, said Monday he’s more confident than ever that the Parkers Cove carcass is that of a basking shark.

He’s seen close digital photos of the animal’s organs, including a large liver, thought by some to be one or more lungs.

“I can see the spleen there. There’s no question what it is.”

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



The body had front triangular-shaped fins which were about five feet long by three feet wide. The single top fin and the two rear fins were somewhat smaller than the front ones. Under the skin of the fins was a layer of course fishline-like fibers. Between the two rear fins trailed two, three foot long appendages which we heard had had a claw-like structure on each end the day before. Also in this area of the body were many sensors similar to the two on the head.

Later that morning, a man arrived at the scene who we could tell was an authority on sea creatures. He pointed out to us that from what we could see of the body structure, it was neither a shark nor a whale. He told us his name was Henry de Roos, a representative of Answers in Geneses, a non-profit, charitable, evangelistic

organization upholding the authority and accuracy of the Bible. He said he had two degrees in science, and at one time taught evolution until he realized it did not make sense. Now Dr. de Roos teaches and lectures the truth,

and exposes the fiction of current evolutionary theories. He told us he was giving a talk that evening in a local community hall on the subject of dinosaurs. With Henry de Roos was a man who took photographs for him, and a young lady who took notes.

Because Dr. de Roos said he would dissect the creature that afternoon, we quickly returned home for my wife and two younger children. Our family arrived back at the mysterious dead creature on the beach at Parkers Cove several hours later.

Henry de Roos stood on the center of the body, which proved to us that the carcass was only partly decomposed. He carefully cut into the carcass with the assistance of two other men. Forty or fifty curious onlookers watched and listened as he worked and explained to us what the body revealed. He said that the redness of the blood showed that the creature had been alive a few short weeks ago. It had not died and froze years ago and then thawed out recently.

We could see that there was no rib cage. Also there was no evidence of the creature ever having gills nor a blow-hole. Dr. de Roos and his assistants made a long cut the length of the upper body which exposed a huge lung, about 8 feet long, several feet wide and over a foot thick. He pushed his hand into a lung vent and told us that such a large lung would enable the creature to remain underwater for long periods of time. Therefore it was not a shark.

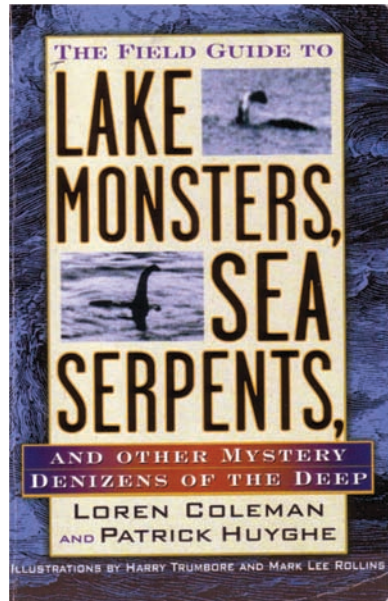
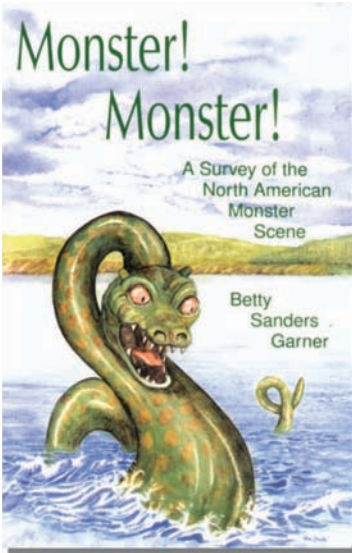
Farther dissection revealed a large liver, and the stomach which was nearly empty. It was determined that the creature was female. Someone in the crowd suggested that her mate might still be in the region.

The man who had been there earlier and had insisted that the carcass was that of a shark had left by this time. Notably and regrettably were absent other scientists who should have had an interest in this discovery. We wished the scientist was here who on national television declared that the creature found on the beach at Parkers Cove was that of a basking shark. We understood he had come to this conclusion after seeing video footage taken after dark with the aid of lights.

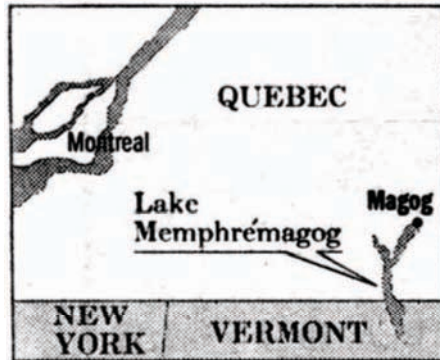
No doubt this creature had been what scientists think to be extinct. We consider our experience on the Parkers Cove beach to be historical, and we are glad that we were among the few to see and photograph the body of this mysterious creature.

Revised October 12th, 2002 after viewing our photographs. dsm

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



About three weeks later, restaurateur Jean-Denis Dubuc, who owns Le Chat Noir in Magog, was boating with his wife. Again, the lake was "like a mirror," calm and placid. About 4 p.m. they spotted something with a "big back . . . something I cannot identify," about 15 metres away, Dubuc says.



The waves it caused rocked the boat. It was about 2 metres long, he says, with no tail, no head and no fins. If it had fins, he might have thought it was a sturgeon, he adds. It made a sound similar to what a dolphin makes.

Although he had dismissed such sightings as part of a publicity stunt before this, he

Quebec's answer to Nessie gives historian reason to smile

Continued from page G1
 Boisvert, intrigued by discoveries he made during dives in the lake beginning around 80, began accumulating data and that same year he founded Lake Memphrémagog's historical society. He has published more than 90 articles on Lake Memphrémagog. Although he admits to being "very skeptical" about the existence of Memphré, he has an open mind. He writes in a 1991 newsletter: "I'm not because I have not seen it that it does not exist."
 Boisvert personally videotapes an account of each sighting, with no rehearsals allowed, and each interview will be spontaneous. Among his participants are doctors, engineers and corporation vice-presidents.



'Incredible speed'
 In 1992, there were eight sightings involving 26 people.
 Montrealeur Wayne Ross, who is a vice-president of sales for a large company, was at a cottage at the south end of Lake Memphrémagog, in Vermont, last Aug. 2, when he saw something "quite remarkable." It was 6 or 7 in the morning. A large object of an irregular shape moved toward shore at an "incredible speed" and came within 150 to 180 metres of him. It looked to be about 6 metres long, with a drooping head, and a dark greenish to black in color, he says. The lake was "perfectly calm," with no wind or waves, he says. His wife saw it, too, and told him to get a camera. He chose to go with binoculars, instead, but when he came back the creature was gone. After interviewing him, Boisvert showed Ross a sketch done by someone else who had seen the creature. The sketch was identical, Ross says, to what had been seen.

Jacques Boisvert

La société internationale de dracontologie lac Memphrémagog

446 rue Principale Oest,
 Magog-Canada J1X2A9,
 (819)843-1212

www.tiftarea.com/lakemonster/index 1.htm



"Boisvert personally videotapes an account of each sighting, with no rehearsals allowed. Among his participants are doctors, engineers and corporate vice-presidents.

In 1992 alone there were eight sightings involving 26 people." *Toronto Star*

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

BY ROBIN SMITH
Staff Writer

Lake Memphremagog's signature mystery has returned.

Barbara Malloy, a Newport City resident and local historian, said this week she saw Memphre the Lake Memphremagog monster on May 1.

Like Nessie in the Loch Ness of Scotland or Champ in Lake Champlain, Memphre is the stuff of local legend and history.

It's not the first sighting of the creature that many claim to have seen on this long international lake.

Area newspapers like The Stanstead (Quebec) Journal have recorded sightings of something big and elusive in the lake as far back as the 1840s. On Jan. 21, 1847, an eyewitness reported this: "I am not aware whether it is generally known that a strange animal something of a sea serpent ... exists in Lake Memphremagog."

But it was known long before that. According to historical accounts, American Indians told the first Europeans that there was something in the lake.

Malloy first saw it in the waters off Horseneck Island and again north of the island in 1992.

Memphre is believed to look somewhat like a plesiosaur, a water-living dinosaur of the Jurassic period, brown or black in color, with four fins or paddle-like feet, an elongated roundish body and a long neck. It ranges from 6 to 50 feet long. Popular drawings or artwork show its skin color as green, but that obviously depends on the eyewitness.

This time, Malloy said she saw a jet black hump in the water, which bobbed up and down and then disappeared. Malloy said Thursday another Newport resident confirmed the sighting, only she saw a larger and a smaller hump, but the woman did not wish to go public.



Newport City resident Barbara Malloy stands next to the bay of Lake Memphremagog, between the Long Bridge and the Causeway, on Thursday afternoon. The water behind her is where Malloy says she saw Memphre, Lake Memphremagog's resident sea monster, on May 1.

Newport City Caledonian-Record May 10, 2003
Woman Recounts Sighting Of Memphremagog Monster

BY ROBIN SMITH
Staff Writer
Lake Memphremagog's signature mystery has returned.
Barbara Malloy, a Newport City resident and local historian, said this week she saw Memphre the Lake Memphremagog monster on May 1.

Like Nessie in the Loch Ness of Scotland or Champ in Lake Champlain, Memphre is the stuff of local legend and history.

It's not the first sighting of the creature that many claim to have seen on this long international lake.

Area newspapers like The Stanstead (Quebec) Journal have recorded sightings of something big and elusive in the lake as far back as the 1840s. On Jan. 21, 1847, an eyewitness reported this: "I am not aware whether it is generally known that a strange animal something of a sea serpent ... exists in Lake Memphremagog."

But it was known long before that. According to historical accounts, American Indians told the first Europeans that there was something in the lake.

Malloy first saw it in the waters off Horseneck Island and again north of the island in 1992.

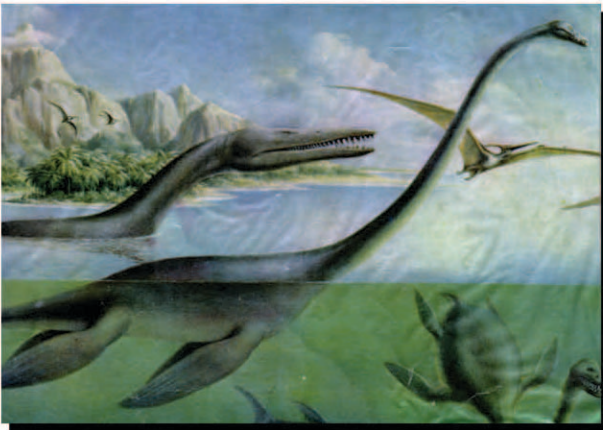
Others have come forward over the years to record their sightings with Malloy and other "draconologists" like Magre, Quebec resident Jacques Bissonet who keep track of such mysteries in the 30-mile-long lake.

Bissonet named Lake Memphremagog's evil sea serpent Memphre, which is pronounced with a long "O" in the end, suitable for use in French or English.

A monk at the monastery at St. Benoît-de-leur near Magre coined the term draconologist for Bissonet. Draconology, the English version, is a branch of cryptozoology, for all kinds of mysterious creatures of legend, like Big Foot.

The same event meets the requirements of the Quebec French Language Office, responsible for preserving and promoting the French language in Quebec, Bissonet said Thursday.

Bissonet, a renowned diver and local



The Evening Bulletin
Friday, August 18, 1978

Serpent Sighted in Potomac

Heathsville, Va. — (AP) — Gliding through the dark water, raising its head and then diving, Nessie of Loch Ness fame? Nope. It's Chesapeake Chessie, the sea serpent of Chesapeake Bay.

A handful have reported sighting strange creatures in the bay and a bit upstream in the Potomac.

The descriptions match, if not in size, at least in general appearance. They bear a striking resemblance to the fabled monster of the Scottish lake.

Donald Kyker, a retired CIA employe, reported that on July 25 he and his wife, Ann, saw a creature about 25 to 30 feet long and about as round as a telephone pole. He said it stuck its head out of water and then dived.

"It wasn't a scary type thing," said Mrs. Kyker. "I'm sure I saw it."

John Merriner, head of the ichthyology department at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, said the creature described by Kyker "is one hell of an animal to be in the bay."

Merriner said the institute will question Kyker.

"The trail is cold now," he said, "but we will try to track it anyway."

Kyker was the first person to report what he'd seen.

Myrtle Smoot and her husband, who live in Annandale, were at their summer cottage just down from Kyker's home.

Kyker telephoned the Smoots to tell them what he'd seen, and when they looked, there it was, heading toward the bay.

Mrs. Smoot said that within an hour they saw three more — one big and two small — heading upriver, and they frightened her.

She said the big one was longer than her 36-foot porch and the smaller ones were 5 to 10 feet long.

Her husband shot one of the smaller monsters in the neck, she said.

"It rose out of the water and disappeared. Having children and grandchildren who swim and ski, we wanted to find out what it was. We didn't know whether it was dangerous and we figured if we could get one, we could find out what it was."

Smoot fired several more shots. The creatures disappeared beneath the water.

C. Phillip Stemmer, 53, an electronics engineer who lives next door to the Smoots, was there at the time. He said they looked "like self-propelled logs."

"They weren't just three 'some-things' floating there. They were moving faster than the water. They were making wakes," Stemmer said.

Mary Lewis, an employe of Virginia Electric Power Co., said that on June 27 she and two cousins were swimming in a pool beside the Potomac, downstream from the Smoot cottage, when they saw several creatures too large to be ducks or snorkel tubes.

"It wasn't porpoises, either," she added, which was the original guess by officials of the Potomac River Fisheries Commission when first told what had been sighted in the river.

"Chesapeake Chessie... striking resemblance to [Loch Ness Monster]"
August 18, 1978 see:
www.umbc7.umbc.edu/~frizzell/cryptozoo also: cryptozoo.html

J. P. O'Neill

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND Sea Serpent

An Account of Unknown Creatures Sighted by Many Respectable Persons Between 1638 and the Present Day

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



Herald News

PORTSMOUTH, R.I. -- A fun-filled day of swimming and fishing for one local group of friends and family turned into a nightmare that most only witness in the movies. Fall River residents Dennis Vasconcellos, Rachel Carney, Joey Mailloux, Tracy Roberts, a young child and another woman were at Teddy's Beach in the Island Park section of Portsmouth Tuesday afternoon when things got a little scary.

Half the group was fishing, while the other half were either swimming or playing in the sand. But what seemed to be the perfect summer afternoon got turned upside down the moment Vasconcellos heard his fiancé, Carney, scream.

Carney was screaming for help, yelling that something was after her. An unknown ominous sea creature seemed to be toying with Carney, who was swimming beyond the "Danger" sign posted at the quiet beach.

The sea creature -- described as being about 15-feet long, with four-inch teeth, greenish-black skin and a white belly -- was swimming around Carney and popping its head out of the water to expose its teeth and hiss in a manner that could not soon be forgotten, Carney said.

"I was deep out in the water and kept hearing this hissing sound. Then I saw its head come up showing me its big teeth," Carney said. "It kept rolling while it was swimming and knocking into my feet. I just froze."

In the meantime, Vasconcellos said he swam out to her aide and just grabbed her from the backside and told her "don't look back."

"This thing was big. I mean its head was almost the size of a basketball," Vasconcellos said. "I just kept backing in to shore, but it was looking at me and hissing. The other people around there were pulling their kids out of the water."

Within minutes, the pair was back near the beach and safe again.

University of Massachusetts Dartmouth's Center for Marine Science and Technology in New Bedford, one of the leading marine science research centers in the region, has its lead aquaculturist baffled by the description of the serpent-like creature.

Ed Baker, the center's lead aquaculturist, said Wednesday that the description given is unlike any animal he knows. He said it is conceivable that a tropical animal was swept northward through a strong and warm gulf current.

He said a piranha was recently found in Coventry, R.I., and an alligator is on the run in Lincoln, R.I.

Therefore, the mystery animal may have been placed in the water by a local resident or it may have been carried into Rhode Island waters from the south.

While the drama was playing out, Mailloux, who was nursing a badly wounded leg in the brackish water said he witnessed the whole thing.

"I just saw (Carney) swimming as fast as I've ever seen anyone go," Mailloux said. "Then I saw this big, big thing spinning around the two of them.

"It kind of looked like a giant eel to me, but I'm sure it wasn't because it was so big and had that white belly."

Mailloux and the others said it was difficult to get to sleep Tuesday night. He said he felt partly responsible because the sea creature may have been attracted to the blood pouring out from his leg into the water.

Mailloux, just minutes before, had caught a fish and slipped on the rocks near the beach, cutting his legs.

"I don't know if it was a shark or what. All I know is that (Carney and Vasconcellos) were both hysterical when they got out of the water," Mailloux said. "I've lived near water for years and have never seen an animal like that, ever."

Vasconcellos is also a somewhat experienced fisherman and also stated that he has no idea what the creature was.

"My heart is still pounding. I don't want to seem scared but people should know to keep their children close, because that thing was definitely big enough to kill us," Vasconcellos said. "I thought I was dead."

Portsmouth police said Wednesday that they have not received any calls about the large animal. But Vasconcellos said he would be calling the police to report what he and the rest of his group saw.

Mailloux said he thinks the animal is nesting under the unusually warm waters of the protected cove. He said he saw the animal disappear near one of six broken-down piers in the area, which could be used as a nesting area.

"That thing was not from around here," Mailloux said. "I think it might have come up with the tropical stream of water and found a good place to breed this summer."

Baker said Mailloux's hypothesis about the animal breeding in the area is "somewhat of a stretch," and believes that the mysterious sea creature is probably in distress and is using the pier structure as a place to hide.

Gregg M. Miliote may be reached at gmiliote@heraldnews.com. ©The Herald News 2002

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

Mysterious 'monster' intrigues island

Associated Press

MONSTER FROM/B3

sip are talking about this."

Islanders described Pinney as colorful. "Jay is capable of anything," said Vin McAloon, manager of The Oar bar and restaurant, and a former town police chief. "He's a very witty character. I know he's sold a lot of T-shirts. I think that's very clever. I bought one."

Meanwhile, the debate about the skeleton continues. Some fishermen say it's a sturgeon, others say it looks like a ray.

average snout of a basking shark is 6 inches.

Natanson explained the whiskers protruding from both sides of the nose actually fit underneath the snout, propping it up and making it shorter, like the basking shark's.

Despite her view, Natanson is enjoying the mystery. She even wants a Block Ness Monster T-shirt. "I hear they're very hard to find," she said.

Scott said the kidnapppers have



WATER MYSTERY

The skeletal remains of a sea creature

The "Block Ness Monster" was found in a net in June, 1996 off Block Island near New Shoreham, Rhode Island. It was 14 feet long.



The return of Block Nessie
BlockIslandTimes.com July 3, 2004

1998 Michelle Latham 907-479-2175 alskasnow@catholicexchange.com saw a creature like the Loch Ness monster. She called me on 3-15-04 and told me it was about 20 feet long, had a head like a horse but more rounded on a long but thick neck. She only told family about it but three others came to her to say they had seen the same thing in the river.



Michelle was in a taxi headed south over the deep Connecticut River toward Greenfield, MA when, "I saw, plain as day, a dinosaur swimming downriver. I was able to get a very long look at the creature as it swam with its back to me, at a slight angle (so that it faced a bit to the left). A few seconds before I lost sight of it, the animal turned its small head as if glancing back at the bridge."



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



Erie's Besse ⁹⁻³⁰⁻⁹⁰

matches Nessie

Six spot creature in lake

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — Does Nessie, Scotland's fabled Loch Ness monster, have a cousin?

A handful of sightings of huge serpentlike creatures in Lake Erie were recorded in 1985 and 1987. But things remained quiet until Sept. 4.

Pensacola News Journal, 9/30/90

"They described it as black, about 35 feet long and with a snakelike head.

The creature has since been reported by five people on three separate occasions." [in 1990]

Pensacola News Journal Sept. 30, 1990

Boaters Spot Erie 'monster' HURON, Ohio (AP) - There is renewed speculation a large serpent-like creature makes Lake Erie its home.

John Liles, a Huron charter-boat captain, and his wife, Holly, said they saw the snakelike creature about two nautical miles from Kelleys Island on July 12, while aboard the 16-meter charter boat they run.

Liles said it moved up and down not side to side like a snake. It was black or dark brown and humped its body about 50 centimeters (20 inches) above the water. They estimated its length to be 5-8 meters (16-25feet).

Kitchner- Waterloo Record July 19, 1993

Does Nessie Have a Cousin in Lake Erie?

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — Does Nessie, Scotland's fabled Loch Ness monster, have a cousin? A handful of sightings of huge serpentlike creatures in Lake Erie were recorded in 1985 and 1987. But things remained quiet until Sept. 4.

That's when Harold Bricker and his family returned from a fishing trip with a new sighting, and monster mania began spreading along lakefront communities.

