

Dinosaurs in History



a scrapbook

Introduction

If you believe (as I do) that God created the world a little over 6,000 years ago, then that means that dinosaurs and people lived at the same time. This raises an interesting question: if people and dinosaurs *did* live together then where is all the evidence? After all, dinosaurs were incredibly large, imposing creatures. Surely if ancient man had encountered a T. Rex they would have written home about it! It's just inconceivable that they could have lived among such legendary animals and never mentioned it. So where's all the evidence?

The astonishing thing is that there really *is* an incredible amount of evidence that dinosaurs and man lived together. Ancient cultures *did* record encounters with fantastic beasts that they called “dragons”. They wrote about them, created sculptures of them, and carved petroglyphs of them in canyon walls. In fact, they even mentioned them in their weather reports! What's more, these ancient cultures did such a good job of describing these animals that it's possible to identify exactly what dinosaurs they were talking about. It's true that they didn't call them dinosaurs, but that word was not invented until the 19th century. How could they possibly have used a word that didn't even exist yet?

You may be shocked to find out just how much evidence is actually out there! Take that picture to the right, for instance; it shows a human footprint that was stepped on by a dinosaur. Believe it or not, this is a real fossil that has been authenticated as genuine – and there are many other fossilized examples of human footprints right next to dinosaur footprints.



Why haven't you heard about this? The answer is simple: the theory of evolution teaches that dinosaurs and man did *not* live together, and so therefore any evidence that they *did* is immediately rejected. People don't even need to examine the evidence before rejecting it! They use their theory to throw out all evidence that disagrees with their assumptions.

Think about it. Let's say that you walk outside and see a pterodactyl. You immediately rush inside and call the local TV news channel. “Send a TV crew over right away!” you exclaim. “I've got a real, live pterodactyl sitting on my back porch!” Are they going to send someone right over? Are you going to be interviewed on TV? Of course not! No one's going to believe you. After all, everyone knows that dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.

So let's say that you take a high-quality picture of this dinosaur and send it to the news channel as proof of your astounding discovery. Will they take you seriously then? Not a chance – they'll just dismiss it as an obvious Photoshop forgery. What if you take a video? Sorry – they're not interested.

How do I know this? Because people actually *have* taken photographs of pterodactyls! (Check out Section 65 of this book [page 168] to see what I mean.) There are people alive *today* who have claimed to seen real, live pterodactyls, and even took *videos* of them. If you'll notice, none of those reports ever made it to the front page of the local paper. In fact, there's a good chance that if you hadn't

run across this document you would never have heard about it. These things are just not reported and they're never going to be. Evolution is the theory that cannot be questioned – the powers-that-be will not allow it.

Before you leave to browse through this document let me make it clear that, aside from the Appendices, the information you find here is not mine. All of this material was taken from this incredible website:

<http://s8int.com/>

(It's "saint" - get it?)

What I have done is taken a large portion of their amazing finds and put them together into one, easy-to-browse and easy-to-share document. This is a scrapbook of discoveries that *they've* made – discoveries that really need to be more widely known.

Why did I do this? Because websites come and go; a terrific resource that is there one day might be gone the next. I've seen too many valuable repositories of information disappear to allow this one to suffer the same fate. Besides, this information needs to be passed around as widely as possible. People need to know the truth – there is a God, and His Word can be trusted.

I hope you enjoy this walk through history.

The Archivist
10/14/2010

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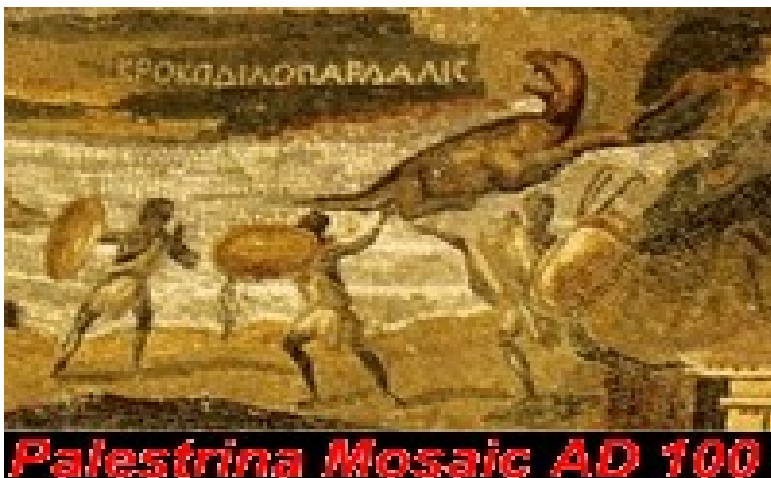
1: What Recorded History Tells Us About Dinosaurs and Man¹

“So God created the **Great Dragons**”

(Genesis 1:21 - *The Latin Vulgate*; 5th century)

“In the end of November and beginning of December last, many of the country people observed dragons 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*)



Everyone agrees that stories of worldwide floods similar to the Biblical Flood of Noah exist in virtually every culture. The same can be said for stories, descriptions, and legends concerning dragons. Evolutionists have no trouble with either of these stories, because they feel that there is a good rationalization for them.

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 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 then there should be indications of this interaction wherever there was writing, art, literature and artifacts. 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 but, according to the author, all of them were carefully drawn from living models.

How many artifacts are needed to prove that man and



Illustration 1: Offhand, I'd say the Anasazi were quite familiar with dinosaurs...

¹ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit1.html>

dinosaurs 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.

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 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 are perhaps not as persuasive as physical evidences such as artifacts or pictures. There is an abundance of each. You will find some very interesting ones included with this article and on the following pages.

The quote at the beginning of this article is from Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible (Genesis 1:21).

It uses the word dragon, where more modern translations 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 in the 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 that word wasn't invented until the early 1800's!** Tom Willis, CSA

2: The Stones of Ica²

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 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.



Illustration 2: The pre-Inca people that made these stones were apparently on good terms with dinosaurs.

* * * * *



Illustration 3: More Ica stone pictures. Apparently dinosaurs not only existed at the time these stones were made, but people had figured out how to domesticate them.

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

² Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit1.html>

the zodiac, and maps of unidentified land areas. The people are shown hunting or struggling with a variety of monsters that resemble Brontosaurus, 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.

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 faked 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.

3: The Palestrina Mosaic³



Illustration 4: What is that strange creature they're fighting? I'll give you a hint - it's not a crocodile! It kind of looks like a dinosaur, doesn't it?

the “Light of the Past”, combing through books in an old bookstore. I had never even heard of the Nile Mosaic at Palestrina.

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

On the top left is a beautiful mosaic 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

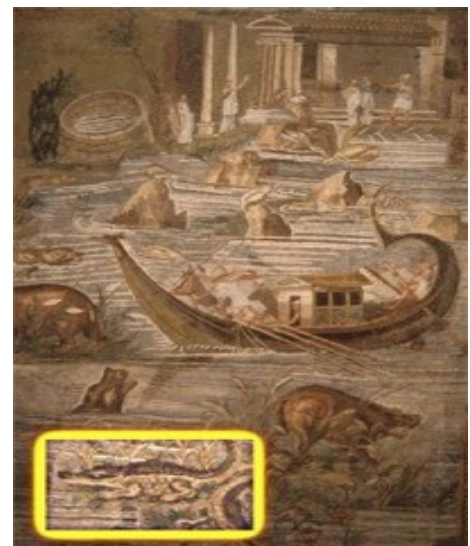


Illustration 5: As you can see, the ancients knew how to draw crocodiles. The animal in the other picture is something else.

³ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit2.html>

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.)

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: KROKODILOPARDALIS 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 above highlights a crocodile on the mosaic. (Some had suggested that the dinosaur was just a badly-drawn crocodile. As you can see, this culture knew perfectly well how to draw crocodiles.)



Illustration 6: Look - pterosaurs are flying in the sky!

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. Interestingly, it was reported that they flew in swarms.

From my reading, pterosaurs were common and, as you will see, were seen by quite a few people.

4: The Rhamphorhynchoid Pterosaur Scaphognathus crassirostris: A “Living Fossil” Until the 17th Century⁴

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 (along with others) were actual, living entities.

Author: John Goertzen Subject: Dinosaurs

⁴ <http://s8int.com/dinolit2.html>

“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.⁵ 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 entire article and additional artifacts can be found at: *Scaphognathus crassirostris – Living Fossil Into the 19th Century*, by John Goertzen.

5 S. is the author's abbreviation for “*Scaphognathus crassirostris*-type pterosaur”

5: Apatosaurus (sauropod) on Mesopotamian Cylinder Seal (and pterosaurs?)⁶

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 artists 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.



Illustration 7: Ancient cultures were very good at drawing accurate pictures of dinosaurs - even though their fossils weren't discovered until centuries later. Isn't it reasonable to think that, just perhaps, these cultures had actually seen these animals alive?

the animal on the left is much more “realistic” – it is drawn with more realism than the artist rendition on the right – and again, one has to ask where the artist got the model to so convincingly draw a sauropod's trunk?

Whatever you may think of the head (and perhaps it could be stylized or from another animal), the trunk is obviously, conspicuously, and inexplicably that of a sauropod.

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.

Its entirely possible that the head looked more like the one on the Mesopotamian relief than the one on the right in the artists conception.

The cartilage that formed the shape of the head and ears (which probably did not survive the years) no doubt is only suggested by the skeleton itself.

As for the musculature, in my view the trunk of

6: The Acambaro, Mexico, Figurines⁷

Another intriguing discovery was made near Acambaro in the Mexican state of Guanajuato. In 1925 Waldemar Jusrud, 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”.

Jusrud eventually was able to amass 33,000 of them.



⁶ <http://s8int.com/dinolit2.html>

⁷ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit2.html>

“The human figures and the animals were frequently portrayed together. Some of the dinosaur-like reptiles appear with women in non-violent or non-hunting 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.”



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 hoax⁸.”

“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.”



(From *Mystery In Acambaro* by Charles Hapgood.)

8 Any time evidence surfaces that dinosaurs and man lived together evolutionists immediately dismiss it as a hoax. They don't even need to examine the evidence before coming to that conclusion – for them, the mere fact that the artifact disagrees with evolution is enough to make them reject it outright. They don't *need* to examine the evidence because, in their mind, evidence against evolution is *always* invalid *simply because it disagrees with their theory*. Evidence against evolution is simply not allowed. Another thing to think about: there are 33,000 of these figures. Are we really supposed to believe that a Danish storekeeper found the time to create *tens of thousands* of fake figurines? If he created 1 each day and never stopped it would take *90 years* to create them all. It's ridiculous.

7: Anasazi Apatosaurus Petroglyph⁹

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. So how were they able to draw such accurate pictures of them? It doesn't make sense – unless the Anasazi Indians had actually seen living dinosaurs...



Illustration 8: I would definitely agree that this petroglyph bears "startling resemblance" to a dinosaur. Isn't it amazing how the public somehow never gets told about finds like this?

8: Fifth Century B.C. Dragon/Dinosaur from Pazyryk¹⁰

This dinosaur/dragon from Pazyryk enjoys a bit of venison. It is from a grave mound that was excavated between 1929 and 1949 in the Pazyryk valley of the Altai mountain area. There were also clothes, silk, a wooden carriage, and even food, all well-preserved.

The dinosaur displays a central crest along his head and back. It took another 1600 to 1700 years for science to confirm the fact that that many dinosaurs indeed had a central crest much like (or *exactly* like) this one.



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Illustration 9: 2500 year old Scythian wood carving. How did this ancient culture know that dinosaurs had head crests?

9 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit3.html>

10 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit3.html>

9: Bel and the Dragon (From the Apocrypha)¹¹

23 Now in that place there was a great dragon¹², which the Babylonians revered.

24 The 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."

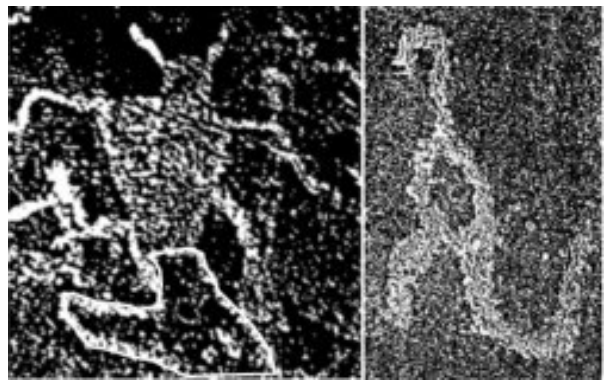
27 Then Daniel took pitch, fat, and hair, and boiled them together and made cakes, which he fed to the dragon. The dragon ate them, and burst open. Then Daniel said, "See what you have been worshiping!"

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."

10: The Doheny Expedition¹³

The petroglyphs below were discovered by the Doheny Expedition in Hava Supai, Canyon, Arizona. The one on the left is a warning sign showing a man caught in the jaws of a dinosaur. The one on the right appears to be a diplodocus dinosaur.

"In October and November 1924, a scientific expedition led by Samuel Hubbard, curator of archeology 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. 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.

11 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit3.html>

12 Any time we read about dragon encounters in historical literature we always assume we're reading a myth – even if the culture that saw the dragon thought they were real. One wonders – suppose the elephant had become extinct before modern times. Would we assume that historical sightings of them were also mythical? Isn't it possible that these ancient civilizations kept writing about dragons and painting pictures of them because *dragons actually existed back then?*

13 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit3.html>

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.¹⁴"

(The Doheny Expedition – Bear Fabrique)

11: Fremont Culture Pterodactyl Petroglyph – Why It's Called Black Dragon Canyon¹⁵

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 below) 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).

14 Another possibility: perhaps the Earth is not billions of years old, and perhaps the account in Genesis 1 is correct. I think that's the most likely explanation.

15 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit3.html>

This figure, which is 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.

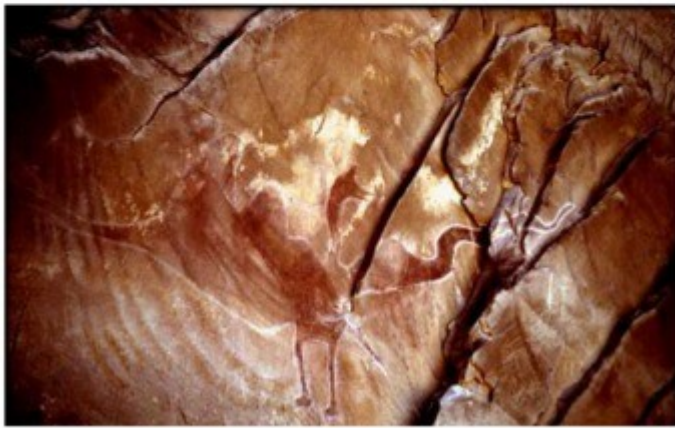
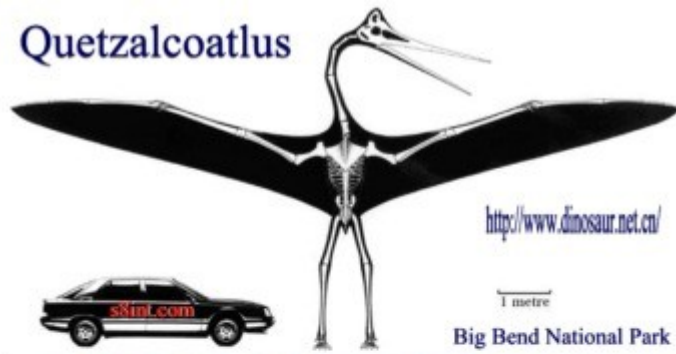


Illustration 10: Top: Quetzalcoatlus from Big Bend National Park site. Bottom: Fremont Indian Petroglyph. Fossilized pterosaurs were discovered in the area, and the Indians that lived in that area created a petroglyph of an animal that looks very much like the fossilized pterosaurs. What does that tell you?

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 is about 900 miles from the San Rafael Swell.

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 when he discovered a fossil bone eroding out of an arroyo bank. His professor, Dr. Wann Langston Jr., determined that this long, hollow, and 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

12: "The Buried Classic" From Ancient Greece, and the Roots of the Western World ... *The Life of Apollonius of Tyana Philostratus* {c. 220 AD}¹⁶

On the Existence of Dragons

Now as they descended the mountain they came in for a dragon hunt, which I must needs describe¹⁷. 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) 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.

This kind also have 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



Illustration 11: Giant swinelike dragons – far left of photo – battle elephants on ancient Indian temple relief.

¹⁶ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit3.html>

¹⁷ It's amazing how these ancient cultures thought that dragons actually existed. They even described them in great detail – including some details, such as head crests, that scientists were not able to verify until nearly two *thousand* years later. As I've said before, people in the ancient world not only believed in dragons but reported firsthand accounts of dragon encounters. (Why didn't they call them dinosaurs? Because the word 'dinosaur' wasn't invented until modern times.)

many secret purposes.¹⁸

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 and skin and teeth.

In most respects they resemble the largest swine, but they are slighter in build and more 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.

And 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.¹⁹

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.

18 Interestingly, when God describes the leviathan in Job 41 He comments on the creature's eyes. Verse 18 says this: "By his sneezes a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning." Any special characteristics of a dinosaur's eyes would not have survived the fossilization process, so we wouldn't know about it except for the accounts of people who saw these creatures alive.

19 Job 41 states that the leviathan could breathe fire. Perhaps there was something in its skull that allowed it to do this; that could be what these highly-prized 'stones' were. That's something else that would not have survived the fossilization process.

13: Ancient Dinosaur Art from Indonesian Islands; Kalimantan, Bali, Sumatra²⁰



Illustration 12: This is a wooden pterosaur sculpture from the Dyak culture. The literature describes this item as a "funerary bird".

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 northwest, and the continent of Australia lies due south. Northward lie the Philippines and Micronesia.

"Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago, and its constellation of islands straddles the divide between the Asian and Australian continental plates.

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 enormous number of Indonesia's islands and their location in a tropical, equatorial climate has produced an unrivaled 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 under the influence of both the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The mingling of life from these two great oceans and their thousands of islands has created the greatest diversity of marine life on Earth.²¹

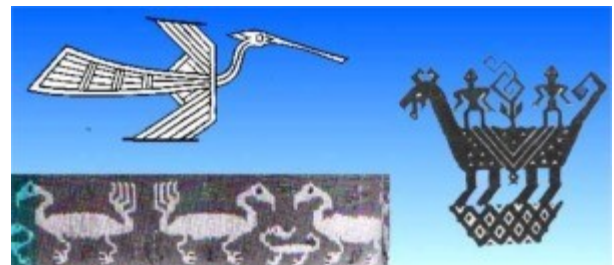


Illustration 13: Artistic representations of "dinosaurs" from the book and the museum; Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden National Museum of Antiquities, The Netherlands No. 125/I. Art of Indonesia, --Art of the Ancient Peoples—Toba Batak, Sumatra By Tibor Bodrogi, 1972. Translated from the Hungarian. 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.

20 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit4.html>

21 Or maybe God created that diversity.

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.”

(Source: 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, with traditional dayak longhouses and boats that conjure up images of headhunters and heroism. The ancient rainforest is still intact here despite extensive logging. Orangutans, monkeys, elephants, and rhinos can still be found.

The ancient Sumatrans produced multiple pieces of art depicting long-tailed, long-necked creatures with a headcrest. Some of these animals resemble hadrosaurs or other types of dinosaurs.

Illustration 14: I believe this 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.



Illustration 15: This is another curious item from the same museum and book. Several of these large animals appear to be a Corythosaurus. Note the similarities to the Corythosaurus drawings pictured to the right.



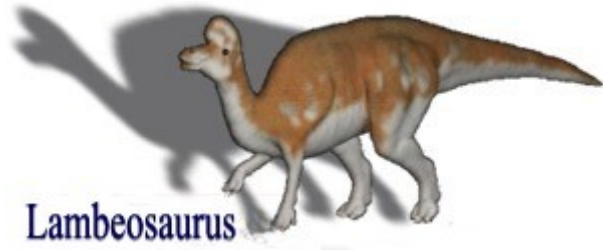


Illustration 16: “Ancient” painting of a type of crested, duck-billed dinosaur whose bones have been found in New Mexico (and other places). Photo from "Clues to the Past", by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico:#16, 1990, edited by Duran and Kirkpatrick. The painting is attributed to the Pueblo 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.

14: Historical Dinosaurs around the World²²

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. Aristotle (another well-respected Greek) said that in his time it was common knowledge that creatures like this also existed in Ethiopia. Similar animals, roughly three feet long,

²² Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit4.html>

were also described in India by the geographer Strabo.²³

“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 and Stegosaurus. 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 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.)

23 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.

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 is one example. A well-known science book from ancient times, the *Historia Animalium*, claims that “dragons” were not extinct in the 1500s. But the animals were said to be extremely rare and relatively small by then.²⁴

15: Art of Ancient Thailand²⁵



Illustration 17: Birds resting on the back of a creature that looks an awfully lot like a dinosaur. Not many creatures have a neck and head like that.

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 1841.²⁶ He invented the name from the Greek words 'Deinos' meaning terribly frightening, and 'Sauros' meaning a reptile or reptilian.”

(www.wikipedia.com)

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 Thanee provinces.

“What exactly are dinosaur fossils? – Fossils are plant and animal remains that have been

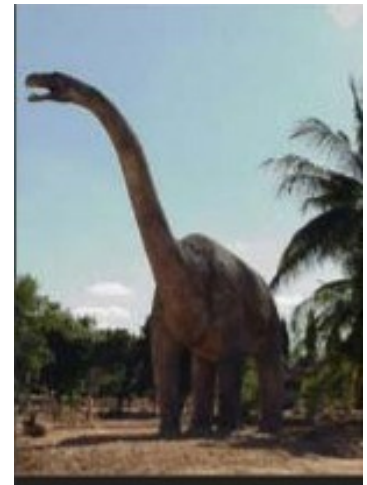


Illustration 18: These creatures actually used to live in what is now Thailand.

24 REFERENCES & FOOTNOTES: Konrad Gesner, HISTORIAE ANIMALIUM (Tigvri: C. Froschovervm, 1551-1587). Verrill, p.224.

25 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit5.html>

26 This is why ancient cultures didn't call dragons “dinosaurs” - the word hadn't been invented yet.

“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.

(*Thai Travel Site*)

On the top 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 dinosaur.

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.

16: Dinosaurs from Anglo-Saxon and other Records²⁷

The following are excerpts from Bill Cooper's book *After the Flood*. Note that ancient eyewitnesses were able to accurately describe “dragon” features that, today, we can associate with known dinosaur types. Also, many of the tales that are excerpted here are not “fantastic” descriptions of dragons but matter-of-fact 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.

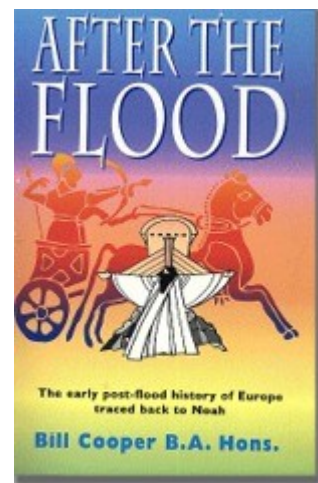
So here I have set out as many examples of the mention of dinosaurs in the early records as I could immediately find, although there are doubtless many other instances to be noticed. Some of the examples mentioned here come from the very records that we have just been considering concerning the descent 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



²⁷ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit5.html>

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 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 Efwarg, 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.

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 colors of the rainbow". When disturbed they glided swiftly, "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 gray 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 - see accompanying illustration).

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 114 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 arrogancy." An eyewitness account of typically reptilian behaviour.

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 can be found in *After the Flood*, by Bill Cooper.

17: Vietnamese Warriors Astride Dinosaur?²⁸



Illustration 19: You can see two people riding – well, something a lot larger than they are. Whatever animal they're on must be really large and have an amazingly long neck. Quick question: do elephants have a long neck that you can ride on? What about camels? Ever seen anyone ride on the neck of a giraffe? No, I didn't think so. But what about a Brachiosaurus? Hmmm...

Dinosaur fossils of this type have been found in the area which is near the border of China

The photo is from the book *Art of Vietnam* by Formon. This is piece number 34 in the book.

This is a Dong Son lamp from Vietnam dated between the third century to the first century before Christ. Similar to other art pieces from Sumatra, warriors ride the back of a large animal. Men are pictured riding Sumatran dinosaurs on this piece from Vietnam and on the Ica Stones, all in a very similar fashion as shown a number of times in this section.

Maybe by this time I'm seeing dinosaurs behind every tree, but judging by the bump on the head it appears that the lamp is a representation of a Brachiosaurus. The piece is a functional lamp so I think that the mouth area may not be as accurate as the head itself.

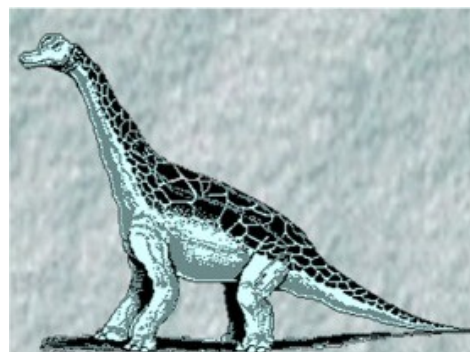


Illustration 20: A Brachiosaurus

²⁸ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit6.html>

18: Dinosaur Petroglyphs at Wypatki National park, Arizona²⁹

On the right is one of the curious “dinosaur” petroglyphs near Middle Mesa at the Wypatki National Park, photographed by Chris Maier after a guided two-day hike to the site. This particular petroglyph is called "Puff the Magic Dragon" and appears to be a depiction of a fire-breathing dinosaur. It is not possible to date petroglyphs because the rocks from which they are made contain no organic materials.



"The ages of the petroglyphs on this panel and the ones we would later see are unknown. They are believed to be at least several hundred years old, but they may be as old as a thousand years or more."

(from Unexplained Earth)



Chris Maier

Illustration 21: Look - a fire-breathing dragon! It's amazing how these creatures keep popping up in history. Even Job was familiar with them – God said the Leviathan breathed fire.

19: The Aberdeen Bestiary and other Ancient “Science Sources”³⁰

(Original title: PARE, Ambroise. de. Les Oeuvres d'Ambroise Pare' ... Lyon: C. Prost, 1641.)

The existence of dragons is documented in this text by the well known surgeon Ambroise Pare (1510 - 1590). The caption on page forty-eight reads:

"Here are represented two types of dragons that kill elephants. The dragons are quite glorious, because by their finesse and malice they defeat elephants which are the strongest animals on earth . . .

They lay in wait for the elephants, and suddenly attack them, wrapping themselves around the elephants, tying the elephants' legs with their tails so they can not walk.

Then the dragons stuff their heads in the elephants' trunks, impeding their breathing. They bite the skin of the elephants which they find most tender, scratch their eyes and suck their blood, so that the elephants die.

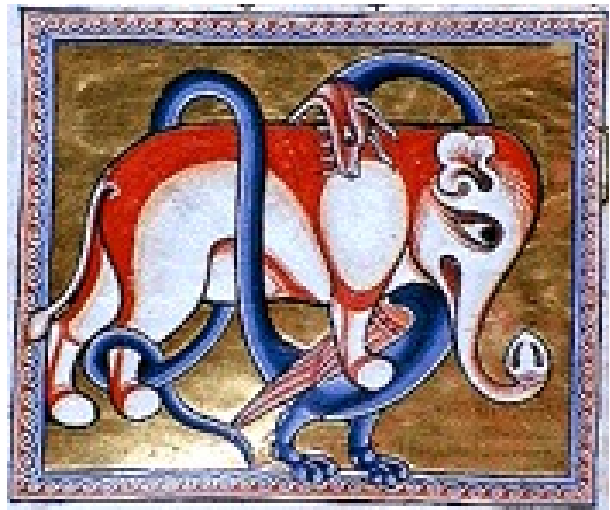


Illustration 22: From the Aberdeen Bestiary. What is that strange animal that's busily eating an elephant? Sure, it could just be a really big snake, but have you ever seen a snake that had two feet?

29 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit6.html>

30 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit6.html>

PLINY

Pliny says that there are dragons in Ethiopia that are 10 coudees long [the distance from the elbow to finger tip]. “In India some have been found that are 100 coudees long, and some fly so high in the air that they capture flying birds.”

An Ancient Description of a Dragon (The Aberdeen Bestiary Project)

The following description of a dragon was translated by participants in the Aberdeen Bestiary Project. What is a Bestiary? “*A Bestiary is a collection of short descriptions about all sorts of animals, real and imaginary, birds and even rocks, accompanied by a moralizing explanation.*”

The Aberdeen Bestiary appeared in its present form in twelfth century England and is based on “the Physiologus, [which] was written in Greek, probably in Alexandria, in about the fourth century. It consisted of 48 or 49 chapters about beasts, birds and stones used as a vehicle for explaining Christian dogma.”

The Aberdeen Bestiary Project Translation of the Latin Description of a Dragon

Of the dragon

The dragon is bigger than all other snakes or all other living things on earth. For this reason, the Greeks call it dracon, from this is derived its Latin name draco.

The dragon, it is said, is often drawn forth from caves into the open air, causing the air to become turbulent.

The dragon has a crest, a small mouth, and narrow blow-holes through which it breathes and puts forth its tongue. Its strength lies not in its teeth but in its tail, and it kills with a blow rather than a bite.

It is free from poison. They say that it does not need poison to kill things, because it kills anything around which it wraps its tail.

From the dragon not even the elephant, with its huge size, is safe. For lurking on paths along which elephants are accustomed to pass, the dragon knots its tail around their legs and kills them by suffocation.

Dragons are born in Ethiopia and India, where it is hot all year round.

20: Chinese Dragon Fossils³¹

Creationists have often asserted that dragon legends are based on real creatures. See for example: Russell Grigg, “Dinosaurs and dragons: stamping on the legends”, *Creation magazine* (Vol. 14 No.3 pp. 10-14). (source: *Creation* (17:4) Sept.-Nov. 1995 p. 8)



“CHINESE archaeologists claim to have found *Illustration 23: Intriguing Chinese fossil.*

31 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit6.html>

fossils of reptiles which resemble the dragons of Chinese mythology.

“Seven hundred fossils of the “Guizhou dragons” were confiscated from illegal fossil traders last April. The small reptiles had long necks, long curved tails, and five long bones in their feet.

“The reptiles were found around Xingyi city in Guizhou province. A researcher of ancient vertebrates from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhao Xijin, said Guizhou was an important base for the 'dragons'.

“China's Guangming Daily newspaper said these 'dragons' were not the real ancestors of dragons in Chinese mythology, they simply resembled Chinese dragons.”

(The Times (Malta), May 25, 1995)



Illustration 24: Could sculptures like this have been based on living creatures, such as the fossil pictured above?

21: Ancient Terra Cotta Depicts Dinosaur?—or “Ritual” Object?³²

“CACHI: At the foot of the 19,000 foot Nevado del Cachi, Cachi is a beautiful little town. Founded in 1694, it is well known for its weaving and crafts. There is an interesting archaeological museum with artifacts from the pre-colonial Calchaqui culture. regarded to be best museum of its kind in Argentina.”



So, Mr. Museum Director, what is that animal there? “That

³² Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit8.html>

is the gato (cat).” And this one here? “That is the perro (dog).” And sir, what animal is this one? “Oh, claro, that is the ritual object.”

I think we've made it clear by now that animals that are now called dinosaurs actually existed contemporaneously with some of our ancestors, and that they were captured in the artwork, history, and literature of those times.

Now, it may be that this piece from the Chachi museum really is a ritual object. It's true that the Calchaqui culture (which existed from 900 BC to 1471 BC) depicted many *living* animals in their art, but perhaps this one creature is the exception. It's possible that we here at s8int.com are crying “wolf” too often. However, the museum itself did not consider the sculpture to represent an alpaca or llama because the legs aren't right – they're much too sturdy. Also, the figure has the birdlike aspect of some of the crested dinosaurs. If it's supposed to represent any kind of actual animal, a dinosaur seems the best bet. It just doesn't seem to match anything else.

The Antarctosaurus (fig 2) is one of the twelve types of dinosaurs that (according to DinoDirectory) were discovered in Argentina. Could that be the animal represented by the “ritual object”?

Another problem is that modern artists that draw dinosaur reconstructions from fossils don't agree as to exactly what the creature looked like. For instance, there's no point in comparing the tails of the two creatures because the tail of the Antarctosaurus was never found. In our opinion this puts modern scientists at a disadvantage compared to native artists, who had actually seen these animals alive.

As Rod Serling used to say before each episode of the Twilight Zone, “submitted for your approval”. As always, you have to decide for yourself.



Illustration 25: Perhaps the “ritual object” was actually based on a real, live creature - just like all of the other ones! This is an Antarctosaurus. It looks surprisingly similar to the “ritual object”.

The Calchaqui Culture

"We can see though that this is about one of the richest cultures with respect to variety and design. The pattern followed in the decoration is almost always asymmetric, even though the finished works keeps up a perfect harmony, made up of multiple zoomorphos elements: suri, serpents, toads and geometrical ones: rhombuses, frets, through simple direct linear reproduction.

“The figures of batrachians and the representations of suris and condors, as well as a great

variety of snakes which are sometimes bicephalous and in almost all the cases human faces, represented with a pair of eyes, many times with tears, mouths almost always squares with teeth, hands and arms, many times in relief holding offering glasses, constitute a very characteristic style.

“The name of Culture, Town and Calchaquies Valleys is due to one of their main chiefs: “Juan Calchaqui”, a brave and strategic fighter. He destroyed three towns: Cordoba, Cañete and Londres, been left in power of Spanish only Santiago del Estero. He had more than 20.000 warriors. His successor “Silpitocle”, was obliged to go to Santiago del Estero with all his people leaving his lands.”

22: Ancient Terra Cotta Depicts Dinosaur?—or “Horned Toad”?³³



Jalisco culture 300 B.C.—300 A.D.

Illustration 26: Is this a horned toad with a poorly-drawn head, or an ankylosaur? (See the pictures on the next page and compare for yourself.)

depicted in ancient art are actually dinosaurs. It's quite possible that some of them – or perhaps even most of them – are just stylized depictions of known creatures. What we *are* saying, however, is that this doesn't account for all of the dinosaur-like representations. There are some depictions of animals that are just too similar to actual, known dinosaurs to plausibly be anything else.

This first animal that we're focusing on was labeled in the gallery as a horned toad – and perhaps it is. There are many varieties of horned toads; two examples are pictured on the right. It may represent one such creature, but on the other hand, it also shares some characteristics with a type of dinosaur that is believed to have become extinct millions of years ago – the ankylosaurs. (It's unfortunate that the sculpture's tail is missing because many of the ankylosaurs had a very

If it wasn't for the theory of evolution we would immediately think of dinosaurs whenever we encountered dragons or other types of “mythical” animals in ancient art. Evolution tells us that man and dinosaurs never interacted, so people look for other explanations for these representations.

Now, we're *not* making the case that all of the supposedly “mythical” creatures



Illustration 27: An actual horned toad. If the sculpture on the left is supposed to be a horned toad then the artist may have been nearsighted. Compare the heads and feet of the two creatures to see what I mean.

³³ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit9.html>

distinct type of tail – as you will read about below.)

The photo above is from the Jalisco culture, which historians tell us existed from 300 BC to 300 AD. The Jalisco culture (which is named for the modern state) was located in West Mexico along the Pacific coast west of modern-day Mexico City.

“Jalisco figures appear to be caricatures of human life rather than the theocratic art of other Mexican cultures, and as such seem much more expressive. However, these figures clearly served a religious purpose, as they were usually placed in tombs...”

(Logan museum)

The Ankylosaurs

Ankylosaur Fact Sheet

How would you recognize an ankylosaur if you saw one? Ankylosaurs were among the most successful dinosaurs; they lived on Earth for over 60 million years. Those found in Alberta were among the largest of the ankylosaur family. These armored dinosaurs had stocky legs and a short, heavy body.

They ranged in size. Some were the size of large turtles while others were as big as a car.

The armor, studs, spikes and tail clubs that covered their bodies protected them from their enemies.

They were built like tanks, with a wide rear end that held a huge digestive system to help them process the plants that they consumed.

All ankylosaurs were plant-eaters but their weak teeth did not allow them to chew their food. Plants were swallowed whole and digested in their huge stomachs. Their legs were heavily muscled to support their weight. Despite their bulky size, there is some evidence that they could move swiftly for short distances...

(calgary public library)



Illustration 28: The mighty ankylosaur. I'm guessing that natives tried to avoid getting in hand-to-hand combat with one of these guys. Note how small the person is relative to the dinosaur (upper left).

Once considered to be the same as Ankylosaurus, **Euoplocephalus** is probably the best known ankylosaur. It was much smaller than Ankylosaurus, measuring 6 meters (20 feet) long and 2.4 meters (8 feet) wide; it weighed 2,700 kilograms (6,000 pounds).

Bony plates studded with rows of spikes lined its back and a club armed its tail. It was so heavily armored that even its eyelids had large, curved, bony plates. Its rounded snout had small, weak teeth that ended in a beak. Fossils of Euoplocephalus show that it had a complex nasal cavity that would have given it a keen sense of smell. It walked on four short, stout legs that ended in hoof-like claws.

Euoplocephalus was one of the most common armored dinosaurs in Canada. Indeed, all of the known specimens come from this province. It was first discovered in 1902 by Lawrence Lambe. All the specimens date back 70 million years or older.

Many fossil remains have been located with their tail clubs attached. The tail club are much more common than the rest of the skeleton.

23: Additional Dinosaur Representations in Ancient Art?³⁴

It is estimated that only between 10% and 15% of all dinosaur species have been uncovered. Every year new and exciting discoveries are made all over the world.



Illustration 29: Is this just another mythological creature, or do we have a stylized representation of a dinosaur on our hands?

identify these creatures is that modern images of dinosaurs are created by artists that have only seen complete or partial skeletons. Imagine trying to accurately recreate a photograph of a person based on a few skull fragments and you'll begin to see the magnitude of the problem.

Here are two additional representations of animals that we believe to be dinosaurs, but we're not sure exactly what dinosaur they represent. On the left is a type of long necked

Here at s8int.com we've located lots of ancient art that depicts creatures we're pretty sure are some type of dinosaur, but we haven't been able to find a suitable, known species of dinosaur to match it up with. This could mean that such a creature doesn't exist or that that particular species hasn't been found yet.

Another problem that arises in trying to



colima Circa 150 B.C.-250 A.D.

³⁴ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit9.html>

dinosaur, such as diplodocus or apatosaurus. The photo is of a replica of an ancient Chinese bronze teapot. Included in the photo collage for comparison is the skeleton of diplodocus along with a close-up of the type of head which appears frequently in ancient Chinese “dragon” representations – and which is similar to the heads on the teapot.

On the right is a relic from the early South American Colima culture. It depicts a tank-like creature that could be another ankylosaur type creature (note the “dinosaur skin” at the knees), or a currently unknown species.

24: Ancient Hammered Copper Ornament Depicts Bat?–or “Baby Pterosaur”?³⁵



Illustration 30: Yes it could be a bat, but bats don't hatch from eggs - they're born live like other mammals! Pterosaurs, however, were hatched from eggs...

“crescent” is that it represents an egg – such as when a baby chick breaks through its eggshell. This creates a problem with the “bat” theory because bats are *mammals* and their young are born alive! No bats are hatched from eggs. However, pterosaurs were reptiles and *did* hatch from eggs.

Since there are many different types of bats and pterosaurs it's not possible to conclusively decide which type of bat or pterosaur is being represented here. However, we provide a photo of several

The image to the left is of an ancient ornament from the Moche culture of ancient Mexico, circa 100 to 300 A.D. The gallery where this was found identifies the object as a “bat on a crescent” from the north coast of Mexico. The gallery may be correct but we see another, more plausible explanation.

Actually, our theory would be more plausible to *everyone* if it weren't for the theory of evolution. According to evolution, dinosaurs and their contemporaries were believed to have become extinct millions of years ago. That's unfortunate because we believe that this ancient ornament represents a baby pterosaur rather than a bat. Here's why.

The first and most obvious description of the



Illustration 31: Our friends the bat, on U.S. stamps.

³⁵ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit10.html>

types of bats and one type of pterosaur (which can be found below) that look similar to the ornament.

You can decide for yourself what is being represented, but we note that if one looks carefully at the ornament you can see the tell-tale tail of a pterosaur hanging down slightly on the front of the “eggshell”.

Earlier this year scientists found a fossilized pterosaur egg in China. How would ancient South American peoples of the Moche culture been able to accurately represent a pterosaur exiting its eggshell if the artist had never seen it happen?

BATS

“A bat looks somewhat like a mouse. At one time they were called a 'flittermouse'. This was because they were thought of as a flying mouse. Others thought of the mouse as a bird.

“The bat is more closely related to primates. Bats can fly like a bird. But, they do not have feathers, build nests, or lay eggs. Bats are mammals. Their bodies are covered with fur.

“They are born live and not hatched from an egg. There are almost 1,000 species of bats. They are different in size, color, body features, habitat and diet. They live in nearly every part of the world.

“The most unusual ones live in South and Central America. The most numbers are found in Africa.”



Illustration 32: Pterosaur. Compare with photo above.

Evolutionists on Pterosaurs

“Pterosaurs were an order of flying reptiles that lived during the time of the dinosaurs. The pterosaurs ranged in size from a few inches to over 40 feet. They had hollow bones, were lightly built, and had small bodies.

“They had large brains and good eyesight. Some pterosaurs had fur on their bodies, and some (like Pteranodon) had light-weight, bony crests on their heads that may have acted as a rudder when flying, or may have been a sexual characteristic.

“Pterosaur wings were covered by a leathery membrane. This thin but tough membrane stretched between its body, the top of its legs and its elongated fourth fingers, forming the structure of the wing. Claws protruded from the other fingers.

WHEN PTEROSAURS LIVED

“Pterosaurs lived during the Mesozoic Era, the Age of Reptiles. The primitive types of pterosaurs (rhamphorhynchoids) appeared during the Triassic, and died out at the end of the Jurassic period.

“More advanced pterosaurs (pterodactyloids) appeared late in the Jurassic period and died out during the Cretaceous, about 65 million years ago, during the K-T extinction (65 mya).”

(*EnchantedLearning.com*)

25: Ancient Chinese Sculpture Depicts Dinosaur – If They Allow You to See That Side³⁶

Here at s8int.com we believe that God created dinosaurs at the same time He created all the other animals – just as the Bible says in the book of Genesis. We were fully aware that “science” had now “progressed” to the point that its high priests declare that man and dinosaurs never crossed paths and in fact missed each other by millions of years — but it never occurred to us that “science” might be right.



On the contrary, since we believed that man and dinosaur did co-exist we knew that if we sought evidence in the relics of ancient cultures we would find it. If one could prove that man and goat, man and giraffe, and man and wolf coexisted through ancient literature, art, and artifacts, then in the same manner we could prove that man and dinosaurs co-existed.

Some of the evidence we have found has already been presented. What we have found, however, is that the machinery of science ignores this type of evidence. Any evidence that does not support the current paradigm is never placed under the bright lights where everyone can see it and wonder.

Story on this + 2000 year old Zhou Era Dinosaur Below

Let’s say that you dig up some exquisite pre-Columbian ceramic pieces in excellent condition. An exquisite bull or goat or perhaps some fine Moche culture warriors or whistle bottles. The right people will ask to see the pieces and you’ll end up selling them to some museum for a nice sum. Or, as often happens in these cases, the State will claim them and they’ll end up on display at a fine museum.

However, if you find a perfect piece in the shape of an ankylosaur, no one is going to pay any attention to it – especially if you make it known that you’ve found an ancient dinosaur ceramic. An expert would denounce it as being a forgery without ever leaving his couch, and *certainly* without the need to actually see it. If the piece is sufficiently ambivalent in nature that it could be called “mythological”, or a “dragon”, or a “cult object”, then you might be in luck. That is your only hope of getting any attention at all.

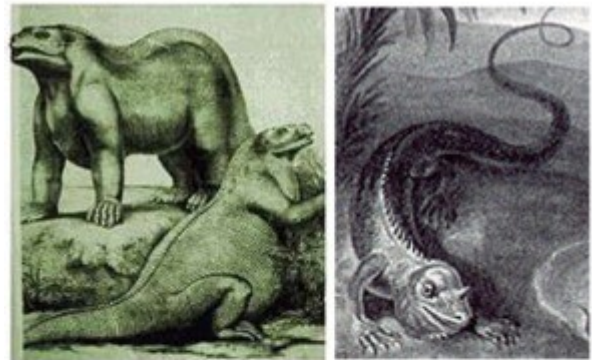
Now we’re not suggesting that most objects labeled as “mythological” are labeled incorrectly. There are obviously *many* ancient art pieces representing a whole host of “mythological” animals. But are

36 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit11.html>

they *all* “mythological”?

Those objects in the “weird” category we speak of are probably going to end up in private collections instead of world-class, famous museums – or they may end up in small, out-of-the-way museums or in some museum's storage facility. One thing you can be sure of is that no National Museum is ever going to place a dinosaur-like piece of ancient art in its front window.

A few years ago we came across the Palestrina Mosaic in an old art book.³⁷ This first century, Roman mosaic contained a section showing a band of dark-skinned warriors that were hunting what appeared to be a dinosaur. The animal was labeled “crocodile leopard” on the mosaic itself. We scanned the mosaic and placed it on our website. The Palestrina Mosaic is well known in certain academic circles and would seem to be an important first century Roman piece, yet at that time there may have been only one photo of the object on the entire internet! Even now most of the pictures of this mosaic that are out there are just copies of our original scan. (Note that what we mean is a photo of the mosaic in which the “questionable” scene are visible – not just references to the mosaic itself.)



This tells us that there really is evidence out there that supports the idea that man and dinosaur did coexist – but it's not going to be easy to find it.

Take a look at the photo above, to the right. In the 1800s scientists came across the bones of what came to be named iguanodon. Around that time numerous other dinosaur bones were discovered and the word *dinosaur* was coined.

A number of scientists drew iguanodon from their imaginations, based on the bones that had been found. In the early days they tended to see dinosaurs as giant versions of lizards that they were already familiar with. At the bottom of that group is the way we draw iguanodon today.

We have to ask: how did non-scientists that lived hundreds or even *thousands* of years ago do a better job of representing dinosaurs than 19th-century scientists – especially if their art pieces just represented mythological creatures and dragons? What we mean is that these ancient “mythological creatures” were often clearly large reptiles with scales, horns, and other dinosaur-like characteristics. They did a better job of depicting dinosaurs than 19th-century scientists! How is that possible – unless they had seen them for themselves?

How is it that they drew some dragons with the central spine or spikes that some dinosaurs have? If they never saw a dinosaur then how did they “unintentionally” hit on the diamond or club-shaped tails that ankylosaurus and other dinosaurs actually have?

Illustration 33: 19th century "scientific" iguanodon drawings. Source: StrangeScience.net

³⁷ A picture of this mosaic can be found in the first section of this document.

It's true that many did not look anything like dinosaurs and many breathed fire, had wings, or had other characteristics that we today assume to be exaggerated – but the pterosaur did have wings, was reptilian, and would have posed a threat. And even the Bible says that the leviathan had the ability to breathe fire...

Exquisite Horned Dinosaur From Before The Time of Jesus Christ

2,500 Year Old Zhou Dynasty Dinosaur.

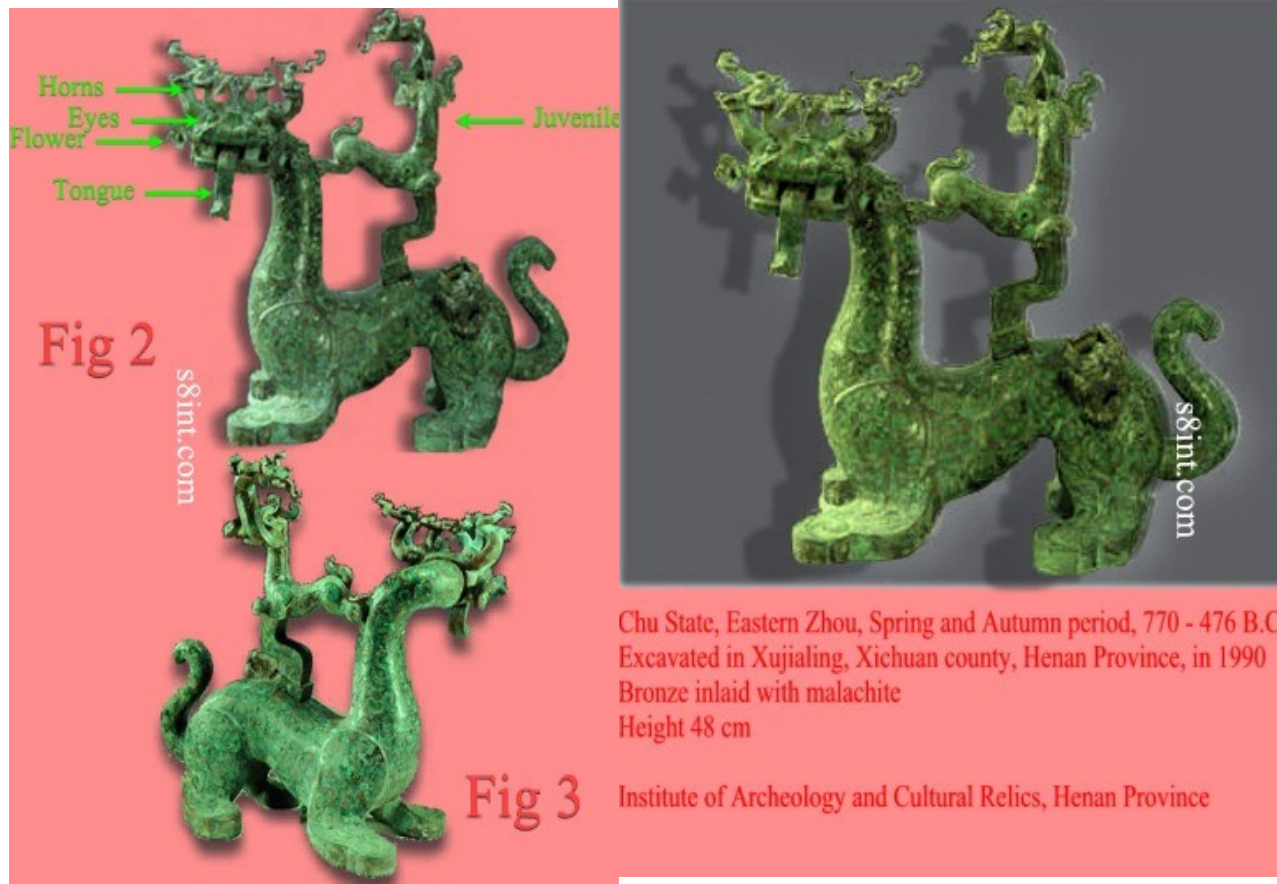


Illustration 34: Curiously, when the museum took photos of this artifact they only released the one that you see in Figure 3. Is it possible they did this because that angle hides what the carving actually depicts?

Ceratopsian dinosaurs such as triceratops had horns and frills. According to literature, some of the larger plant-eating dinosaurs also had horns that were used to protect it from predators. Many dragons were depicted as having horns.

We also point out that scientists estimate that out of all the dinosaur species that have ever existed, only 10% of them have been discovered. It's also possible that in cases where an actual dinosaur was being depicted, some of its features were exaggerated in a particular piece.

The bronze piece shown here is from Henan Province, China, and was discovered in 1990. This piece is currently at the Institute of Archeology and Cultural relics and is believed to have been made somewhere between 770 BC and 500 BC.

Curiously, in every picture that we could find the piece is shown on its off-side, as you can see in Figure 3 (above, bottom right). If you look closely at Figure 3 it is very difficult to even make out what the object is supposed to represent. No other view was offered at several locations.

We set out to find another view of the object and finally succeeded. The side that was kept hidden is depicted above in Figure 1 and Figure 2. What we have is the body of a horned dinosaur, of the type associated with plant eaters like Apatosaurus, eating some foliage that includes flowers!

The bronze and malachite piece is around 2,700 years old and convincingly represents a plant-eating dinosaur *that just happens to be busy eating plants*. Did the artist just dream up some mythic animal that *just happened* to look exactly like a real plant-eating dinosaur, and then *also* imagine that the creature was a herbivore? Or was this carving based on a living dinosaur that the artist had actually seen or was familiar with? At the very least, the artist's "accidental" version of the dinosaur is more realistic than the dinosaur pictures drawn by 19th-century scientists that had just discovered dinosaur bones!

In our humble opinion, turning this priceless relic around and taking a picture of its back is just like turning Michelangelo's "David" inward to face the wall (though that would be a nod towards decency). Think about it: if you were only going to show one side of this artifact, which side would *you* show?

If you look at this item closely you will see that a juvenile version of the dragon (horns and all) is playfully cavorting on the main creature's back. The large dinosaur has a flower sticking out of both sides of his mouth and his tongue is hanging out.

No wonder they didn't volunteer this side of the object! Perhaps they were afraid that its appearance, if noted, would cause people who believe in evolution to reject the artifact as a forgery – as often happens in these cases.

26: Another Ancient Chinese Piece³⁸

Ceramic Man Interacting with Ceramic Dinosaur?

475-221 B.C. Warring States period.

It should be obvious that this piece from China, from the Warring States period of 221 BC to 475 BC, shows a man astride a very dinosaur-like creature. Never mind the question as to which dinosaur type it represents; can you look at this



Illustration 35: A man is riding on the back of a strange, horned creature with an incredibly long neck. Folks, I don't think this is an elephant.

³⁸ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit11.html>

piece and still believe that any resemblance to an actual dinosaur is purely accidental? That man and dinosaur missed each other by millions of years? If the answer is yes, then never mind – you can't be convinced!

Final Piece: ZHOU DYNASTY STOVE

This stove is from the Zhou Dynasty (1100 BC – 256 BC). This item could be more than 3000 years old. Is there any doubt that the animal represented by this piece is a dinosaur? Or did the artist just accidentally create a mythological creature that more closely resembles a dinosaur than the 19th-century iguanodon drawings done by scientists who actually had dinosaurs bones in their possession?



Zhou Dynasty Stove

Illustration 36: This isn't a crocodile, folks.

27: Ancient Chinese Sculpture

Depicts Dinosaur/What is Depicted on Thai Vase?³⁹

Here at s8int.com the pizza's getting cold. I think we're about through with this topic for a while because, frankly, our eyes have gotten a little blurry from looking at all that art. On the bright side we now know a lot more about pre-Columbian and ancient Chinese art.

Right now we're wondering if perhaps we haven't left a lot of information concerning human giants on the table, so maybe we'll go work on that angle for a while. The other thing is that we're starting to wonder if we're sometimes seeing dinosaurs even when there's nothing there.

We have been somewhat heartened by the results of the polls on various pages in this section. Some are seeing the same things we are – proof that some “ancient peoples” interacted with animals that we now call dinosaurs.

In a section of this page below we'll present an ancient animal representation that, once again, you'll be able to examine for yourself. We're not even sure which way we'd vote but we lean towards corythosaurus.