The Brickers said they saw a large creature moving in the water about 1,000 feet from their boat. They described it as black, about 35 feet long and with a snakelike head. It moved as fast as their boat.

"I told my son that I wanted to get a look at it," the 67-year-old Bricker said. "My son said, 'No way, that thing is bigger than we are.' So we stayed where we were."

Bricker, his wife, Cora, and son, Robert, told rangers at East Harbor State Park about what they'd seen.

The creature has since been reported by five people on three separate occasions, including a Huron firefighter and a 50-year-old woman from Pennsylvania vacationing at her Lake Erie cottage.

John Schaffner, editor of a weekly newspaper in Port Clinton, has set up a toll-free phone for people to call if they see the serpent.

He also ran a contest to name it. South Bay Besse was chosen in part because of the location of the Davis Besse nuclear power plant near Port Clinton — not to mention that Besse rhymes with "Nessie."

The story of the monster in Loch Ness in north-central Scotland dates back centuries and is worth tens of millions in tourist dollars to the region each year. Three years ago, a million-dollar scientific expedition to find her turned up just vague sonar readings, but the legend remains.

Any similar effort to find a creature in Lake Erie would be even more difficult — at 240 miles, it's more than 10 times as long as Loch Ness.

Thomas Solberg, owner of Huron Lagoon Marina, has offered a \$5,000 reward to anyone who captures South Bay Besse alive. He also posted a sign at his marina calling it the future home of the Lake Erie sea serpent.

But while some people are having fun with the creature, marine researchers remain skeptical.

Fred Snyder, a researcher with the Ohio Sea Grant, an organization that examines Great Lakes issues, said it is highly unlikely a monster is living in Lake Erie.

He added that he's "not trying to be the sour old guy who throws a bucket of water on things" and loves stories about the Loch Ness monster.

But he noted that Loch Ness is old, while Lake Erie is a youngster, geologically speaking.

"A lot of people kind of assume, lies most places in the world, it must be millions and millions of years old," he said. "It's not the case. The glaciers receded and the area stabilized about 12,000 years ago, which, geologically, is just yesterday."

"So the monster really can't be anything left over from the dinosaur days, because it's just too young."

Snyder also noted that no sightings were reported before the mid-1980s. And he said he doubts a big sea creature could have gotten in from the Atlantic Ocean because of the difficulties of navigating the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The sturgeon, Lake Erie's largest fish, can grow to 300 pounds and 10 feet in length, but it is on the endangered species list and is a bottom dweller, Snyder said.

He speculated monster sighters may have seen a school of fish and mistakenly thought it was a creature.

"I truthfully don't know what people have been seeing, but it's hard for me to believe that there could be a monster out there," he said.

Tulsa World Sept. 30, 1990

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

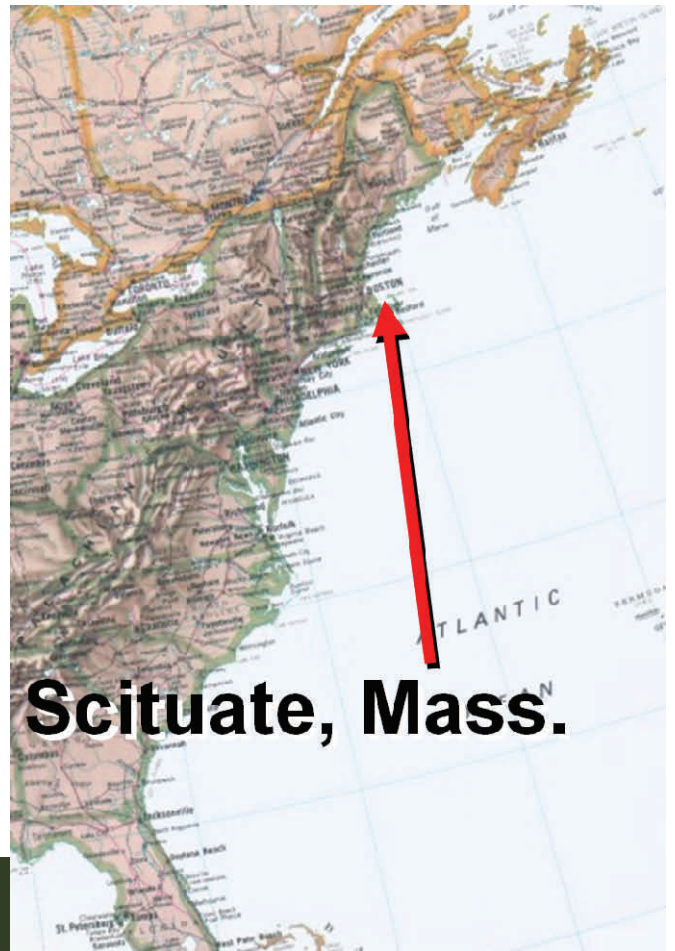
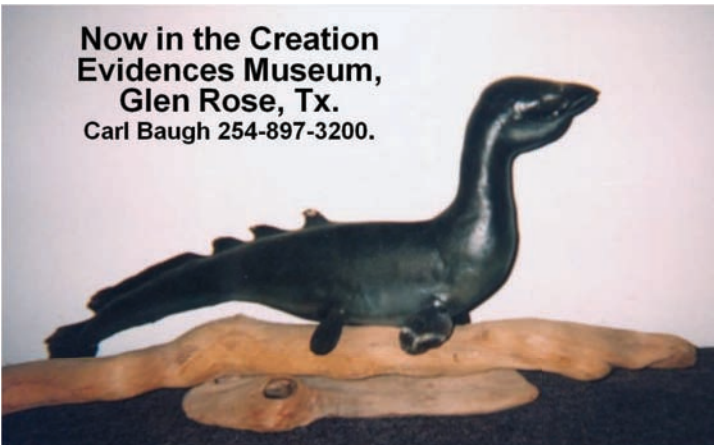
On 9-22-98 I talked with Pete Peterson from L&D Bait Shop 18508 Detroit Ave, Lakewood, OH 44107, 216-226-3474.

He told me he was walking on the beach of Lake Erie about 6 years earlier and found a dead baby creature. It was 3 feet long, had four flippers, a small head and a long neck. He brought it back and mounted it (He is a taxidermist). He sold it to Carl Baugh 254-897-3200.



Pete Peterson with Lake Erie creature

Now in the Creation Evidences Museum, Glen Rose, Tx. Carl Baugh 254-897-3200.



Mr. LaFaive 6695 E. 300 North, Grovertown, IN 46531 met me 2-98 and told me he saw this creature as it lay on the beach. It was 50 feet long.

Scituate Sea Monster washed ashore Nov. 16, 1970. Scituate, Mass.

“I doubt that duels will be fought on the proper name for the monster, with the experts at Wood’s Hole stating it is a **basking shark** and Dr. John K. Hannon “positively” refusing to accept anything but “**a real sea serpent.**”

Edward Rowe Snow’s Sea and Shore Gleanings *Patriot Ledger Mansfield, MA* March 30, 1973

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



CALIFORNIA'S NESSIE

Pondering the possibility that pre-historic creatures survive in the Pacific

BY WILLIAM C. ROBERTS

For hundreds of years, sailors have reported seeing huge dragon-like creatures that have surfaced near—and sometimes attacked—unwary ships and crews plying the world's seas. From the far Arctic Ocean to the deep, land locked Loch Ness, the large snake-like beasts that swim with their heads held high above the water blowing clouds of spray from their mouths terrified sailors who called them "sea serpents." Do they really exist or are they figments of the imagination of uneducated seafarers who spend too much time near the rum cask? The ocean is the world's last great frontier and many areas of this vast body of water remain unexplored to this day. It

the age of the dinosaurs and occasionally are seen by humans.

Off the coast of Central California lies a mysterious underwater trench that extends many miles into the Pacific. Known as the Monterey Submarine Canyon, it is one of the deepest and least studied chasms in the sea.

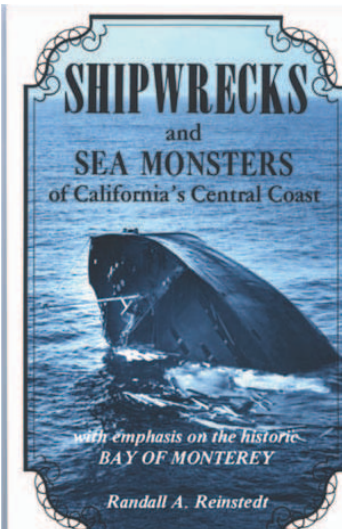
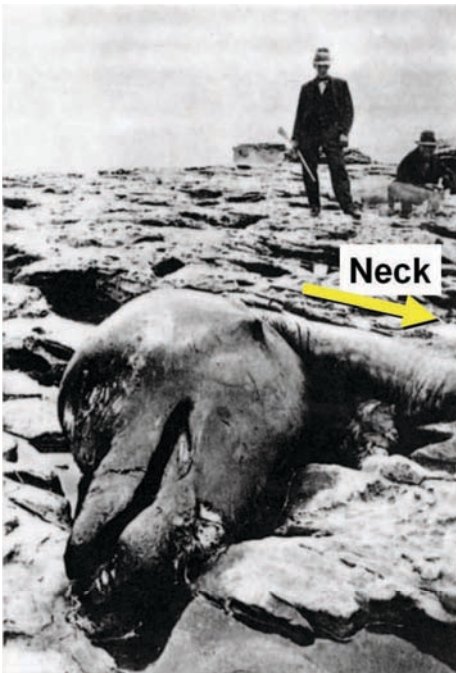
For more than 100 years, sailors and fishermen in the vicinity have reported sightings of unusual marine animals, huge fish of strange descriptions, mysterious forms swimming beneath the waves and freak water conditions and currents that spring up for no apparent reason. Parts of the submarine canyon have even been described as having bottomless pits



Spectators came from miles around to view the "sea monster" that washed up on Moore's Beach near Santa Cruz in 1925.

shore, without striking bottom. To add to the mysterious appearance

Skin Diver Nov. 1989



E.L. Wallace, president of the Natural History Society of British Columbia

"My examination of the monster was quite thorough . . . It had no teeth. Its head is large and its neck fully 20 feet long. The body is weak and the tail is only three feet in length from the end of the backbone . . . with a bill like it possesses, it must have lived on herbage and undoubtedly inhabited a swamp. I would call it a type of plesiosaurus."

Skin Diver Nov. 89

Another witness, Judge W.R. Springer of Santa Cruz, felt the creature was from a prehistoric age. He added his observation: "evidence of two short feet or flippers, and probably swam with its head high above the water."



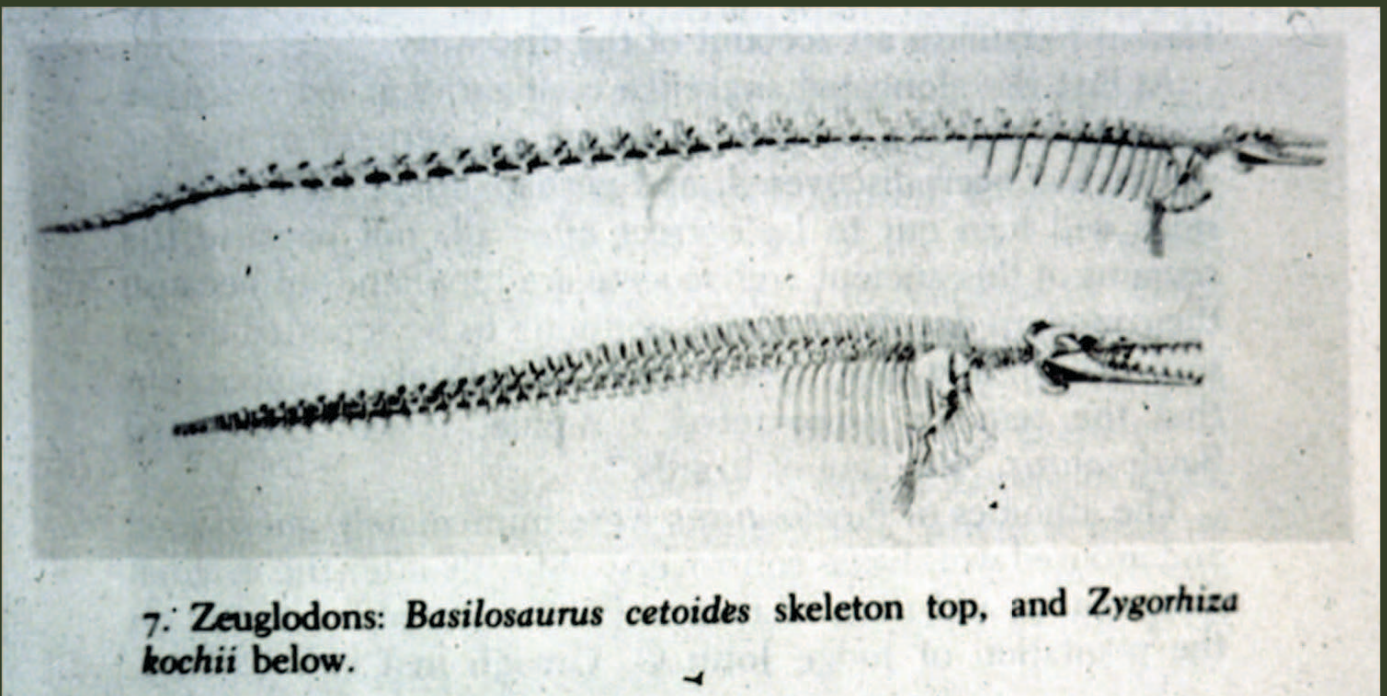
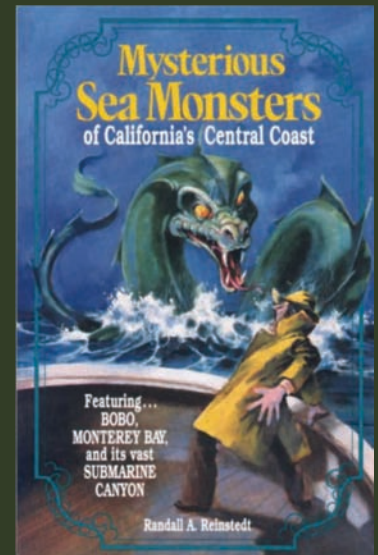
The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

“During the 1930’s and 40’s such creatures were spotted many times by fishermen of **Monterey’s sardine fleet**, [at that time it was the sardine capital of the world] with one account stating that it was witnessed by one boat’s entire crew of **12 men.**” California’s *Nessie Skin Diver Magazine* Nov. 1989

“One such report described the creature as surfacing near a fishing boat and staring at the crew with **“large baleful eyes from a rounded head that topped along slender neck that stuck out of the water a distance of eight or more feet.”**

California’s *Nessie Skin Diver Magazine* Nov. 1989.

“In March 1969, fishermen on City Island Bridge in the Bronx, NY, nearly dropped their casting rods when they spotted a creature **much bigger than a whale** swimming upriver...by one of the world’s largest cities...afterwards the creature was **...chased unsuccessfully by harbor police.**” *Mysterious America* Loren Coleman p. 78



Monster Sanctuary Designated

The **State Senate** Thursday designated a stretch of the White River... as “White River Monster Sanctuary and Refuge.” SR 23 declares it to be **unlawful to “molest, kill, trample, or harm the White River Monster while in its native retreat.”**

Arkansas Gazette Feb. 16, 1973 p. 8A

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

“During the early 50’s I was flying off Jupiter, Florida where I lived. I was seven or eight miles out over the gulf stream. The water was glass calm.

Suddenly I saw an animal. Its head came out of the water and its eyes stayed trained on me as I made another pass. It appeared to be 30+ feet long. Having seen the creature taken by the Japanese fishing boat and later the

drawing in the National Enquirer I would say this is the same creature. I did not tell anyone for fear they would think I was nuts! I was working for Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co. with high security. Later, my brother and I caught a pigmy sperm whale for the Miami Sea

Aquarium. (Captain Gray). I hope this will further your belief.”

John Messick 25 May 1998 e-mail to Kent Hovind

Gene Sowerwine, 316 Sandtree Dr. Palm Beach Garden, FL 33410, 941-450-2739 has 200? Hours of S.Florida creatures.



Lake Champlain

Bio-Sonar sounds picked up-Discovery Channel June 2003 sent Fauna Communications, NC to listen for Champ. Dennis Hall of Panton, VT has video footage of Champ from same area and time. *

A map of the Lake Champlain region, showing the borders of Canada to the north, Vermont (VT), New Hampshire (NH), Massachusetts (MA), New York, and Pennsylvania (Penn.). A red arrow points from the text "Lake Champlain" to the lake's location between Vermont and New York.

Pastor Dr. James Miller (Pastor of Berean Baptist- Norfolk, NY) was a sergeant in the US air force stationed at Plattsburg Air Force Base and was in a canoe with three other air force Christians when he saw Champ? Summer of 1983. Wind was blowing north and the creature swam south on the VT side of the island off the base. 315-384-4051. Looked like a Huge serpent humping up and down not side to side like a fish. About 30’ or better. Sighting for about 15 minutes. Seen also by Pastor Eric Benson, 235 Scott Memorial Hwy, P.O. Box 128, Groton, VT 05046

Updated Edition

CHAMP

BEYOND THE LEGEND

The cover of the book "CHAMP BEYOND THE LEGEND" features a photograph of a creature with a long neck and head above water in a lake. The text "CHAMP BEYOND THE LEGEND" is prominently displayed in red and blue. Below the image, it says "Out of print as of 1-99" and "By Joseph W. Zarzynski".

Is There a Champlain Monster?

An illustration of a creature with a long neck and head above water, similar to the Loch Ness Monster, in a lake. The text "Yankee Nov. 1977 Dublin, N.H. p. 9" is written in white on the right side. Below the illustration, it says "Artist's conception of Champlain monster, based on reported sightings" and "Believe it or not, Loch Ness's celebrated monster may have an American cousin". At the bottom, it says "Condensed from YANKEE BRIAN VACHON" and "TANET TYLER, a deputy sheriff in chased the creature by boat, but it".

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



Picture of "Champ" by Sandi Mansi 1977

Pastor Dr. James Miller (Pastor of Berean Baptist- Norfolk, NY- 315-384-4051) was a sergeant in the US air force stationed at Plattsburg Air Force Base and was in a canoe with three other air force Christians when he saw Champ in the summer of 1983. Wind was blowing north and the creature swam south on the VT side of the island off the base. Looked like a huge serpent humping up and down not side to side like a fish. About 30' or better. Sighting for about 15 minutes. Seen also by Pastor Eric Benson, 235 Scott Memorial Hwy, P.O. Box 128, Groton, VT 05046

In Lake Champlain, **"Fifty eight passengers...** aboard the *Ethan Allan* reported that a creature **30 to 35 feet long** with three to five humps cruised with the boat about 200 feet off the port side for five minutes... **"Don't tell me it was a carp or a sturgeon,"** skipper Michael Shea insists. **"If it was a fish, it weighed 3,000 or 5,000 pounds."**
Discover April 1998 p. 88

Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of **the dragons in the waters.** Thou brakest the heads of leviathan in pieces,
 Psalms 74:13-14



Sketch drawn by Edward Brian McCleary from actual account, **March 24, 1962,** Edward was one of five teens scuba diving off Pensacola harbor.

In that day the LORD with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent; and **he shall slay the dragon that is in the sea.**
 Isaiah 27:1-2

Monster Hunt by Tim Dinsadale p. 96



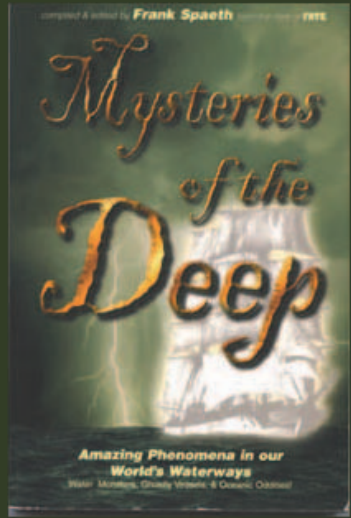
"We were in an Air Force rescue raft bound for a **sunken ship** a few miles off the coast. Midway out, we were caught in a storm and **dragged out to sea.** When the storm cleared, we were in a dense fog. "...we began to hear **strange noises,** rather like the splashing of a porpoise... (also) a **sickening odor** like that of dead fish. The noise got closer to the raft and it was then we heard a **loud hissing sound.** Out in the fog we saw what looked like a **long pole, about 10 feet high,** sticking straight up out of the water. On top was a **bulb like structure.** It bent in the middle and went under. It **appeared several**

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes



more times getting closer to the raft. The silence was broken once again by something out of the fog. I can only describe it as a high-pitched whine. We panicked. All five of us put on our fins and went into the water. ... 'Keep together and try for the ship,' I yelled. After we were in the water we became split up in the fog. From behind I could hear the screams of my comrades one by one. I got a closer look at the thing just before my last friend went under. The neck was

about 12 feet long, brownish-green and smooth looking. The head was like that of a sea-turtle except more elongated, with teeth... there appeared to be what looked like a dorsal fin when it dove under for the last time. Also, as best I am able to recall, the eyes were green with oval pupils. I don't know how long it was before we heard a scream. It lasted maybe half a minute. Then I heard Warren call, "Hey! Help me! It's got Brad! I've got to get outta here..." His voice was cut off abruptly by a short cry. Brad, Warren. Hey! Where is everybody?" I yelled back at the top of my lungs. Larry now swam with Eric and me. Warren and Brad were nowhere in sight.... Right next to Eric that telephone pole-like figure broke water. I could see the long neck and two small eyes. The mouth opened and it bent over. It dove on top of Eric, dragging him under. I screamed and began to swim past the ship. My insides were shaking uncontrollably. I finally made it to the ship, the top of which protruded from the water, and stayed there for most of the night, early that morning I swam to shore and was found by the rescue unit



[additional details from *Mysteries of the Deep* p. 105 by Frank Spaeth. 1998, Llewellyn Publications St. Paul, MN 55164

On Sept. 23, 1998, Val Bill of 612 Powell Dr. N.E., Fort Walton

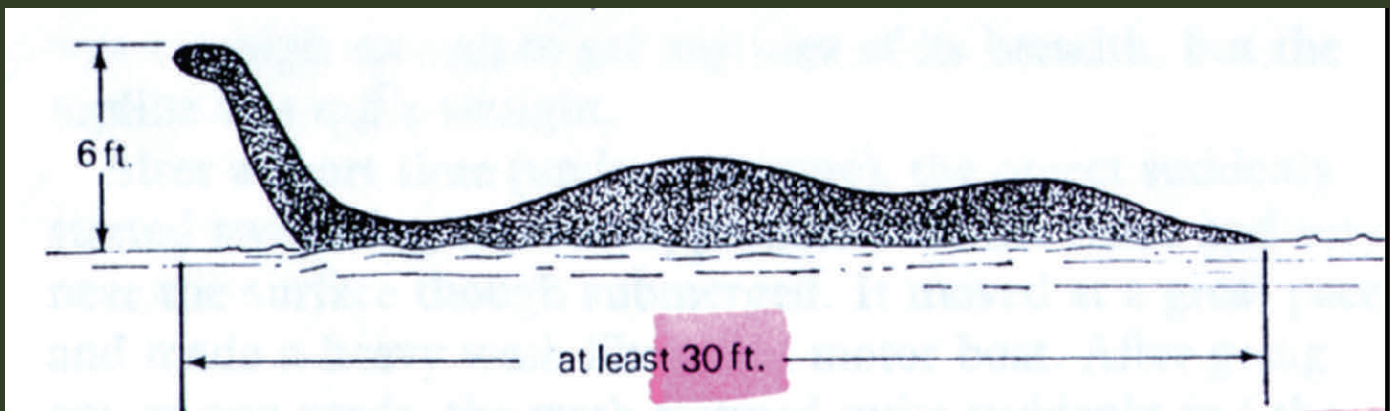
Beach, Florida 32547 came to Kent Hovind after a service when I spoke and told me her step-son, Larry Bill, was one of the boys that did not return. His father was involved in search and rescue for the government. They searched in vain for days after the tragedy.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Oceans / Lakes

On Sept. 23, 1998, Ray Angerman*, told me he had seen a creature that looked like this in the bay at **Panama City, FL** several years earlier. Many teens in the van with him saw it also.

* youth director at South Walton Lutheran Mission of Shalimar, FL 850-863-5550.

See also *Monsters of the Deep* by Thomas Helm



<http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/player/news/environment-news/com1-species-vin.html>

Strange New Sea Species Found

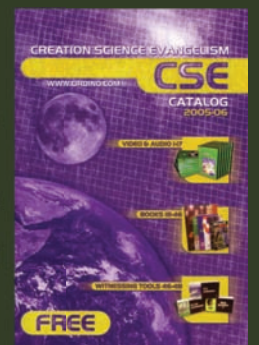
<http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/player/news/environment-news/com1-species-vin.html>



We are just beginning to understand and explore what is out there in the oceans

Call or write for a free catalog.
www.drldino.com
850-479-3466

Creation Science Evangelism
29 Cummings Rd
Pensacola, FL
32503



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Skies

Dinosaurs by Design, by Duane Gish, p. 59

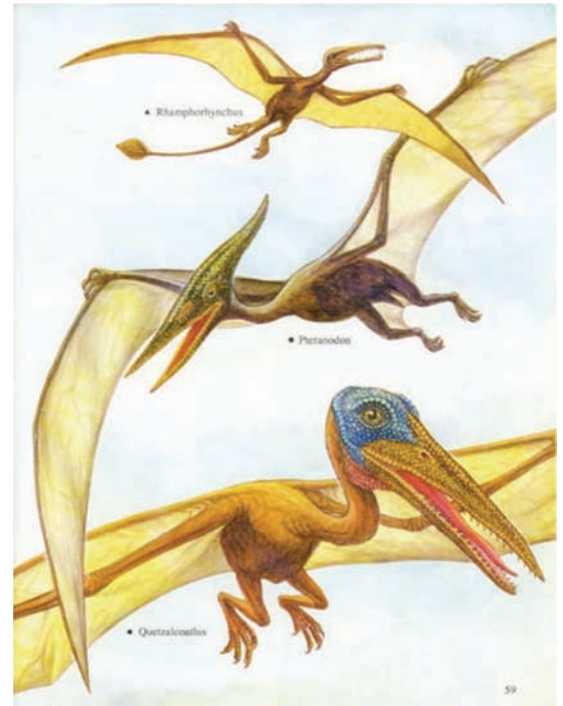
I am pretty sure it was not a condor. I called the experts on it because friends asked me if it was a sandhill crane or some like. I love to watch birds so I knew it wasn't anything I'd ever heard of before. The head, the shape of the body, even the talons, reminded me of drawings I had seen of dinosaur age birds.

I do wish I had been able to get a picture tho' and hopefully if I ever get the chance again, I'll have enough presence of mind to grab the camera.

Take Care and May God Bless.

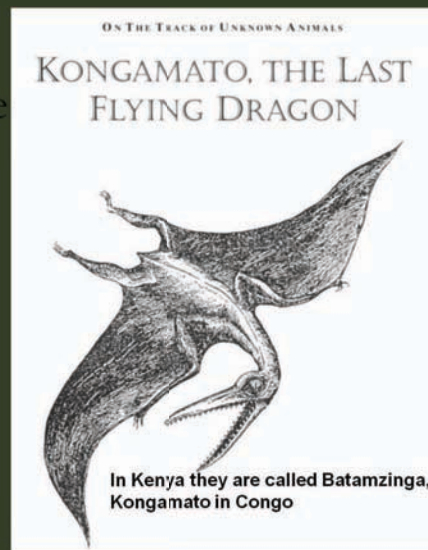
Brenda

<http://community.webtv.net/brendalhall/WELCOMETOBRENDAS>



“Steve” Romandi, a student at LSU in Baton Rouge, LA, and on the Kenya Olympic team, called me to tell me that he had these animals in his village in Kenya, Africa. He said their favorite food was decaying human flesh.

Also see: *On the Track of Unknown Animals* by Bernard Heuvelmans P. 582-3 ph. 212-666-1000



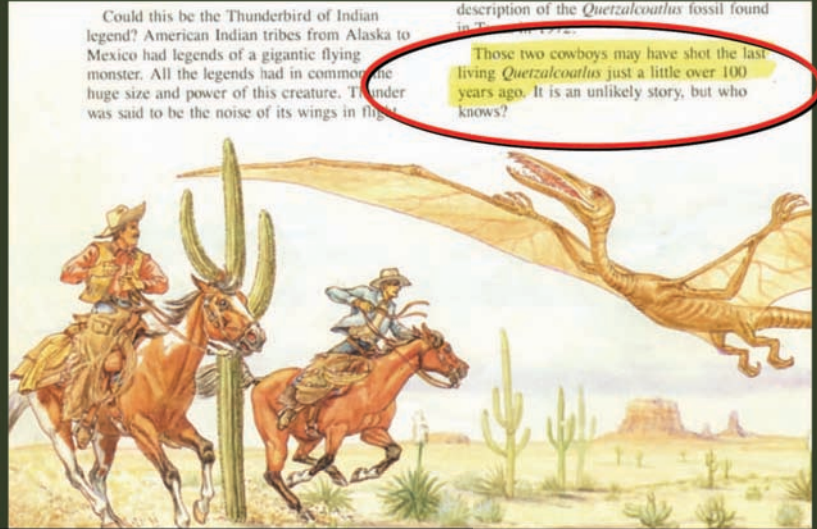
“He (Frank Melland, African explorer) kept coming upon rather vague rumours about a much feared animal called *Kongamato* said to live in the Jiundu swamps in the north west corner of Northern Rhodesia, near the frontier of the Belgian Congo and Angola. He asked what it was. The natives told him that it was a bird, but not exactly a bird, more like a lizard with wings of skin like a bat's.” When he showed them pictures of the *Pterodactyl* and other animals “all immediately plumped for the *Pterodactyl*, excitedly muttering *kongamato!*”



On the Track of Unknown Animals Bernard Heuvelmans
P. 584

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Skies

In Chajudana, Venezuela the Yequana Indians told missionaries Adam Hutchison (achutch@juno.com) and Clint Vernoy (cvernoy@maf.org) about a giant "bat" that they feared greatly. It was said to capsize canoes and even carry off Indians! On 11-1-98 Adam told me that the



"Indians, terrified of this great 'bat' had sent their bravest men to the head of the river where they killed one of the creatures years ago and buried it near the Muwada River. (Muwada means bat dung)

The cowboys said it had a mouth full of teeth, huge wings of smooth, tough membrane like a bat's and a slender body. *Dinosaurs by Design* Duane Gish, p. 16, *Tombstone Epitaph* April 26, 1890

When Clint showed the Indians a



picture of a **Pterodactyl** their eyes got big as saucers and they said, 'That is the bat!' They positively identified this 'extinct' dinosaur as the bat that lived just a few miles from their village. Even today the Indians will not fish or drink from the river for fear of this creature." Adam Hutchison 615-612-2586



Missionary Tyson Hughes told William Gibbons he was in Seram, Indonesia where the locals told of a 4 1/2 foot tall creature



with **leathery wings** like a bat's. The creature lives in caves on the side of a volcano in the center of the island. They call the creature **Orang-Bati** which means: man with wings. Seram has 9000 foot high mountains. It is 250x100 miles. Erma Waty PJC told me (4-6-2000) they have similar animal in Sumatra, Indonesia. It is black w/soft skin almost like plastic like Batman.

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Skies

Dr. Carl Baugh has taken several trips to Papua New Guinea and has interviewed many locals who have seen a pterodactyl.



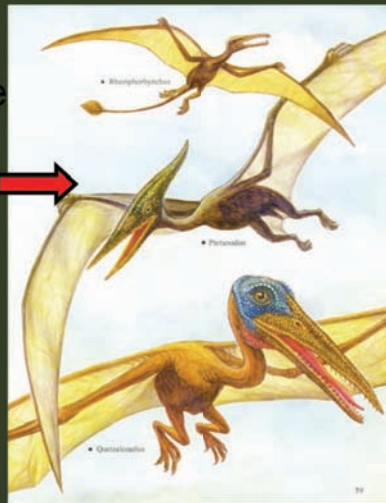
Dave Woetzel went to Papua New Guinea in 2004 and interviewed natives who had seen the Ropen, www.genesispark.org, 603-938-2695



The natives call it "Ropen". Mr. Jerry Williams, a missionary to the area for 28 years (sending church-309-452-4479) told me he knew these animals were still alive. The natives talked of them often and a missionary friend of his saw one. He said it **glowed in the dark**. Pastor Robert Carro saw one. See:<http://www.wexclub.com/pterodactyl/> for more.



Charlie Knight 4423A Skands Rd, Valley, WA 99181, 509-258-4430, saw one of these in @1965. He saw two circling for @ 1 min. Dark brown or black, crest on the back of the head. Made eerie sound. I met him 1-22-01 in Spokane



<http://www.adn.com/alaska/story/1979660p-2081808c.html>

Tale of big bird catches some air

SOUTHWEST: Letterman, radio stations have some fun with Alaska sighting.

By Peter Porco Anchorage Daily News (Published: October 18, 2002)

A newspaper story this week about the sightings of a large bird in Southwest Alaska turned out to have wings.

The tale of villagers seeing an eagle-like bird with a wingspan as long as a Dodge van brought dozens of e-mails from readers in Alaska and the Lower 48 and one from the Netherlands.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Skies

The online newsmagazine Drudge Report posted links. The San Diego FM radio program "Smooth Jazz" talked it up. And David Letterman joked about it.

John Bouker, the Dillingham pilot who saw the bird while flying into Manokotak recently and who was mentioned in the story, said he was getting "bummed out" from all the calls he received from news organizations.

"They're calling from all over the world," Bouker said Thursday. "The London Telegraph, a Los Angeles radio station, Seattle TV -- I could go on and on and on."

Some people have written to the paper to say they know what the folks in Manokotak and Togiak have really seen around the hills and valleys west of Dillingham in recent weeks.

"I believe this is a possible Dragon Sighting," wrote "Anonoumous." "I believe that it is a Northern Ice Dragon."

People who, like Bouker, have actually seen the bird have said it is like an eagle but enormous, with a wingspan of up to 14 feet. Even people who say the bird is more modestly sized still say it is huge.

Scientists were somewhat skeptical. They said the bird could be a Steller's sea eagle, one of the largest eagles, a creature native to northeast Asia and sometimes seen in Alaska but whose wingspan is not known to exceed 8 feet.

But to some e-mailers, what do the biologists know?

"There was a recent sighting of a giant raptor in the Coastal Bend region" of Texas, writes a woman from the Houston-Galveston area. "Don't let the scientists blow this off. It could be the biological discovery of the century."

"There's a theory that these are relict (sic) teratorns, the giant scavenger bird that is found widespread in Pleistocene deposits," one man wrote. "Obviously, biologists don't like the idea of a large bird they don't know about."

On Wednesday night's show, David Letterman flapped his arms during his monologue and said Alaska has nothing to compare with New York. The TV screen then showed the image of a giant winged rat over Manhattan's Central Park.

A writer from Palmer said a large bird showed up early last week.

"As I was driving to work on Bodenbug Loop in Palmer I saw a huge object in the sky looking like it was coming in for a landing," the person wrote. "As I got closer and it came across the river and got lower, I realized that it was not a plane but a very, very large bird."

Similar sightings have taken place apparently in Illinois, where a mother had to smack the giant bird so it would drop her child from its beak; Erie, Pa.; and Evanston, Wyo. A North Carolina author and other people said the bird could be the famed Thunderbird of Native American legend.

Another author said his book "Hollow Planets" advances "the theory of an unknown/suppressed island in the Arctic" and implied the bird may originate from there.

A man remembers an astonishing sight as he crossed the equator on a troop transport in 1944.

"It was not a sea bird in any form," he writes. "I did some research just a few years ago to try to determine what I had seen. I came onto some information on a flying animal called a **Pteradon, which is of the Pteradactyl family.** These animals are thought to be extinct over 150,000 years ago."

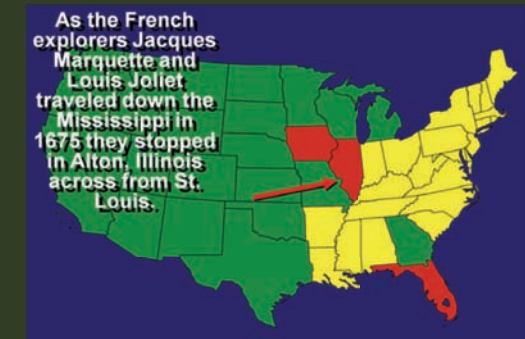
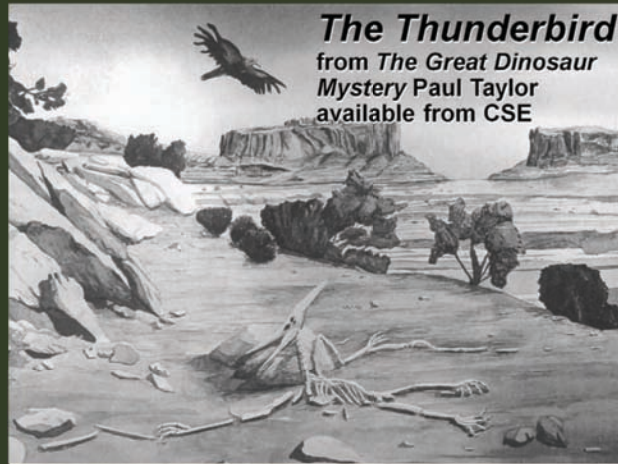
Despite the skepticism of some people, Bouker, the Dillingham pilot, said he knows what he has seen and agrees with some scientists that it's likely a Steller's sea eagle.

"People in Alaska can appreciate this stuff," Bouker said, adding that those in the Lower 48 cannot understand Great Land dimensions. "In Alaska, we see big birds, big moose, big fish, things you don't see down south."

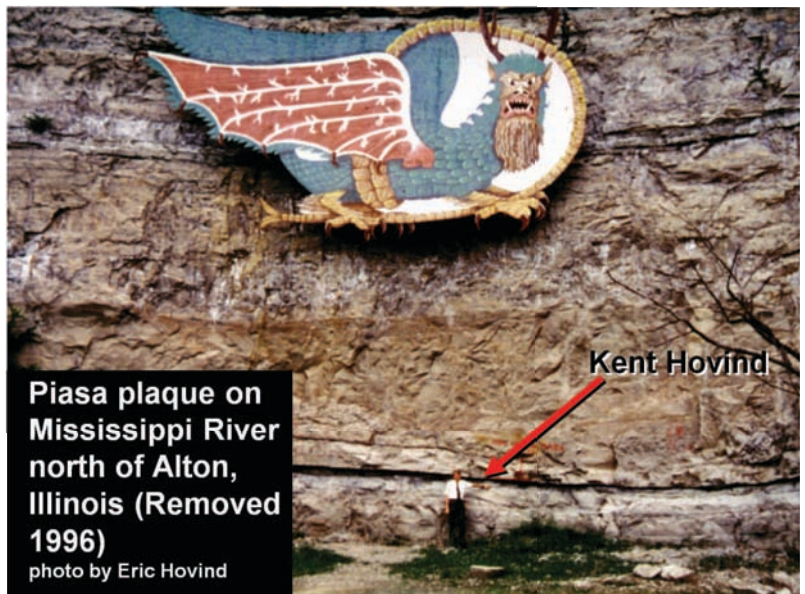
Reporter Peter Porco can be reached at pporco@adn.com and at 907-257-4582.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Skies



They saw the **Piasa** bird painted on the cliff. When they asked the Indians what it was they were told it was a **giant bird** that used to kill and eat people but Chief Ouatoga had killed it **using a plan the Great Spirit gave him.**



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs Alive? The Skies

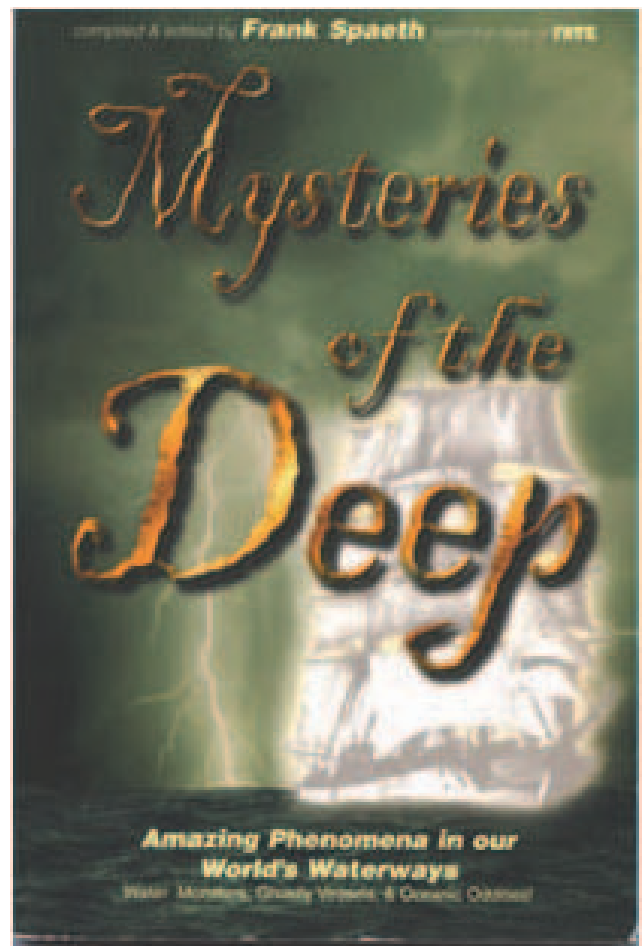
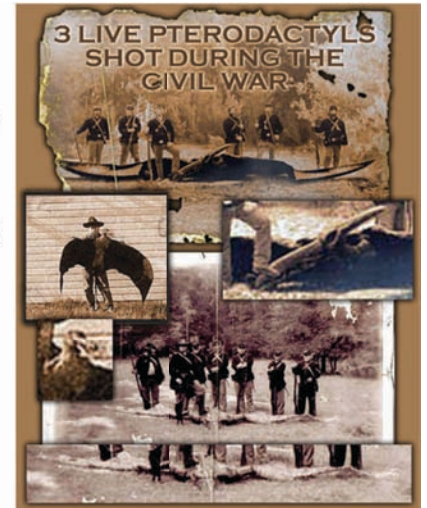
brenda hall

Email: mailto:brendahall@webtv.net

Phone: 928-775-8630 Submitted: 8/4/2002 2:01:41 AM

Comments: Approx. 1988, I saw a very large bird, w/ approx. an eight ft. wing span, that flew over my husbands truck, then over our house as I stood out in the side yard in MI. It flew to the ridge behind the house. The early morning sun made it look sort of a reddish fiery bronze color. It spread its wings out full length and was making a weird sort of honking sound, almost like a goose but much louder and stronger. I called the National Audubon Soc. and told the man what I was seeing and he laughed at me. He said, "Lady, what you're describing has been extinct for thousands of years." I said ok, what is it I'm describing? He said it would have been a firebird, or thunderbird. I asked if it could be some other exotic bird that got loose from a zoo, he laughed and said no way. If it was standing out on that ridge, looking to be about six ft tall w/that wing span, there was no way. Approx. five years later, 1993, I was out camping by a lake approx. 15mi from that first sighting when I was woke up by the sound of large flapping wings over the tent. Then I heard that same honking sound. It was apparently in the big pine tree about seven ft from the tent. It honked for maybe three minutes then I heard the loud flapping of the wings as it flew off. It was an amazingly beautiful bird or whatever it was. Just the way it spread its wings in that early morning sun made it look like it was on fire. I have since looked up pictures representing the firebird and I believe this bird could be one and the same. Just thought I'd let you know. I felt very privileged to have seen it. Sincerely, Brenda

This photo circulates as being a civil war picture. The best research says it was staged and is not genuine.