In the last section we suggested that some of the most obvious



Illustration 37: Inscribed Ancient Zhou Bronze Panwith. Only the feet of the artifact were shown. Why do you think that is? Could someone have been afraid that if you were allowed to see the entire object (which is on the next page) you just might conclude that – gasp! – it depicts a dinosaur?

³⁹ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit12.html>

representations of dinosaurs might be deliberately censored from view – or, at the very least, obscured in some way so that the artifact's dinosaur-like properties are hidden. There's no doubt that in the academic community, any artifact that unquestionably resembled a dinosaur would immediately be denounced as a fraud.⁴⁰

In 2003 some Chinese farmers found 27 Zhou Dynasty bronze artifacts in a cave. Scientists were particularly excited about the finds because many of them were inscribed. One of the pieces that was described as a pan had a very long inscription. It's been difficult to find photos of these objects and especially difficult to find pictures of one object in particular.

The photo on the previous page is one picture we were able to find of that hard-to-locate object. For some peculiar reason (no doubt artistic) only its feet were shown. Perhaps the feet were the most impressive part of the object – or maybe they just weren't anxious to show the part that *we* found the most interesting. We can't say for sure.

Given that this item has the most inscriptions on it of any Zhou Dynasty artifact found to-date, and given that this item was the one that excited historians the most, you'd think that it would be easy to find pictures of it. You would be wrong. Of all the artifact photographs we've tracked down, this one was the hardest to find. Trying to locate complete pictures of it was almost impossible. Two complete photos of the object are shown below, left. Here's a bit of the story of the find.

New Light on Chinese Civilization

“A week ago a farmer in northwestern China's Shaanxi Province swung his hoe onto the ground and opened up another world -- a cave appeared.

“Well laid-out were 27 inscribed bronze artifacts. The more than 2,000 characters inscribed on them are expected to shed light on the history of the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046-771 BC), which has puzzled historians for two millenniums.

“Zhou Kuiying, archaeologist with the Shaanxi Administration of Cultural Heritage, said formal archaeological excavation has kicked off in the area around the cave in Yangjia Village, Meixian County, in the city of Baoji.



Illustration 38: Two views of the inscribed object. Now that you've seen it, what do you think – are the feet really its most intriguing part?

“The accidental uncovering of the 2,700-year-old bronze ware, which surprised the archaeological world, occurred on January 19 when five farmers were scooping up soil on a cliff in the afternoon sunshine to make bricks.

⁴⁰ One wonders: how many genuine artifacts of this type are then tossed out or destroyed, never to be seen by the public?

"About 4 pm, a lump of soil rolled off the cliff as the hoe of Wang Latian hit the ground. The cave appeared before Wang. He knelt down, peeped into the cave and saw a dim, green light.

"'Come on, there is something in the cave,' he shouted. Wang Ningxian, the eldest of the five, ordered the others to get back for fear of the ground collapsing and gasped as he looked in.

"He saw the bronze items arranged in order. The farmers called the local cultural heritage administration. At 8 pm Zhang Runtang, head of the Baoji Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage, arrived with archaeologists. The cave was found to be a cellar, 1.8 meters long, 1.4 meters wide and one meter high. "Since the cellar was hidden more than 10 meters deep, we put a ladder into it and had 18 villagers along the ladder, passing the bronze ware from inside the cellar to the surface," said Zhang.

"'It was so breathtaking. There were 27 of them, each with inscriptions engraved on their bodies.' An inscribed bronze piece is considered a national treasure since bronze ware inscriptions, along with bamboo slips, which were used as paper to write on, and the pictographs carved into the tortoise shells and animals bones, are the only documents of Chinese history before the Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC).

"The 27 bronze pieces were large in size, graceful in shape and decorated with complex patterns, said Zhou Kuiying. They included a ding (an ancient cooking vessel), pan, pot, calyx, yu (a broad-mouthed receptacle for holding liquid) and gui (a kind of container for grain). The greatest find was the pan with more than 350 characters inscribed on it.⁴¹

"Before its finding, the Shi Qiang pan (water container), which was unearthed in Shaanxi Province in 1976, was believed to bear the most characters among the bronze artifacts unearthed after 1949.

"The 284 characters inscribed on the bottom of the pan recorded important events in the reigns of six kings of the Western Zhou Dynasty and told about the family of the inscriber as well, who happened to be an official in charge of noting down the court history. It was considered by historians to be the most important Western Zhou bronze item ever discovered.

"Inscriptions on the newly unearthed pan documented all the 11 emperors of the dynasty before Emperor Youwang who, as legend goes, led to the destruction of the dynasty in his extravagant pursuit of luxury and women. The list of emperors was perfectly compatible with the Shi Ji (Historical Records), written by Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220) historian Sima Qian....."

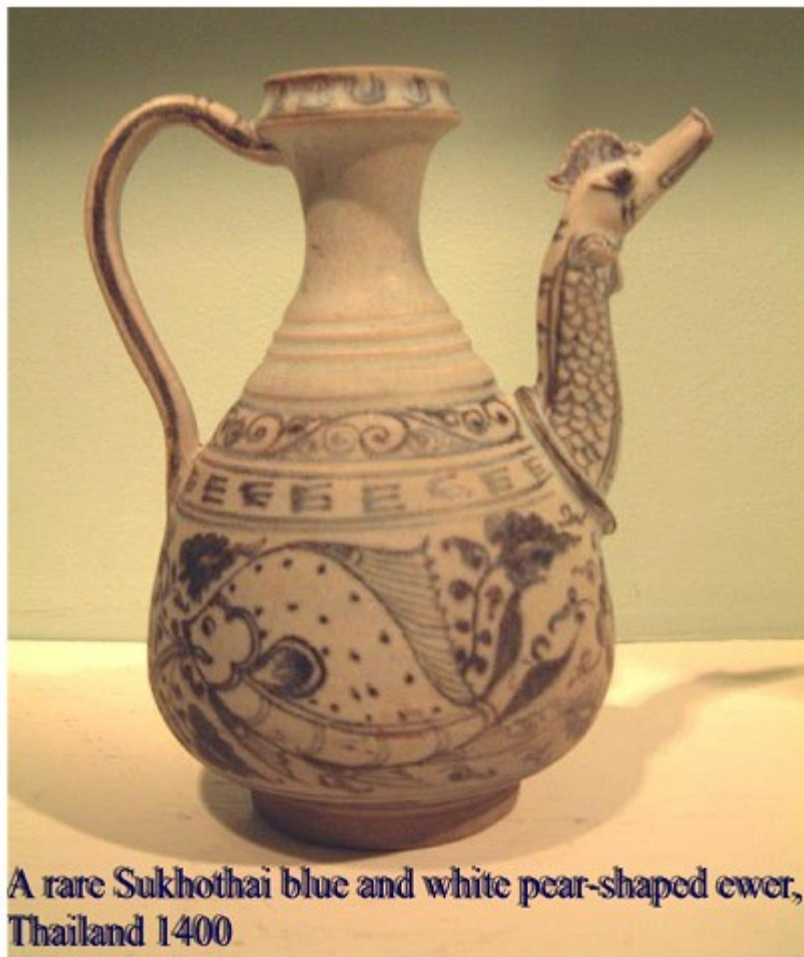
(China Daily January 28, 2003)



Illustration 39: This is an apatosaurus skull and neck which perfectly matches the shape and neck-angle of the animal on the inscribed "pan" above. Source: Weather Enthusiast-Sam Noble Museum

⁴¹ Notice that this was the "greatest find" - and the one they decided not to photograph. You don't suppose the fact that *it looks just like a dinosaur* had anything to do with that decision, do you?

28: Thai Vase from 1400's Depicts Dinosaur or Seahorse?⁴²



Because of the distinctive crests on the tops of their heads, the corythosaurus should be one of the easiest dinosaurs to identify if they were to appear in ancient art. In fact, we've actually used that to identify the corythosaurus in several prior sections.

The museum that has this item on display identifies it as depicting a seahorse – and to be fair it does look like a seahorse. We carefully compared photos of seahorses with drawings and skulls of the corythosaurus and finally decided to cast our vote with the dinosaur.

Here's why: although the vase does depict fish (which supports the seahorse explanation) it also depicts leaves, which the corythosaurus ate for food. The crest looks exactly like the crest on the head of the dinosaur and, to us, was less than an exact match for the seahorse. (Look at the seahorse pictures below to see what we mean.)

Finally, the attitude (upward angle) of the head is highly unusual for a

seahorse – they just don't hold their head like that. As a matter of fact, we're not even sure that the seahorse *could* get his head in that position. As far as the scales go, one could argue that the scales would have been applicable to either a seahorse or a dinosaur (which were reptiles), so we're not sure that they help either way. It's certainly not something we'd stake our professional reputations on (even though we have no such reputations).



Illustration 40: Comparisons. Seahorse or corythosaurus?

⁴² Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit12.html>

We've provided a nice picture of the vase, as well as samples of both the corythosaurus (top row) and the seahorse, so that you can decide the issue for yourself. Of course, if it does depict the corythosaurus then it's truly an extraordinary find.



An Additional Ancient Chinese Dinosaur Depiction

This is another ancient object that represents an animal that doesn't seem to exist anymore. Of course, archaeologists identified it as a mythical animal.

One has to ask: don't artifacts like the long-necked animal depicted on this ancient tea server confirm once and for all that our ancestors lived and interacted with dinosaurs? Like other animals from the past, it's possible that the dinosaurs of that time weren't as large as they once were.

Illustration 41: Isn't it interesting how many "mythological" animals just happen to look like dinosaurs? Why do you suppose that is?

29: Pterosauria in Ancient Art of Cameroun⁴³



Illustration 42: Actual pterosauria. Compare these to the artifacts on the next page.

These "ancient" (1600's) artists of Cameroun do an outstanding job of creating exact likenesses of pterosauria, especially considering that they had supposedly never seen one alive.

⁴³ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit13.html>

Below: From the book *Art of Africa – Negro Art from the Institute of Ethnography*, Leneigrad. Olderogge & Eamon 1969

Gallery Listings:



Illustration 43: 104. Headdress 16 x 65 cm. Restored. From the Mansfield collection, 1904 to 1907. Keaka (Cameroun). 1604-1677. Two large and two small birds' heads. Wood, carved with poker work, painted in black, white, and reddish brown. Eyes set with glass.



Illustration 44: 105. Headdress mask in the form of two bird's heads. Wood, carved. 24 x 71 cm. From the Mansfield collection, 1904 to 1907. Keaka (Cameroun). 1604-1674. Painted reddish brown and black. Eyes inlaid metal strips, nail pupils.

Olitiaun of Cameroun, West Africa

“Sighted and documented by no less authority than famed hunter and cryptozoologist Ivan Sanderson, the Olitiau is the West African equivalent of the East African Kongamato and the Indonesian Ahoal.

“Described as a giant bat with a wingspan of between 10 and 15 feet, this goliath of the order of cheroptera is reportedly most active in the twilight hours.

“Sanderson and his hunting companion Gerald Russell were literally strafed by an Olitiau as the two were shooting smaller bats along a stream in the Assumbo Mountains of Cameroon in 1932.

“According to Sanderson, “It's lower jaw hung down and... I could have counted the huge white teeth if I had had the time - they were a good two inches long... the whole animal was coal black... and did not appear to be hairy.”

“The native porters were so excited upon hearing of the encounter that they dropped everything and set out in hot pursuit. Some have speculated that the Olitiau was (and is) a surviving species of Pterodactyl.

“However, Sanderson is convinced that the creature was “the Granddaddy of all bats”. No specimen of this creature is known to have been collected.”

30: An Ancient Stegosaur Depiction At Angkor Wat⁴⁴

Angkor Wat

“The main entrance to the temple proper, seen from the eastern end of the Naga causeway Angkor Wat (or Angkor Vat) is a temple at Angkor, Cambodia, built for king Suryavarman II in the early 12th century as his state temple and capital city.



Illustration 45: This is a real place, folks. You can actually get tickets and go see it next week if you want.

“The largest and best-preserved temple at the site, it is the only one to have remained a significant religious center—first Hindu, then Buddhist—since its foundation.

“The temple is the epitome of the high classical style of Khmer architecture. It has become a symbol of Cambodia, appearing on its national flag, and it is the country's prime attraction for visitors.

“Angkor Wat combines two basic plans of Khmer temple architecture: the temple mountain and the later galleried temples. It is designed to represent Mount Meru, home of the "gods" in Hindu mythology: within a moat and an outer wall 3.6 km (2.2 miles) long are three rectangular galleries, each raised above the next.

“At the center of the temple stands a quincunx of towers. Unusually, Angkor Wat is orientated

44 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit14.html>

towards the west; scholars are divided as to the significance of this.

“As well as for the grandeur and harmony of the architecture, the temple is admired for its extensive bas-reliefs and for the numerous devatas adorning its walls.

History

“Angkor wat is in northwest Cambodia. The initial design and construction of the temple took place in the first half of the 12th century, during the reign of Suryavarman II (ruled 1113–c. 1150). Dedicated to Vishnu, it was built as the king's state temple and capital city.

“As neither the foundation stela nor any contemporary inscriptions referring to the temple have been found, its original name is unknown.

“It is located 5.5 km north of the modern town of Siem Reap, and a short distance south and slightly east of the previous capital, which was centred on the Baphuon. Work seems to have come to an end on the king's death, with some of the bas-reliefs unfinished.

“In 1177 Angkor was sacked by the Chams, the traditional enemies of the Khmer. Thereafter the empire was restored by a new king, Jayavarman VII, who established a new capital and state temple (Angkor Thom and the Bayon respectively) which lie a few kilometres to the north.”

(From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.)



Illustration 46: Is it just me or does that look a lot like a stegosaurus? Believe it or not, you can actually go to Angkor Wat in Cambodia and see this for yourself. Once again we find ancient cultures depicting actual dinosaurs with amazing realism – which is more evidence that they had actually seen them in person.

STEGOSAURUS DEPICTED IN STONE: DID MAN AND DINOSAUR CO-EXIST?



“After wandering through the temple and marveling at the twisting fig trees for over an hour, I finally located the glyph I was searching for near the exit to the complex. Before me, enclosed in a round circle, was a clear depiction of what could only be a stegosaurus. The creature had a small neck and four short legs with a long tail. Along its humped back, a series of plates were clearly carved.

“As I stared in a wonder, a guide leading two American tourists approached the spot and casually asked them if they believed dinosaurs lived 800 years ago? He then proudly showed them the stegosaurus carving to their amazement.

“Stylistically similar circular carvings can be found all over Ta Prohm, but none of them show this same creature. While to my knowledge reputed sightings of a living stegosaurus have not been made, other saurians have been glimpsed.

“In 1999, Papua New Guinea’s The Independent newspaper reported that a 'dinosaur-like reptile' was witnessed near Lake Murray.”

(from Unexplainedearth.com)

About the Stegosaurus; Extinct for 140 Million Years?

Angkor Wat, Cambodia: A Brief Guide: Part 2

“Ta Prohm is a huge temple, and it's worth letting one of the very friendly guides show you around - the temple is a permanent state of near collapse too, so it's worth having someone who knows what they're doing lead you through the fallen masonry and heaped rubble.

“Most importantly, they'll point out details you'll miss yourself, like the acoustics of the one of the towers in the courtyard - thump your chest standing inside it and it sounds as loud as a drum - and also the small carving on one wall of what is unmistakably a stegosaurus-like dinosaur. Quite where that came from I've yet to find out.”



“Stegosaurus means 'roofed reptile.' Its 'roof' is made up of the large plates along the ridge of the animal's back.

“What were they for? Originally, paleontologists speculated that the plates represented a type of armor, used for protection.

“But the surfaces of the plates are crisscrossed with grooves for blood vessels, indicating that they were covered with skin when the animal was alive.

“This led later paleontologists to speculate that the plates were used for controlling body temperature -- like solar collectors or heat radiators. While that is an interesting hypothesis, it cannot be tested scientifically, since all stegosaurus are extinct. This is one of the many cases in which scientists do not have conclusive answers Extinct dinosaurs present us with many such mysteries.

“Stegosaurus offers more mysteries, such as how it could function with its tiny brain. The image of dinosaurs as massive beasts with walnut-sized brains is not true of many dinosaurs, but it is true of Stegosaurus.

“It has even been suggested that Stegosaurus had a second brain to control its hindquarters, since the one in its head seems to be too small to manage the entire beast. But it was, and it did. Stegosaurus had only one, small brain.

“Still another mystery involves Stegosaurus's front legs. As a baby fossil, the front legs are straight up and down. As an adult fossil, however, they are splayed out to the side. Which is correct? We're not sure, since they seem to fit both ways.

“Only Stegosaurus, silent and still for 140 million years, contains the answers to these and the many other questions that surround it”

(American Museum of Natural History)



31: Toxodon Depicted on Pre-Columbian, Lambayeque (Peruvian) Whistling Bottle?⁴⁵

Guy: “Excuse me sir, can you tell me something about this piece?”

Museum Guy: “Certainly sir. Like it says on the card, this is an exquisite example of a double-chambered figural bridge-spout whistling bottle of the Lambayeque Culture. It's a molded whistling vessel. The front is a square section and is surmounted by an animal, possibly being marked by two attendants. The back body is molded in the form of a shell, and has a tall tapering spout and a wide strap handle.

45 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit15.html>

“The whole item is painted in black, cream and reddish-brown, with areas of scroll, circular, and geometric patterns. It's from the Middle Horizon period, AD 100-300, again of the Lambayeque culture of Peru. It's nearly two thousand years old.”

Guy: “Oh! Sorry. There's information right on the card, which you just read verbatim, but frankly, we thought you looked kinda bored, anyways.”

Museum Guy: “Well, sir, you were quite right in thinking that an opportunity for me to read out loud what is written right there in plain sight would perk me right up!”

Guy: “Hey! Are you being sarcastic?”

Museum Guy: “Apparently not, sir, or at least not to good effect.”

Guy: “O.K. then. Sir, can you tell me what animal that is? By the way, is that good 'effect' or good 'affect'?”

Museum Guy: “Yes, I can. That is a llama! I'm ignoring your other very charming question.”

Guy: “A llama!? (frowning) Are you sure that's not a Toxodon?”

Museum Guy: “Sir, perhaps if you understood that Toxodons had been extinct for millions of years you wouldn't have even made that suggestion. This artist could never have seen one of those alive. Take my word for it as an expert on Pre-Columbian art! Remember, the artists of that period often exaggerated certain characteristics of their subjects.”

Guy: “Oh! Because, you know, the Toxodon was native to South America. And do you notice that rounded front 'mouthal area'? Toxodon means curved or bowed teeth – see, like this guy has – almost like a beak. How long has the llama been extinct?”



Illustration 47: This is a llama. But is the creature depicted on the previous page a llama? If so, then what happened to its neck?

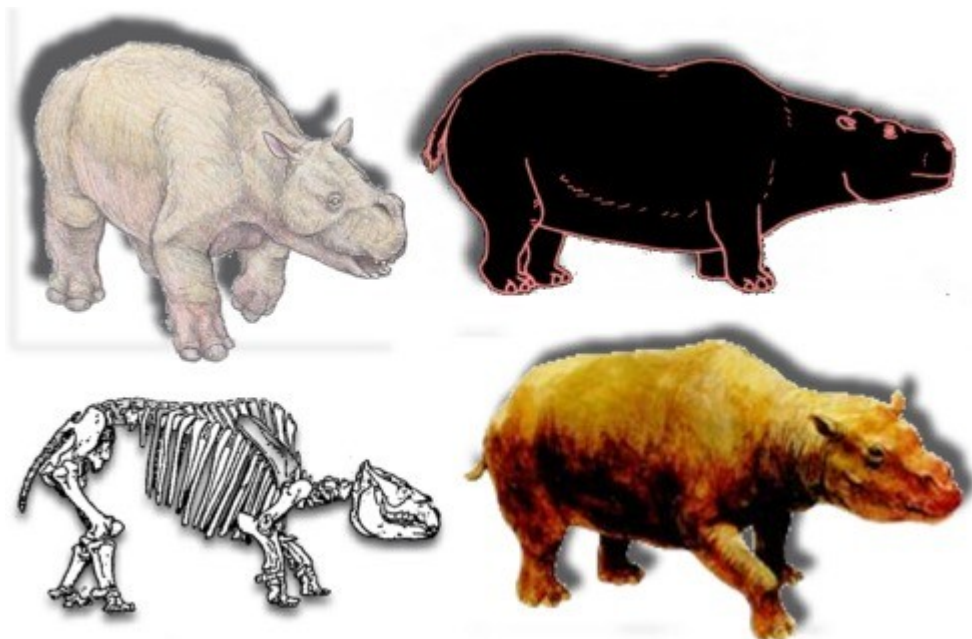


Illustration 48: Toxodon

Museum Guy: “Mouthal area, sir? This is Toronto, and while you do hear a variety of languages I'm afraid I'm not familiar with that term. Perhaps it is some obscure scientific nomenclature? Besides, I assure you that the llama is not extinct!”

Guy: “It's just that you'd think this guy had never seen one of those before either!”
.....The foregoing was a s8int.com dramatization. Thank

you! Yes, we'll keep the day job. Fries with that?

Here at s8int.com we've found that you can't always go by what's written on the placard or by what the experts say. (The placard identifies the animal as a llama.) When we viewed this piece we thought that the animal it pictured was a real one but it probably wasn't a llama. Since it had external ears we decided that it probably wasn't a reptile.

We went on the net and searched for extinct mammals from South America. Immediately the Toxodon popped up. It was the right size, it had the beaked mouth, and of course was native to the area where the artist lived. A second candidate was the Coryphodon, which is shown on the next page.

The ears on modern pictures of the Toxodon are smaller than what we see here, but remember, the modern pictures were drawn from skeletal remains while the artist's piece was based on a living animal!

There have been numerous other discoveries of anomalies related to the Toxodon, including an arrow or spear that was found in the thigh bone of one such animal.⁴⁶

"Toxodon is a genus of mammals, now extinct, that lived in the late Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs in South America. Toxodon fossils were studied by Charles Darwin on his voyage on the Beagle...."

(Wikipedia)

"The Toxodon lived in South America during the Pleistocene about 50 million years ago"

(Source 1)

"TOXODONTIA, a sub-order of extinct South American Tertiary ungulate mammals typified by the genus Toxodon, so named from the bow-like curvature of the molar teeth.

"They all show signs of distant kinship to the Perissodactyla, as regards both limb-structure and dentition; while some exhibit resemblance to the Rodents and Hyraxesresemblances which, however, are probably to be attributed to parallelism in development.

"Under the sub-order Toxodontia may be included not only the typical Toxodon, but the more aberrant Typotherium of the Pleistocene of Buenos Aires and the smaller Pachymcus and Hegeto-therium of the Patagonian Santa Cruz beds, represented by animals the size of a rhinoceros, of which TOY, C. H.."



(LoveToKnow 1911 Online Encyclopedia. © 2003, 2004 LoveToKnow.)

http://66.1911encyclopedia.org/T/TO/TOY_C_H_.htm

46 Isn't it interesting how finds like this never make the evening news? Why do you suppose that is?

Toxodon

“When Charles Darwin visited South America in the decade of 1830, he found rest fossil of several strange animals, among them the Toxodon . Darwin wrote:

“How wonderfully are the different Orders, at the present time so well separated, blended together in different points of the structure of the Toxodon! “

“Now we know that the Toxodon, like other herbívoros of South America, was not nearly related with any of the groups known mammals of other parts of the world. Toxodontes have been related to forms as the Notostylops that arose 50 million years years ago.

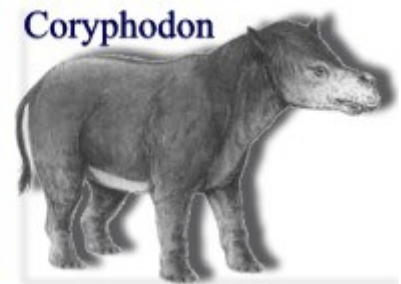
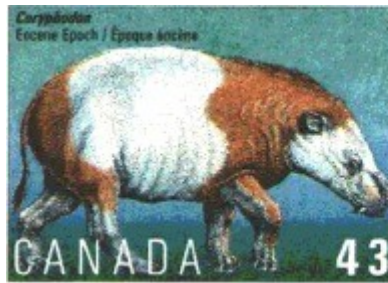
“The Toxodon was one of last and the greatest of them. It's head was very similar to the head of the rhino, and it is very probable that the Toxodon ate grass that was cut with their incisors and crushed with molars. It was an enormous and slow animal.

Archaeological Finds Relevant To Cryptozoology

“One science that cryptozoology interacts with on several occasions is archeology. Several artifacts suggest that animals presumed extinct or unknown were encountered by ancient cultures, one famous example being the chariot ring found at Kish.

“Dated to around 2,500 BC it has been suggested that this artifact represents a late surviving Sivatherium (an animal related to both the giraffe and the okapi, which had antler-like structures and is presumed extinct before the age in which the artifact was made) that was tame and kept captive.

“Since this artifact had been discovered, it has been announced that broken off pieces of the ends of the supposed antler-like structures have been found and has been used as evidence that the artifact represents a deer but this does not explain certain other features of the artifact or



that other artifacts seem to depict similar animals.

“Archaeological finds from other regions depict animals thought extinct. These include bronze artifacts from the Warring States period of Shanxi Province that depict animals resembling the hyrax but with features suggesting a semi-aquatic lifestyle, suggesting that the animals depicted are the large, semi-aquatic Pliohyrax which once inhabited the region.

“Two gold belt plaques of the Sakik of Siberia, 12 cm long by 7.4 cm wide and 137 g in weight depict what look similar to a supposedly extinct chalicothere, an animal related to the horse but with large claws .

“At Tiahuanaco in Bolivia, is represented several times an animal that has been identified as Toxodon, an animal resembling the hippopotamus and thought to have become extinct thousands of years before.

“Other animals thought to have died out in the region at this time have been suggested to be depicted at Tiahuanaco around 1,500 years ago...”

(*Cryptozoology*)



32: Ancient Mayan **Pterosaur?⁴⁷**

From the placard describing this artifact: this object is a Mayan incised lidded bowl, from their early “Classic Period”, with ring foot and cylindrical sides, surmounted on the top by a conical-shaped lid with an “avian” head as a handle.

The “bird” has a wide-notched beak, ridged eyes, a crest, and domed sides incised with outspread wings. The entire object is in black with traces of red pigment.

Earthenware (Blackware), traces of red pigment Classic period, AD 250-450.

The object is Mayan and is from the country of Guatemala.

(Source: The Gardiner Museum)

The photo on the right above is from Nature.com and is of a baby pterosaur that was recently found in China. There were hundreds of different types of Pterosaurs, but compare this piece from approximately 1700 to 1800 years ago with the actual egg found last year. Did man and pterosaur co-exist?



47 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit16.html>

33: Rock Art of Texas Indians: Thunderbird?⁴⁸



Illustration 50: Sure, this could be a turkey, but look how big it is compared to the people and horses (which are drawn to-scale). Have you ever seen a turkey bigger than a horse? Pterosaurs, however, could have a wingspan of 30 feet or more...



Illustration 51: This is also probably not a turkey. It's yet another piece of evidence that you will never, ever see on the evening news.

The above picture is a reproduction of some Texan cave art that archaeologists believe is around 8,000 years old. The large bird depicted in this piece has been described as a “turkey”.

That's probably correct, but given the relative size of the bird (and our penchant for speculation) it reminded us of a photo of a “thunderbird” that had been shot and photographed on a (Texas?) ranch in the 1950's. Specifically, a smallish Rhamphorhynchoidea [long-tailed] pterosaur. (The picture is to the left.)