The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

Dinosaurs: new finds and evidence

Soft Tissue, blood cells in T-Rex and other dinosaur bones

[Scientists recover T. rex soft tissue - Science - MSNBC.com](#)

Scientists recover **T. rex soft tissue** March 25: Dinosaur expert Don Leesem talks about the discovery of **soft** tissues from the thigh **bone** of a ...

www.msnbc.msn.com/id/7285683/ - 54k - Feb 14, 2006

[Dinosaur soft tissue find—a stunning rebuttal of "millions of years"](#)

T-Rex soft tissue. CREDIT: MH Schweitzer. Left: The flexible branching structures in the **T. rex bone** were justifiably identified as “blood vessels”. **Soft ...**

www.answersingenesis.org/docs2005/0325Dino_tissue.asp

Other fossil evidence of human / dinosaur co-existence

[The fossil hunter from Mount Blanco](#)

... display at the Panhandle Plains Museum in Canyon, **Texas**. ... teeth (and dinosaur tracks from the famous Paluxy **River** limestone), a male Apache skull, a giant hyena ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v13/i3/mtblanco.asp

[Archaeologist confirms creation and the Bible](#)

... A: Yes, I've excavated a number of times at the Paluxy **River** in **Texas**, and there's very interesting evidence there. I've talked to the lady, Jeannie Mack ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v14/i4/archaeologist.asp

[Paluxy Dinosaur/"Man Track" controversy](#)

Paluxy River Track References, compiled by Paul Heinrich - Comprehensive list of **Paluxy** references (13 pages). Other Track-related Sites on the Web ...

www.talkorigins.org/faqs/paluxy.html

[Dinosaur and Human Track Excavation at the Paluxy River](#)

The longest sequence in the Western Hemisphere, 136 prints, is the Turnage-Patton trail, found in the middle of the **Paluxy river** bed, less than a mile from ...

www.rae.org/paluxy.html

Photos and stories of Dinosaurs and other creatures still living

[New Zealand Sea Creature: Basking Shark or Plesiosaur?](#)

Was the sea **creature** captured off the coast of New Zealand an **extinct** plesiosaur or basking ... "There are living **creatures** even at the bottom of the **ocean**, ... www.gennet.org/facts/nessie.html

[The Shadowlands Sea Serpent page](#)

Any information on **creatures** not listed here and **pictures** can be sent to me at ... A **creature** which can keep the trap on the **ocean** bottom, resisting to the ... theshadowlands.net/serpent.htm

[Living Pterodactyls Haunt Our Skies By David Hatcher Childress ...](#) The Chinese have had **legends** for thousands of years of **flying reptiles** called dragons, and **flying** snakes as well- something apparently different. ...

educate-yourself.org/cn/PterodactylsHauntSkies30mar05.shtml

[TrueAuthority.com - Cryptozoology - Thunderbird](#)

Learn of their stories and **legends**, and then logically deduce for yourself ... who were actual living witnesses of a thought-to-be extinct **flying reptile**. ...

www.trueauthority.com/cryptozoology/thunderbirdprnt.htm

[Did Pterosaurs Survive Extinction?](#) Pterosaurs were not dinosaurs, but a family of large **flying reptiles** ... Stories of **flying reptiles** have been recorded for many hundreds of years. ...

paranormal.about.com/library/weekly/aa061702a.htm

[Ooparts & Ancient High Technology--Eyewitness Accounts- Page 17](#) Eyewitness Accounts -Do Giant **Flying Reptiles** Still Live? ...Page 17 ... As more sightings of Big Bird were reported, its **legend** grew. ... www.s8int.com/eyewit17.html

[Sea monsters . more than a legend?](#)

... God made ' heaven and earth, the **sea**, and all that in them is ... must have included all now-extinct **creatures**, such as **dinosaurs**. On which day? Land **dinosaurs** ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v19/i4/

The scientific evidence — Dinosaurs & Human Co-Existence

[seamonsters.asp](#)

Written and pictorial records of dinosaurs

[What happened to the dinosaurs?](#)

... Ancient Indian rock drawings, like this one of a sauropod dinosaur from White **River** Canyon, Utah, show that dinosaurs coexisted with man. ...

www.answersingenesis.org/home/Area/AnswersBook/dinosaurs19.a...

[Thunderbirds](#)

... Controversy has raged over the authenticity of the **Ica Stones** (above) since their discovery in South America. Skeptics have claimed, though without proof, that ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v24/i2/thunderbirds.asp

[ChristianWriters.com - Qualified creation vs evolution discussion](#)

... the conference. For those who don't know the **Ica stones** were these rocks discovered in (fanfare) **Ica, Peru**. About five hundred ...
[christianwriters.com/forums/showthread.php?t=1348-62k-Supplemental Result](http://christianwriters.com/forums/showthread.php?t=1348-62k-Supplemental+Result)

[Creation Notes 1](#)

... (11)**Ica Peru**: There are 50,000 Nazca burial **stones** many of which show dinosaurs and people together that date back to the first century. ...

[www.1in1000.org/Creation3.html-13k-Supplemental Result](http://www.1in1000.org/Creation3.html-13k-Supplemental+Result)

[Living Dinosaurs](#)

... completely unappreciated. We know they were seen by humans because we have drawings like the **Ica stones** in **Peru**. Indians five hundred ...

[mytharc.com/forum/index.php?PHPSESSID=8e7c431430c0b2fe5882054f7039bc23&topic=648.msg2144-41k-Supplemental Result](http://mytharc.com/forum/index.php?PHPSESSID=8e7c431430c0b2fe5882054f7039bc23&topic=648.msg2144-41k-Supplemental+Result)

[Bishop Bell's brass behemoths!](#)

... with dinosaurs have later turned out to be mistaken. The controversial '**Ica stones**'-allegedly genuine pre-Inca engravings of dinosaurs from Peru -have ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v25/i4/bishop.asp

[Strange Science: Dinosaurs and Dragons](#)

Where did this **legend** come from? Twentieth-century excavations in the Gobi have unearthed Protoceratops and Psittacosaurus skeletons, both beaked **dinosaurs**, ...

www.strangescience.net/stdino2.htm

[Dragons: animals ... not apparitions](#)

... a dragon suddenly crept up and settled behind the wall of the **Roman army**. ... It seems unlikely that either John the Damascene, or Dio the **Roman**, ...

www.answersingenesis.org/creation/v22/i3/dragons.asp

[European dragon at AllExperts](#)

Other European **legends** about dragons include "Saint George and the Dragon", in which a brave ...
[www.fectio.org.uk - Draco Late **Roman** military standard ...](http://www.fectio.org.uk-Draco+Late+Roman+military+standard...)

experts.about.com/e/e/eu/European_dragon.htm

[Other fun web sites about dinosaurs and humans](#)

<http://www.s8int.com/dinolit1.html> Dinosaurs in Literature, Art & History

<http://www.creationists.org/mananddinosaurs.html>
Evidence that Humans and Dinosaurs lived together, at the same time

<http://www.biblebelievers.org.au/giants.htm> [Giant Humans and Dinosaurs](#)

<http://www.redorbit.com/news/display/?id=747011>

Study finds that a Single Impact Killed the Dinosaurs

<http://www.trueauthority.com/dinosaurs/dinosaurhistory.htm> **Dinosaurs In History The Evidence Left Behind**

©TrueAuthority.com – 02

<http://intern.nhm.ac.uk/jdsml/nature-online/dino-directory/> This is a guide to 325 of the most well-described dinosaurs, including 1294 images.

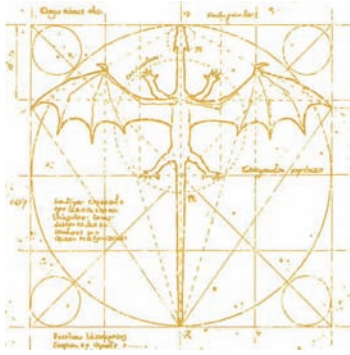
http://www.livescience.com/animals/051201_dinosaur_history.html A Brief History of Dinosaurs - evolutionist

<http://blindinglight.wordpress.com/>
Some interesting and challenging articles

Dinosaurs & Dragon in Art: Ancient & Medieval



The Spark, the Light & the Planet



Geoguide

AGE OF Dinosaurs

No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur. Yet we know

animals descended from even more ancient reptiles. How do we know? We have learned about them from fossilized

to ask the same kind of questions paleontologists ask. First, bury clean bones from a cooked chicken or turkey in a box of

PTERANODON INGENS (LEFT), A FLYING REPTILE WHOSE WINGSPAN WOULD DWARF THAT OF TODAY'S LARGEST BIRDS, GAZED DOWN ON DINOSAURS DURING THE LATE MESOZOIC ERA. SOME 70 MILLION YEARS LATER, SCOUTS TAKE AN OVERNIGHT SAFARI AT PHILADELPHIA'S ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES (BELOW). AFTER AN EVENING OF MUSEUM ACTIVITIES, THEY CAMP BENEATH THE SKELETAL CAST OF FEROCIOUS *TYRANNOSAURUS REX*.

surface. Do you have all the bones? What kind of animal was it? How can you tell?

“No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur.”

National Geographic Jan. 1993 p. 142

What do you think? Is the Evolutionary view correct in light of the evidence?

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

Since I am an artist, I find it fascinating what has been illustrated from the past. Before cameras, art was the only way to capture and portray history and events. If dragons did exist with man, than we should find it in our art.



Monks Attack Dragon in Fresco

Ettal Abbey was founded in 1330. The present basilica was built under Placidus XVI, who was abbot of Ettal in 1709-1736, one of the best periods of German baroque architecture. This fresco on the interior of the dome shows monks attacking a dragon. It was painted by Jacob Zeiller from Reute in the Tyrol region, in 1748-1752.

Image

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



Historiated Initial R Depicting a Knight Fighting a Dragon from *Moralia in Job* by Pope Gregory the Great



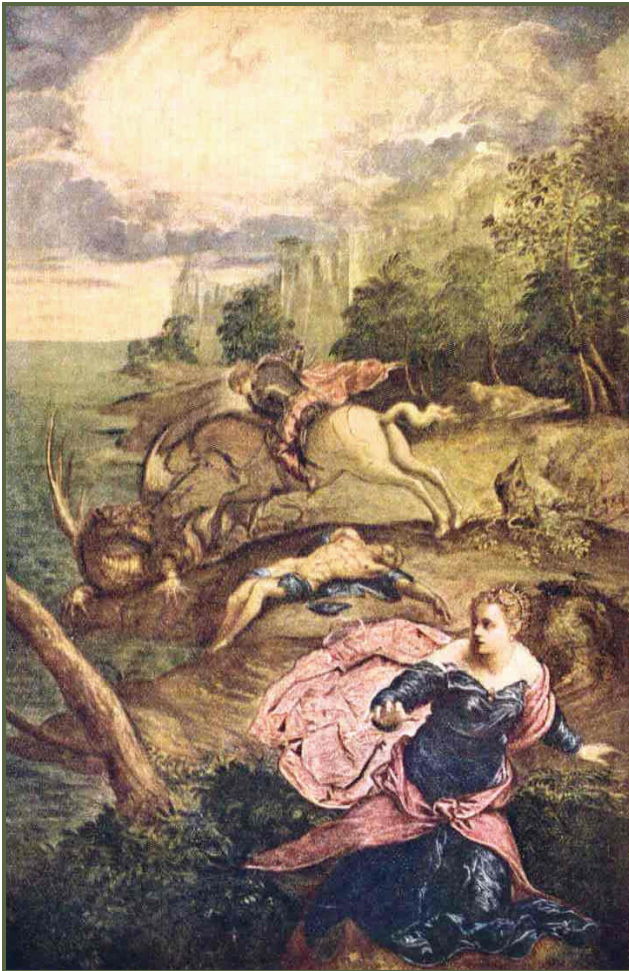
Uccello's St George and the Dragon

UCCELLO, Paolo (b. 1397, Firenze, d. 1475, Firenze)

St. George and the Dragon c. 1456 Oil on canvas, 57 x 73 cm National Gallery, London

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

<http://www.isidore-of-seville.com/dragons/16.html>



Saint George by Lucas Cranach the Elder



From: The Project Gutenberg Ebook of The Book of Art for Young People, by Agnes Conway, Sir Martin Conway
<http://www.gutenberg.org/files/17395/17395-h/17395-h.htm>

DRAGON REPORTED ON INVERLOCHAN MOOR

From our own correspondent

Yesterday Angus Macnab, a locomotive driver on the Craigcorrie & Dunalistair Railway, reported having seen a dragon near Loch na Cailliche on Inverlochan Moor. The creature is reported to be bright red in colour, with black leathery wings, and breathes fire and smoke. On the approach of the train it appeared to be overjoyed to see the locomotive, blowing long jets of fire and smoke from its nostrils and hooting merrily with joy. Apparently it mistook the locomotive for one of its own kind. When Mr Macnab stopped the train, he claims the dragon first flew to the chimney to inhale its smoke, and then went to warm its feet on the safety valve cover.

How a dragon of all things appeared in Scotland is a complete mystery. Dr Jameson, the veterinarian, supposes it must have blown over from Wales during the recent heavy Southwesterly gales. He has received word from a friend in Llanmynach, Mid-Wales, that one of the resident swamp dragons (*Draco Vulgaris*) has been missing over the past weeks. It may have ended up here.

The latest report of the dragon comes from Rae Bridge works, where it is said to have taken up residence in the boiler house 'lum'.

<http://www.buccabury.co.uk/ltr/dragons.htm>

Dunalistair Herald of 28th March 1902 shows: *Apologies for the faded condition.*

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval



How the Spanish Were Welcomed by the Indians by Theodor de Bry From America

CREATOR NAME Theodor de Bry
DATE CREATED 1618
COLLECTION Historical

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>

W Ich dieses als Desputius mit den seynen fürter gesehen ist er auff so. Weilwegs zu einem andern Ort / dessen Sprach vil Einnen weit von den vorigen verstanden war / kommen da er aber ango-
lauber weiten / aber die Inwohner nicht erwartend / gleich aber bei 4000. Leuten ankommen / sondern
hinterlassen allest vil namen in die Wälder im dem ihnen aber die Spanier nachfolgend /
vanden sie nicht eben zu sehen / weilt es ihnen hielt / und die das Wort zum Hühner auf sie nicht hören vil
Lustig / hier vil Hühner / doch vil kein / wozu andern aber ward ein geschloß / Esplangm / so ist sie sich nicht
wundern / da sie aber ein wenig weiter / litten / fanden sie in andern Hülen vil idendit / geschloß / Esplangm /
die an den Hülen mit Hühnern angelegt / und ihre Namen mit Eysen zugestanden waren / das sie den Menschen nicht
schaden können / sie sahen so erschreckt / auf / das sie die Spanier nicht berühren mochten. Da man
ein Tag niemand von den Wäldern herfür kam / begaben sich die Spanier die Nacht mit zu schliff. Das selbige
Tag / bald solte vernehmen sein / was die Wälder / dort es am Welt / zu denen sich die Spanier auf das Land besah.
Da Wälder / so ist es / ermalte versagt / manchen sich aber doch / vor die Spanier / und seynen in mit ihnen freud-
lich / und sicher und sicher / so ist ihnen ja vil Anderrung / das sie ihrer Meinung nicht / nicht / Mann / sondern /
nur das Hühner / haben / höchst / man / und / kann sie zu ihnen / kein / juchzen / mit / Erklärung / nach / ihnen /
Den / an / zu / sehen. Das ist sie / indertig / Inden / so ist sie / vil / weihen / Wälder / mit / vor / sie / hat /
ich / ein / Hoch / hat / man / was / das / am / dem / Tag / in / ein / Dorf / und / wozu / man / sie /
man / kann / bringen / hat / lachen / und / werden / vider /
nicht / Eysen / empfangen. Da sie nun / die /
Stad / alle / verfahren / sein / sich / von / der / Wälder / freiwillig / an / und / man / zu / sehen /
sich / die / sich / ihre /
empfangen /
Länge.



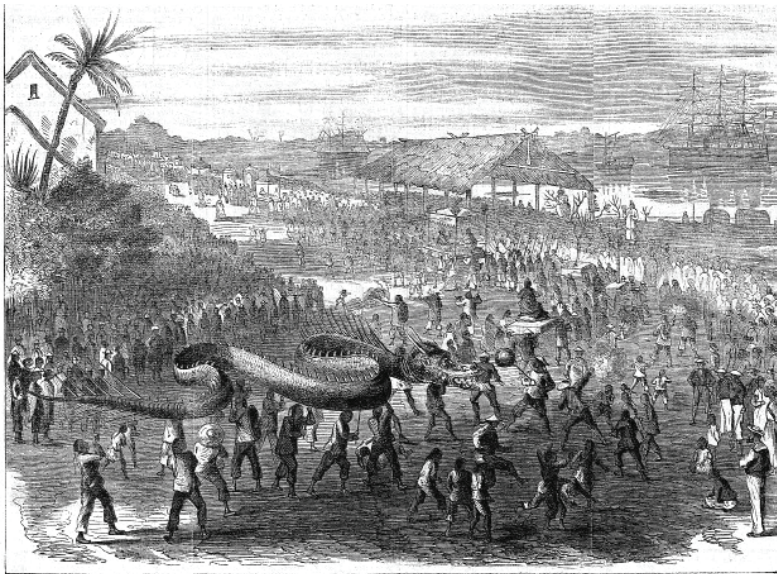
Adam and Eve Safavid Dynasty Folio

A detached folio depicting Adam and Eve from a copy of the *Falnama* or *Book of Omens*, ascribed to Ja'far al-Sadiq.

IMAGE: © Smithsonian Institution/Corbis
DATE CREATED ca. 1550
COLLECTION Smithsonian Institution

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval



1906. WORSHIP IN COCHIN CHINA--ANNUAL PROCESSION OF THE DRAGON AT SAIGON.

Idol Worship in Cochin China--Annual Procession of the Dragon at Saigon.

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



Western Han Dynasty Banner from the Tomb of Dai Hou Fu-Ren

Original caption: Mawangtui, China: Color painting on a silk draping found lining the innermost coffin of a 2,100 year old tomb found in the Hunan Province of China. The painting is 205 cm. long, 92 cm. at the top, and 47.7 cm. at the bottom, and has flying ribbons at the corners. From bottom up, it presents scenes of the netherworld, (dragons) then of the world of man, and finally of the heavenly world.

IMAGE:

© Bettmann/CORBIS
DATE CREATED
ca. 180 B.C.
DATE PHOTOGRAPHED
August 21, 1972
COLLECTION
Bettmann

Indian Persian-Style Miniature of a Saint Slaying a Dragon

IMAGE:

© Stapleton Collection/
Corbis

DATE CREATED

ca. 1775-1899

COLLECTION

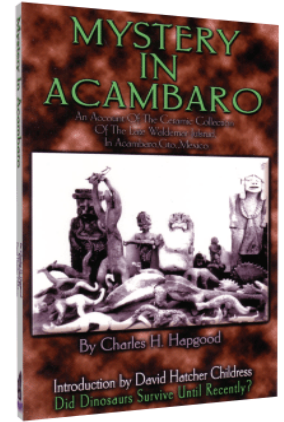
Historical Picture Library

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

If St. George slaying the dragon was a myth, than the dragons should vary wildly in size, type etc, but they don't. They all look very similar, with two distinct body types. One has two legs and wings, the other four legs and wings. Quite possible if this George fellow made dragon killing a profession, then he killed both types. The amount of art on the topic is amazing. George's dragon looks like the clay model found in Acambaro, Mexico.



<http://www.creationism.org/swift/Acambaro/index.htm>



Late 16th Century Engraving

An engraving of George slaying the dragon from the end of the 16th century and on display at the Pharmacy Museum in Basle.

IMAGE:

© Massimo Listri/CORBIS

PHOTOGRAPHER

Massimo Listri

COLLECTION

Corbis Art

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>

Print of St. George Slaying the Dragon

Book illustration for *The Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events of All Nations and All Ages* by Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1825-1908).

IMAGE:

© CORBIS

COLLECTION

Value Art

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

More St. George art



Saint George Slaying the Dragon by Pedro Nisart
IMAGE:

© Courtesy of Museum of M.D. Mallorca; Ramon Manent/
CORBIS

CREATOR NAME Pedro Nisart
DATE CREATED 1470
PHOTOGRAPHER [Ramon Manent](#)
COLLECTION Corbis Art



St. George and the Dragon by Carlo Crivelli

IMAGE:

© Burststein Collection/
CORBIS

CREATOR NAME

Carlo Crivelli

DATE CREATED

15th century

PHOTOGRAPHER

[Barney Burstein](#)

COLLECTION

Corbis Art

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



St. George and the Dragon by Albrecht Durer

Original caption:
St. George and the Dragon, undated woodcut by Albrecht Durer (1471-1528), 15th-century German artist strongly dominated by Flemish late Gothic painting.

IMAGE:

© Bettmann/
CORBIS

COLLECTION

Bettmann



St. George Slaying Dragon; Dotted Print

Original caption: 1460-St. George slaying the dragon. Dotted print, upper Rhine, 1460. BPA2# 4297

IMAGE:

© Bettmann/
CORBIS

COLLECTION

Bettmann

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval



Illustration Showing Saint Georges Slaying Dragon to Protect Damsel

Original caption: St. Georges.

IMAGE:© Bettmann/CORBIS

DATE PHOTOGRAPHED ca. 1800s

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



Saint George Slaying Dragon

Original caption: Saint George killing the dragon. German woodcut, ca. 1860.

IMAGE:© Bettmann/CORBIS

DATE CREATED

ca. 1860



Marcus Regulus Killing a Dragon (Roman general and consul 250bc)

Original caption: Dragon: Marcus Regulus killing the dragon. Old time Livius illustration, 1507.

IMAGE: © Bettmann/CORBIS

DATE CREATED 1507



Saint George by Albrecht Durer

IMAGE:© Historical Picture Archive/CORBIS

CREATOR NAME Albrecht Durer

DATE CREATED 1508

PHOTOGRAPHER Philip de Bay

COLLECTION

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval



Late 16th Century Engraving
An engraving of a dragon from the end of the 16th century on display at the Pharmacy Museum in Basle.

IMAGE: © Massimo Listri/CORBIS
PHOTOGRAPHER Massimo Listri
COLLECTION Corbis Art

Fight Between a Dragon and a Lion by Leonardo da Vinci

IMAGE: © Arte & Immagini srl/CORBIS
CREATOR NAME Leonardo da Vinci
COLLECTION Corbis Art

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



Sea Dragon From *Historiae Animalium*

IMAGE: © Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia/CORBIS
CREATOR NAME Conrad Gesner
DATE CREATED ca. 1551-1558
COLLECTION Fine Art



Page from Medieval Hymnal Depicting Archangel Michael Weighing the Souls of the Dead

IMAGE: © Geoffrey Clements/CORBIS
PHOTOGRAPHER Geoffrey Clements
COLLECTION

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval



Blue Dog-Like Dragon Animal Watercolor Tile Design by William de Morgan

IMAGE: © Stapleton Collection/CORBIS

CREATOR NAME William de Morgan

DATE CREATED ca. 1875 Historical Picture Library



Full Length Illus. Of St. Patrick

Original caption: Litograph of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland (361-458). St. Patrick is dressed in the papal costume complete with crozier. A dragon is curled around his feet. Undated Lithograph by N. Currier.

IMAGE: © Bettmann/CORBIS

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



Shiraz Manuscript Page from the *Shah-Nama* Depicting the Dragon Taking Isfandiyyar's Bait

IMAGE: © Burstein Collection/CORBIS

DATE CREATED ca. 1570

Persian-Mongol School Manuscript Page Depicting the Battle of Alexander and the Dragon from the *Shah-Nama*

IMAGE: © Burstein Collection/CORBIS



Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

Center Dragon of the Nine Dragon Screen Wall - Beijing, China



A guard dragon in the museum at Teotihuacan



Jin Dynasty (1115-1234 AD), civilization, cultural relic, historical relic, heritage, Chinese, China, eastasia, east asia, arts, art, fine arts, ancient, anthropology, Archaeology, Beijing

fun historical references

<http://www.strangescience.net/stsea2.htm>



Year: 1755

Scientist/artist: Bishop Erik Ludvigsen Pontoppidan

Originally published in: *Natural History of Norway*

Now appears in: *Monsters of the Sea* by Richard Ellis

Besides believing tales of a "kraken" (an octopus-like creature) 1.5 miles in circumference, Bishop Pontoppidan also believed in sea serpents. In his book on the natural history of Norway, he relayed a description, dating from 1746, of a sea serpent resembling a horse with big black eyes, a long white mane and a body coiled like that of a snake.

The Spark, the Light & the Planet



15th-Century Illustration of a Siege Machine in the Shape

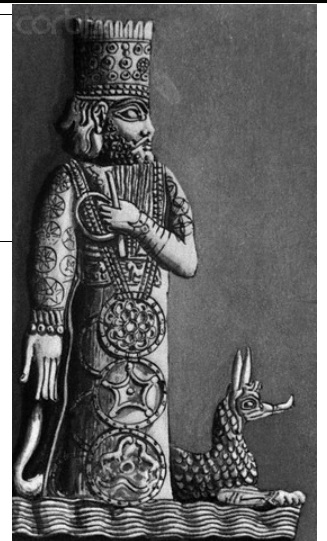


Illustration of Marduk, a Babylonian God, with a Dragon

Marduk, the main deity of Babylon, is shown with a mythical dragon sacred to Marduk. Illustration of a Kassite relief sculpture.



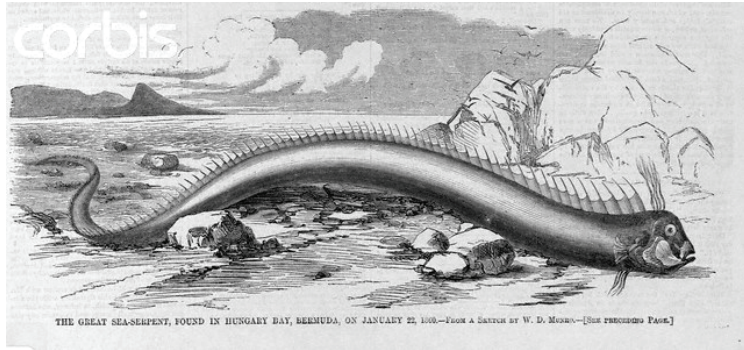
<http://www.biblestudy.org/question/are-dinosaurs-in-the-bible.html>

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

Sea monsters

in art

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



The Great Sea-Serpent, Found in Hungary Bay, Bermuda Magazine Illustration Published in Harper's Weekly

This print is after an original by W.D. Munro.

IMAGE: © CORBIS DATE CREATED 1860 COLLECTION Bettmann



Illustration of swimming champion attacked by sea monster off coast of Australia

Illustration from *Le Petit Journal*, February 16, 1913.

IMAGE: © Stefano Bianchetti/Corbis
LOCATION [Australia](#)
PHOTOGRAPHER [Stefano Bianchetti](#)



Engraving of the British Discovering Manamo by Theodor de Bry

This engraving by Theodor de Bry (1528-1598) was reprinted in the 17th century by Johann Ludwig Gottfried.

IMAGE: © Stapleton Collection/Corbis
CREATOR NAME Theodor de Bry
DATE CREATED 16th century
DATE PHOTOGRAPHED ca. 2003
PHOTOGRAPHER [Philip Spruyt](#)
COLLECTION

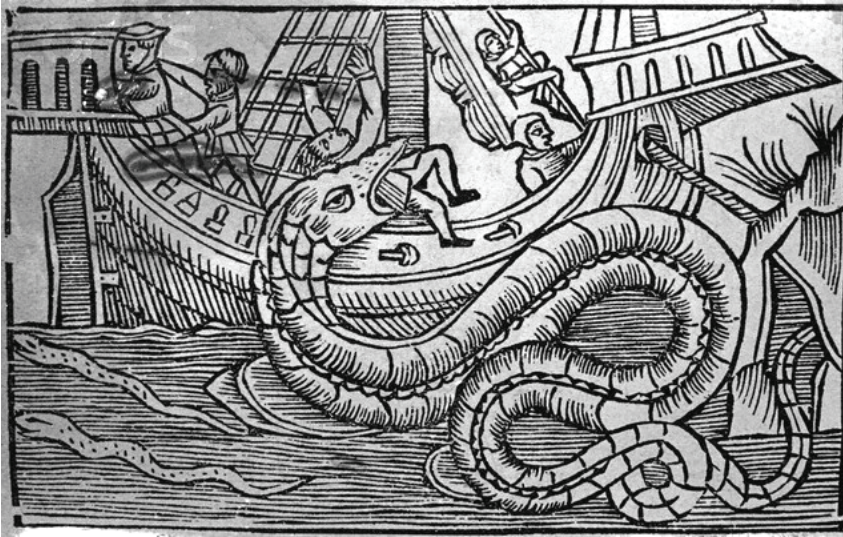
Historical Picture Library



Sea Serpent and Ship From *Historiae Animalium*

IMAGE: © Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia/
CORBIS CREATOR NAME Conrad Gesner
DATE CREATED ca. 1551-1558

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval



"The Sea Of Darkness" By Olaus Magnus
Original caption: "The Sea of Darkness;" Woodcut of a sea snake by Olaus Magnus, 1555.
IMAGE: © Bettmann/CORBIS
COLLECTION
Bettmann

<http://www.corbisimages.com/Search/SearchResults.aspx?q=dragon&ac=null&cat=21,20,14,17,15&mt=1>



19th-Century Print of a Giant Octopus Attacking a Galleon
IMAGE: © Bettmann/CORBIS
DATE CREATED 1805
COLLECTION
Bettmann

Der Fang des Walfisches.

Faksimile des Holzschnittes aus der „Cosmographie universelle de Thevet“. Paris 1575.

Der Fang des Walfisches. Illustration
IMAGE: © Bettmann/CORBIS



Sailors Trying to Escape from Sea Monster
Hand painted engraving of sailors trying to swim to shore after their ship was capsized by a sea monster.
IMAGE:
© Bettmann/CORBIS
COLLECTION
Bettmann

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval



"A sound of thunder shakes the maw circled with a triple row of fangs, as its tail reaches backward over the sea it has covered, and the proud neck sweeps the streaming coils onward." - Valerius Flaccus 2.450

Museum Collection: Stavros S Niarchos Collection, Athens, Greece
Date: ca 530 - 520 BC

Jurassic Art

Jurassic Art is the third program in The Mysterious Origins of Man Series. Join the investigation as an independent archeologist tracks down evidence so controversial it's been *virtually ignored* by mainstream science. Do these collections represent the greatest archeological finds of our time or the greatest hoaxes in history? You be the judge.

<http://www.bcvideo.com/mom10.html>



Ancient and Biblical Dragons

<http://www.isidore-of-seville.com/dragons/4.html>
<http://www.isidore-of-seville.com/dragons/16.html>

Dragons in Ancient China

<http://www.chinapage.com/dragon1.html>

<http://www.allaboutcreation.org/Dragon-History.htm>

<http://www.onmarkproductions.com/html/dragon.shtml>



Zhou Dynasty Jade Pendant Depicting a Crouched Dragon

IMAGE: © Burstein Collection/CORBIS

DATE CREATED ca. 600-221 B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHER

Barney Burstein

COLLECTION

Value Art

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

Acambaro, Mexico - Dinosaur Figurines

Jurassic Art

<http://www.creationism.org/swift/Acambaro/index.htm>



Photo by
Dr. D. Swift
© 2003

Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

The enigma of Leonardo Da Vinci and the dragon

"Personally I'm not a firm believer of the existence of dragons due to the lack of physical evidence. But during a recent study of Leonardo Da Vinci sketches in his notebooks I noticed that he often drew dragons. Most of time he did a study of horses or cats (or even faces) and then end up drawing a lion and then a dragon.

I'm aware of his St George and the dragon studies (but I'm not aware of a painting he did of this), but most of his drawings were of something real even when he ventured towards mythology and symbolism. And his drawings of dragons were throughout his lifetime, and not just during a certain stage.

The question is now, why his "fixation" with dragons? Da Vinci is well known for his vision and insight into life, spirituality, science and nature. Did Da Vinci know something we don't? And there's quite a few similarities between the dragons Leonardo drew, and the ancient Chinese dragons. (Although the Chinese dragons are more serpent-like, they are often accompanied by tigers...)"

From: www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread172036/pg1



Battle between a Rider and a Dragon, c.1482

http://www.bridgemanartondemand.com/art/225266/Battle_between_a_Rider_and_a_Dragon_c1482

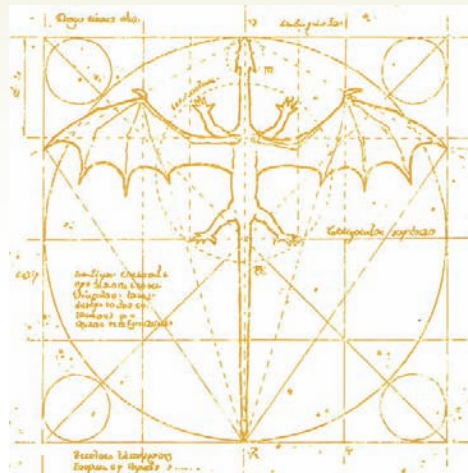


Diagram study of a dragon—attributed to Da Vinci



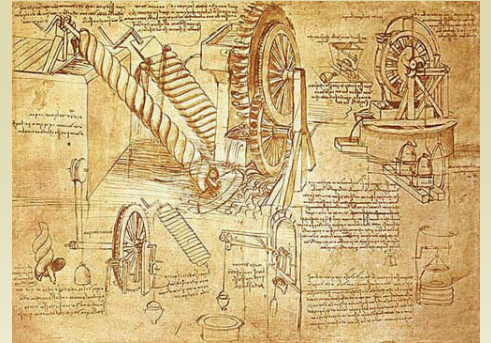
Fight Between a Dragon and a Lion by Leonardo da Vinci



Dragon Art, Ancient & Medieval

The enigma of Leonardo Da Vinci and the dragon

A dragon "costume sketch" by Da Vinci

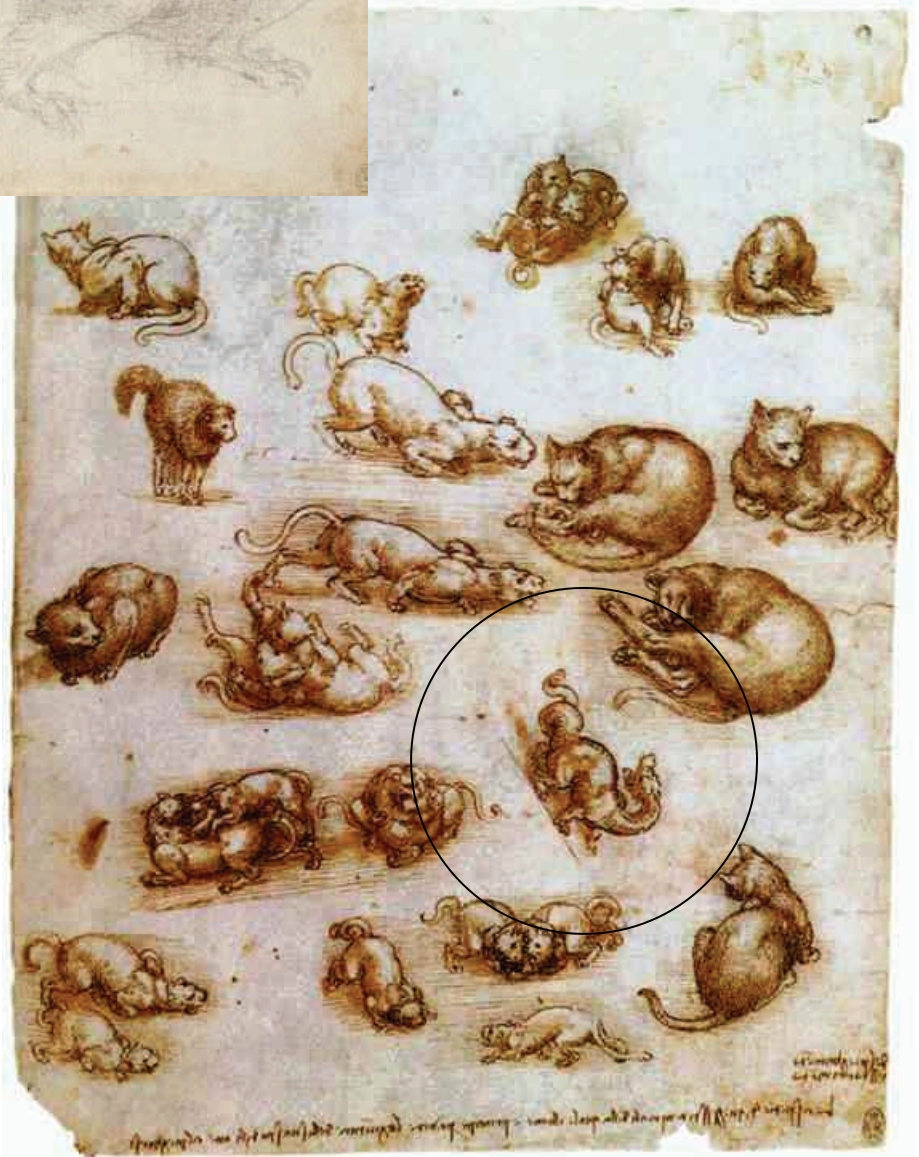


Da Vinci's usual work centered around machinery and anatomy.



Study of horses with Dragons (5)

Cats Study with Dragon



ARE YOU BEING BRAINWASHED?

Propaganda in Science School Textbooks

Many science school textbooks published in the last 40 years have been filled with lies promoting the evolution theory. These lies have been proven wrong but are continually being taught as facts! People should confront public school members with this information and demand that students be taught real science, and remove the lies!

Fossils Are Not Evidence Of Evolution! The very existence of millions of fossils found in all parts of the world more likely indicates that there was a worldwide flood. Animals and plants that die today do not become fossils unless they are buried rapidly under layers of mud. Textbooks often state that “fossil evidence shows that organisms have been changing continuously since life first appeared on earth.” Statements like this are not scientifically valid. Nobody can know this as a fact of science since no one observed the formation of life or new life forms. No one has ever documented a genuine transitional fossil linking different kinds of animals. If the fossil remains of an animal are found in the ground, there is no way to know if it had any descendants! Many textbooks claim that missing links (transitional fossils) have been found. This is not true! Many so-called missing links such as “Piltdown Man,” “Nebraska Man,” “Neanderthal Man,” and “Lucy” have been proven to be frauds or misinterpretations. No missing links exist between different kinds of animals, as many evolutionists have admitted. Most fossils discovered are made up of incomplete and fragmented bone pieces. All the drawings and interpretations of “ape-men” in textbooks are based on imagination!