⁴⁸ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit18.html>

34: Native American Rock Art: Thunderbird?⁴⁹



On the left is an ancient Native American petroglyph, possibly Hopi. In the center is an excerpt from a drawing taken from a 17th century German tract about the dangers of witches and witchcraft. On the far right is another Native American petroglyph from the Fremont culture who are thought to have produced this Black Dragon between 700 and 1250 A.D.

What's clear from all three of these eyewitness pterosaur sightings is that pterosaurs often rode the wind with their wings spread like a kite, using their long tails to balance. This posture explains the characteristic poses of all three of these pieces of art. Conversely, modern drawings of the pterosaur virtually never present them assuming this posture.

The piece to the right is in the Lowe Museum in Miami. The artifact is described as: Anasazi (Southwest, United States), Pronghorn Antelope Effigy Vessel, 1000-1200 A.D.

Here at s8int.com we're inclined to go along with that description but did note a resemblance to some of the duck billed hadrosaurs, like Lambeosaurus. This is mostly because of the similarity of the "horns" to the headcrests that were on many of these dinosaurs.

What really caught our attention was the Museum's own description, which read as follows:

"In the Southwest during a period from approximately 1000 to 1200, there was considerable cultural intermingling among the Anasazi, the Hohokam, and the Mogollon and associated Tularosa and Mimbres peoples, and this is clearly evident in their art.



Illustration 52: An antelope, or a hadrosaur?

"This effigy vessel is decorated with black-on-white geometric painting in the style of the Tularosa and the Mimbres. It is formed in the shape of a pronghorn antelope, a popular subject selected for ceramic effigy figures and pottery decoration.

"The pair of horns in this example have been carefully modeled as have other attributes of the animal, such as the eyes, the tail, and the simplified legs. Even though the animal is

⁴⁹ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit19.html>

recognizable as a pronghorn, it has avian attributes, notably a beak.”

The Hadrosaurs had beaks as well, hence the term “duckbilled”. A lambeosaurus and a pair of pronghorns are reproduced below. Is this stylized piece a representation of a pronghorn antelope, or is it meant to depict a supposedly long-extinct dinosaur? We don't know, but we're pretty sure that the person who wrote the description never even considered that it might be a dinosaur.

Finally, it's worth noting that the lambeosaurus was three-toed while the pronghorn is two-toed. How many toes does the artifact have? *Three*. (Look for yourself! This is easy to see – just look at the right front foot.)



35: Pre-Columbian Dinosaur?⁵⁰



We can't say for certain that this stylized animal represents a Styracosaurus. It does seem clear, though, that it's meant to represent some type of dinosaur. What do you think?

Illustration 53: Fragment. Late Intermediate Period. A.D. 1000–1476 Pre-Columbian Cotton and wool slit tapestry Height and Width: 7 1/16 x 7 11/16 in. (18 x 19.5 cm) MFA, Boston.

36: Egyptian Dinosaur-like Creature⁵¹



Illustration 54: Tapestry. Egyptian (Coptic) 8th century Linen Height and Width: 6 11/16 x 8 1/16 in. (17 x 20.5 cm) MFA, Boston. Denman Waldo Ross Collection

50 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit22.html>

51 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit22.html>

Description: Ground: cream linen cloth; plain selvedge at right. Stained; small holes. Design: tapestry band in pale-yellow, red, blue, green, and brown silk and cream linen. Red band with pair of grotesque affronted elephants (one blue and one yellow); separated by yellow triangular shaft. At right is fantastic green animal. Band is edged at top and bottom with narrow cream and red stripes. (The photo on the previous page is black and white. Color was added to match the description.) A snake head is created in part by the trunks of each pair of animals in the piece.

Speculation: PROBOSCIDEA (animals with a proboscis), the scientific name of the group of mammals represented at the present day only by the two existing species of elephant. Although here regarded as a sub-order of UNGULATA (q.v.), the group is sometimes accorded the rank of an order by itself.

“Discoveries made during the first few years of the 20th century in the Lower Tertiary deposits of the Fayum district of Egypt have, however, brought to light the existence of several kinds of primitive proboscideans which serve to link the group with other ungulates, and likewise apparently indicate affinity with the Sirenia.”

(LovetoKnow Encyclopedia)

Early Recognition of Bi-pedalism in Dinosaurs?

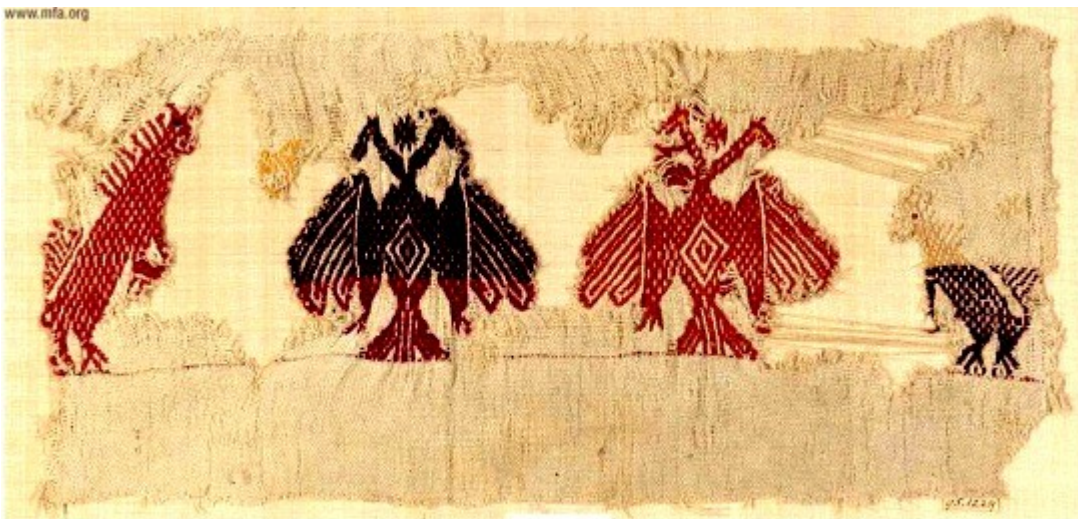


Illustration 55: White cotton, Mexican Cotton, and brocade. Overall: 21 x 42 cm (8 1/4 x 16 9/16 in.) MFA, Boston Denman Waldo Ross Collection

The design, which consists of double-headed eagles and rampant animals, is made of red, deep violet, and yellow wool. It is very worn.

“It is generally accepted that the first discovery of dinosaur remains in North America was made in 1854 by Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden during his exploration of the upper Missouri River.

“Near the confluence of the Judith and Missouri Rivers (shown above) Hayden's party recovered a small collection of isolated teeth which were later described by the Philadelphia paleontologist Joseph Leidy in 1856, in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of

Philadelphia.

“A short two years later, Leidy had the honor of describing the first reasonably complete dinosaur skeleton the world would know, *Hadrosaurus foulkii*. Named after its discoverer William Parker Foulke, this specimen was recovered during quarrying of a sand pit in Haddonfield, New Jersey.

“The real significance of this specimen was in its limb proportions. For the first time scientists studying these animals could see that some dinosaurs were bipedal, walking on two legs instead of on all fours. Bipedalism was a revolutionary thought for a reptilian posture.”

(University of California Museum of Paleontology)

37: Chinese Hadrosaur⁵²



Illustration 56: A hadrosaur - or another "mythological" creature? Note the curious "duck bill". What do you think – is it just a "bird", as the gallery claimed? After all, birds do have four legs, right?

The piece on the left is from China and dates back to around 1400. It is currently in the Genesis Park Collection.

“It displays numerous characteristics of the beaked dinosaurs; tridactyl feet configuration, metatarsal stance, scale-like representation all over the body (except for the horn which has a striated pattern), long (albeit slender) tail, elaborate head crest and a long neck...”

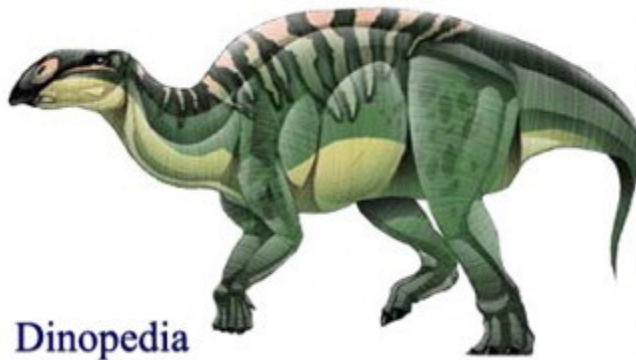
(Genesis Park)

To the right is what appears to be a characterization of a very similar animal. This antique piece is also from China. The gallery identifies the piece as a “bird” (the rare 4-legged type!), no doubt because of

⁵² Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit23.html>

the “duck bill”. (How many four-legged birds have *you* seen?) It appears to us that the artist had some familiarity with duck-billed dinosaurs.

The brachylophosaurus was a type of duck-billed dinosaur whose fossils have been found in China. The “scientific” drawing below is based *solely on the animal's skull*, one of which is pictured to the right.⁵³



38: A Ceratopsian Depiction at an early 1800's Hindu Temple?⁵⁴

“The famous temple of Muktinath lies in the district of Mustang and is situated 48 km north east of Jomsom at an altitude of about 3749 meters (12,300 feet) above sea level. The temple is situated on a high mountain range and is visited during fair weather.

“During the festival of Janai Purnima, Hindu devotees gather here to pay homage to lord Muktinath. The visitors get lodging facilities at Dharmasala and Maharani Pouwa. Another famous temple of Jwaladevi, the goddess of flame, is situated about hundred meters south of Muktinath.

“The Muktinath Temple was consecrated in 1815 A.D by Queen Subarna Prabha, the wife of Rana Bahadur Shah. This temple is built in a Tibetan pagoda style and contains huge brass idols of Lord Vishnu, Shiva, Brahma and Kali.



53 Think about how many dinosaur drawings are based on a just skull, or a few bone fragments. How realistic do you think they actually are?

54 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit24.html>

The local name for Muktinath is Chumig Gyatsa.

“Both Hindus and Buddhists have visited Muktinath – Chumig Gyatsa for hundreds of years and this place reflects a unique blend of Hinduism and Buddhism. Muktinath geographically speaking is a high valley located on the Mustang Bhote region.”

(Source: Pilgrimage Tours)

On a wall of the temple are 108 “dragon-headed” fountains, which pilgrims seek out to “cleanse” themselves. The heads are variously described as either dragons or bulls. At least one of the heads, as seen here on the left in this photo, is not a dragon or a bull but instead is an excellent likeness of a ceratopsian dinosaur.



Illustration 57: Ceratopsian Headed Fountain. One in partial black and white for contrast. Source: WIRED2THEWORLD.COM. The Jomsom Trek. (I don't know about you, but I've never seen a bull that had a head like that. It looks much more like a dinosaur..)

The Ceratopsians

“The ceratopsians first appeared in Early Cretaceous Asia and soon branched into two successful Laurasian families. The predominantly Asian Protoceratopsidae were comparatively primitive forms that were usually hornless or, at most, in possession of a small nasal horn. While staying small, they became exceedingly abundant in places like the arid plains of Mongolia..... FURCICERATOPSIDAE

“The furciceratopsids form the largest family of Asian ceratopsians, with over a dozen species, ranging from small forest dwellers to the giant megahorns. They have generalised dentition, a large narrow nasal horn or series of hornlets and prominent jugal spikes. Most have spiny or stud-like osteoderms set in their scaly hide. They tend to be unfussy feeders, eating any greenery they can easily get to.

“...Indian megahorns, the largest living furciceratopsids, range from eastern India to the shores of the South China Sea. Females and young live in small herds whilst adult males are usually solitary. Their preferred habitat is grassland and open areas in forests, usually close to a watercourse where they wallow and bathe. Its powerful beak can demolish even the toughest of plants...”

(Bowdoin.edu)



Triceratops prorsus
Details: A late Cretaceous ceratopsian
Location: Hell Creek, Montana.
Length: 26 feet
In the collection of:
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County



©ZoomDinosaurs.com

39: Revisiting The Stones of Ica...⁵⁵

*“So God created the Great Dragons”
(Genesis 1:21 The Latin Vulgate; 5th Century)*

In the whole controversy over whether or not dinosaurs co-existed with man, the Ica Stones are the smoking gun. More than that, really – they're a mushroom cloud over the notion that dinosaurs died out millions of years before man even “evolved”.

We have spent a great deal of time proving to the open-minded that dinosaurs did, in fact, interact with man. If you're a Christian then there should have been no need to prove that to you at all – the Bible states this fact in clear, unmistakable, and direct language.

The Ica stones are an archaeological treasure trove. They are beautiful works of art with themes that can be seen in other ancient Peruvian artifacts (some of which we've examined earlier).

Dr. Jose Cabrera, whose father began collecting the stones in the 1930s, now has over 11,000 of these ancient artifacts in his museum. These artifacts are engraved stones of varying sizes that depict advanced astronomical scenes, advanced medical knowledge (including heart transplants and brain surgery), and many scenes showing dinosaurs and man interacting.

Fully one-third of the stones portray known dinosaur types. Some display actual dinosaur characteristics that were unknown in the 1960s, which is when the existence of the stones became generally known.

These stones show scenes of man controlling, killing, or being killed by dinosaurs. As seen below, some of the scenes appear to depict strange, mechanical contrivances that remind us of Pascal's tomb lid.

The oxidation on these stones indicate that they are extremely old. Rocks cannot be carbon-dated but,

⁵⁵ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit25.html>

as we relate below, a number of experts have estimated the stones to be between 1,500 and 12,000 years old. Conventional science and archaeologists have either ignored these enigmatic stones or condemned them as fakes. They have refused to cooperate with any scientific analysis of the stones and, in general, act as if they wish they'd go away.

No doubt some stones have been forged in recent years for profit, but everything from Super Bowl tickets to Greek antiquities have been counterfeited and yet we still tend to believe that most Super Bowl tickets are real. When questions arise concerning the genuineness of ancient Greek or Roman artifacts, scientists are more than willing to analyze *them* to determine their age – perhaps because they don't threaten the theory of evolution.

“The Indian chronicler, Juan de Santa Cruz Pachacuti Llamqui 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 1570.⁵⁶”

(Dr. Don Patton)

Dr. Cabrera, who before his death ran a museum showcasing the artifacts, was a professor of medicine and the head of his department at the University of Lima. He estimated that, given the size of his own collection and the others he was aware of, as many as 50,000 of these artifacts had been found.

Dr. Cabrera accepted the theory of evolution but believed that the stones belonged to a race of advanced man that lived millions of years ago. Christians would disagree with his theories about the artifacts, but at least the stones don't make us run and hide as they do materialist evolutionists. Mainstream scientists only have to hear that that they depict man interacting with known types of dinosaurs in order to conclude that they are fakes. They don't even have to examine the evidence before arriving at that conclusion.

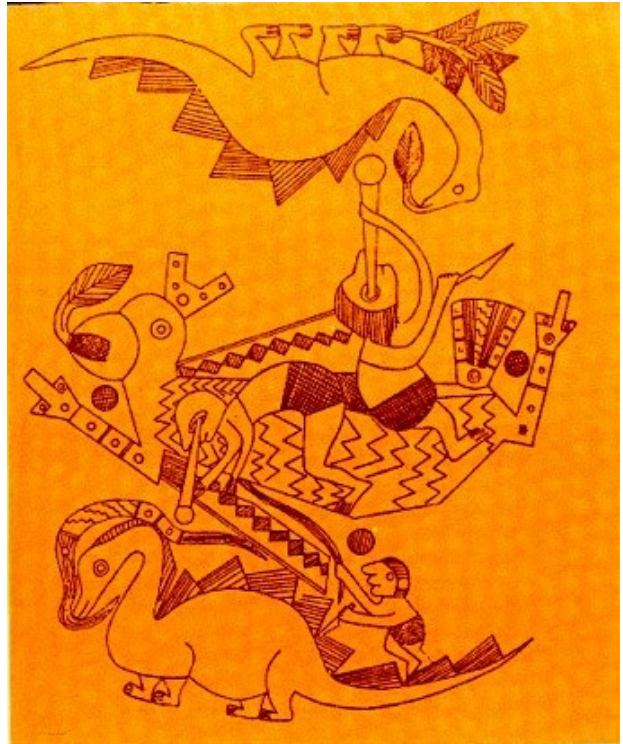


Illustration 58: Ica Stone Etching from: *Le Pietre di Ica*, by Cornelia Petratu & Bernard Roidinger.

56 That's right – these stones date back to the 16th century, which is long before modern science discovered dinosaurs. If these *fifty thousand* stones are fakes, they were faked before scientists discovered dinosaur fossils! That seems highly unlikely, to say the least. (Maybe that's why scientists refuse to examine the stones.) Besides, do you know how long it would take to create fifty thousand forgeries? And what are you going to do once you have them – sell them? No museum will touch them. After all, they depict *dinosaurs*. You might as well be trying to sell alien bodies you dug up at Roswell.

To be fair, Christians shouldn't accept the stones as genuine merely because they reinforce what we believe. We should welcome an honest, scientific analysis of these artifacts. The stones are what they are – enigmatic, mysterious, beautiful, and ubiquitous – and possibly very ancient.

Excerpts From *The Message of the Stones*, by Dr. Javier Cabrera⁵⁷



Illustration 59: Ica Stone Etching from: Le Pietre di Ica, by Cornelia Petraru & Bernard Roidinger. (Just what is that small creature at the bottom of the picture? A dinosaur, perhaps?)

INTRODUCTION

360 kilometers south of Lima – capital of Peru – in the coastal province of Ica, there were discovered in 1961 some strange and mysterious stones shaped somewhat like river rocks. The strangeness, the mystery of the stones was that they pictured animals, men and ways of life very different from those previously discovered by students of the classical cultures of Peru.

The stones came from Ocucaje, an agreeable little town located 40 kilometers south of Ica. In this region, underground, are to be found innumerable graves of men who lived in the times of the Inca and before; lying on the surface of the earth are petrified remains of both tiny and huge prehistoric animals.

Ocucaje lies in an immense desert criss-crossed by mounds of ancient rocks, perhaps the oldest on the planet. There, in the solitude of the desert landscape, testimonials to the recent past and the ancient past lie side by side.

And if it were not for the small fields that arise on either side of the river – dry most of the year – that crosses the desert, it might be said that this part of the world had died, that time stopped here.

The strange stones were found by the peasants of Ocucaje. Ocucaje lies in the zone where since the beginning of the century the finest ancient textiles and ceramics have been unearthed, and the peasants have dedicated themselves, generation after generation, to the clandestine practice of searching for artifacts.

On a clear night, armies of men armed with picks, their faces covered so as not to breathe the stench of the graves, protected by amulets to defend them against evil spirits, with the silence as their only

⁵⁷ When reading this, keep in mind its author accepted the theory of evolution. As you can see, trying to fit these stones into the theory of evolution produces bizarre results.

witness, perform the enigmatic task of literally uncovering the past.

For long hours these moving shadows people the desert; if someone unaware of what they were doing should happen to surprise them at their work, he would think that the dead had abandoned their endless sleep to arise from the grave and take up their lives where death had interrupted them in some unknown moment so long ago.

The unusual figures engraved on the stones amazed the archeologists who saw them: they could not be reconciled with what was known of the men who had lived in ancient Peru, and they toppled all knowledge that had been pieced together regarding that era.



Illustration 60: Dr. Cabrera. Source: <http://www.piedrasdeica.com/Biologia.htm>.

Doubt about the authenticity of the stones was their first response. Loyal to the notion that the oldest human beings in Peru dated from no more than 20,000 years ago and that only 3,000 years ago was there an advanced civilization to be found in the region, they could not admit the hypothesis that the stones might be evidence of a civilization much older than the classical cultures of Peru, that is to say, older than the Incas or the Pre-Incas.

The incredulity of the archeologists was communicated to the cultural authorities of the country. The engraved stones of Ica, which kept appearing and finding their way into private collections, were passed over by the archeologists and other specialists.

Carlos and Pablo Soldi, who had collected the first stones that appeared in Ocucaje repeatedly requested that their specimens be studied, but the experts decided to ignore their persistent petitions.

In 1966, an architect named Santiago Agurto Calvo carried out excavations in the graves of Ocucaje to try to determine if the engraved stones, of which he had a substantial collection acquired years before, came from them.

Santiago Agurto Calvo was able to find some specimens which led him to believe that the stones had been carved by pre-Incaic man. It was the first time that the exact provenance of some specimens was known.

But despite this conformity with the demands of the science of archeology, archeologists were still not interested in studying the stones.



Illustration 61: This "Andean Camel" is actually a corythosaurus.

REAL OR FAKES

At this point in my investigations I must confess I was surprising myself at every turn. The engraved stones of Ica were revolutionizing paleontology and radically changing the date of the

appearance of culture and intelligent men on earth.

One question remained: Was it possible that the engraved stones of Ica were somehow being manufactured by modern man? I remembered the assertion made by the Director of the Museo Regional of Ica that the peasants of Ocucaje were making them. The assertion strained credulity, since these are simple people who totally lack the specialized understanding of science that can be seen in the stones.

Possibly the stones were not manufactured by peasants but by one or two men who did possess such understanding and who had the stones carved with the intention of selling them.

Despite the fact that I knew from Herman Buse's account that these stones had been sold since 1961 for very little, amounts that would not even come close to compensating the enormous trouble they cost, I decided that I must have laboratory confirmation of the age of the stones.

THE LABORATORY CONFIRMS THE STONES' ANTIQUITY

It was in the month of May, 1967, and one day I selected from my collection 33 stones, among them a few that showed the reproductive cycle of long-extinct animals, which I knew would be controversial if their authenticity could not be established.

I went to my friend Luis Hochschild, a learned mining engineer and Vice-President of the Mauricio Hochschild Mining Co., based in Lima. I asked if his laboratories could perform an analysis that would determine the nature of the stone and the antiquity of the engravings.

At the beginning of June I received a report from the laboratory, in a document signed by the geologist Eric Wolf which stated:

This is unquestionably natural stone shaped by fluvial transport (river rock). Petrologically I would classify them as andesites. Andesites are rocks whose components have been subjected mechanically to great pressure which causes chemical changes to take place. In this case the effects of intense sericitation (transformation of feldspar into sericite) are obvious.

This process has increased the compactness and specific weight, also creating the smooth surface that ancient artists preferred for carving.

I will try to confirm this preliminary opinion by means of a more detailed test in the laboratories of the Engineering School and of the University of Bonn, West Germany. The stones are covered with a fine patina of natural oxidation which also covers the engravings by which their age should be able to be deduced.

I have not been able to find any notable or irregular wear on the edges of the incisions which leads me to suspect that these incisions or etchings were executed not long before being deposited in the graves or other places where they were discovered.

Lima, 8 June 1967.

Eric Wolf

This analysis revealed three important facts: a) The engraved stones have a higher specific gravity than common river rocks found in riverbeds and beaches, which I had guessed as soon as I first held one in my hand;

b) The engravings are old, to judge by the coating of natural oxidation that covers the incisions as well as the stones themselves; and

c) The stones were engraved not long before being deposited in the spots where they were found, to judge by the absence of wear on the edges of the incisions, which means that the stones were not engraved for utilitarian or even artistic purposes, but rather to be deposited in a safe place - for some unknown reason.

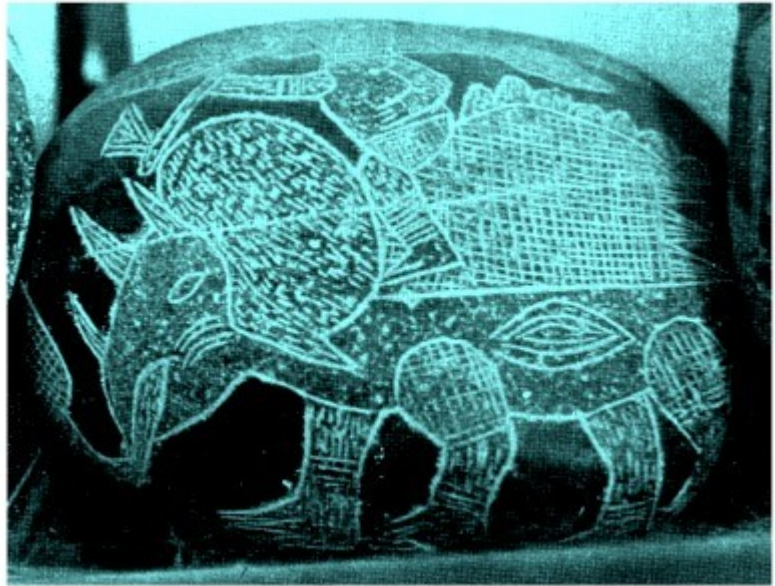


Illustration 62: Stegosaurus?

One year before, Santiago Agurto Calvo had published the results of a petrological analysis of the engraved stones in his collection. These results were part of the newspaper article mentioned earlier, in which he discussed the discovery of engraved stones in the Ocucaje zone.

Specifically, the article dealt with some specimens that he had purchased in 1962 from huaqueros which, according to him, contained "unidentifiable things, insects, fish, birds, cats, fabulous creatures and human beings, sometimes apart and other times shown together in elaborate and fantastic compositions".

He had entrusted the analysis to the mining Faculty of the Universidad Nacional de Ingeneira and it had been performed by two engineers, Fernando de las Casas and Cesar Sotillo.

Since the analysis I had commissioned promised that the preliminary study would be followed up by a closer examination in the laboratories of the Universidad Nacional de Ingeneira de Peru and the University of Bonn, I decided to compare the analysis of my stones with that of the stones of Agurto. The analysis of Agurto's stones read:

All the stones are highly carbonized andesites, despite their coloration and texture, which suggest a different nature.

The stones come from lava flows dating from the Mesozoic era, characteristic of the zone where they were found. The surface has weathered, and feldspar has been turned into clay, weakening the surface and forming a kind of shell around the interior of the stones.

This shell measures an average of grade 3 on the Mohs scale (which measures the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another) and up to 4 1/2 in the part not so affected by weathering.

The stones can be worked with any hard material such as bone, shell, obsidian, etc., and

naturally, by any prehispanic metal implement.



Illustration 63: These are actual ancient artifacts, not toys from the local toy store. What do they look like to you?

before had so many pieces been found in so small an area; 2) never before had such delicate and fragile objects been preserved underground in such pristinity; 3) the objects made reference to unknown cultures; 4) the absence of patina and the accumulation of saltpeter was inexplicable, and 5) the depiction of dinosaurs was further proof that the etchings were phony.

The suggestion that the pieces were of recent manufacture, and that the person who manufactured them was Odilon Tinajero, a resident of Acambaro, who had sold specimens to the collection with the assurance that they were unearthed by him and his family. But doubts remained: the collection contained pieces that demonstrated considerable knowledge on some themes, such as the customs and legends of the Indian people, and rare and exotic extinct animals; many also showed extraordinary artistic ability.

But Odilon Tinajeros scarcely knew how to read and write and like the rest of his family had never exhibited any talent for things artistic.

THE MYSTERY OF ACAMBARO

The North American scientist Charles H. Hapgood, a dedicated archeologist, revealed in 1973 the results of his laborious study of an extraordinary collection of 32,000 artifacts, the property of the German collector Waldemar Julsrud.

The collection is composed of ceramics, carved wooden objects, and engraved stones all from the region around Acambaro, in central Mexico. Looking at the color reproductions of many of these objects, one notes that the images of human beings do not resemble the inhabitants of the region in particular or the American Indian in general; and the animal images seem to be fantastic, though some species of extinct animals can be discerned.