Vestigial Organs? Many school textbooks say vestigial (no longer functional) organs are evidence of evolution because they serve no purpose. Some examples of claimed vestigial organs include the human tailbone, appendix, and the pelvis of a whale. Some textbooks say the pelvic bones of whales are vestigial and prove they used to walk on land, and evolved from land dwelling animals. This is a lie! Those pelvic bones are anchor points for muscles to attach to and are needed for whales to reproduce. Those bones have nothing to do with whales walking on land. The appendix plays a role in antibody production and protects part of the intestine from infections and tumor growths. There are no vestigial organs! Evolutionists don’t seem to realize that this type of evidence is the opposite of what they need to prove their theory. Vestigial organs (if they existed) would be examples of losing something, not gaining something!

Natural Selection or Survival Of The Fittest? It is true that nature selects the strongest species to survive. This does not however explain the origin of the species, nor can this process create anything new. Survival of the fittest does not explain the arrival of the fittest! If a factory produces cars and you throw out the bad ones and select the good ones, how long will this selection process take for a good car to turn into an airplane? It will never happen! In the same way, natural selection will only keep the species stronger; it will not create a different kind nor explain the origin of the kind.

Mutations: No known mutation has ever produced a life form with more complexity than its ancestors! There is no new information added to a mutation, only scrambled information that already exists in the gene code. Example, you can scramble up the letters of the word CHRISTMAS and get all sorts of new words. But you are never going to get XEROX, ZEBRA or QUEEN out of CHRISTMAS because the letters aren’t available. Real mutations would give new information, not just reshuffling existing information.

Similarities do not prove common ancestors. Textbooks say chimps and humans have 97% similar DNA, then come to a conclusion that they have a common ancestor. This conclusion is not scientific, but a belief that promotes the evolution theory. This could be evidence that God created different life forms with similar characteristics, just like a carpenter creates different houses with similar designs. To think similarities between different life forms is evidence of common ancestry is questionable logic. Any two things can have similarities depending on what you want to compare!

There Is No Evidence Of Macro-Evolution! Micro-evolution teaches that there are variations within kinds, such as dogs producing a variety of dogs. Micro-evolution is factual science because it can be tested and observed. There are limits to the variations though. You may get a big dog or a little dog, but it’s still a dog! Macro-evolution teaches that animals can produce different kinds of animals, such as an ape producing a human. School textbooks give examples of micro-evolution and say it will add up to macro-evolution. No evidence supports this! Macro-evolution has never been observed in nature, the laboratory, or the fossil record, and is therefore believed by faith, not science!

ARE YOU BEING BRAINWASHED?

Dinosaurs Lived With People!

Many believe dinosaurs became extinct millions of years before people were around. The reason so many people believe this is because that's all they've been told their whole life. Textbooks make statements like "dinosaurs lived millions of years before man was around" with no evidence supporting it! Some people believe dinosaurs and people lived together. In order to make a logical conclusion when dinosaurs actually lived, we should look at all the evidence. There is more evidence dinosaurs lived with people than there is evidence that dinosaurs lived before people!

Dinosaur wasn't a word until 1841. Before that time, they were known as dragons. There are thousands of dragon stories throughout history. Encyclopedias in the 1500's describe dragons as rare living animals. There are many ancient drawings and artifacts of dinosaurs found all over the world. In 1496 the Bishop of Carlisle, Richard Bell, was buried in Carlisle Cathedral in the U.K. His tomb is inlaid with brass, with 2 long necked dinosaurs engraved upon it. The Vikings in 1000 A.D. carved dragons as their figure heads on the front of their ships. In Cambodia, a Buddhist temple called Ta Prohm was constructed in 1186 and contains a carving of a stegosaurus dinosaur. In 1571, Spanish adventurers found over 1100 Ceremonial Burial Stones in tombs in Peru. Hundreds of these stones have realistic and accurate depictions of dinosaurs. The city of Nerluc, France was renamed to Tarasque in honor of the dragon killed there. In 300 B.C, Alexander the Great reported that his soldiers were scared by dragons when they conquered part of India. Marco Polo, who lived in China for 17 years, reported in 1271 A.D. that the emperor raised dragons to pull his chariots in parades. How would people in ancient times know about dinosaurs if they never lived together?



Roman mosaic from about 200 A.D.



Buddhist Temple constructed in 1186.



One of the Burial Stones from Peru dated at 1571.



Mesopotamian cylinder seal dated at 3300 B.C.



Richard Bell's tomb dated at 1496



Living coelacanth! Supposedly became extinct 65 million years ago with the dinosaurs.



This animal (plesiosaur?) has a 20 foot long neck. Washed up on Monterey Bay California in 1925.

Research For Yourself and you will see strong historical evidence proving dinosaurs lived with people. If you want more information about dinosaurs in human history, including pictures, then go to www.GenesisPark.org

Geologic Column is supposed to be layers (strata) of the earth representing different time periods laid down over billions of years. Many scientists

The Spark, the Light & the Planet

understand that nearly all of the earth's layers were formed rapidly during a global flood. The general lack of erosion between the layers and the existence of many fossilized trees that extend straight up through many different layers indicate that these layers were not formed slowly over billions of years. Textbooks arrange life forms from so-called simple to complex and give an age to each rock layer, based on how long evolutionists think it would take these life forms to evolve from one kind into another. Today, evolutionists date the rock strata by the fossils they contain, then turn around and date the fossils by the strata they are in! This is called circular reasoning! Even if fossils were found in order from so-called simple to complex, (and they are not) it would not prove the evolution theory. The geologic column cannot be found anywhere in the world, except in the textbooks!

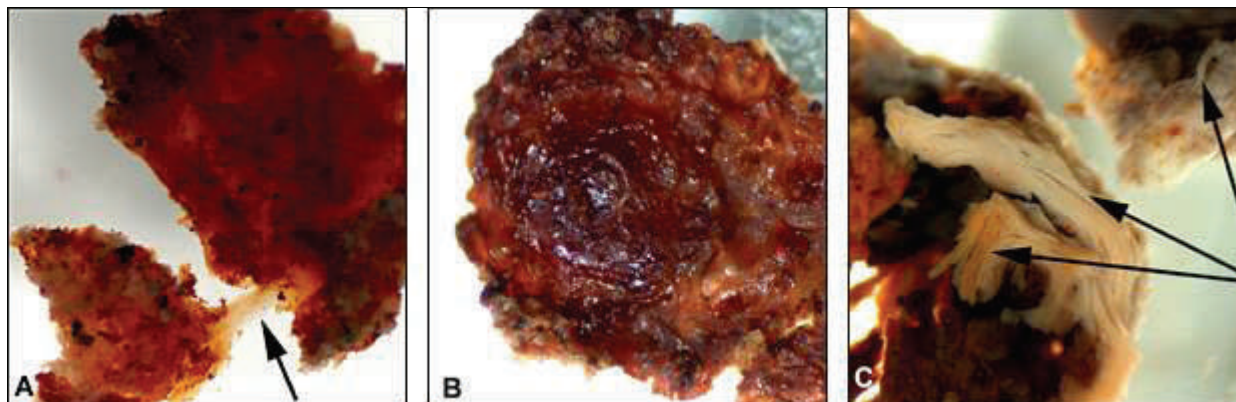
Email Me if you want to read more of how evolution theory is a lie. My email is ArizonaRush@yahoo.com

List of Not So Old Things

<http://kgov.com/bel/20090918>

REAL SCIENCE FRIDAY - This growing list of scientific observations contains items that even old-earth geologists now admit did not form over millions of years, but rapidly. As reported by KGOV.com's *Real Science Friday* hosts [CRS](#) webmaster [Fred Williams](#) and Bob Enyart, many of these scientific finds demand a re-evaluation of supposed million-year ages:

* **Soft Tissue T-Rex**: Montana State University found soft tissue in a supposedly 65-million year old Tyrannosaurus Rex thighbone that remain supple: see [startling photos!](#)



* **'155 million year old' - Squid - 'Still Inky'**: Which two of those three claims are irrefutable? The British Geological Survey's Dr. Phil Wilby gets two right. It was a squid. And it was still inky! See [the report of the find and the drawing](#) of the squid drawn by the squid's very own [ink!](#)

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-1207367/The-150million-year-old-squid-fossil-perfectly-preserved-scientists-make-ink-ink-sac.html>

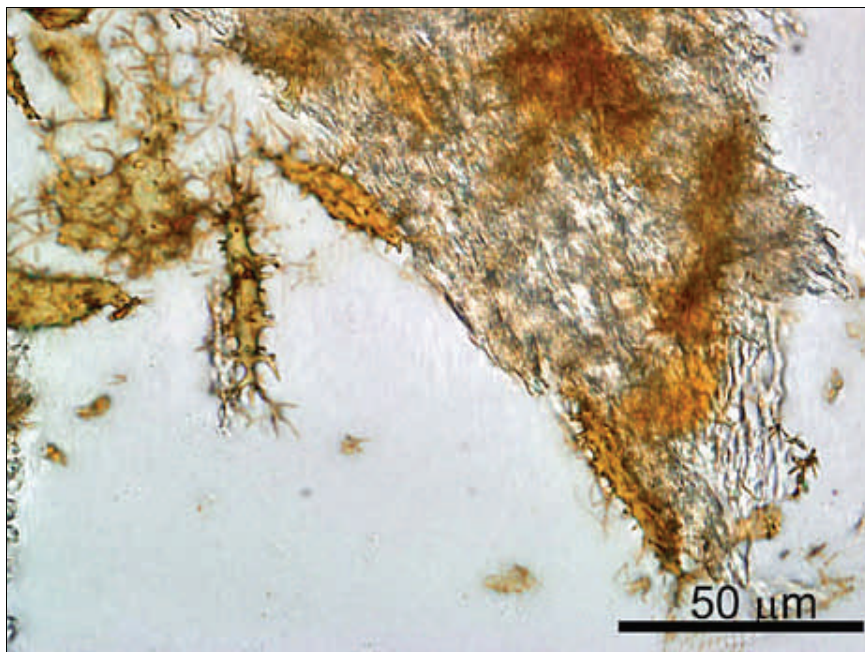
* **Scablands**: cover thousands of square miles of eastern Washington and against fierce geologists claims of slow formation over millions of years, there is now overwhelming evidence as presented even in a [NOVA TV show](#) that the Scablands formed rapidly from catastrophic, regional flooding.

* **Heart Mountain Detachment**: near Yellowstone, didn't occur slowly by uniformitarian processes, but in only about [30 minutes](#) a mountain of rock covering 425 square miles broke into 50 pieces and slide apart over an area of more than 1,300 square miles. The evolutionist source LiveScience.com [reports](#), "Land Speed Record: Mountain Moves 62 Miles in 30 Minutes."



The Spark, the Light & the Planet

* **MORE SOFT DINOSAUR TISSUE!** Ho-hum... sooo boring. According to National Geographic, [just another dinosaur with soft -tissue](#), this time, a hadrosaur, with soft blood vessels and connective tissue and... what's this? Looks like blood cell protein amino acid chains that have already been partially sequenced at Harvard. This supposedly 80-million year-old non-fossilized duck-billed dinosaur tissue was discovered by a team led by researchers at North Carolina State University.



Seems they wanted to get some soft dino tissue, so they put together a team, and just went out and got some. (Consider all the potential soft dino structures, and perhaps even DNA, lost to humanity because of the false evolutionary timescale which so biased paleontology that they never even would look for non-decomposed, non-fossilized biological tissue inside of dinosaur bones.)

* **Rare School of Jellyfish Fossilized:** Previously, seven sedimentary layers had been described as taking a million years to form. And because jellyfish have no skeleton, it is rare to find them among fossils. But now, [a school of jellyfish fossils have been found in those same seven layers](#) showing that they were not deposited over a million years, but during a single event and quickly enough to trap a school of jellyfish.

* **Yellowstone Petrified Tree Strata:** The National Park Service took down their deceptive sign that had claimed petrified trees in a dozen different strata had proved that millions of years had passed during the rise and fall of successive forests. But the petrified trees there *had no root systems, and the trees were clearly transported by water and settled into rapidly deposited sediments* [just as had occurred in Spirit Lake after Mount St. Helens erupted](#). Bob Enyart had the honor of working with the head ranger at a National Park (had dinner at his home; discussed how this sign could be removed), and he corresponded with his colleagues at Yellowstone and urged them to correct or remove the sign. They removed it. (See also [AIG](#).)

* **European vs. Asiatic Honeybees:** these two populations of bees have been separated supposedly for seven million years. A researcher decided to put the two together to see what would happen. What we should have here is a failure to communicate that would have resulted after their "language" evolved over millions of years. However, European and Asiatic honeybees are still able to communicate, putting into doubt the evolutionary claim that they were separated over "geologic periods." For more, see *Real Science Friday* at [KGOV.com, Nov. 7, 2008](#) and *Creation Magazine*, September 2008 and PLoS ONE (Public Library of Science) 4 June 2008.

* **Carlsbad Cavern:** New Mexico, Nat'l Park Service sign said 260 MYA, then 8MYA, then 2MYA, and then they took down the sign claiming formation took millions of year. On Bob Enyart's family vacation in 2005 the official [audio tour](#) states, "rate of formation depends on the amount of available water." See [RSF 11-7-08](#) at KGOV.

* **Lihir Gold Deposit:** in Papua New Guinea, evolutionists assumed the more than 20 million ounces of gold in the Lihir reserve took millions of years to deposit, but geologists can now demonstrate that the deposit could have [formed in thousands](#) of years, or [far more quickly!](#)

* **Box Canyon, Idaho:** Geologists now think Box Canyon in Idaho, USA, was carved by a catastrophic flood and not slowly over millions of years with 1) huge plunge pools formed by waterfalls; 2) the almost complete removal of large basalt boulders from the canyon; 3) an eroded notch on the plateau at the top of the canyon; and 4) water scour marks on the basalt plateau leading to the canyon. Scientists calculate that the flood was so large that it could have eroded the whole canyon in as little as 35 days. *Creation Magazine*, Sept. – Nov. 2008 page 7 from *Science* 23 May 2008, pp. 1067-1070

* **Manganese Nodules:** which allegedly form only over "geologic time periods" have formed "[around beer cans](#)" according to a World Almanac documentary, of course disproving the million-year requirement! There are also reports of manganese nodules forming on old World War II ships.

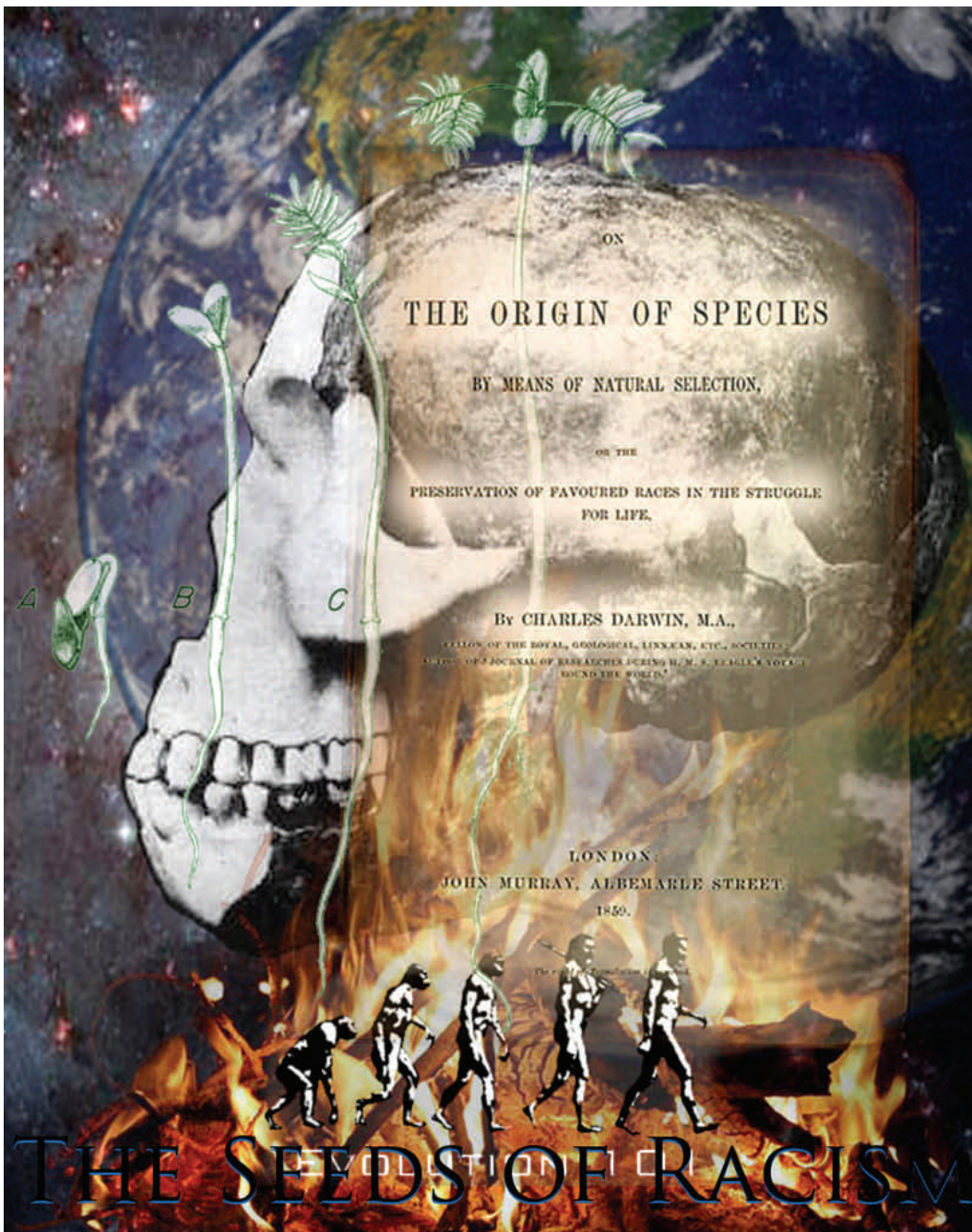
The Effects of Evolution

The Fallout

What have been the effects of Materialistic evolutionary thinking and doctrine?

From before the Greeks the ideas of evolution have affected societies.

What is the fallout of these ideas and doctrines that we all evolved by chance from rocks and chemicals?



The effects of evolution's racist roots on students

<http://www.renewamerica.com/columns/hughes/050504>

THE EFFECT OF EVOLUTION ON MODERN BEHAVIOR

By **F. Furman Kearley, Ph.D.**

<http://www.apologeticspress.org/rr/reprints/Effect-of-Evolution-on-Modern.pdf>
free download

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_effect_of_evolutionary_theory



The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



Since its formation 4.5 billion years ago, Earth has changed. The process Earth can be constructive, or both. Mountains have been and eroded. Ocean basins have opened and closed. Continents have changed their geographic positions. Glaciers have advanced and retreated. Such changes encompass millions of years. River beds and desert sands, on the other hand, change continuously.

In addition to these physical changes, life too, has evolved on Earth. Fossils are evidence of long-extinct life. Fossils of plants and animals are found in rock layers. Second Grade Merrill Science, page 26, 1989

Chapter Three
Life Long Ago

Time Allotment: Allow twelve 15-minute science periods to complete this chapter.

Chapter Overview

Earth has changed much since its formation 4.5 billion years ago. Some life on Earth has adapted to these changes. Other life, such as the dinosaurs, was not able to adapt and survive changes in environments.

Many different dinosaurs are discussed and illustrated in this chapter. Students will be able to compare and contrast the size, shape, diet, habitat, and mode of locomotion of many of these reptiles that roamed Earth millions of years ago.

The concept of extinction is presented and discussed. Extinctions have taken place throughout Earth's history. The extinctions at the close of the Mesozoic Era, however, affected numerous land and marine plants and animals. Hypotheses to explain extinction encompass biological, climatic, and physical changes on Earth.

Major Concepts

1. Earth and its life forms have changed over time.
2. Dinosaurs were reptiles that differed in size, shape, diet, habitat, and mode of locomotion.
3. Dinosaurs, along with many other life forms, became extinct.

Chapter 3
MERRILL SCIENCE 1989
1ST GRADE PAGE

Life Long Ago

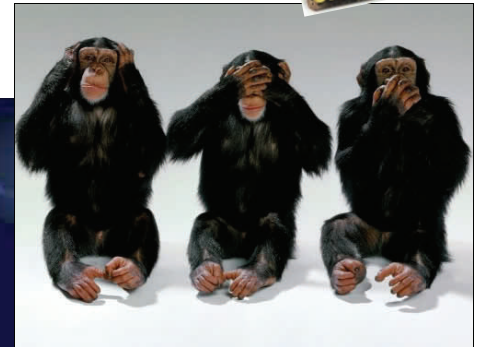
What kind of animal was this?
How do you know?

1. a dinosaur, Diplodocus (dih PLAND uh kus)
2. books or museums



The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



In these pages we will concentrate on nearly **30 more lies** found in nearly every public school science book.

I am **not** trying to get evolution out of public schools.
 I am **not** trying to get creation into schools.
 I am just trying to get **lies** out of textbooks.

Texas Administrative Code Title 19-Education §66.66 (l) "Instructional materials shall present the most factual information accurately and objectively without editorial opinion or bias by the authors. Theories shall be clearly distinguished from facts and presented in an objective manner."

California Textbooks shall be "factually accurate and incorporate principals of instruction reflective of current and confirmed research." California Education Code 60200 (c) 3

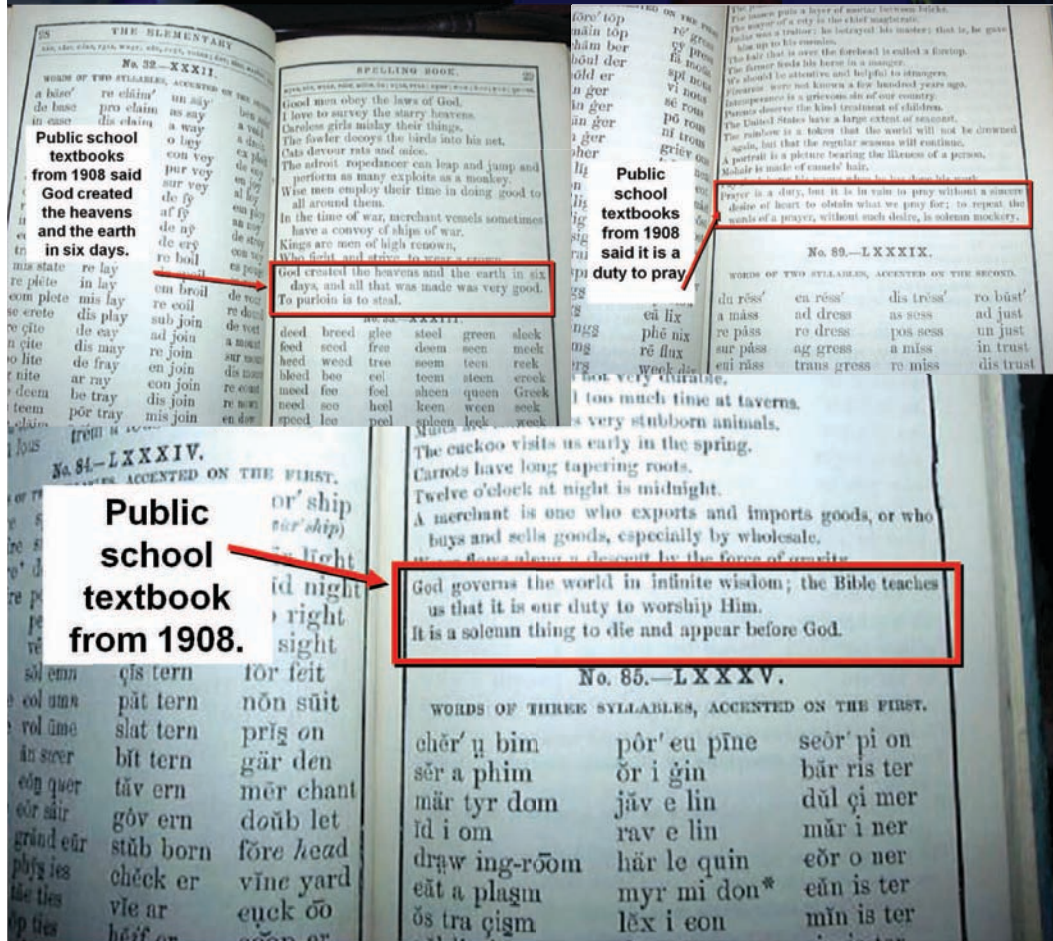
Is there anyone here who thinks teachers or textbooks should be allowed to deliberately lie to students for any reason?

Wisconsin Administrative Code 361 Rule

The criteria for selection of textbooks...shall be:

3. Factual accuracy

Ala. Code 1975, Section 16-36-70 "Adequate textbooks" - provides: "(b) All students in the public schools shall be provided with adequate and current textbooks" One might argue that textbooks that contain statements and examples that are proven to be false and fraudulent are neither adequate nor current.



8700.7500 Code of Ethics for Minnesota Teachers Subpart 2. Standards of Professional Conduct.

G. A teacher shall not deliberately suppress or distort subject matter.

Code of Ethics for Minnesota Teachers, Minnesota Board of Teaching, 2000. board.teaching@state.mn.us

Evolution Is a Fact

[E]volution is fact, not theory. . . Birds arose from nonbirds and humans from nonhumans. No person who pretends to any understanding of the natural world can deny these facts any more than she or he can deny that the earth is round, rotates on its axis, and revolves around the sun.

— Richard C. Lewontin, 1981

© 2000 Textbook

1 Introduction: Biology Study 1	UNIT THREE Evolution
2 The Cellular Basis of Life 24	12 How Populations Evolve 239
3 The Molecular Basis of Life 39	13 How Biological Diversity Evolves 276
4 A Tour of the Cell 58	14 The Evolution of Molecular Life 303
5 Cellular Respiration: Harvesting Chemical Energy 83	15 Plants, Fungi, and the Microscopic World 326
6 Photosynthesis: Converting Light Energy to Chemical Energy 103	16 The Evolution of Animals 350
7 The Cellular Basis of Reproduction and Inheritance 139	UNIT FOUR Ecology
8 Patterns of Inheritance 143	17 The Biosphere: Earth's Diverse Environments 392
9 Molecular Biology of the Gene 172	18 Population Ecology 418
10 The Human Genome 219	19 Community Ecology 449
	20 Ecosystems and Conservation Biology 479
	Appendices
	A Metric Conversion Table A-1
	B Answers to Self-Check Questions B-1
	C Phylogenetic Credits C-1
	D Illustrations and Special Features D-1

Biology Text used at University of Science and Arts, Chickasha, OK has 25%+ devoted to evolution



The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



Evolution is a dying religion, surviving on your **tax dollars!**



Creation is not even mentioned. Students are not given any possibility of knowing a reasonable creation model even exists.

Over 100 pages where only the theory of evolution is presented.

Holt Biology 2001

Creationist's interpretation	Fact	Evolutionist's interpretation
It formed quickly by lots of water and a little time	Grand Canyon exists	It formed slowly by a little water and lots of time

Evolutionists are always trying to erase the line and make students think their interpretation is part of the fact.

Creationism: A Challenge to Evolution

Even though most scientists and religious leaders no longer see evolution and religion as in conflict, a minority of Christian fundamentalists remain opposed to evolutionary biology. They exert pressure on the governments of many states not to allow evolution to be taught in secondary schools, or if it is taught, to give equal time to what they call creation science.

Creation science states that all species were created by God roughly 10,000 years ago and that they have not evolved since. As scientific issues, we know that these assertions are false. The scientific evidence indicates that (1) Earth is more than 4 billion years old, (2) life began about 3.5 billion years ago, and (3) evolution has occurred and continues to occur,

and is responsible for the great diversity of life. Creation science is built on faith, not science. Since its "scientific" statements are false, scientists do not think creation science has a place in biology classrooms. The reason is that it can be confusing, even dangerous, to mix science with nonscientific beliefs when teaching science. For example, if medical doctors had no understanding of evolution, they would not realize that overuse of antibiotics has the disastrous effect of causing bacteria to evolve resistance to the antibiotics (see the highlight in Chapter 20, page 321). Although antibiotics have been overused, medical doctors are aware of the situation, they know why bacteria evolve resistance, and they are taking steps to fix the problem. If doctors had

Evolutionist alter call!
The world will be destroyed if we do not preach evolution!

no understanding of evolution, the very serious problem that we already face with respect to the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria would be much worse.

If we prevent our secondary school students from learning what science has to offer, we run the risk that they will not be able to compete effectively in college classrooms or in today's global economy. When science

is not understood and nonscientific beliefs come into conflict, as illustrated by the conflict between evolutionary biology and creation science, the debates that result are interesting and are appropriately presented in social science classrooms. Such debates, however, are as an excuse to teach science.

© 2000 p. 303

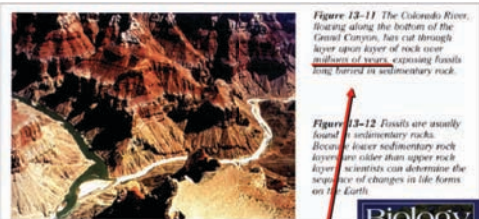
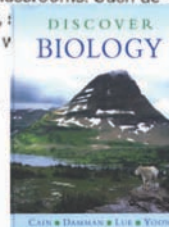


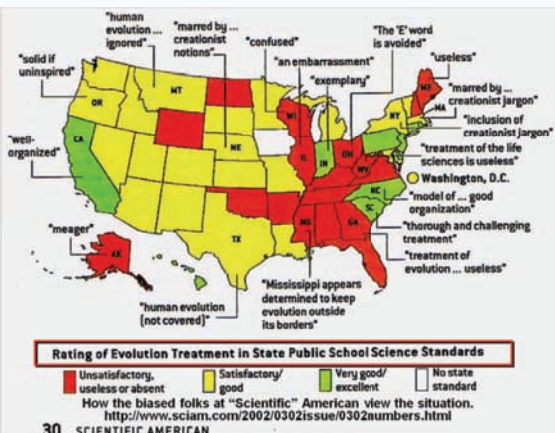
Figure 13-11 The Colorado River, flowing along the bottom of the Grand Canyon, has cut through layer upon layer of rock over millions of years, exposing fossils buried in sedimentary rock.

Figure 13-12 Fossils are usually found in sedimentary rocks. Because lower sedimentary rock layers are older than upper rock layers, scientists can determine the sequence of changes in life forms on the Earth.

"The Colorado River... has cut through layer upon layer of rock over millions of years..."

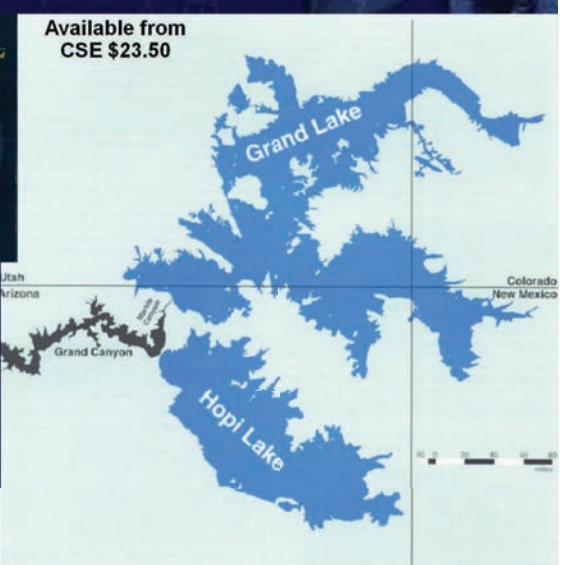
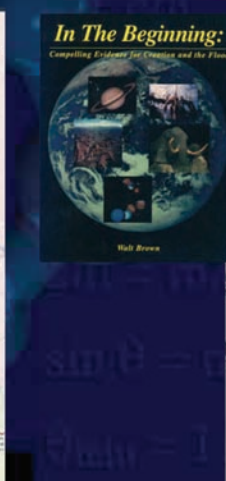
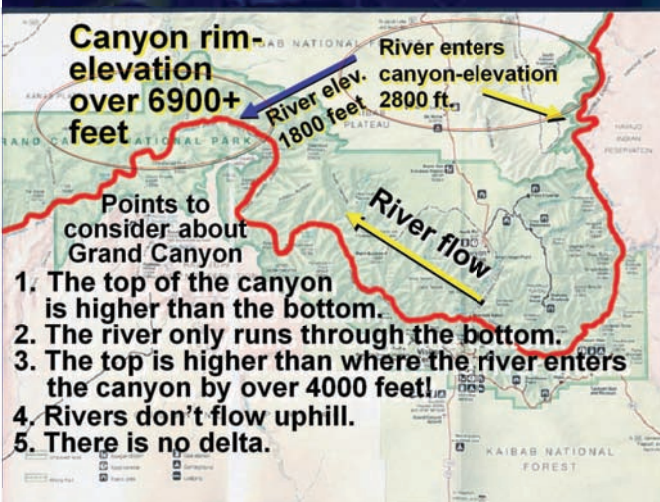
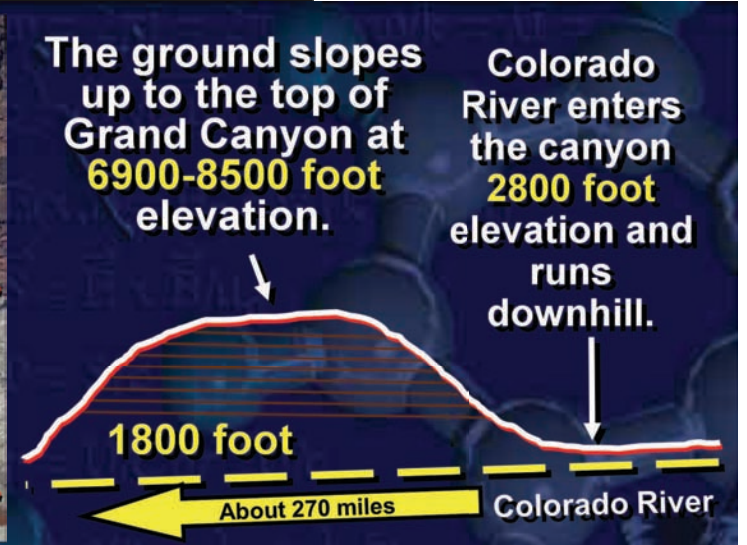
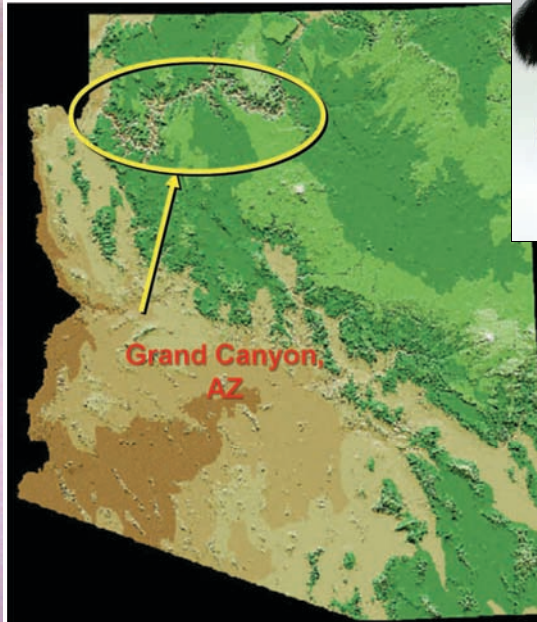
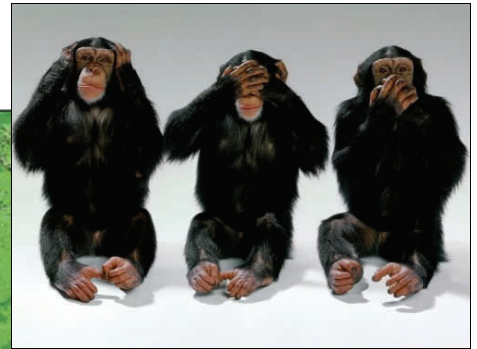
Prentice Hall Biology 1998, p. 279

If a dam were built across Grand Canyon a large lake would form!



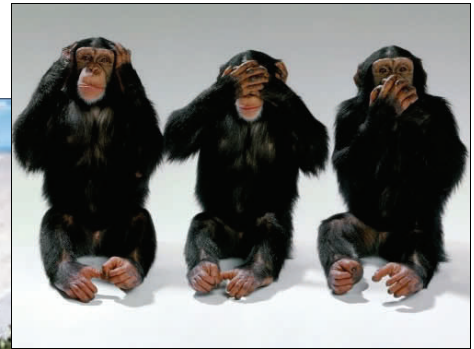
The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



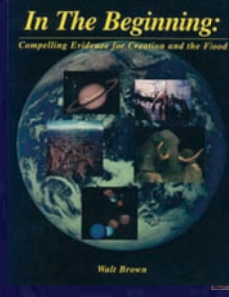
The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



Teton Dam failure 1976, Idaho

Grand Canyon is a washed out spillway from a huge post flood lake. Notice that when most rivers merge they do so at angles less than 90°.



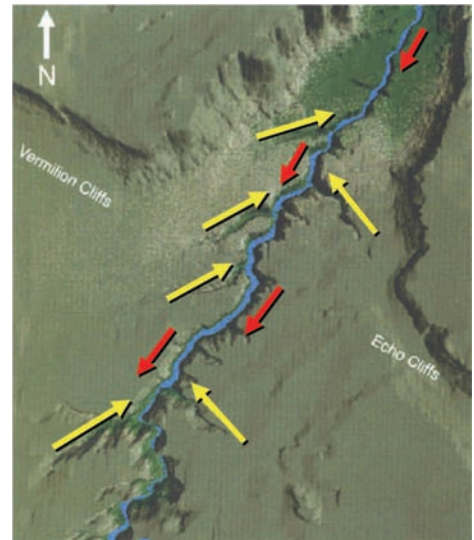
Grand canyon is a breach in a giant dam, the Kaibab uplift. The barbed canyons on the east side of the canyon proves this.



Figure 12-11 The Colorado River flows in the bottom of the Grand Canyon. The river has cut through the rock over millions of years, exposing fossils in the primary rock.

Lie #1
That river did not make that canyon

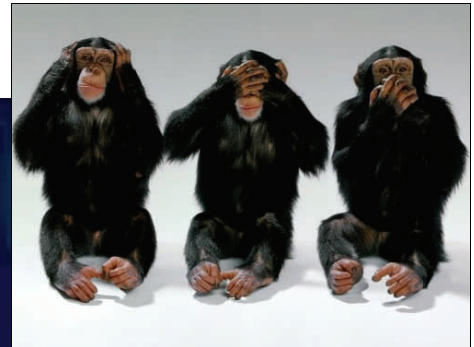
"The Colorado River has cut through a layer of rock in millions of years..."
Prentice Hall Biology 1998, p. 279



H

The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



"I suppose the reason why we leapt at the *Origin of Species* was that the idea of God interfered with our sexual morés"

Sir Julian Huxley - Head of UNESCO - One of the World's leading evolutionists was asked in a Television interview why did the scientific community jump at Darwin's ideas?

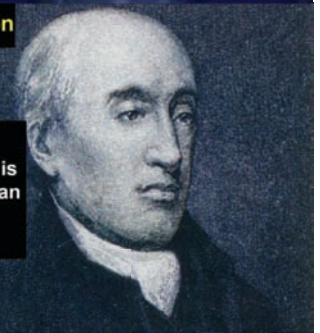
"Evolution is unproved and unprovable. We believe it only because the only alternative is special creation, and that is unthinkable."

Sir Arthur Keith

James Hutton
1726-1796,

In his book *Theory of the Earth*, James said the earth is much older than most people thought.

HBJ
Earth
Science
p.19



Before radiometric dating was available, many people had estimated the age of Earth to be only a few thousand years old. But in the 1700s, Scottish scientist **James Hutton** estimated that Earth was much older. He used the principle of **uniformitarianism**. This principle states that Earth processes occurring today are similar to those that occurred in the past. He observed that the processes that changed the rocks and land around him were very slow, and he inferred that they had been just as slow throughout Earth's history. Hutton hypothesized that it took much longer than a few thousand years to form the layers of rock around him and to erode mountains that once towered kilometers high. John Playfair advanced Hutton's theories, but an English geologist, Sir Charles Lyell, is given the most credit for advancing uniformitarianism.

"false conclusions, ... futile reasoning... ancient doctrines sanctioned by the implicit faith of many generations, and supposed to rest on scriptural authority."

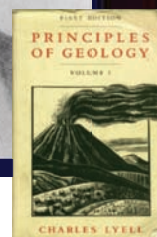
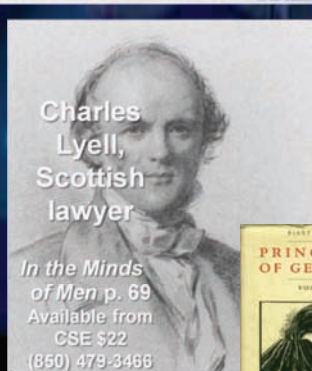
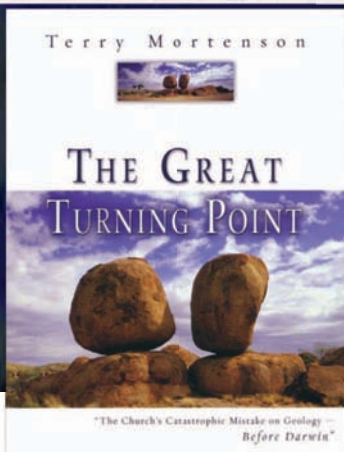
Charles Lyell p. 30



A great book giving the complete story of how the "old earth" view became popular in the 1800's.