We see oriental, negroid, and aryan human types, and we see, among the identifiable prehistoric animals, anthropoids, anteaters, crabs, horses, camels, crocodiles, and various species of dinosaur, including the stegasaurus, corinthosaurus, tyranosaurus, plesiosaurus, brontosaurus, and pelicosaurus.

For over twenty years archeologists thought these pieces were fakes. In support of this hypothesis they pointed out that 1) never

Hapgood enlisted the services of a famous expert in the detection of falsifications. It had already been established that the pieces had been fired in an open oven, and given the sheer quantity of pieces that existed, this oven would have had to have been kept going day and night over a long period of time which would in turn have required copious firewood.

The investigations carried out by the expert, the municipal authorities, and by a local professor, however, conclude that:

- 1) Odilon Tinajero did not own an oven;
- 2) no one had seen smoke that might reveal the functioning of such an oven, and
- 3) there was not sufficient clay in the area to permit the firing of the thousands of specimens. Beyond this, Odilon Tinajero was selling the pieces at a price which would not have covered the investment needed to fabricate them.

Hapgood turned to laboratory analysis in order to try to verify the age of the pieces. The analysis – using radiocarbon dating and the thermoluminescent method – certified that the pieces were old.

The first method gave an age of 6,400 to 3,500 years, and the second, for some pieces, an age of 4,500 years. Thus was Hapgood able to demonstrate the archeological value of this incredible collection, ending a long period of doubt and incredulity.

THE MYSTERY OF OCUCAJE

The checkered history of the Acambaro collection is not unlike the history of the Engraved Stones of Ica, the gliptoliths (Cabreras name for the stones). Skepticism among archeologists regarding the authenticity of the Acambaro pieces lasted twenty years, and the same skepticism has animated Peruvian archeologists where the gliptoliths are concerned.

The difference between the Acambaro and Ica case is that in the latter case the doubt has not yet been dispelled.

Since 1961 when, according to the Peruvian scholar Herman Buse, the engraved stones first appeared in Ocucaje, constant efforts have been made, in vain, to enlist the help of Peruvian archeologists in verifying the authenticity of the stones.

First to try were the Soldi brothers, who put together the first collection of stones bought from the huaqueros of Ocucaje. Even though the Soldis mistakenly thought the stones were made by the Incas, this does not diminish the persistence with which they requested official tests to prove what they were already sure of: that the stones were not of recent manufacture.



Illustration 64: Another Stegosaurus?

Herman Buse reports in his 1965 book that one of the brothers – Pablo – said that the existence of a thick layer of saltpeter covering the specimens could not be explained except by the passage of considerable time, and he added that the huaqueros who had found the stones were willing to take archeologists to the places where they had been discovered, to show them that this was not a hoax.

Buse says that the other brother – Carlos – could not believe that anyone would have gone to the trouble to manufacture the stones only to sell them at the ridiculously low prices which the Soldis had paid. But when Peruvian archeologists heard of the Soldi collection, they immediately assumed a posture of incredulity, and they would not accompany the huaqueros to the excavations.

Several years later, in 1966, Santiago Agurto Calvo felt the need to verify the authenticity of the stones that kept appearing in Ica, and he began to carry out excavations, first on his own and later in the company of the archeologist Alejandro Pezzia Assereto, director of the Museo Regional of Ica. Agurto Calvo had a collection of several hundred stones which he had put to test in the laboratories of the Faculty of Mining at the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria.

As we saw in Chapter One, these tests revealed that the stones came from lava layers dating from the Mesozoic era (from 230 to 63 million years ago), and one feature was the relative softness of the stones surface. Based on this characteristic, Agurto Calvo speculated that the stones may have come from the time of the Incas or Pre-Incas, since the tools used by these cultures would have been capable of executing the engravings on this type of stone.

The excavations he made in Pre-Incas graves finally bore fruit: he found two samples, similar to those that made up his collection. This convinced him that there was no doubt as to the authenticity of the stones, and he declared them to be ancient, by virtue of having found specimens next to known remains and ceramics belonging to Pre-Inca man.

The newspaper article in which Agurto Calvo reported his labors and his discovery concluded with these words:

“To the fundamental question (are they false, or are they real?), which it has been my fortune to be able to answer, other questions flow which are equally provocative but even more difficult to answer. I am certain that the scholars and archeologists of the nation will give them prompt attention which will satisfy our curiosity and enrich the history and culture of Peru.”

Two years later, in 1968, the archeologist Pezzia Assereto, who had accompanied Agurto Calvo, published a book on the archeology of the province of Ica, in which he makes note of the discovery:

“Agurto was able after several attempts to find an engraved stone inside a tomb in the sector of Toma Luz of the Hacienda Callango del Valle in Ica on 20 August 1966...”

After informing the Museo Regional of Ica of such an important find, Agurto and I made another excavation on 11 September of the same year, in the hill called Uhle of the sector of La Banda in the Hacienda Ocucaje, and we found for the first time an engraved stone inside a tomb of the Paracas culture, a thing I was not expecting, but which proved, by association, the authenticity of these artifacts”.

Despite the fact that the Engraved Stones of Ica had been proven to be authentic archeological specimens, the cultural authorities of the central government remained indifferent. The discovery of Agurto Calvo alone should have been sufficient not only for the order to go out that the stones in existing collections be studied immediately, and not only that excavations in search of new specimens should be undertaken, but also that an end should be put to the illegal commerce in the stones.

But none of this was done. Not even the collection of Carlos Soldi was studied, and on his death it passed to the Museo Regional of Ica, according to his wishes. It was at this time that I began to dedicate myself to increasing the stones in my own collection, buying specimens from some other collectors in Ica from whom I had acquired the stones I already possessed – and later – acquired them from the huaqueros of Ocucaje.

In 1972 Herman Buse again brought up the issue of the engraved stones, at a moment when many national and foreign archeologists were convening in Lima at the First Congress of Andean Archeology.



In an article published in the Lima daily *El Comercio*, written with the obvious purpose of pointing out to the participants in the Congress their obligation to give an official opinion on the stones in light of the absence of such an opinion so far, Buse discusses the unofficial opinions which had been circulating regarding the archeological validity of the stones.

He points to the incredulity of the archeologists, and marshals the arguments of those who believe in the authenticity of the stones, and of those who do not. Buse casts doubt on the latter arguments:

“The Cabrera collection, which is on display in the city of Ica, is composed of no fewer than 10,000 of these stones. 10,000 falsifications? Many of them purchased for only a couple of soles? Can such a price be explained given the delicate, complicated, difficult work involved?”

He adds: “Other responsible men believe in them, in their legitimacy and certifiable antiquity. For this reason it seems strange that professional archeologists reject them out of hand.”

But the experts participating in the Congress paid no attention to Buse, and once more we see the inexplicable lack of interest on the part of archeologists in studying the stones and determining their authenticity.

ICA Stones of Peru

by Robert Prickett

A year of research has got me nowhere. It is ironic that a most tangible object on present-day earth... of a long, long, lost civilization is so overlooked.⁵⁸

If the stones are a hoax (which they could be), I have some overriding questions: Why would anyone go to the trouble of years of labor carving pictures in stone and then burying them..., some many decades ago? Where is the profit angle? How would they do it? How could anyone without very recent

⁵⁸ The Bible speaks of men being “willingly ignorant” of creation, the fall, and the Flood. I think what we're seeing here is actually *rebellion*. People who hate God will naturally “overlook” any evidence that He is real.

knowledge know how the world looked from the skies some 13,000,000 years ago? I have been looking for answers, without success. I welcome opinions.



Illustration 65: Doesn't this remind you of that scene in Jurassic Park where the dinosaur ate the lawyer?

Let me first explain that I pretend no extraordinary knowledge of the stones other than what I have read. Nor do I attempt to deny or confirm their origination, and I do not yet accept or deny that they may be alien-related.

On the contrary, if someone were to insist on my own theory I would hesitate a very long time but, based on the information, would have little choice but admit that I lean toward the ancient civilization possibility. Nothing else makes sense.

One thing is certain... approximately 15,000 stones, ranging from the size of a tomato to twice that of a basketball, do exist. Of that there is no doubt. They are not a secret. They are not cached away in some mysterious place. Dr. Cabrera's museum is so incredibly open that anyone off the streets can walk in and handle the stones. Theft? Why bother? At one time they could be purchased off vendor carts.

Why the mystery, then? The stones are clearly carved with remarkable scenes of medical transplants, people riding dinosaurs, telescopes, and views of the planet Earth as it appeared 13,000,000 years ago (that's right, 13 MILLION years ago, pre-stone age).

No one can explain them. There has been no logical, rational, or believable explanation of who carved them? When? Why? And, most importantly, how did they do it?

Only recently have scientists agreed on the continental shifts which have taken place over millions of years. Africa, the Americas, Asia, were once all configured radically different than today. Most research confirms that without question.

However, these rocks, buried for countless centuries, depict precisely how the world looked millions of years ago.⁵⁹ As I said, this is a hobby of mine, nothing more, but I would truly enjoy having someone explain the mystery. For reasons I do not understand, the rocks have received little attention.

First, although I have covered the globe many times (retired airline employee), I have never seen Peru. The information presented here comes from books, scant as they are, articles, and BBC productions. Also, this is purely empirical information, as I have seen no hard evidence or testimony other than pictures of the very real and undeniable stones themselves.

A great many tourists have possession of some actual stones, as the local museum is full and the vendor sells them from carts. To appreciate the environment where the stones were found let me briefly describe the area, for those unfamiliar with Peru.

Peru is one of the most geographically diverse countries on earth, with radical environments and weathers. It is large – 1,285,216 square kilometers – only slightly smaller than Alaska. The massive Andes mountains split its north/south borders, producing over 30 peaks above 6000 meters and

⁵⁹ Or, perhaps, how it looked before the Flood.

competing with the Himalayas in elevations. It also has the deepest canyon on earth, yet is bordered with 2000 kilometers of coastline on the Pacific Ocean. Peru has combinations of rain forests and deserts, in surprisingly close proximity.

Peru is bordered by Columbia, Ecuador, Brazil, and Bolivia, thus making it slightly dangerous for the amateur traveler. The high country is filled with drug operations and bandits. Only seasoned travelers or those in groups should venture on foot into the hills.

Ancient history is deeply engulfed in Peru. It is the home of antiquities, and pre-Columbian civilizations like the Chavin, Mochica, Chima, and the Incas. It boasts the excavations of the Lord of Sipan, the fabulous Bruning Museum of Gold in Lambayque, the Valley of the Pyramids of Tucume, and archaeological sites of Chan Chan.

Perhaps the most famous of Peru's sites are the Plains of Nazca, famous for their unexplained plateaus sculpted with landing sites (or whatever) and intricate designs which can only be visually realized from the air.

Ica is a relatively small place, some 300 kilometers from Lima. Some time ago (the exact date is unknown, but approximately 20 years) a villager claimed to have found piles and piles of rocks deep in various gorges and caves. Some were also buried slightly under the ground. The native farmer produced only bags of stones at first, but later he produced literally thousands of the artifacts. Here the story gets confusing.

It has never been made clear on how many stories the man told but most were false and they changed by the day, depending on who asked the questions. The countryside was ablaze with rumors and gossip about the find and no one could get a straight story.

The man was making a sizable income (by his standards) selling the stones to tourists and the curious. The stones really are remarkably beautiful, ignoring all aspects except decoration. That alone makes them quite unusual. He became something of a celebrity. Word traveled in the archaeological world, and experts descended on Ica.

Several BBS documentaries were run and that was my first exposure, many years ago. I was fascinated by the stones, incredibly beautiful even on TV.

Enter the Peruvian government. Now, you have to understand their position. They did not want to become another Egypt, overrun with diggers and robbers. They had enough of them already. No one knows what was said to the farmer but after arrest and confinement he admitted the hoax and that he had carved the stones himself. He was going to bilk the tourists and never realized it would get out of hand.

End of story. The BBS, not pleased with the idea of being fooled, buried the story until European newspapers learned that the highly regarded BBS had been duped. They sprayed the story all over Britain, and the world. The stones' authenticity died overnight and would have remained a hoax...

...Except for one Dr. Javier Cabrera, a highly-regarded South American who still had questions. He kept badgering the farmer about carving the stones. How did he do it? With what? Could he show the doctor?

The farmer was evasive and maintained his story about bilking the tourists. After all, the Peruvian government released the man and allowed him to continue selling them from a cart. He was in heaven, and why let this foolish doctor ruin a good thing?

Ironically, Dr. Cabrera became the prime customer for the stones and the farmer apparently had an endless supply. When Cabrera had bought a few thousand he really put the pressure to the farmer. “Just how many are there?” The farmer seemed to produce more every week. Cabrera was beginning to believe that he had fallen prey to this farmer and the man had created a cottage industry.

Except the farmer refused to discuss exactly how he made the stones. The designs were the first overwhelming aspect to the doctor. Here were scenes of natives, adorned with robes and high crowns similar to the Incas, performing medical procedures on patients. Several depict heart and brain transplants (I have seen several photos of these and can attest to the descriptions). Surely no uneducated farmer could even begin to fathom such things? Then the sheer number of stones became apparent. The farmer finally admitted that he had sold them for some time, perhaps thousands of them, before he became famous. The doctor currently owns 11,000 stones (at latest count) and estimates the total in existence to be about 15,000.



Heart Transplant

Even if one were to accept the unlikely notions that this man understood surgery, art, carving stone, and the history of the Incas... and dinosaurs, and flying reptiles... and a host of other disciplines, all of which is most improbable, there is the issue of simple math. For one man to carve 15,000 stones would mean:

1. he began as a teenager;
2. he carved one stone a day;
3. he continued this 7 days a week for 41 years without missing a single day.
4. To refute this simple logic would mean:
 1. he carved more than one a day (impossible to even do one);
 - 2: he had help and lots of it
 - 3: they came from someone else.

Even if one accepts the idea that he had help in the hills (other farmers or such), the pure knowledge of the scenes would deny that any group of people could possess the wide scientific knowledge to complete the accurate details.

Dr. Cabrera, by then a trusted friend of the farmer, learned that the man was released from prison once he signed the confession that he was cheating the tourists. He agreed not to pretend the stones came from the hills but that he had indeed carved them himself. It was either that or go to prison for selling government possessions (due to the international antiquity laws).

The story, however, died the death of all shams and no reputable investigator would be stained by falling for the same hoax. BBS had been ridiculed beyond belief and had thoroughly and painfully apologized to their public for airing the sham.

Meanwhile, the doctor continued his research with geologists to interpret the maps on several stones showing a weird configuration of the world. Some angles and land masses looked vaguely familiar, but the majority were badly skewered into strange shapes.

Geologists have confirmed that based on current computer projections, the shapes indicated on the rocks are indeed accurate for the planet earth, as it was about 13,000,000 (million) years ago, and as seen from above!!!!

I have seen several of these photos they are not some weird, distorted collection of vague notions, but very clear and distinct carvings showing land masses and oceans.

Now Dr. Cabrera had a real problem. A farmer insists that he carved the stones himself and therefore Cabrera has had no success in getting anyone to take the stones seriously. At first the doctor was only considering the aspect that his stones dated back to the Incas, or pre-Columbian era. But now his stones appear to be 13 million years old, not a mere few thousand. This would be pre-stone age!!!

How on earth could this man convince anyone of stature to even look at the stones, with their brief history in the press, much less consider them to predate stone-age man???

The doctor maintains he has two enormous problems in getting anyone to take him seriously. One, there are so many stones. Like diamonds, we expect anything of value to be rare and difficult to obtain. There are thousands of the things just sitting around in Ica.

Second, and this is the real issue, one would have to accept the notion that some highly-intelligent form of man occupied this planet millions of years before the first known man could even swing a club. This is simply not acceptable.

I've seen several photos of stones showing men in robes riding flying reptiles and dinosaurs, very similar to the animals and reptiles shown in the movie "Jurassic Park." To accept this concept would invalidate every book ever written about ancient man and everything since then.

I've searched the net looking for references. But nowhere, outside of Peru, can I find anyone with any information.

Maybe it is a hoax, but if so it is the greatest one I've ever read about. And the magnitude? Think about it. You're some kind of a trickster on a grand scale. Okay, do you spend years of your life carving complicated pictures in rock and then scatter them in the hills? Why? Where's the profit? What's the reason? Who benefits? This farmer, selling them off a vendor's cart?

I simply don't get it. Somewhere, somehow, there is an explanation. I want to know: Who carved them? When? How? How did they acquire the knowledge? And, why did they carve them?

40: Pre-Columbian Pterosaur?⁶⁰

“Copán is the southernmost of the ancient cities of the vast Mayan civilization that flourished in the Classic Period of 300 to 900 AD.”



Illustration 66: The “storm god Chaak”, from the Copan Sculpture Museum. What do you think – is it a pelican, a “bird”, or a pterosaur?

There are literally hundreds and perhaps thousands of varieties of pterosaurs, and many different types were native to South America. We're not sure which type of pterosaur this figure actually represents, but we don't agree with the Copan Sculpture Museum's statement that this is a “bird”.

We believe this sculpture represents a type of flying reptile that, according to science, has been extinct for millions of years. As you know, science doesn't know exactly how any of the dinosaurs looked, and this is true of the pterosauria as well.

Note that this specimen has a characteristic notch on his bill that is common to many long-billed pterosauria. Some birds also have this notch, however, including some pelicans (although this sculpture doesn't look very much like a pelican at all). Another interesting point is that pterosaurs are thought to have eaten fish, which is exactly what this specimen is enjoying.

As usual, it's up to you to decide....s8int.com

Copan Sculpture Museum January 9, 2004

"Carved from a single block of stone, this sculpture depicts the storm god Chaak in a particularly snake-like form, with upturned snout and sharp tooth. With a great bird rearing back, fish in mouth, to form the headdress, this figure can be identified as a particular version or aspect of Chaak dubbed GI (one), of the Palenque Triad Gods.

This god was especially important at the city of Palenque, where he was impersonated by kings on a number of monuments."

(Mary Miller & Simon Martin, Courtly Art of the Ancient Maya, p. 74)

60 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit26.html>

“The first evidence of these reptiles came to light in 1971, when footprints were discovered in Mexico. These creatures had a wing span of 9 - 10 meters. Since then, bone fragments have been found in Jordan, Israel and Brazil.



Illustration 67: A side-by-side comparison. On the left, the statue; on the right, a drawing of a pterosaur.

“Pterosaurs died out about 65 million years ago. ‘We rely on these fossils to help understand evolution, as there are no descendants,’ said Dr. Martill. Only 3 eggs have been discovered; 2 in China and one in Argentina.”

(Laura Bach. Source of Loveridge drawing is Simon Clabby's Dinosaurs of the Isle of Wright site.)



Illustration 68: More pictures of the intriguing sculpture.

“Pterosaurs were an order of flying reptiles that lived during the time of the dinosaurs. The pterosaurs ranged in size from a few inches to over 40 feet. They had hollow bones, were lightly built, and had small bodies.

“They had large brains and good eyesight. Some pterosaurs had fur on their bodies, and some (like Pteranodon) had light-weight, bony crests on their heads that may have acted as a rudder when flying, or may have been a sexual characteristic.

“Pterosaurs were carnivores; they ate fish (which they caught at the surface of the oceans), mollusks, crabs, perhaps plankton (for some species), insects, and scavenged dead animals on land.”

(*EnchantedLearning.com*)



Illustration 69: Long billed pterosauria.

41: Hunting for Dinosaurs in the Bible⁶¹

“So God created the Great Dragons”

(*Genesis 1:21 The Latin Vulgate; 5th Century*)

“Look at the behemoth, which I made along with you and which feeds on grass like an ox. What strength he has in his loins, what power in the muscles of his belly! His tail sways like a cedar; the sinews of his thighs are close-knit. His bones are tubes of bronze, his limbs like rods of iron.

“He ranks first among the works of God...”

(*Job 40, KJV*)

S8int.com: The question is sometimes derisively asked “if the Bible is inspired then why doesn't it mention dinosaurs?” The answer is that it *does!* It just doesn't call them dinosaurs, which is a term that wasn't even invented until the mid-1800's. The word dinosaur literally means “terrible lizard”. Is that name really any better than “great dragons”, “sea monsters”, “monsters”, “great creatures”, “monsters” or “serpents”?

Those are some of the ways the word *tannim* or *tanniym* has been translated. If God created dinosaurs then He did so at the same time



Illustration 70: The Romans called this highlighted, 1st century dinosaur a “crocodile leopard”, no doubt because it was reptilian like a crocodile yet fast like a leopard

61 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit29.html>

that He created the other animals. Bible translators had their first chance to translate the word *tannim* in Genesis 1:21 – a word that Strong’s translates as “*dragon or dinosaur; sea or river monster; serpent, or venomous snake*”. Yet the KJV interprets the word as “whales”? Perhaps the KJV translators (and later translators of other versions) were trying to help God out; believing dragons to be mythological, they translated *tannim* as other animals in order to avoid embarrassment for Christians and for God. God didn't need their help.

After this article about the translation of the word *tannim* in the Bible, we've produced a table which presents the verses that contain the word in question. In each case we've left the translation of the word up to you. To the right of each verse are clues; along with the context of the verse we give you the way that five other translations have interpreted that word. It's amazing how even the same translations often translate *tannim* inconsistently! The question here is, what word would you choose and do you agree that the Bible did, in fact, mention dinosaur-like animals?

DRAGON

Tannin and the plural *tanninim* occur 14 times, and in English versions of the Bible are variously rendered “dragon,” “whale,” “serpent” or “sea-monster”; but in Lamentations 4:3 the King James Version uses “sea-monster,” the King James Version margin “sea calves,” and the Revised Version (British and American) “jackals.”

Tannim occurs 12 times, and is rendered “dragons,” the Revised Version (British and American) “jackals,” except in Ezekiel 29:3, where the King James Version has “dragon” (the American Standard Revised Version “monster”), and in Ezekiel 32:2, where the King James Version has “whale” and the English Revised Version and the King James Version margin “dragon” (the American Standard Revised Version “monster”).

Tannoth occurs once, in Malachi 1:3, where it is rendered “dragons,” the Revised Version (British and American) “jackals.” *Drakon* occurs 12 times in Revelation 12; 13; 16; and 20, where it is uniformly rendered “dragon.” (Compare Arabic *tinnin*, the constellation, *Draco*.) *Tannoth* (Septuagint *domata*, “dwellings”) is a feminine plural form as if from *tannah*, but it suits the context to give it the same meaning as *tannim*.

In Exodus 7:9,10,12, *tannin* is used of the serpents which were produced from Aaron's rod and the rods of the Egyptian magicians, whereas in Exodus 4:3 and 7:15, for the serpent produced from Aaron's rod, we find *nachash*, the ordinary word for serpent.

In two passages we find “whale,” the Revised Version (British and American) “sea-monster”;

Genesis 1:21: “And God created the great sea-monsters, and every living creature that moveth”;

Job 7:12: “Am I a sea, or a sea-monster, that thou settest a watch over me?”

Other passages (the English Revised Version and the King James Version) are

Deuteronomy 32:33: “Their wine is the poison of dragons (the American Standard Revised Version 'serpents'), and the cruel venom of asps”;

Nehemiah 2:13: “And I went out by night by the valley gate, even toward the dragon's (the American Standard Revised Version 'jackal's') well” (the King James Version 'dragon well');

Psalms 91:13: “Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the serpent (the King James Version 'dragon') shalt thou trample under foot”;

Psalms 148:7: “Praise Yahweh from the earth, ye sea-monsters (the King James Version 'dragons'), and all deeps”;

Jeremiah 51:34: “Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon hath devoured me, like a monster” (the King James Version 'dragon').

Here also two *tannim* passages;

Ezekiel 29:3: “Thus saith the Lord Yahweh: Behold, I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great monster (the King James Version 'dragon') that lieth in the midst of his rivers, that hath said, My river is mine own, and I have made it for myself”;

and

Ezekiel 32:2: “Son of man, take up a lamentation over Pharaoh king of Egypt, and say unto him, Thou wast likened unto a young lion of the nations: yet art thou as a monster (the English Revised Version 'dragon,' the King James Version 'whale') in the seas; and thou didst break forth with thy rivers and troubledst the waters with thy feet (do whales have feet?) and fouledst their rivers.”

The foregoing passages offer no especial difficulties in the interpretation of the word *tannin*. All may fairly be understood to refer to a serpent or sea-monster or some imaginary creature, without invoking any ancient myths for their elucidation.⁶²

The same may be said of the passages in Revelation. A dragon is taken as the personification of Satan, as of Pharaoh in the passages in Ezekiel. It is of course true that ancient myths may more or less distantly underlie some of these dragon and serpent references, and such myths may be demonstrated to throw additional light in certain cases, but at least the passages in question are intelligible without recourse to the myths.⁶³

This however is not equally true of all the *tannin* passages. In Psalms 74:12 we read: “Yet God is my King of old, working salvation in the midst of the earth. Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of the sea-monsters (the King James Version 'dragons') in the waters.” Compare Isaiah 27:1; 51:9 f. ...

In Psalms 87:4, it is clear that Rahab is a country, i.e. Egypt. Isaiah 30:7 is to the same point. In Isaiah 51:9,10, “that didst cut Rahab in pieces” and “that didst pierce the monster” (the King James Version “dragon”), are two coordinate expressions of one idea, which is apparently the defeat of the Egyptians, as appears in the reference to the passage of the Red Sea.

In Isaiah 27:1, “leviathan the swift serpent” and “leviathan the crooked serpent” and “the monster (the King James Version and the English Revised Version 'dragon') that is in the sea” have been identified with Babylon, Persia and Egypt (Encyclopedia Biblica, under the word "Dragon," 4). It is more probable that the first two expressions are coordinate, and amount to

62 Unless, of course, the creature was *not* imaginary but referred to a real, live dinosaur. Evolution has been so ingrained in our thinking that we can't even see what the text says anymore – any historical mention of dinosaurs is automatically reinterpreted as something else. If we denounce all mention of dinosaurs in the Bible as “mythological” then it's no wonder we can't find any references!

63 I bet it's nice to be able to call any evidence against your theory a “myth”. Does that ancient culture speak of encounters with dragons? Why, that must be a myth, of course! Did they create sculptures of dinosaurs? It must be a mythological figure! Amazing how that works.

“leviathan the swift and crooked serpent,” and that the verse may therefore refer to Babylonia and Egypt. Psalms 74:12-15 is more in line with the idea of the article in EB, but it is nevertheless susceptible of an explanation similar to that of the other two passages.

Tannim, “dragons” (the Revised Version (British and American) “jackals”) occurs in Job 30:29; Psalms 44:19; Isaiah 13:22; 34:13; 35:7; 43:20; Jeremiah 9:11; 10:22; 14:6; 49:33; 51:37; *tannoth*, “dragons” (the Revised Version (British and American) ‘jackals’) is found in Malachi 1:3. In all these passages, “jackal” suits the context better than “dragon,” “sea-monster” or “serpent.”

An exception to the rendering of “dragon” or “serpent” or “sea-monster” for *tannin* is found in Lamentations 4:3: “Even the jackals draw out the breast, they give suck to their young ones.” The King James Version has “sea monster,” the King James Version margin “sea calves.”

A mammal is indicated, and the Revised Version (British and American) apparently assumes that *tannin* is an error for *tannim*. Two other exceptions are in Ezekiel 29:3 and Ezekiel 32:2, where English Versions of the Bible renders *tannim* by “dragon,” since in these two passages “jackal” obviously will not suit.

Alfred Ely Day



tanniyn (Strong's 08577) occurs 28 times in 28 verses

Gen 1:21 And God created great -----?08577, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that [it was] good.

CSE: giant sea monsters; KJV: great whales; YLT: great monsters; NASB: great sea monsters; NIV: great creatures of the sea

Exd 7:9 When Pharaoh shall speak unto you, saying, Shew a miracle for you: then thou shalt say unto Aaron, Take thy rod, and cast [it] before Pharaoh, [and] it shall become a -----?08577

CSE: snake; KJV: serpent; YLT: monster; NASB: snake; NIV: serpent

Exd 7:10 And Moses and Aaron went in unto Pharaoh, and they did so as the LORD had commanded: and Aaron cast down his rod before Pharaoh, and before his servants, and it became a -----?08577.

CSE: snake; KJV: serpent; YLT: monster; NASB: snake; NIV: serpent

Exd 7:12 For they cast down every man his rod, and they became -----?08577: but Aaron's rod swallowed up their rods.

CSE: snake; KJV: serpent; YLT: monster; NASB: snake; NIV: serpent

Deu 32:33 Their wine [is] the poison of -----?08577, and the cruel venom of asps.

CSE:cobra; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: serpents; NIV: serpents

Neh 2:13 And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the -----?08577 well, and to the dung port, and viewed the walls of Jerusalem, which were broken down, and the gates thereof were consumed with fire.

CSE: dragons; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: dragons; NIV: jackals

Job 7:12 [Am] I a sea, or a -----?08577, that thou settest a watch over me?

CSE: sea monster; KJV: whale; YLT: [monster] dragon; NASB: sea monster; NIV: monster

Job 30:29 I am a brother to -----?08577, and a companion to owls.

CSE: jackals; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Psa 44:19 Though thou hast sore broken ⁰¹⁷⁹⁴ us in the place of -----?08577, and covered us with the shadow of death.

CSE: wild animals; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Psa 74:13 Thou didst divide the sea by thy strength: thou brakest the heads of the -----?08577 in the waters.

CSE: sea monsters; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: sea monsters; NIV: monsters

Psa 91:13 Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the -----?08577 shalt thou trample under feet.

CSE: deadly snakes; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: serpent; NIV: serpent

Psa 148:7 Praise the LORD from the earth, ye -----?08577, and all deeps:

CSE: creatures; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: sea monsters; NIV: sea creatures

Isa 13:22 And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and -----?08577 in [their] pleasant palaces: and her time [is] near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged.

CSE: Hyenas and wolves; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Isa 27:1 In that day the LORD with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan⁰³⁸⁸² the piercing serpent, even leviathan⁰³⁸⁸² that crooked serpent; and he shall slay the -----?08577 that [is] in the sea.

CSE: sea monster; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: monster

Isa 34:13 And thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof: and it shall be an habitation of -----?08577, [and] a court for owls.

CSE: wolves; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Isa 35:7 And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water: in the habitation of -----?08577, where each lay, [shall be] grass with reeds and rushes.

CSE: wild dogs; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Isa 43:20 The beast of the field shall honour me, the -----?08577 and the owls: because I give waters in the wilderness, [and] rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen.

CSE: jackals; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Isa 51:9 Awake, awake, put on strength, O arm of the LORD; awake, as in the ancient days, in the generations of old. [Art] thou not it that hath cut Rahab, [and] wounded the -----?08577

CSE: monster; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: dragons; NIV: monster

Jer 9:11 And I will make Jerusalem heaps, [and] a den of -----?08577; and I will make the cities of Judah desolate, without an inhabitant.

CSE: jackals; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Jer 10:22 Behold, the noise of the bruit is come, and a great commotion out of the north country, to make the cities of Judah desolate, [and] a den of -----?08577.

CSE: jackals; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Jer 14:6 And the wild asses did stand in the high places, they snuffed up the wind like -----?08577; their eyes did fail, because [there was] no grass.

CSE: ; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Jer 49:33 And Hazor shall be a dwelling for -----?08577, [and] a desolation for ever: there shall no man abide there, nor [any] son of man dwell in it.

CSE: jackals; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Jer 51:34 Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon hath devoured me, he hath crushed me, he hath made me

an empty vessel, he hath swallowed me up like a -----?08577, he hath filled his belly with my delicacies, he hath cast me out.

CSE: monster; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: monster; NIV: serpent

Jer 51:37 And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwellingplace for -----?08577, an astonishment, and an hissing, without an inhabitant.

CSE: jackals; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Lam 4:3 Even the -----?08577 draw out the breast, they give suck to their young ones: the daughter of my people [is become] cruel, like the ostriches in the wilderness.

CSE: jackals; KJV: sea monsters; YLT: dragons; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

Eze 29:3 Speak, and say, Thus saith the Lord GOD; Behold, I [am] against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great -----?08577 that lieth in the midst of his rivers, which hath said, My river [is] mine own, and I have made [it] for myself.

CSE: crocodile; KJV: dragon; YLT: dragon; NASB: monster; NIV: monster

Eze 32:2 Son of man, take up a lamentation for Pharaoh king of Egypt, and say unto him, Thou art like a young lion of the nations, and thou [art] as a -----?08577 in the seas: and thou camest forth with thy rivers, and troubledst the waters with thy feet, and fouledst their rivers.

CSE: crocodile; KJV: crocodile; YLT: dragon; NASB: monster; NIV: monster

Mic 1:8 Therefore I will wail and howl, I will go stripped and naked: I will make a wailing like the -----?08577, and mourning as the owls.

CSE: wolves; KJV: dragons; YLT: dragon; NASB: jackals; NIV: jackals

42: The New Ica?⁶⁴

1971. Girifalco, a small village in the hills of Calabria halfway between Jonio and Tirreno, experienced an incredible rainstorm that lasted for more than 20 hours. The storm caused large landslides.

After the deluge, lawyer Mario Tolone Azzariti, on behalf of some land owners, was placed in charge of inspections for estimating the extent of the flood damage. In the course of these visits, in an area near Caria where great landslides had taken place and wide fractures in the land had been created, Tolone Azzariti recovered an anthropomorphic terracotta head which was engraved with indecipherable characters.

Tolone had developed a wide knowledge of classical cultures from years of study in historical libraries and in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples, but he had never seen objects of this character. Not from the age of the Greeks, nor Phoenicians, nor Romans....



Illustration 72: Caria head, with helmet?

sculptures with women sporting extravagant hairstyles; artifacts representing the cult of the sun and the cult of the tree; and a splendid limestone statue representing a woman who is being pulled by an enormous bull turning its head – very similar to images present on the coins of the ancient Sibari.



Illustration 71: Caria Woman. Unknown dress and unknown script at bottom of statue.

Extremely curious about the origins of the mysterious object, he increased the scope of his search to all the areas of the neighborhood, reading through other reports of the area. If indeed this object was from an unknown civilization there must be many other signs of its presence.

For more than 20 years the lawyer would have no peace and would dedicate all of his free time and economic resources to digging and to researching other reports about this ancient “Italian” people. His search has proven to be fruitful as artifacts have been plentiful. More than several hundred have been recovered.

The landslide has uncovered an unknown civilization. Pebbles have been found inscribed with strange characters (petroglyphs), as have splendid limestone

64 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit35.html>

He has also found terracotta statues of men with horses; a terracotta stele containing strange religious symbols; representations of the cult of the sun; one sphinx of terracotta of a most unusual visage; solar meridians; and discs etched with strange characters and symbols that represent animals such as the red deer and the snake.

Alone with these, he has discovered many feminine terracotta and stone statues; ancient representations of divinity; with peculiar symbolic writings. There are also nozzle tips in stone and axes and awls for use in making sculptures and working with stone. Some are imprinted with an unknown script, and others are not made of local stone but are made from obsidian that originates from the Aeolian Islands. Aeolian obsidian is particularly beautiful and has a high, glass-like sheen. There is also an axe handle made of obsidian that is similar to that of Oetzi, the mummy from the age of copper. And there are urns of stone and terracotta, and many quite ossified human skeletons, and tons of bones...



Illustration 73: Caria Bull.



Illustration 74: Caria artifact. Just out of curiosity – does this look like a dinosaur to you?

economic support nor assistance in researching the history of the artifacts.⁶⁵

Most Enigmatic Artifact?

And now we come to one of the most important pieces of Tolone's collection. One that will receive the closest scrutiny and interrogation by experts, and for which the collector has been quite emphatic of its authenticity. It is a terracotta statue approximately 18 cm long, representing a strange dinosaur/sauropod with plates on its back. The plates are triangular and continue along the back until reaching the tail. The view from above

Tolone informed the head archaeologist of Calabria of this immense treasure from the first phase of digging, in order to obtain assistance in the search and to get help in deciphering and dating the artifacts. But even though the Superintendent has carried out numerous inspections, he's always abstained from official involvement in the dating or identification. He has never given any support at all to the project, neither



Illustration 75: A picture of a stegosaurus. We'll let you decide if it looks anything like the Caria artifact.

⁶⁵ It's always the same story. Archaeologists lose all interest the moment you turn up dinosaur artifacts. The scientific community will never grant their approval on such things – especially if they are authentic and genuine. It's an iron rule: any evidence that disagrees with evolution must be condemned, disparaged, and rejected, no matter what.

the object reveals a strange curving of the plates, as if the animal had been represented in motion while on land...

The legs are large and awkward, as of an animal of great weight. Although some have attempted to compare it to a crested triton or other types of salamander, its legs are not at all like those of a lizard or of "modern" animals. No type of salamander or lizard is known to have similar plates, but one can pick up any handbook on paleontology and immediately recognize that the animal represented in the sculpture belongs to a species of stegosaur – a species of dinosaur with plates on its back that scientists assert became extinct approximately 65 million years ago...

It's not possible, assert the paleontologists. It cannot be, assert the historians. And yet the sculpture exists and Tolone claims to have found it in the area of Caria with hundreds of other ancient artifacts of a pre-Greek civilization that is at least 3000 years old...

The statue was found in two fragments and then recomposited with a little adhesive. Other



representations of the strange dinosaur are present in the collection on a crude marble slab, with the same physical characteristics. In the same location there is also a great fossil bone of an unknown animal, and one jaw with great teeth...

Illustration 76: Caria artifact, viewed from the top. Does this look like a salamander to you, or a stegosaurus?

If the terracotta statue representing a dinosaur were a fake it would not be at all difficult to try subjecting it to radiocarbon 14 dating, asserts Tolone.

But if the scientific report shows that it is authentic and aged a few thousand years then we would be faced with one of the most incredible enigmas of archeology.⁶⁶

(Source: Domenico Canino. Mendicino)



Illustration 77: A Piece of 'ancient" pottery found with an image of a stegosaurus. Scientists say "oh, it's just a salamander." I wonder – have these scientists ever actually seen a salamander? I'll give you a hint – they don't look anything like that.

⁶⁶ And yet scientists are not the least bit interested in actually running a simple test that could prove, once and for all, whether or not the artifact was genuine. Why do you think that is?

43: Fine Arts Brachiosaurus Depiction from Portugal?⁶⁷

There is precious little data about dinosaurs to transcend. What the museum scientists know about Indians, whales, and elephants is more than enough to mimic real life.

But when it comes to dinosaurs, all they really have to work with is an incomplete jumble of bones. ... And the elephants are a special case. There's a running joke among professional dinosaur artists that goes like this: Given just an elephant skeleton, they'd probably render a titanic hamster.

(Discover Magazine...What Did Dinosaurs Like, and Will We Never Know)

We've used that quote in this section before, but it's important to re-establish the idea that most of the dinosaur depictions that we see today are based on incomplete skeletons or bones. In reality, no artists alive today really knows what dinosaurs actually looked like.

We believe that this early 19th century "coffee pot" clearly depicts the head of a sauropod – and after due consideration we believe it is a depiction of a brachiosaurus. We chose brachiosaurus because it is known for its high, domed head. An alternate identification might be a camarasaurus, which has a slightly flatter skull than the brachiosaurus. Clearly though, it is the head of a sauropod.

The term dinosaur was first coined in 1841, and this piece is believed to be from 1825-1850. The first



Illustration 78: Coffee Pot. By: Unidentified artist, Portuguese (Lisbon) 19th century, about 1825–1850. Metal; silver; wooden handle. 29.5 x 26.7. Curved steamed body, 4-sided, heavy molding below long contracted neck. Flattened domed cover. On 4 claw-ball feet. Curved spout flat at back, with animal's head tip. Angular wooden handle. Cast parrot on ball, finial screwed to cover. Bands of floral repousse at base, above and below mid-molding, at neck and on cover. (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)

⁶⁷ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit36.html>

sauropods weren't discovered until 50 to 75 years after this silver piece was cast. Not only that, but early depictions of sauropods were “primitive” and certainly did not include the fine features and the “modern” look of this particular sauropod. Most of today's sauropod drawings depict the skin of the brachiosaurus as being closely stretched across its skeletal features. This silver depiction is of a more “fleshy” sauropod. The artist was clearly familiar with his subject and his knowledge could not have come from fossil discoveries of that time. Fossils of this dinosaur would not be uncovered for many years – and, as we've said, there is no comparison between this piece and the early dinosaur depictions of even 100 years later.

According to the Natural History Museum of London, three dinosaur fossils have been found in Portugal: the brachiosaurus, the camarasaurus, and the dacentrurus.....s8int.com

Discovery

“Sauropod dinosaur fossils were first found about 100 years ago. Until fairly recently, only a very small number of fossils had been found, and never, until VERY recently, had nearly an entire animal fossil been found.



“Most true scientists recognize and acknowledge that many assumptions have been necessary

Illustration 79: Brachiosaurus with photo of actual skull for comparison. (The pot is the second picture from the left.)

toward any understanding of these long lost creatures, so they accept the uncertainties of many of the characteristics that have been attributed to them.

“An early dinosaur fossil researcher (Marsh) found much of the fossilized bones of a brontosaurus (in 1879, at Como Bluff), but he did not find a skull. In an unbelievably unscientific (and scientifically disgusting!) move, he found a skull at a considerable distance away, where no dinosaur fossils had been found, and he claimed that the skull belonged with the skeleton. (He certainly knew that was not true.)

“For a hundred years, all the display brontosaurus in museums worldwide showed that same (wrong) skull! It has only been in the past several decades that the error (or deception) has been uncovered...”

(Logical Inconsistencies Regarding Dinosaurs. C Johnson, Physicist, Univ of Chicago)

Skull

“While Brachiosaurus has traditionally been characterized by its distinctive, high-crested skull,

many scientists now assign the specimen this depiction was based on to the genus Giraffatitan.

“However, one complete Brachiosaurus skull is known. This skull, which had been the skull Marsh used on his early reconstructions of Brontosaurus, was studied by Carpenter and Tidwell in 1998 and found to actually belong to one of the North American Brachiosaurus species.

“The skull of Brachiosaurus is more camarasaur-like than the distinctive high-crested skull of Giraffatitan, and it lends support to the existence of Giraffatitan as a distinct genus.”

(Logical Inconsistencies Regarding Dinosaurs. C Johnson, Physicist, Univ of Chicago)

The great size and weight of these creatures would seem to pose a problem for both creationists and evolutionists. Given their incredible weight (some dinosaurs are estimated to have weighed up to *eighty tons!*), how did they move around in this gravity – or even pump blood to their heads? Evolutionists who believe in uniformism are faced with the same problem. Since they believe that gravity today is the same as it was millions of years ago, how did these huge creatures move around with such enormous size and mass?

We believe that the truly enormous dinosaur specimens that have been found are from the “garden of Eden” period of Earth's history, with had much more favorable conditions than what we see today. The pre-Flood world may have had reduced gravity and fewer harmful UV rays. After the Flood dinosaurs and the other megafauna never reached those huge sizes again....s8int.com

Great Physical Mass of Brachiosaurs and Leg Structure

“Most scientists believe that these sauropods had a living weight of up to 80 tons. (Apatosaurus [Brontosaurus] - 20 to 35 tons; Diplodocus - 11 to 15 tons; Brachiosaurus - around 80 tons)

“It is fairly simple to estimate the weight of any dinosaur. Nearly all organic materials have densities relatively similar to that of sea water. By measuring lengths, widths and heights, it is possible to determine the approximate volume of a dinosaur. Multiplying by the density of sea water gives an approximate weight.

“As an example, fossils of Brachiosaurus seem to imply that its trunk was around 12 feet in diameter and 20 feet long. Using the method suggested above, and thinking of its trunk as a cylinder, the volume V is given by $(\text{PI}) \cdot D^2/4 \cdot L$ or about $3.14 \cdot 144/4 \cdot 20$ or about 2,260 cubic feet.

“At 64 pounds per cubic foot (the density of nearly all biological material, essentially that of water), that gives about 145,000 pounds. Add some more for its head, neck, tail and feet, and you have around the 80 tons mentioned above. (That's pretty much how the estimated weights were first identified by the experts!)

“That enormous weight, in itself, is amazing but not impossible for a living creature. The modern day Great Blue Whale actually weighs more than this.

“There have been stories of Great Blues, which have become beached at low tide, and their ribs have allegedly broken under their own weight. This is reasonable. While floating, the buoyancy of the water supports most of its weight, so a moderate-sized bone structure can

maintain stability and bodily integrity.

“But on land, without that buoyancy, it could not survive. This sort of argument has been used regarding the largest sauropods to suggest that they must have lived in swamps or very shallow seas, in order to support their weight.

“Other scientists believe that these large dinosaurs lived on dry land, that their legs and muscles were actually strong enough to support and move around this vast weight. Such scientists may be overlooking the fact that the mass we are talking about is equivalent to about 50 automobiles!

“The leg bones and muscles necessary to support and move this huge weight on dry land would necessarily be near the absolute limits of cell and bone and muscle fiber strength. The estimated mass of the brachiosaurus is on the scale of 20 elephants.

“Elephants' legs are rather stout to support the several tons of their weight. The proposed dinosaur mass would require MUCH more stout legs, possibly to an unrealistic extent.

“For a leg to support four times the weight (on dry land) the leg bones and leg muscles must each be twice as thick (so their cross-sectional areas are four times as great). It doesn't actually matter if those bones are round or oval or square, or if they are solid or hollow.

“In the case of a brachiosaur that had a body weight of 16 times that of a 10,000-pound elephant, those bones and muscles would all have to be four times the thickness (sixteen times the cross-sectional area) that is present in the elephant.

“Where the elephant's leg may be about a foot in diameter, the brachiosaurus' legs would therefore have to be about four feet in diameter (if it was to be mobile on land).

“Existing fossils do not support such extremely thick legs. The fossils of leg bones are certainly thick, but they are not four times as thick. It is far more likely that the swamp hypothesis has more validity, and that these extremely large dinosaurs would have been susceptible to broken leg bones if they would ever attempt to walk on land. (Medium and small sized dinosaurs did not have this limitation and DEFINITELY were land creatures.)

“If such a huge animal had a leg bone break, its possibility of survival would drop to nearly zero. It would no longer have the mobility to go to food sources and it would be immobile and easy prey for many carnivorous predators to attack and kill...”

(Logical Inconsistencies Regarding Dinosaurs. C Johnson, Physicist, Univ of Chicago)

Footprints

“A related subject also applies. A human might weigh 200 pounds and have a foot that has an area of 1/4 square foot. While walking, there are times when one foot is in the air. At these times, the entire 200 pounds is supporting on that 1/4 square foot, meaning that there is 800 pounds per square foot pressure between the foot and the surface it is on.

“On soft or muddy ground, a person's footprints may press a half-inch into the ground, leaving molds of the person's foot after the ground dried out.

“The large brachiosaurs appear to have had feet that had around three square feet area, and at least two of them were probably always in contact with the ground while such a creature

would have been walking.

“The 160,000 pounds of its weight would therefore be supported by six square feet of area of contact between feet and ground. This gives a pressure of around 27,000 pounds per square foot, almost 40 times that of a human and many times that of any known modern creature.

“Such an animal walking on soft or muddy ground probably wouldn't sink in 40 times as deeply as a person, but certainly very deeply. It is very likely that such footprints would be pits around a foot deep, in even moderately soft ground, because of the enormous pressure created from the weight of the creature.

“Some fossilized footprints have been found that have been identified as being made by large dinosaurs. These footprints tend to be just an inch or two deep. They still have enough detail to be identified as dinosaur footprints, so they are not shallow, eroded remnants of earlier, deeper ones. This implies that less pressure (weight per square foot) may have been present when the footprints were made (or the ground was extremely hard).

“Some of these footprints are found to be spaced a substantial distance apart. Some investigators have compared that to the probable leg-length and similar relationships among modern creatures, and have concluded that the footprints are so far apart that they had to have been made by brachiosaurs or other sauropods **RUNNING!**

“For many reasons presented in this essay, such large, massive, cumbersome creatures almost certainly could only move very slowly, if on land. Running would be entirely out of the question.

“In addition, why would such an animal have ever developed the musculature to be able to run? These giant creatures are believed to be herbivores, so carnivorous pursuit of prey would never be necessary.

“There would be no value in being able to outrun predators, either. The exertion and energy waste from running would be truly foolish for a creature that already probably had to eat almost continuously to maintain even basic metabolism for 160,000 pounds of cells!

“A logical explanation for shallower-than-expected footprints and longer-than-expected stride might exist. If such a creature lived in a shallow sea or swampy environment, where buoyancy supported much of its weight, it's footprints in the sea bottom would be shallower (due to less weight pressure on the foot) and farther apart (due to a floating/swimming effect).

“Of course, preservation of such footprints represents a problem. The sea would have to remain extremely calm, so the underwater footprints were not immediately obliterated by wave action.

“The sea floor would have to be some material like clay rather than sand, to better have well-defined impressions. And some sudden supply of additional sediment would have to appear to quickly fill in the footprints such that they could be preserved for us to later find.

“Note: The pressures mentioned above are static pressure loads. In each situation, during walking, dynamic variations would also apply which would momentarily substantially increase all of the creatures' footprint pressures. These dynamic effects would be relatively similar for each creature, so the simpler static pressures were used for clarity of discussion.”

(Logical Inconsistencies Regarding Dinosaurs C Johnson, Physicist, Univ of Chicago)

44: Dinosaurs in Art: The Dragon of Ishtar Gate; the Dragon of Marduk, Real or Imagined?⁶⁸

“The Dragon of the Ishtar Gate may be one of Cryptozoology's strangest, yet best-documented, ancient cryptids. This two-and-a-half millennium old depiction is so unusual that many treat it as a chimera, an impossible combination of animals that could never have existed in nature.

“But the people of ancient Babylon knew and accepted the 'dragon' as real⁶⁹, as real as the bulls and lions that also share the walls...”

(Dragon of the Ishtar Gate by David G Stone.)

Here at s8int.com we can't say for sure whether the Dragon of Marduk was a real creature or an imaginary one, but we've got a few ideas. It's probably of no surprise to anyone that we've come down on the side of those who say it was a real creature, but we've got a good reason: we think we've seen it before. To us it seems highly unlikely that artists from different cultures, spanning nearly 2000 years, could all have imagined the same strange, non-existent creature.

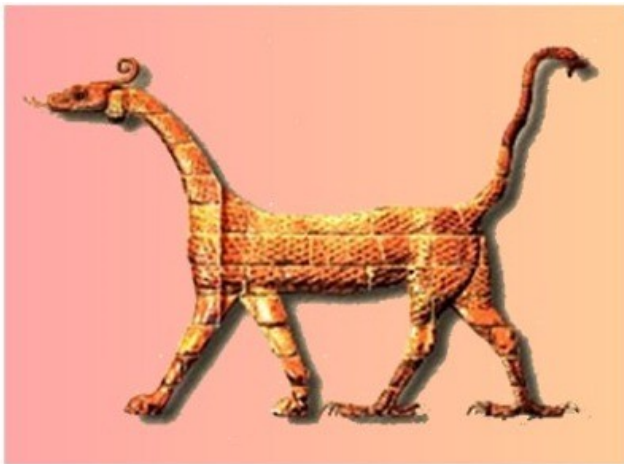


Illustration 80: The Dragon of Ishtar gate. The Marduk Dragon. This is the actual image of the dragon on the Gate at Ishtar, which was painted on brick. Babylonian, Date: 604-562 BC.

Although King Nebuchadnezzar in *Bel and the Dragon* (taken from the Apocrypha) mentions a dragon, we don't believe that this particular dragon is the one mentioned in that account. Below we provide some evidence that this was a real creature, and retell a bit of the story.

The Ishtar Gate

“In 1902, German archaeologist Robert Koldewey unearthed the fabled Ishtar Gate in the ruins of Babylon. The gateway dated from the time of King Nebuchadnezzar (about 600 B.C.) and was decorated with bas-reliefs.

68 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit37.html>

69 That's right! The *Babylonians* claimed that this was a real animal – but since it's no longer alive today archaeologists dismiss the creature as mere myth. Why do we just assume that the Babylonians had no idea what they were talking about? Isn't it more likely that the creature used to exist but has since been driven to extinction?

“The animals depicted on the Gate were known to the Babylonians - two of the animals depicted were lions and rimi (aurochs, a type of wild ox). Of the three animals depicted, one could not be identified. It seemed to show a mythical animal, which seemed out of place with sculptures depicting known animals that were contemporary with the Babylonians.

“The animal, which Koldewey recognized as a sirrush (dragon; the word mushrushu or mushhushshu is the commonly-accepted modern form, based on a retranslation of the original word) can be described as having ...a slender body covered with scales, a long slender scaly tail, and a long slim scaly neck bearing a serpent's head... [from the mouth] a long forked tongue protrudes.

“There are flaps of skin attached to the back of the head, which is adorned (and armed) with a straight horn.

“In the Apocrypha (a collection of stories which claim to be expurgated sections of the Bible), in the Book of Bel and the Dragon, it is recorded that King Nebuchadnezzar kept a dragon in the temple of the god Bel, which the people of Babylon worshipped.

“When the Hebrew prophet Daniel began to denounce the worship of idols, Nebuchadnezzar confronted him with the Bel-dragon, saying that it “liveth and eateth and drinketh; you cannot say that he is no living god; therefore worship him.” Daniel responded by killing the dragon.



Illustration 81: Sung Dynasty dragon, in silver with gold and turquoise inlays (Musee Guimet, Paris) Date: 1127-1279A.D. This looks very similar to the dragon depicted on the Ishtar Gate – even though it is from an entirely different culture and was made several thousand years later.



Illustration 82: Eastern Han Dynasty, Painted pottery granary. Also, another Babylonian version of the Ishtar Dragon on right. Date: 206 BC–AD 220. The Chinese were clearly familiar with the animal depicted on the Ishtar Gate.

“Roy P. Mackal, along with several other cryptozoologists, believes that the Bible itself refers to the Mushhushshu, although under a different name, in Chapter 40 of Job.

“Look at the behemoth... which feeds on grass like an ox... his tail sways like a cedar; the sinews of his thighs are close-knit. His bones are tubes of bronze, his limbs like rods of iron... Under the lotus plants he lies, hidden among the reeds in the marsh. “

“The identity of Behemoth has long been a mystery to

theologians, most of whom proclaim that the verse refers to a hippopotamus⁷⁰. However, Mackal thinks that the description of it could be a description of a sauropod dinosaur.

“In some translations of this passage, the verse ends with a statement that “his nose pierceth through snares;” this sounds, at least to me, like a description of a rhinoceros-type horn.

“Several cryptozoologists, including Mackal, Willy Ley, and Bernard Heuvelmans, endorse the theory that the Mushhushshu may already be identified, at least in part. The Babylonians are believed to have penetrated into equatorial Africa.

“Here, the cryptozoologists conjecture, they may have heard stories of, sighted, or even captured a specimen or two of Mokele-Mbembe, the Congo “dragon,” which served as the basis for the Mushhushshu depicted on the Gate...”

(The Ishtar Gate)



Illustration 83: Tang Dynasty Dragon. Date: 618-906 A.D.