Available from CSE

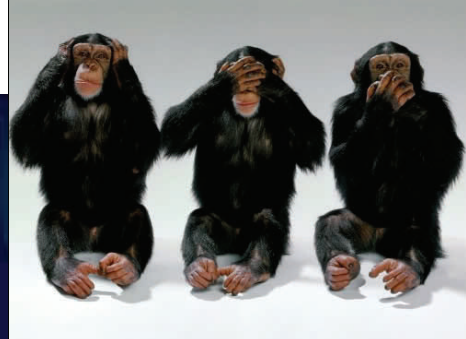
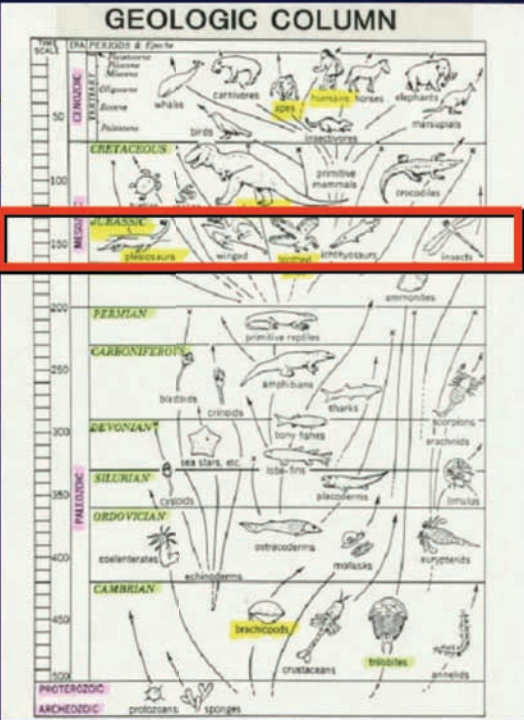
(330) 473-3466



The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks

In the early 1800's each layer of rock was given a name (like Jurassic), an age and an index fossil.



Creationist's interpretation	Fact	Evolutionist's interpretation
It formed quickly by lots of water and a little time	Grand Canyon exists	It formed slowly by a little water and lots of time
The layers are from the flood of Noah	The earth has layers of sedimentary rock	The layers form slowly over millions of years

Evolutionists are always trying to erase the line and make students think their interpretation is part of the fact

Geologic column is the bible for the evolutionist.

It can only be found one place in the world...

The textbooks!

further. *H.B.J. EARTH SCIENCE 1989 P. 326*
If there were a column of sediments deposited continuously since the formation of the earth, the entire history of the planet could be reconstructed. Unfortunately no such column exists. Where sediments are missing, a break in the sedimentary record occurs. Breaks result in gaps in the record that may range from a few years to hundreds of millions of years. Breaks in the sedimentary record are called *unconformities*.

- How do geologists read environmental changes in rock formations?
- What is an unconformity?

See also: John Woodmorappe, "The Geologic Column: Does it Exist?" Creation Technical Journal, 13(2): 77-82, 1999



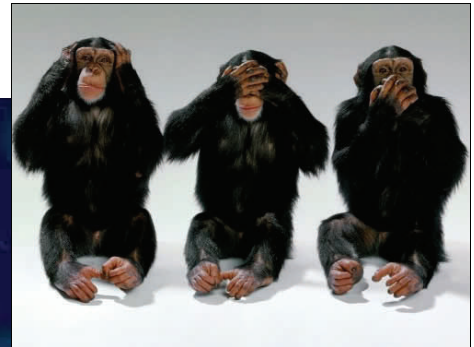
If the geologic column existed in one location would it be 100 m thick?

Lie #2
The geologic column does not exist!

Biology P. 382
A Beka Books

The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



If the layers are different ages, why are there **no erosion marks** between the layers?
 If the layers are different ages, why are there **no layers of soil** between the layers?

Merrill Earth Science 1993 p. 149

The World's Most Famous Court Trial
 —
 Tennessee Evolution Case

P. 275

The entire court case is available from Bryan College 423-775-2041. For a good expose of the errors in the bad movie *Inherit the Wind*, call: George Sarrell 828-684-6232 (w) or 0374 (h) 500 Christ School Road, Arden, NC 28704 Or see article on www.drdrino.com

The Earth's Strata as Time Markers
 The crust of the earth is arranged in a series of horizontal strata of varying thickness. The lowest layers are obviously the oldest, except in a few localities where breaks and tilts have occurred. Even in the most disturbed mountainous regions it is an easy task for the geologist to determine the original order of the strata.

First—None of the animals of the past are identical with those of the present. The nearest relationship is between a few species of the past which have been placed in the same genera as those of today.

Second—The animals and plants of each geologic stratum are at least generically different from those of any other stratum.

Third—The animals and plants of

Index Fossils

One thing we've learned by studying fossils is that organisms are constantly changing, or evolving. Evidence indicates that species inhabit Earth for a certain period of time before they evolve into new species or they die out completely. Some species of organisms inhabit Earth for very long periods of time without changing much. Other species remain unchanged for only a short time. It is these organisms that produce index fossils.

Index fossils are from species that existed on Earth for relatively short periods of time, were abundant, and were widespread geographically. Scientists use index fossils to determine the age of rock layers, because few fossils meet all the requirements to be an index fossil, groups of fossils are generally used to date rocks. This is how the rock layer in Figure 12-8 was dated.

Index fossils date the rock layers

CONNECT TO
LIFE SCIENCE

You have learned that original remains of animals can be found in tar seeps. **Hypothesize** why so many animals became trapped in tar seeps.



12-1 Fossils 331

Circular Reasoning:

Strata are dated by the fossils

then...

Fossils are dated by the strata



Chapter 2

Clues to Earth's Past

Pictured here is a fossil ammonite. This marine invertebrate animal lived during the Cretaceous Period. Finding particular fossils indicates the age of the rock in which they are found. What else do you think we could learn from fossils? How do they form? What evidence of their past life do we have?

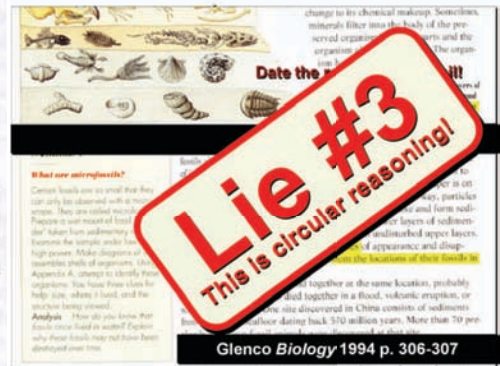
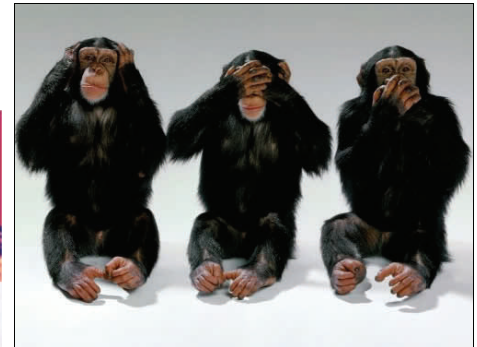
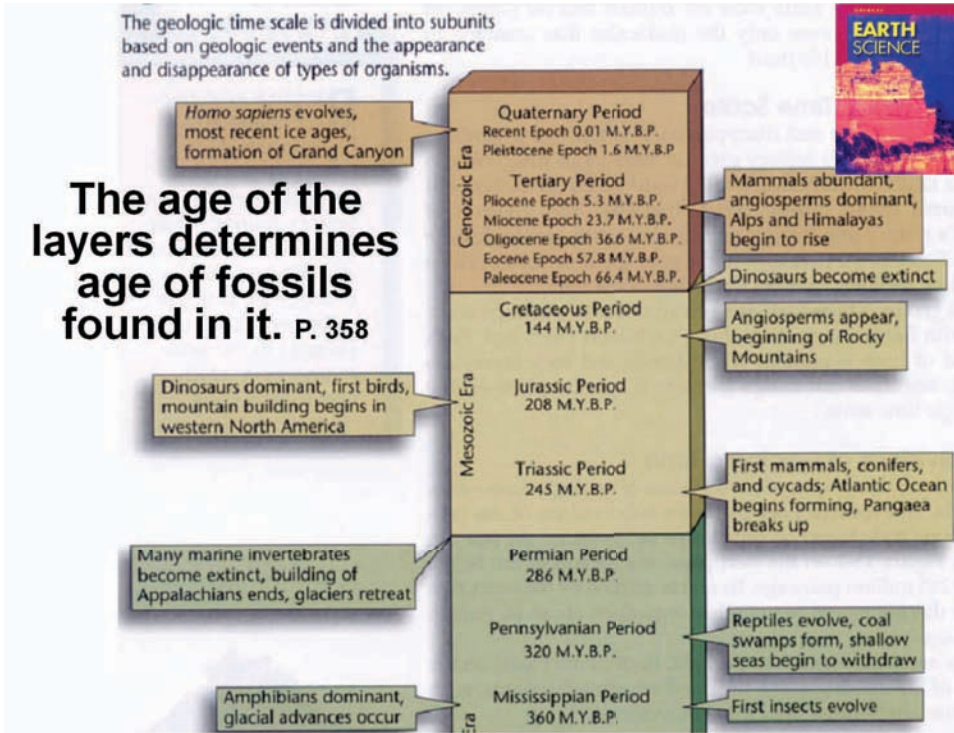
The age of the layers determines age of fossils found in it. P. 358



Glenco Earth Science 1999, p. 325

The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



“The intelligent layman has long suspected circular reasoning in the use of rocks to date fossils and fossils to date rocks.” [J.E. O'Rourke, *American Journal of Science* 1976, 276:51]

“The geologist has never bothered to think of a good reply, feeling the explanations are not worth the trouble as long as the work brings results.”

[J.E. O'Rourke, *American Journal of Science* 1976, 276:51]
See also *In the Beginning* by Walt Brown p. 64 Avail. From CSE.

“Paleontologists cannot operate this way. There is no way simply to look at a fossil and say how old it is unless you know the age of the rocks it comes from.” [date the fossil by the rock]

Eldredge, Niles

“The geologist has never bothered to think of a good reply, feeling the explanations are not worth the trouble as long as the work brings results.”

[J.E. O'Rourke, *American Journal of Science* 1976, 276:51]
See also *In the Beginning* by Walt Brown p. 64 Avail. From CSE.

“Ever since William Smith at the beginning of the 19th century, fossils have been and still are the best and most accurate method of dating and correlating the rocks in which they occur.”

Ager, Derek V., "Fossil Frustrations," *New Scientist*, vol. 100 (November 10, 1983), p. 425.

“Apart from very ‘modern’ examples, which are really archaeology, I can think of no cases of radioactive decay being used to date fossils.”

Ager, Derek V., "Fossil Frustrations," *New Scientist*, vol. 100 (November 10, 1983), p. 425.

“Radiometric dating would not have been feasible if the geologic column had not been erected first.”

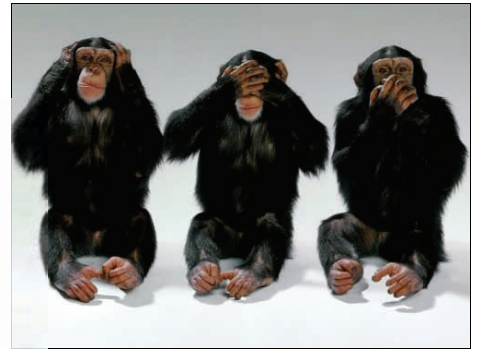
O'Rourke, J. E., "Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy," *American Journal of Science*, vol. 276 (January 1976), p. 54

“And this poses something of a problem: if we date the rocks by their fossils, how can we then turn around and talk about patterns of evolutionary change through time in the fossil record?”

Eldredge, Niles, *Time Frames: The Rethinking of Darwinian Evolution and the Theory of Punctuated Equilibria* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989), p. 52

The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



"The rocks do date the fossils, but the fossils date the rocks more accurately.

Stratigraphy cannot avoid this kind of reasoning if it insists

O'Rourke, J. E.

"on using only temporal concepts, because circularity is inherent in the derivation of time scales."

O'Rourke, J. E., "Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy," *American Journal of Science*, vol. 276 (January 1976), p. 53

"The charge of circular reasoning in stratigraphy can be handled in several ways. It can be ignored, as not the proper concern of the public. [you have no right to question us]

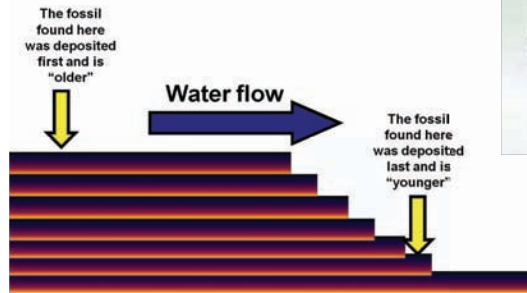
"It can be denied, by calling down the Law of Evolution. It can be admitted, as a common practice... Or it can be avoided, by pragmatic reasoning."

O'Rourke, J. E., "Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy," *American Journal of Science*, vol. 276 (January 1976), p. 54

"Are the authorities maintaining, on the one hand, that evolution is documented by geology and, on the other that geology is documented by evolution? Isn't this a circular argument?"

Azar, Larry, "Biologists, Help!" *Bioscience*, vol. 28 (November 1978), pp. 714. Azar was in the Department of Philosophy, Iona College.

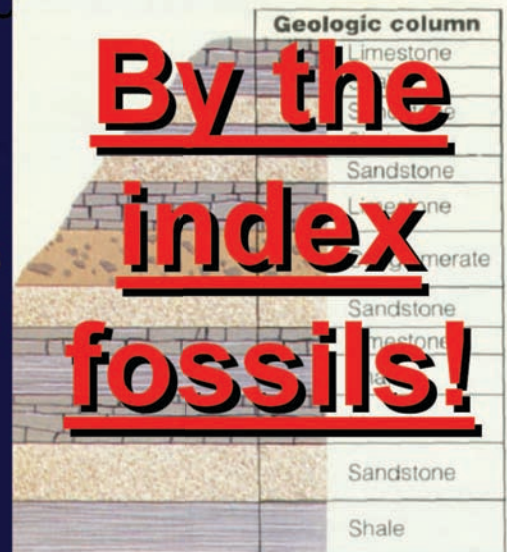
In moving water multiple layers form simultaneously with the current.



How do you tell the difference between: 100 million year old Jurassic limestone and 600 million years old Cambrian limestone?

Scott, Foresman
Earth Science
1990 p. 138

Figure 6-8 A geologic column is a drawing of rock layers in order of age.



"Trilobite fossils make good index fossils. If a trilobite such as this one is found in a rock layer, the rock layer was probably formed 500 to 600 million years ago."



Index Fossils

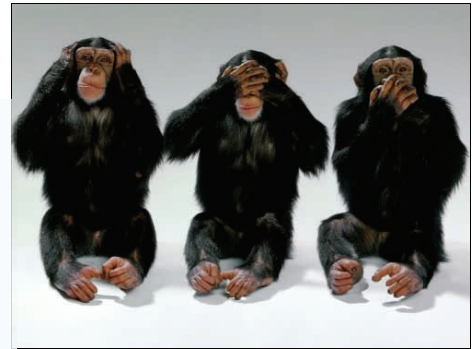
Certain fossils are found in rock layers of only a few million years. These fossils are called **index fossils** or **guide fossils**. For a fossil to be an index fossil, it must meet certain requirements. First, the fossil must be present in rocks scattered over a wide area. Second, index fossils must have features that distinguish them from all other fossil organisms. Third, the time from which the index fossils formed must have been a relatively short span of geologic time. Fourth, they



Holt Modern Earth Science 1989 p. 290

The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



Trilobite eyes have "the most sophisticated eye lenses ever produced by nature."
 Lisa Sawyer Science News Feb. 1974 p. 72

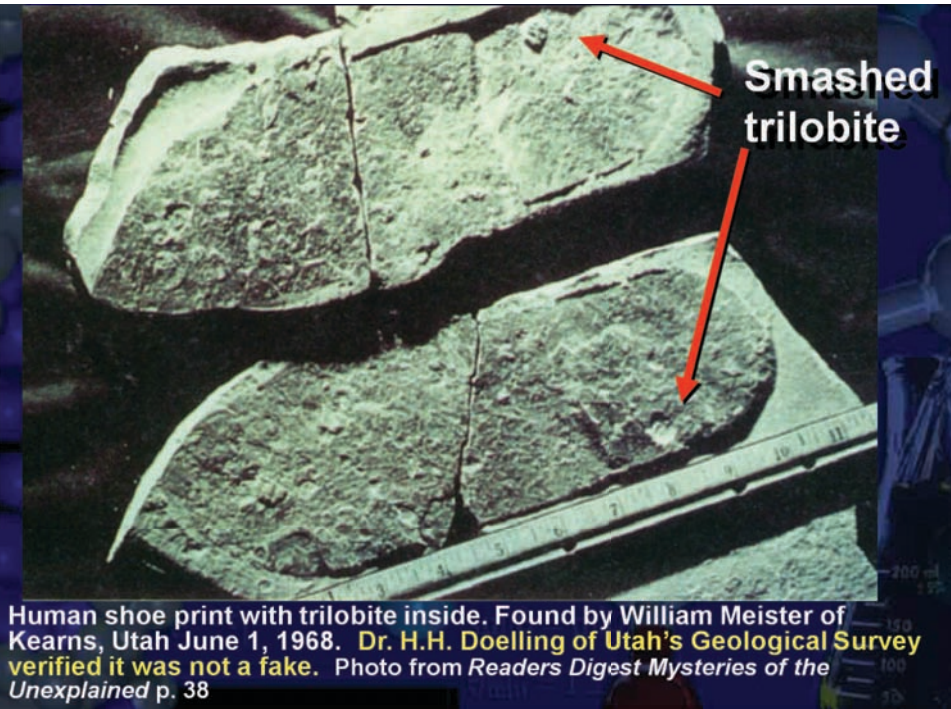
"The eyes of early trilobites... have never been exceeded for complexity or acuity..."
 Stephen J. Gould Natural History Feb. 1984 p. 23



The Trilobite eye is amazing!



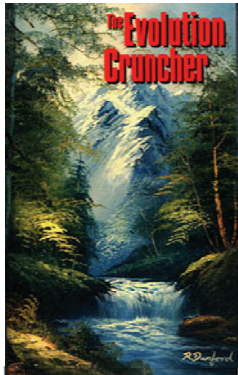
There are many varieties of trilobites.



Human shoe print with trilobite inside. Found by William Meister of Kearns, Utah June 1, 1968. Dr. H.H. Doelling of Utah's Geological Survey verified it was not a fake. Photo from Readers Digest Mysteries of the Unexplained p. 38

Human shoe print with trilobite inside. Found by William Meister of Kearns, Utah June 1, 1968. Dr. H.H. Doelling of Utah's Geological Survey verified it was not a fake. Photo from Readers Digest Mysteries of the Unexplained p. 38

See: *The Evolution Cruncher* p. 54 Available from CSE \$5

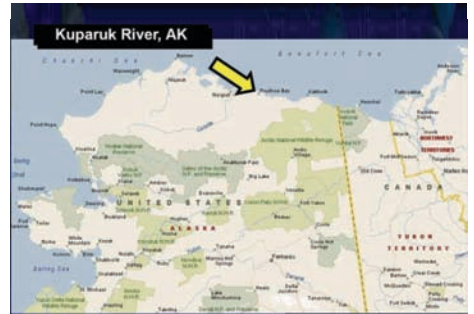
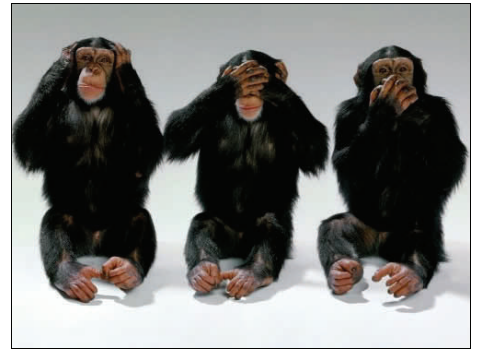


Bob Jones Earth Science 1993 p. 305

15B-15 Shoeprint found in Cambrian shale (below); close-up of the fossil trilobite found in the heel (right)

The Effects of Evolution

Lies in the "science" Textbooks



We have dozens of Baltic Isopods in our museum. They plug up the screens in the water intake at the Conoco Oil water treatment plant in the Kuparuk River, AK



These deep sea Isopod Crustaceans are found in coastal waters of Florida and Mexico.

Mt. Blanco Museum
35 miles east of Lubbock has a great display of fossil trilobites.

For info about living trilobites See: *The Evolution Cruncher* p. 52
Available from CSE \$5



tri • lo • bite n.
Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods of the class Trilobita, of the Paleozoic Era, having a segmented body divided by grooves into three vertical lobes and found as fossils throughout the world.