Illustration 84: Red Gold "dragons", each in different pose. Tang Dynasty Dragon. Date: 618-906 A.D. The Ishtar Gate dragon is on the right. They're not just similar – they're clearly depicting the same creature.

70 Here's something to think about: the Bible says that the behemoth has a tail like a cedar tree (Job 40:17). Have you see the tail of a hippopotamus? It's basically a flyswatter. Hippos do *not* have tails that resemble cedar trees, so therefore the behemoth could not have been a hippo. A dinosaur is a much better fit because some of them really *did* have tails that were the size of a cedar tree. However, liberal theologians would rather ignore what the Bible actually says than admit that yes, the Scriptures really *do* talk about dinosaurs.



Illustration 85: Sketches of Han Dynasty (206 B.C. to 220 A.D.) motifs by Lampo Leong. The dynamic movement is typical of Han art. These sketches show a hunter hunting dragons with a weapon (sling, bolo?). These dragon are very similar to the Sung and Tang Dynasty versions, as well as the Ishtar Gate dragon.

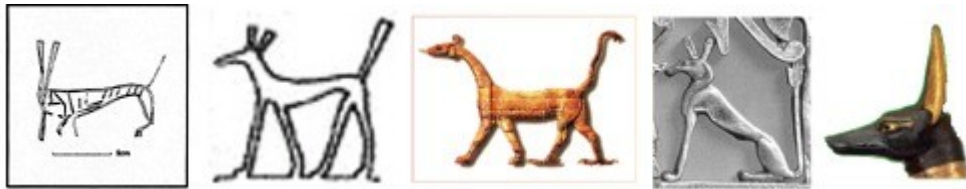


Illustration 86: Egyptian depictions of Set(h) pre-date the Marduk Dragon by several millenia. On the far left is the desert road version (aerial view). The Egyptians, Babylonians, and Chinese were all familiar with this creature. Ancient cultures claimed it was a real, living animal.

MASSOSPONDYLUS, A Possible Candidate?

ANATOMY

Massospondylus was an early herbivore about 13 feet (4 m) long and 3 feet (1 m) tall. It had a long neck, very long tail, a small head, peg-like teeth, and large, five-fingered hands with a large thumb claw.

Massospondylus may have been able to use its hand for grasping in addition to walking. Its back legs were only a little bit larger than its front legs. It was a very common dinosaur.



Illustration 87: Oh Canada!. Sorry about the stamp, but we needed it facing the other direction for comparison purposes....s8int.com

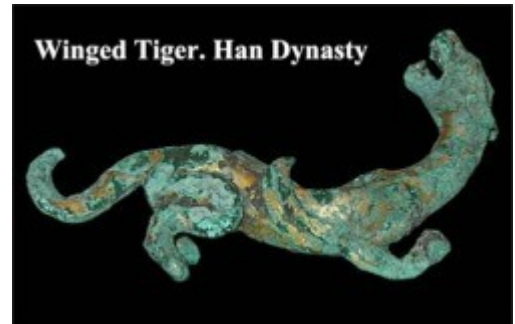
WHEN MASSOSPONDYLUS LIVED

Massospondylus lived about 205 to 194 million years ago, during the early Jurassic period.⁷¹

45: Ancient Chinese Sauropod; Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.)⁷²

We have been searching through the artwork, history, and literature of ancient cultures in order to find evidence that dinosaurs and man lived at the same time. For Christians it should not come as a surprise that we've actually found such evidence; after all, the Bible teaches that God created dinosaurs at the same time that He created man, so one would expect to find abundant evidence that the two had interacted.

But what about those who accept the current scientific position that man and dinosaur missed each other by millions of years? If someone like that perused each of the previous pages could they still believe that evolution is true? Of course – after all, they do all the time! Based on the mail we receive, I'd venture to say that there are non-believers out there who have muddled through these pages and still don't believe. The non-believers knock down each example one by one and convince themselves still that there is no evidence that man and dinosaur co-existed. For example, the obvious stegosaurus at Angkor Wat has been described as simply a rhino with plants in the background.⁷³



How to Dinosaur Hunt

Step 1. Assume the Bible is true. This means that dinosaurs were created with man. This also means that you're going to find evidence that man and dinosaurs lived at the same time. We looked for them in the art of ancient peoples, recognizing that these artifacts are often labeled “zoomorphic”, “mythological”, “unknown”, “fabulous”, “grotesque”, or “dragon”.

But don't get it twisted. If there had been 100-foot-long dinosaurs running around in ancient times they would have been impossible to conceal and this wouldn't be an issue. On the other hand, there's also no evidence of dragonflies with 2 foot wingspans or armadillos the size of a Volkswagen, and yet fossilized animals of this size and type have been uncovered. There was a period of giantism for many animals that still exist today.

We believe that there was a time before the Flood when conditions for life on earth were perfect. However, after death entered the picture and after the Flood destroyed the ecosystem these animals,

71 For a creature that supposedly died out 200 million years ago, the Babylonians (and the Egyptians, and the Chinese) did a pretty good job of depicting it, didn't they? Also, notice that the article claims this was a *very common dinosaur*. If mankind and dinosaurs were created at the same time, and this was a common dinosaur, then you would naturally expect it to be depicted in the artwork and literature of ancient cultures.

72 Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit39.html>

73 Dismissing evidence is easy; all you have to do is call it “mythical” or “forged” and then you're done. Once people accept the theory of evolution, any new artifacts are interpreted in light of that theory. Since evolution teaches that dinosaurs and man never lived together, scientists feel justified in dismissing all contrary evidence as a fraud simply on the grounds that the evidence disagrees with their theory. In their minds there can be no such thing as evidence against evolution. As an added bonus, once all of this evidence has been dismissed as fraudulent, scientists can then stand up and proudly proclaim that all the evidence supports evolution! It's dishonest but very effective.

including dinosaurs, still lived but were not nearly as large as were in earlier times. The dinosaurs we see in ancient art were probably only a shadow of their former selves – but don't quote us on that. It's just how we reconcile the Bible, the fossil record, and the occasional spectacular example of dinosaurs in ancient art.

Our Feature

The ancient Chinese piece (pictured below) cannot be anything but a sauropod dinosaur. The artist has clearly seen one and has had plenty of time to study it. It's also worth noting that this object has been stylized, which is an artistic technique that's most effective when both the artist and the viewer are familiar with the animal that's being depicted.

For those who like to debunk, it's true that the artifact does have little wings on it that could tempt one to insist that it's simply a mythological creature. However, artists from that culture also added little wings on many other creatures that are obviously real, such as the Han tiger. Read up on the meaning of wings in Chinese culture if you've got some time on your hands. As for us, we believe that tigers actually existed!



copyright Leonard G. Barton
Illustration 88: Huebei Provincial Museum, China. Tomb of Marquis Yi. A bronze instrument support. Approximately 2,500 years old. Note the presence of wings on the figure, which is typical of Chinese art from that period.



Illustration 89: Carnegie Museum's Dippy the diplodocus, approximately 2,500 days old.

Marquis Yi's Tomb

"The Warring States Period (475-221 BC) was a time of turmoil and violence, with constant warfare between the regional states, but it was also a time of great intellectual and artistic activity, when the intellectual traditions of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism originated.

"As military conflict became more frequent and more deadly, one by one the smaller states were conquered and absorbed by the half dozen largest ones.



copyright Leonard G. Barton

Illustration 90: Huebei Provincial Museum, China

"One of the more successful such states was Chu, based in the middle reaches of the Yangzi River. It defeated and absorbed fifty or more small states, eventually controlling a territory as extensive as the Shang or Western Zhou dynasties at their heights.

"Evidence of the distinctive style of Chu court workshops can be seen in the objects found in the tomb of Marquis Yi. Dated around 430 BC, this tomb is located in present-day Hubei Province

"Inscriptions on the bronzes found at the site identify the tomb as that of a marquis of the state of Zeng, a small state then under the domination of Chu.

"The tomb is 21m long, 16.5m wide, and 13m deep, making it 220 square meters in area. It has four chambers.



copyright Leonard G. Barton

Illustration 91: Closeup of Head.

"The eastern chamber contained the marquis's lacquered double coffin, the coffins of eight young women, and a dog in its own coffin.

"The chamber also contained weapons, a chariot, and many personal items, including furniture, a zither, silk, and vessels – but no bronze vessels.

“The central chamber seems to have been a ceremonial hall, with a large set of bronze bells and other instruments, as well as bronze ritual vessels.

“The northern chamber served as an armory and storeroom, the western chamber, where thirteen more young women were buried, as servants' quarters.

“The young women were all between the ages of 13 and 25. The eight in the eastern chamber were probably musicians who had entertained the marquis at court while the other 13 might have been concubines. The practice of human sacrifice or “accompanying in death” was already unusual by this time.”

(Source: <http://depts.washington.edu/chinacio/>)



Illustration 92: Closeup of very similar Nordic dragon head.

46: Measuring Your Christian Faith Through Belief in the Unicorn; With Pictures.⁷⁴

“Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee, or abide by thy crib? Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleys after thee?

“Wilt thou trust him, because his strength is great? or wilt thou leave thy labour to him? Wilt thou believe him, that he will bring home thy seed, and gather it into thy barn?”

(Job 39)

Living as Children of Light

“So I tell you this, and insist on it in the Lord, that you must no longer live as the Gentiles do, in the futility of their thinking. They are darkened in their understanding and separated from the life of God because of the ignorance that is in them due to the hardening of their hearts.”

(Ephesians 4)

⁷⁴ Source: <http://s8int.com/dinolit41.html>

In the above passage Paul is explaining that the Gentiles (the unGodly) are ignorant of spiritual things – but Christians should not be. We should know how and by Whom the world was created. Christians should know that we were created, not “evolved”, and that there is a purpose for this life and a judgment to follow. Christians should also know and believe that the Bible is “*God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness.*”

However, more and more Christians are beginning to have the same doubts about scripture that the unGodly have, and this because they love to sit at the feet of the ignorant, sopping up their “knowledge” and desiring to live as the “Gentiles” do. In the very recent past Christians have been fired or forced out of “Christian” Universities for being critical of evolutionary theory.

Many have had their faiths weakened by the continuous barrage of evolutionary and materialistic teachings in our culture. “Hey, maybe God created Adam and Eve and the animals through the process of evolution, or maybe there was a creation before the one we read about in Genesis where there were cave men and dinosaurs, or maybe Noah's Flood was only a local flood.”

Maybe Christians shouldn't be judging the truth of the Bible based on types of thinking that the Bible condemns as “futile”. Understand that we mean their thinking is futile in the sense that they are ignorant about God and His creation – and about saving themselves from the corruption of this world.

If the unbeliever has you questioning the Bible's account of creation (in other words, if you start doubting the very first chapter of the Word of God), how long will it be before they have you questioning the virgin birth? How long before you share their doubts that Jesus Christ was the Son of God? After all, these teachers don't believe that Jesus died and rose again on the third day, do they?

See, God's plan is that you should serve as an example for *them*. He wants you, by your faith and good works and love, to act as a light in the darkness. A tiny light can overcome a lot of darkness. Will Christians continue to believe that the Bible is true when they're the last one who does at their university, their church, or on their block? What will we do when all the really smart, good-looking, and wealthy people say that “there is no God?”



Illustration 93: Thracian helmet. 3,200 B.C. to 500 B.C. University of Texas. Note the unicorn at the top of the helmet.

The Unicorn

The word unicorn appears in the Old Testament a number of times (KJV translation). The unicorn mentioned in the Bible is not the traditional picture of a white horse that has a long horn coming out of his forehead. No, the Bible depicts it as some type of powerful animal.

Many of the newer translations have bailed on the word *unicorn* in an attempt to keep the Holy Spirit from looking foolish. After all, “science” teaches that no such animal ever existed. Non-believers have used the unicorn as proof that the Bible is full of errors and myths, and while this attack is fallacious it has impressed many Christians who also believe that the animal is mythical.



Science claims that more than 99% of all animals that have ever lived are now extinct. We think that this is an exaggeration, but why don't believers state that the unicorn a real animal that later became extinct? If so many species have been wiped out then couldn't there have been a great many animals with a single horn? Each writer of the Biblical passages that mention unicorns clearly believed that the animal was real –

Illustration 94: Here's something to think about: is it possible that the ancient accounts of the unicorn were based on an actual animal? Notice how similar the unicorn is to a real animal that used to walk the Earth. What if the Bible talked about unicorns because there actually used to be unicorns? And yet we're so quick to remove anything from the Bible that might disagree with modern culture.

so much so that if the writer and the reader fail to picture the same animal then some loss of communication takes place.

Presented above is an artistic depiction of a one-horned dinosaur that comes from the Thracian culture. If, in fact, this is a Tsintaosaurus or similar lambeosaur, couldn't it have been referred to as a uni- (meaning one)corn? We believe that this represents a duck-billed dinosaur that was well-known by both the artist and those who viewed his work. The largest specimens of Tsintaosaurus were big enough to be seen looming over your roof, even if you were in the front yard and it was in the back....

Tsintaosaurus

“This strange duckbill is sometimes called the Unicorn Dinosaur because it had a long horn in the middle of its forehead! It was such a strange looking creature that for years some scientists thought that the horn was a mistake until another of these plant-eating duckbills was found with the same feature.

“Like other duck-billed dinosaurs, Tsintaosaurus had hundreds of teeth packed closely together to form what is called a dental battery. These were used to grind tough plant fiber into mushy pulp.

“Tsintaosaurus has caused no small amount of debate among scientists, partly due to the poor preservation of its skull. The exact position and function of its 'horn' are far from being agreed upon, despite the discovery of two partial skulls and remains of at least four individuals.”

(Yahooligans! Dinosaurs)

Pronunciation: SINT-ow-SAWR-us

Translation: Chinese Lizard, or Tsintao Lizard

Also Known As: Tanius

Description: Herbivore, Bipedal

Order: Ornithischia

Suborder: Ornithopoda

Infraorder: Iguanodontia

Family: Hadrosauridae

Height: 24 feet (7.3 meters)

Length: 33 feet (10 meters)

Period: Late Cretaceous

Notes: Found in Shanong, China, Tsintaosaurus was a large duck-billed dinosaur. Some believe Tsintaosaurus is the same as Tanius.

(DinoDictionary.com)



Illustration 95: That's right, folks - this creature is referred to as the "unicorn dinosaur". Why do you suppose that is?

The Unicorn

“There have been unconfirmed reports of aboriginal paintings of unicorns at Namaqualand in southern Africa. A passage of Bruce Chatwin's travel journal *In Patagonia* (1977) relates Chatwin's meeting with a South American scientist who believed that unicorns were among South America's extinct megafauna of the Late Pleistocene, and that they were hunted out of existence by man in the 5th or 6th millennium BC. He told Chatwin, who later sought them out, about two aboriginal cave paintings of “unicorns” at Lago Posadas (Cerro de los Indios).

“Although they are generally thought of as legendary, there have been various unicorn sightings in many regions of Brazil.....”

Unicorns in Antiquity

"According to an interpretation of seals carved with an animal which resembles a bull (and which may in fact be a way of depicting bulls in profile), it has been claimed that the unicorn was a common symbol during the Indus Valley civilization, appearing on many seals. It may have symbolized a powerful social group.

"An animal called the re'em is mentioned in several places in the Bible, often as a metaphor representing strength; in the King James translation (and some other translations), this word is translated as "unicorn", producing phrases such as "His strength is as the strength of a unicorn".

"The allusions to the re'em as a wild, untamable animal of great strength and agility, with mighty horns (Job xxxix. 9-12; Ps. xxii. 21, xxix. 6; Num. xxiii. 22, xxiv. 8; Deut. xxxiii. 17; comp. Ps. xcii. 11), best fit the aurochs (Bos primigenius).

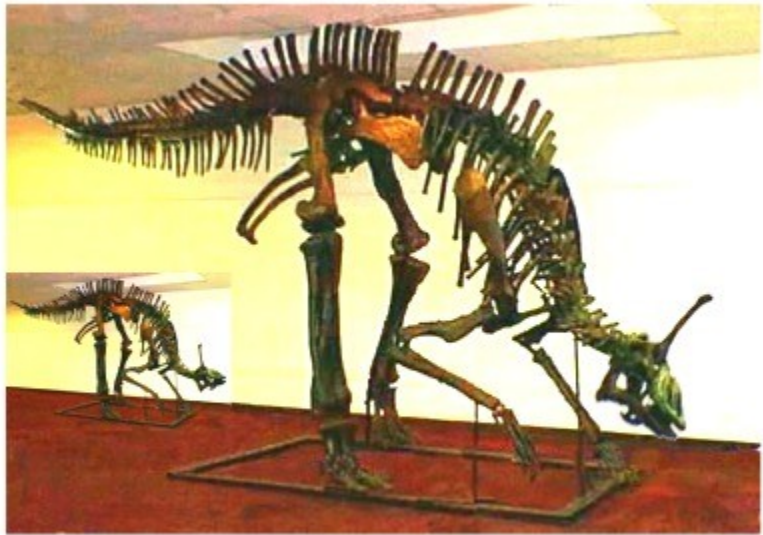
"This view is supported by the Assyrian rimu, which is often used as a metaphor of strength, and is depicted as a powerful, fierce, wild, or mountain bull with large horns."

(Jewish Encyclopedia: "unicorn").

"This animal was often depicted in ancient Mesopotamian art in profile with only one horn visible.

"The unicorn does not appear in early Greek mythology, but in Greek natural history, for Greek writers on natural history were convinced of the reality of the unicorn, which they located in India, a distant and fabulous realm for them.

"The Encyclopædia Britannica (1911) collects classical references to unicorns: the earliest description is from Ctesias, who described in India white wild asses, fleet of foot, having on the forehead a horn a cubit and a half in length, colored white, red and black; from the horn were made drinking cups which were a preventive of poisoning.



"Aristotle must be following Ctesias when he mentions two one-horned animals, the oryx, a kind of antelope, and the so-called "Indian ass" (in Historia animalis ii. I and De partibus animalium iii. 2).

"In Roman times Pliny's Natural History (viii: 30 and xl: 106) mentions the oryx and an Indian ox (the rhinoceros, perhaps) as one-horned beasts, as well as the Indian ass, "a very ferocious beast, similar in the rest of its body to a horse, with the head of a deer, the feet of an elephant, the tail of a boar, a deep, bellowing voice, and a single black horn, two cubits in length, standing out in the middle of its forehead."

Pliny adds that “it cannot be taken alive.”

“Aelian (De natura animalium iii. 41; iv. 52), quoting Ctesias, adds that India produces also a one-horned horse, and says (xvi. 20) that the monoceros was sometimes called carcazonon, which may be a form of the Arabic carcadn, meaning “rhinoceros”. Strabo (book xv) says that in India there were one-horned horses with stag-like heads.”

Sources of the Myth

“A unicorn skeleton was supposedly found at Einhornhöhle (“Unicorn Cave”) in Germany’s Harz Mountains in 1663.

“Claims that the so-called unicorn had only two legs (and was constructed from fossil bones of mammoths and other animals) are contradicted or explained by accounts that souvenir-seekers plundered the skeleton; these accounts further claim that, perhaps remarkably, the souvenir-hunters left the skull, with horn.

“The skeleton was examined by Leibniz, who had previously doubted the existence of the unicorn, but was convinced thereby.

“Baron Georges Cuvier maintained that as the unicorn was cloven-hoofed it must therefore have a cloven skull (making impossible the growth of a single horn); to disprove this, Dr. W. Franklin Dove, a University of Maine professor, artificially fused the horn buds of a calf together, creating a one-horned bull.”

(Source: Wikipedia)



Illustration 96: The German unicorn skeleton that was allegedly discovered in 1663.

47: Denial Is Not Just A River In Egypt: Suppressed Evidence of Human, Dinosaur and Other “Extinct” Fauna Interaction in First Century Roman, Nilotic Art⁷⁵

PART 1

Denial is not just a river in Egypt.

I was reminded of that little witticism this weekend. I left the downtown branch of the public library with a plan to stop by Raul’s for a “super burrito”, a burrito so large that I’ve actually had to take a nap right there under one of Raul’s tables after polishing one off. However, I was shocked to discover that Raul’s was no longer there. It had been replaced by a new sushi place.

Raul’s place had replaced a deli restaurant, which had in turn replaced a pizza shop. I recall that some

⁷⁵ Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit56.html>

time ago it had been some kind of smoothie/coffee shop. Only denial could explain why each new owner believed that his restaurant would succeed where all the others had failed – and why a bank would keep making loans at the location.

"Denial is the refusal to acknowledge the existence or severity of unpleasant external realities or internal thoughts and feelings."

(Free Dictionary)

Denial is the Lingua Franca of the human race, and the state of denial is larger than the State of California.

Denial is also quite common when it comes to the issue of dinosaur and human co-existence. On the Christian side some (but not all) have chosen to deny that dinosaurs even existed for fear that they might somehow discredit the Bible. At the same time, materialists, rationalists, and atheists seek to discredit any evidence that might support the fact that dinosaurs and humans coexisted, for fear that such proof might discredit evolutionary theory.



Illustration 97: The Palestrina Mosaic.

In this article s8int.com will once again provide visual evidence that dinosaurs and humans did in fact coexist, this time in the art of the 1st century. We will seek to show that not just dinosaurs but other fauna that supposedly became extinct millions of years ago still existed in the 1st century A.D.

I was in the library this week, poring over literally thousands of pages of early Roman art, including the art of 1st century Pompeii. I finally decided to go to the library after spending weeks trying to find higher-resolution photos of some of the pieces that are presented here. In a great majority of cases when I did find online copies of what I was looking for the art had been cropped so that the “offending details” were eliminated. Other works from that time period were shown in their entirety and made available in high-resolution scans, but not these.

Although these art masterpieces should be easy to find, they are not. As you look at the evidence s8int.com presents here please remember that the keepers of the evolutionary paradigm did everything possible to keep us from seeing them. That might lend these artifacts additional credibility, since there would be no need to suppress information that does not threaten their paradigm.

The Nile Mosaic of Palestrina and the hunting mosaic from the “House of the Physician” are incredible works that should be well-known to the public, but if they were well-known they would be very

controversial. What we really wonder about is this: do those who conspire to keep this information away from the public manage to maintain their belief that dinosaurs and man never coexisted? Are their powers of denial really that strong? What we do know is that whatever we've discovered is just the tip of the iceberg.

The Nile is not just a river in Egypt.

“The Nile is the longest river in the world, stretching northwards for approximately 4,000 miles from East Africa to the Mediterranean. In addition to Egypt, it flows through the African countries of Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, DR Congo, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia,. Nilotic art like the first century Nile Mosaic of Palestrina detailed life along the Nile.

“The vast Nilotic mosaic (21.3 x 17.3 feet) set into the floor of the apsidal hall adjacent to the sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia at Praeneste (Palestrina) provides important evidence for what Roman triumphal paintings using topographical conventions may have looked like.



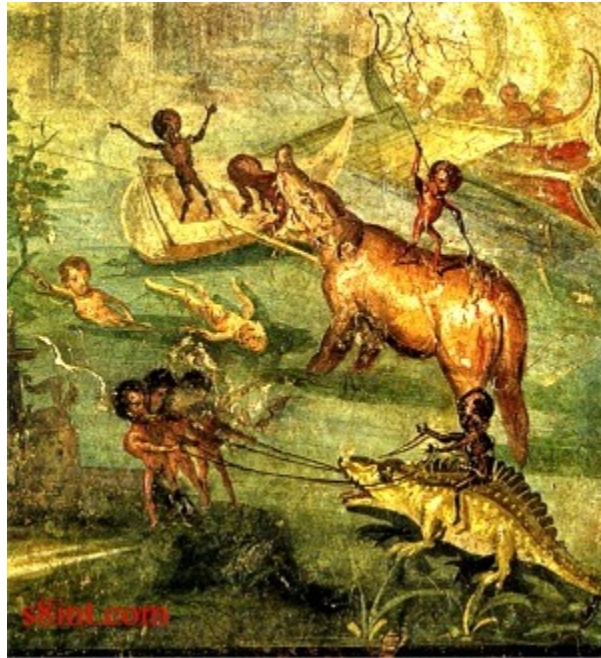
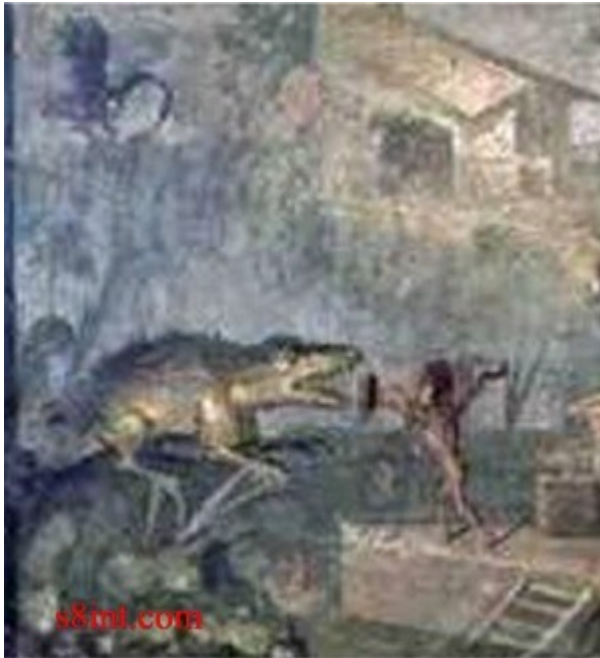
“On the mosaic, the Nile winds past vignettes representing exotic landscapes and settlements; the more recondite details are carefully labeled in Greek, underscoring the Alexandrian source of the genre. The precise nature of the relationship between the mosaic and cartographic practices is controversial.

“Recently the Palestrina mosaic has been interpreted as an actual topographic map of the Nile: the upper part of the mosaic represents Ethiopia, the upper zone of the lower section represents Egypt, and the foreground represents the Delta, top to bottom understood as south to north, the standard convention for ancient maps.

“More likely, however, the mosaic provides a large, coherent landscape composition of the Nile during the flood season, nevertheless dependent on topographical conventions.”

(Meyboom)

48: Dinosaur Art From the House of the Physician-Mid First Century A.D.⁷⁶



“Pompeii is a ruined Roman city near modern Naples in the Italian region of Campania, in the territory of the commune of Pompei. It was destroyed during a catastrophic eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius on 24 August 79 AD.

“The volcano buried the city under many meters of ash and it was lost for 1,600 years before its accidental rediscovery in 1748. Since then, its excavation has provided an extraordinarily detailed insight into the life of a city at the height of the Roman Empire.”

(Wikipedia)

IMAGES: Both of the images above are from the “Hunt” mosaic that was discovered in the House of the Physician in Pompeii. These images are discussed only within academia, not in the earshot of the general public. The apology given for the oversized reptiles is that they are simply Nile crocodiles. This is not the case. As we will show, the crocodiles on these Nile works were rendered realistically and accurately, as you can see in this rendering (on the right) from the Nile Mosaic.



Illustration 98: As you can see, whoever did this mosaic knew how to draw a crocodile! The two images at the top of the page do not depict crocodiles.

Note that in the image on the upper left, a man is battling a reptile taller than himself with a shield and a spear. The creature on the right has a dermal ridge, unlike a crocodile but exactly like certain dinosaur types which might be safer to sit astride – as we will explore below.

⁷⁶ Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit56.html>



Illustration 99: The Hunt mosaic. The pictures on the previous page are close-up sections from this image.



Euoplocephalus

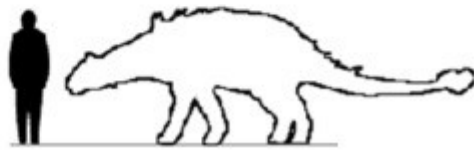


Illustration 100: Low stature, armored dinosaur comparison.

There are many armored dinosaur types that fit this reptile portrayal at least as well as the crocodile. Most of them had low-slung bodies with heights of six feet or less. One can make up his own mind, but the hunter astride the reptile appears to be between plates on its back.

Another denial tactic is to label the dark-skinned people in these mosaics as pygmies, to account for the fact that the reptile towers over the native. However, authorities on

Roman art note that it's not just blacks who are made diminutive in Roman art. The Romans often did this in order to make the Romans seem superior. White or light-skinned persons were sometimes dwarfed as well. As a matter of fact, Snowden, in his book *Before Color Prejudice*, uses examples from ancient Roman Art to make note of the egalitarian nature of the Roman civilization and their apparent lack of color discrimination. Many works show scenes that involve both dark-skinned and light-skinned citizens. With respect to the three pieces found at the House of the Physician, all portray light-skinned and dark-skinned "dwarfs".

The work below is also first century, from the House of the Physician at Pompeii.



49: Extinct Fauna on First Century Roman “Palestrina” Mosaic & Other Works?⁷⁷

As we noted in Part 1 of this article, it has been extremely difficult to obtain detailed, complete, or high-resolution images of the Palestrina Mosaic and the works from the House of the Physician at Pompeii. In this part of the article, using the resources we have, we will attempt to show that there were a number of now-extinct fauna represented, including several creatures that we now call dinosaurs. These tentative identifications will be made more difficult by the low-resolution images that we have available to us here at s8int.com. We have only been able to study a sample of the fauna represented in the work.

Readers will, of course, be free to decide for themselves whether or not our observations are correct. We could be wrong about all of them. Science would claim that all the dry land creatures are actually crocodiles, just as all dead sea-monster identifications are basking sharks. Those evolutionary believers down at the bottom of the “food chain” will likely agree.

Perhaps they are correct. However, remember that science also told us that there were primitive cavemen called Neanderthal man and the slightly less primitive Cro-Magnon caveman. These fables have permeated our culture for over 100 years. In order to preserve and promote evolutionary theories of man, scientists as recently as this year have insisted that Neanderthal could not speak but could only grunt, did not have a language, never mated with “modern” man (but may have mated with apes), did not bury their dead, and so forth. And yet, in November of this year scientists were able to sequence the DNA of a man they called a “Neanderthal”. His DNA turned out to match modern humans to 99.99%. Everyone living today has DNA that matches other humans to 99.99%. This means that your DNA is as close to Neanderthals as it is to Richard Dawkins', the famous evolutionist at Harvard. Exit caveman.

Oh, and what about the “Gap theorists”? This is a group of Christians that is so distressed about what science says about primitive man that they invented pre-Adamic races to account for cavemen. No doubt they will cling to the Gap theory just as evolutionists will cling to evolution. We know that no matter how much evidence is provided, “rationalists” and evolutionists will refuse to accept the evidence of their own eyes. Romans 1 says that what may be known about God is from evidence that can be “seen”. Denial is not just a river...

Science was wrong about Neanderthal man. Maybe science is also wrong about when dinosaurs lived.

⁷⁷ Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit57.html>

50: Palestrina Mosaic Dinosaurs?⁷⁸

Several years ago we came across an image of the Palestrina Mosaic in a used bookstore in a book entitled *The Light of the Past*, by Finley. In that book we found several things that shouldn't have been there if the evolution paradigm were true. We found evidence that ancient man had lived with dinosaurs.



Illustration 101: Iguanodon?

As it turns out, the high-resolution portion of the mosaic featured in that book represented only a small portion of the complete mosaic. Just off to the left of the dinosaur hunt that we featured earlier was another dinosaur representation that we had not seen.

We believe it represents a dinosaur similar to iguanodon. We regret that we don't have a higher-resolution photo of this section of the mosaic. In order to



Iguanodon



Illustration 102: Iguanodon.

make the image as clear as possible we've tried several different filters. The result can be seen above, to the left.

Iguanodon according to science

“(meaning 'Iguana tooth') is the name given to a genus of ornithopod dinosaurs, which lived roughly halfway between the early hypsilophodontids and their ultimate culmination in the duck-billed dinosaurs.

“They lived between 120 to 140 million years ago, in the Barremian to Valanginian ages of the Early Cretaceous Period, although one dubious species is from the Late Jurassic. Iguanodon's most distinctive feature was a large razor-sharp 'thumb spike', probably used for defense against predators.

“Iguanodon was the first dinosaur recognized and the second dinosaur formally named, described in 1822 by English geologist Gideon Mantell. Together with *Megalosaurus* and *Hylaeosaurus*, it was one of the three originally used to define the new classification, Dinosauria.

⁷⁸ Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit57.html>

Paleobiology

“The various Iguanodon species are bulky herbivores, ranging from 6 to 11 meters (20 to 36 feet) in length, and averaging about 5 tonnes (5.5 tons) in weight. Iguanodon's thumb spikes were perpendicular to the three main digits.

“In early restorations, the spike was placed on the animal's nose. Later fossils revealed the true nature of the thumb spikes, although their exact purpose is still debated. It could have been used for defense, or for foraging for food...”

(Wikipedia)

51: Dinosaur Depiction on Roman Mosaic at Sepphoris?⁷⁹



Fig. 6: Nilotic scene incorporated in the Dionysos mosaic floor at Sepphoris (after Netzer and Weiss 1994: 39).

Illustration 103: Do you see the intriguing creature in the lower-left-hand corner? A larger version of it can be seen to the right.

Detail from a floor mosaic discovered at Sepphoris. This is a nilotic scene that is incorporated into the Dionysos Mosaic.

The mosaic is dated between the first and third centuries. A great earthquake destroyed Sepphoris in 363 A.D.

Note that here warriors/hunters battle the “large reptile” using shields and large rocks.



Illustration 104: What is this creature?

⁷⁹ Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit57.html>

52: Palestrina Mosaic – Entelodont: Dinohyus?⁸⁰



Illustration 105: Dinohyus? Some might claim this is a hippo, but take a look at that enormously long mouth! The legs are also much too long for a hippo. It looks more like a cross between an elephant and an alligator.



Illustration 106: Dinohyus is just our speculation, but it appears to be an entelodont rather than a hippo. Above, we present a series of Dinohyus pictures for comparison purposes.

“Dinohyus (meaning 'terrible pig') was a large, warthog-like hoofed mammal that lived during the early Miocene, roughly 24 million years ago.

This herbivore (it ate plants, including roots) had a long skull (over 1 m = 3 feet long), a small braincase, a pair of knob-like protrusions on the back of the lower jaw (in the cheek area), blunt incisors, and wide, strong canine teeth.

“Its long legs probably made it a fast runner. The neck was short and stout and there was a hump on the shoulders formed by spines along the backbone. It was about 6 feet (2 m) tall at the shoulders and was the biggest and among the last of the Entelodonts.

“Fossils have been found in western North America (including Battle Creek, South Dakota, USA).

“Classification: Class Mammalia (mammals), Order Artiodactyla (even-toed ungulates), Family Entelodontidae (large, pig-like mammals from the Oligocene to early Miocene, including Archaeotherium, Megachoerus, Dinohyus, Entelodon and Eoentelodon), Genus Dinohyus.”

(Source: Metareligion)

⁸⁰ Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit57.html>

53: Palestrina Mosaic – Camelops: Extinct Camel?⁸¹

“Camelops is an extinct genus of camels that once roamed western North America, where it appeared about 45 million years ago. It migrated to Eurasia and Africa around 2 to 3 million years ago, contrary to various other animals that migrated to North America. Its name is derived from the Greek κάμελος (camel) + ὄψ (face), thus 'camel-face.'



“Camelops first appeared during the Late Pliocene period and became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene. The reason for its extinction is poorly understood but was part of a larger North American die-off in which native horses, camelids and mastodons also died out.

Illustration 107: Camelops?

“Because soft tissues are generally not preserved in the fossil record, it is not certain if camelops possessed a hump, like modern camels, or lacked one, like its modern llama relatives....”

(Wikipedia)

54: Dinosaurs In Literature, History and Art: Faith Destroyed by “Mythical” Creatures in the Bible?⁸²

We came across this sad statement on the internet, some of which is excerpted below. Apparently this poor man was once a self-confessed “Bible believing Christian” but is now embarrassed to have been one because of some “absurdities” in the Bible that were brought to his attention. Among the “absurdities” that caused him to lose his faith are mentions of dragons, fiery dragons, cockatrices, and unicorns.

He wrote:

“.....In Numbers 21:6 we find the lord of the Bible sending 'fiery serpents' to torment the people. What a great guy this Bible god must be! It reads, “And the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people; and much people of Israel died.” And God is love??? To date, there never has been 'fiery serpents.' And I don't think there ever will be.

“In another case of the Bible god letting anger and hatred get the best of him is Jeremiah 8:17 -

81 Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit57.html>

82 Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit69.html>

'For, behold, I will send serpents, cockatrices, among you, which will not be charmed, and they shall bite you, saith the Lord.'

“A cockatrice is another mythological creature. It is supposed to be a serpent that can kill just by looking at someone. Guess what – they're not real. And neither is the Bible – thank God!.....

“.....Probably the best known of all the mythical monsters that is found in the Bible is the dragon. There are 16 separate references to this mythological beast! And they're not only mentioned in a figurative way.

“Malachi 1:3 states: 'And I hated Esau, and laid his mountains and his heritage waste for the dragons of the wilderness.' Again, another mythological creature in a book of myth.

“After these absurdities were brought to my attention I was even more embarrassed that at one time I was a Bible believing Christian. You can't be a Christian and still embrace your God-given reason.”

Our Response

Now we know that Satan attacks the faith of Christians. The Bible warns us to be on the lookout for him because our adversary prowls around like a roaring lion, “seeking who he may devour”. (1 Peter 5:8.) Unfortunately, this brother apparently made a quick meal for him. He’s not the first Christian to wonder about these things, but he chose to reject the Bible because he thinks the creatures it mentions are just myths, and instead he accepted one of the biggest *actual* myths ever created – evolution. He has forsaken Christianity and the priesthood of believers on the word of the high priests of “science”. Our hearts go out to him. Because his concerns are central to the issues we have been discussing, we thought we would take a few moments to show our friend how he has been tragically misled.

Dragons are described in the literature, history and art of virtually every ancient culture. Think about it for a moment. Is there anything in popular culture and science which might remind one of dragons? Of course there is – the animals we’ve called dinosaurs since the mid-1800’s! But because the enemies of God have so brainwashed nearly everyone into believing that dinosaurs lived millions of years ago, the amazing similarity between dinosaurs and dragons never enters the public's mind.

The Bible first mentions “dragons” in Genesis 1:21: “*So God created the Great Dragons*” (The Latin Vulgate; 5th Century.) Depending on the translation chapter 1 says that God created the “great sea monsters”, “great dragons”, “great whales” or “great serpents”. The word *tanniyim* (translated here as “dragons”) is translated in other parts of the Bible as “dragon”, “serpent”, or even “jackal”, as various translators over the years tried to figure out what creature was being discussed.

However, if your faith depends entirely on knowing whether God created “great whales” or “great dragons” then your faith is weak indeed. When the Holy Spirit dictated the scriptures He knew exactly what He had in mind.

Unicorns

The unicorns mentioned in the Bible were not one-horned flying horses, but simply some forgotten single-horned animal. Unicorn comes from the Greek word *monoceros*, meaning one horn. The mystical qualities associated with the unicorn were invented later by men. The Bible simply describes a one-horned creature.

The Bible also happens to mention frogs. Later, someone else thought that if you kissed a frog it might turn into a prince. Rabbits or hares are also mentioned in the Scriptures, and people later came to believe that their feet were lucky. One would hope that those later, mythical creations of man did not weaken the faith of those who might think that the Bible teaches that frogs could turn into princes or that people should rub themselves with lucky rabbits' feet – especially since the Bible teaches no such thing. It is all too easy to take our own, erroneous ideas and read them into the Scriptures, and then condemn the Scriptures for being wrong – even though it's really our ideas that are at fault.

Flying Dragons and Cockatrices

Look at the photo of the fossil on the right. The title given to this fossil at the British Museum was: “Fossil of Pterodactyl or Extinct Flying Dragon”.



The photo (a black and white version) is from the 1922 book “The Outline Of Science, A Plain Story Simply Told. Edited By J. Arthur Thomson Regius Professor Of Natural History In The University Of Aberdeen.”

Illustration 108: Pterodactyl or Extinct Flying Dragon. British Museum, 1922. Rhamphorynchus. Don't expect a modern museum to call Pterodactyls “extinct flying dragons!”

The likeness of this fossil to classic medieval dragons and Scandinavian wyvern representations is uncanny.

The pterodactyl had “batlike” wings that were actually extensions of their upper arms, two legs, and a long tail for balance. Many pterosaurs (such as the one pictured here) had a flange at the end of its tail. This flange has often been represented by ancient artists along with the other features we've mentioned. These features are also similar to those of cockatrices and the basilisk. Keep in mind that there were hundreds of different kinds of pterosaurs – or “extinct flying dragons”.

Science says that pterosaurs and dinosaurs missed the age of man by at least 40 million years. On the other hand, ancient cultures (including ancient scientists and the Bible) testify that dragons lived along with men. It should not be surprising that the enemies of God disagree with the Bible, but who is correct? We're quite sure that science does not teach that the Son of God rose from the dead, so you don't have to point to “mystical creatures” in the Bible to see faith being attacked.

What do you think when you see fossils like the one above and then read the many ancient accounts of dragons? These ancient civilizations reported large reptilian creatures that sound just like dinosaurs, and winged reptilian creatures that sound just like pterosaurs. What does your reason and intellect say? Is science correct or is the Bible and ancient history correct about dragons/dinosaurs?

The British Museum fossil has been classified as a Rhamphorynchus. This creature's wingspan ranged

between 2 feet to 35 feet. Do you suppose that if men had seen one of these animals that they just might have given rise to descriptions of dragons? What does reason and intellect tell you? Did ancient man just happen to draw dragons that accurately represented dinosaurs and pterosaurs even though they missed each other by *40 million years*? No doubt man added mystical qualities and characteristics to dragons (something the Bible did not do) simply out of fear or lack of knowledge. Dragons or dinosaurs were simply animals that God created along with all the other creatures.

As for fiery serpents, medieval scientists reported that these creatures had a type of bio-luminescence – they gave off a glow at night. On the other hand, some may have been able to actually emit flame as eyewitnesses have claimed down through history – which is similar to what bombardier beetles do today.

Note the comparison here (to the right) of a Spanish Dragon Pendant from the year 1560 with a drawing of Rhamphorynchus. What does reason and intellect tell you? Had they actually seen a live dragon/pterosaur?



Illustration 109: Spanish Flying Dragon. The Year: 1560.

Left: *This Spanish Dragon pendant is dated to circa 1560. The crest bears a Garnet cabochon. The Dragon is engraved on both sides and measures 52mm by 52mm. Supplied with a gold plated chain.*

Right: *Rhamphorynchus munsteri "Beak Snout" pterosaur. Wingspan: 2 feet – 35 feet. Diet: Carnivore. Habitat: Air and Land. When: 230-144 Million Years Ago. Special Features: Pterosaurs were the first vertebrates to soar through the skies! They lived at the same time as the dinosaurs but are now extinct. Rhamphorynchus had hollow bones and wings of skin to enable it to fly. The hollow bones made it as light as possible for flight. Its wings stretched from an extension of its fourth finger to its body. A recent discovery shows that Rhamphorynchus might have been covered with fur! Scientists are still trying to determine whether Rhamphorynchus flapped its wings to take off or if it could only glide from high cliffs and trees. Some features of Rhamphorynchus are similar to birds, which is of great interest to scientists. (Source: Wikipedia)*

God and Love

Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise: and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding....

(Proverbs 17:28)

The young man mentioned at the beginning of this article quoted from Numbers and Jeremiah in order to condemn the Lord for punishing the Jews. He used those two passages to prove that God is not a God of Love. Having been a former Bible-believing Christian, did he so soon forget “*For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life*” – John 3:16? It may be foolishness to the world but it is meat to an alleged “Bible-believing Christian”.

Does he not understand that for justice to exist that there must be both reward and punishment? This young man is the clay who says to the potter “you did not make me!” God punishes as a parent who loves His children and disciplines them in order to save them. The result of God's punishment in Numbers and Jeremiah was repentance, and through that some were saved.

“The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.”

(2 Peter 3:9)

55: Pterosaurs Have Not Been Extinct for 65,000,000 Years, Not for 65,000 Years, Not for 6,500 Years, Not for 650 Years, Not for...⁸³

by Chris Parker. Copyright 2008
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An almost cursory glance at the literature of our ancestors should make it clear to everyone interested (including paleontologists) that pterosaurs survived at least through the medieval period. Identifying pterosaurs as dragons should have been an obvious area of research for anyone who was actually interested in the truth.

Pterosaurs are flying creatures with unique characteristics that should make them easy to identify in ancient literature. They are reptilian, serpentine, and have two legs with five toes. They have bat-



Illustration 110: Aurora Defeating the Dragon, Aurora Consurgens, Published 1420. Ancient cultures told many tales of defeating dragons. One wonders – if dinosaurs were still alive today, would we still be so quick to dismiss all of these tales as mere myth?

83 Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit79.html>

like wings and two “hands” that are attached to a long finger/arm under their wings. The long-tailed versions (birds don’t have long serpentine tails!) also sometimes feature a “vane” at the end which aided in aerodynamics (or so it is believed).

Evolutionists would not expect to find any clear, identifiable representations of the pterosaur in ancient history because the pterosaur supposedly died out at least 65,000,000 years ago. So how do they react when a representation turns up that could not be anything else? Mostly, they ignore it. Meanwhile, the reality of their existence was so ingrained in Medieval culture that their activity was obliquely described in a newspaper weather report from that era:

“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)

History of discovery

“The first pterosaur fossil was described by the Italian naturalist Cosimo Collini in 1784. Collini misinterpreted his specimen as a sea-going creature that used its long front limbs as paddles. A few scientists continued to support the aquatic interpretation even until 1830, when the German zoologist Johann Georg Wagler suggested that Pterodactylus used its wings as flippers.

“Georges Cuvier first suggested that pterosaurs were flying creatures in 1801, and coined the name 'Ptero-dactyle' 1809 for



a specimen recovered in Germany; however, due to the standardization of scientific names, the official name for this species became Pterodactylus, though the name 'pterodactyl' continued to be popularly applied to all members of this first specimen's order.

“Since the first pterosaur fossil was discovered in the Late Jurassic Solnhofen limestone in 1784, twenty-nine kinds of pterosaurs have been found in those deposits alone. A famous early UK find was an example of Dimorphodon by Mary Anning, at Lyme Regis in 1828.”

(Wikipedia)

Illustration 111: Meyer's/Meier's sketch of a actual dragon/pterosaur skeleton discovered in 1691, along with Roman coin (right).

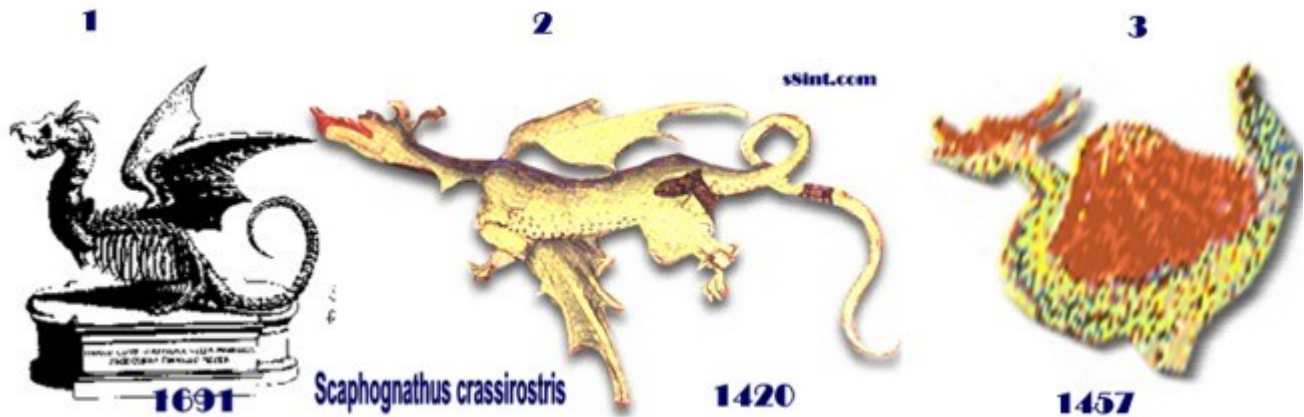


Illustration 112: 1) Meyer's "scientific" sketch of the "S." in 1691. 2) This is the dragon "defeated" by Aurora in *Aurora consurgens*, 1420. 3) The dragon/pterosaur "S." representing Ethiopia on the Genoese World Map circa 1457. Note that these are all similar drawings, spanning two hundred years, showing *Scaphognathus crassirostris*, with its long tail and split head crest.

In approximately 1420, more than 350 years before the first pterosaur fossil was discovered and close to 400 years before Cuvier suggested that they were flying creatures rather than aquatic ones, *Aurora Consurgens* published an illustrated manuscript that contained clear representations of a pterosaur and several dinosaurs.

"The *Aurora Consurgens* is an illuminated manuscript of the 15th century in the Zurich Zentralbibliothek (MS. Rhenoviensis 172). It contains a medieval alchemical treatise, in the past sometimes attributed to Thomas Aquinas, now to a writer called the 'Pseudo-Aquinas'. Unusually for a work of this type, the manuscript contains thirty-eight fine miniatures in watercolour."

(Wikipedia)

Dragons were often associated with the devil and thus were featured in literature depicting black arts, alchemy, and the like. In "Aurora Defeating the Dragon" (seen at the beginning of this article) we have a clear representation of a pterosaur, specifically a *Scaphognathus crassirostris*, the only known long-tailed species with a headcrest. The shaped of this particular headcrest has often been repeated in dragon/pterosaur representations down through history. This dragon was drawn as a real creature that can be captured and tied up, with two feet and two arms/wings. The unique headcrest is evident.

John Goertzen, who had written several articles on this topic, wrote thusly about the easily identifiable *Scaphognathus crassirostris* and its head crest:

"In the middle ages the same word, basilisk, was used in Latin (basilic) for a flying reptile with a head crest. It could be that the Greek word basilisk indicated the 'King of the serpents' and had a 'crown' (or head crest) like a basileu" (the Greek word for King).

"The outstanding naturalist, Prosper Alpin (c. 1600), explicitly tells of the basilic being a flying serpent with a head crest being an animal living in Ethiopia that he heard an accurate description of but didn't see. The description closely matches the *Scaphognathus crassirostris* species.

"The length, like a palm frond, is about right. The tail vane is described, proving it had to be the Rhamphorhynchoidea (long-tailed) sub-order. Also a head crest is specified. The Scaphognathus was the only long-tailed pterosaur with a head crest known from the fossil record.

"Martin Luther may have been familiar with the Scaphognathus since he talked about the tongues at Pentecost being divided like the shape of the crest of the flying serpents. Modern science has preserved the tradition of the basilic by naming a lizard species with a head crest by that name.

"Two fossil specimens are currently known; the first described in 1831 by the German professor August Goldfuss. The second is a juvenile and is intact, including the long tail that was missing from the first fossil.

"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."



(The Rhamphorhynchoid Pterosaur, *Scaphognathus crassirostris*: A "Living Fossil" Until the 17th Century.) *Illustration 113: Cover of Höllischer Morpheus: Saducismus Triumphatus*

In 1704, eighty years before the first fossil pterosaurs were discovered by science and ninety five years before Cuvier first suggested that they might be flying creatures, **Höllischer Morpheus** was published. Its theme was the grotesque. No doubt because the Bible referred to Satan as "that old dragon", dragons were among the creatures often encountered in such works. Within this volume are drawings that clearly depict the pterosaur and portray features which were not "mythical" but are actual

morphological features of certain pterosaur species. On the frontispiece of the work is a clear depiction of a long-tailed pterosaur, represented with two feet and wing arms. A comparison of this creature with modern drawings of pterosaurs is presented below.



Illustration 114: Saducismus Triumphatus' front cover pterosaur compared to modern interpretations of the "S.", long tailed pterosaurs.

About the Book:

ID F005-001

Title: [Hœllischer Morpheus, Saducismus Triumphatus]. Medium drawing.

Book: Petri Holdschmids; Joseph Glanvil. Hœllischer Morpheus; Saducismus Triumphatus. Hamburg: Berlegts Gottfried Liebernickel, 1704.

Notes: Original ink drawing on the end sheet of this work from the witchcraft collection. Grotesque.

Theme: The Grotesque Subjects. Occult, black arts.

Coincidentally, perhaps, another pterosaur/dragon depiction in the same book is a close representation of Dimorphodon. Clearly, some species of pterosaur survived at least until the 17th century and therefore pterosaurs have not been extinct for 65,000,000 years.

56: Bishop Bell's Brass Behemoths!⁸⁴

Carlisle Cathedral Dinosaurs

by Philip Bell

In June 2002, my family and I visited Carlisle Cathedral (UK) specifically to look under a rug! Underneath a protective carpet along a main aisle of the Cathedral (actually the main "gangway" between the choir stalls) lies a rather large tomb, inlaid with brass. The tomb belongs to my namesake (although not related, as far as I know!), Richard Bell, bishop at Carlisle until shortly before his death in 1496.

To the casual visitor, a look at this large brass, set in stone, would reveal nothing out of the ordinary (see Figures 1 and 31 [due to copyright restrictions, Figure 3 is only available in Creation magazine]).

But, on closer inspection, one can see engravings of creatures that any 21st century child would instantly recognize as dinosaurs!

With the permission of the Canon Warden of the Cathedral, the carpet was removed so that I could take photographs. Due to the fact that the brass is very worn, I was not allowed to take a brass rubbing, but the Warden very kindly supplied me with reproductions.

Born in 1410, Richard Bell entered monastic life at Durham at 16 years of age. He remained a monk for the

next 50 years, during which he was ordained a priest and earned a degree at Oxford University.

Following a period as Prior of Durham (1464-1478), he was promoted to the office of bishop at Carlisle in 1478.

As a monk he was unable to make a will, but historians accept that he died in 1496,

hence the date assigned to his tomb. The brass shows Bishop Richard Bell (1.44 m or 4 ft 8½ inches long) under a Gothic canopy (2.9 m or 9 ft 5 in long), dressed in his full vestments, with



Illustration 115: Two sets of etchings at the tomb. The glare makes it hard to see, but look at the two animals at the top of the image. What do they look like to you?

84 Source: <http://s8int.com/phile/dinolit87.html>

his mitre (bishop's cap) and crosier (hooked staff).

But it is the narrow brass fillet (2.9 m or 9 ft long), running around the edge of the tomb, that contains the items of particular interest. Owing to the passage of time (and countless thousands of tramping feet!) parts of the fillet have long since been lost, including the entire bottom section.

However, in between the words of the Latin inscription, there are depictions of various animals. Most of these are unremarkable, various fish, an eel, a dog, a pig, a bird, a weasel/stoat but a few of the engravings depict unusual creatures.

On one engraving the creatures have an unmistakable resemblance to certain dinosaurs Yet how could that be, since the bishop's tomb was sealed and decorated over three centuries before the fossil bones of such creatures were systematically dug up, described and named?

Perhaps we should have a brief review of what we've learned.

1. The creatures were portrayed next to known, living animals
2. The neck of the sauropod was held horizontally, not raised aloft
3. The tail of the sauropod was suspended, not lying on the ground

Could they, in the 15th century, have known of such creatures from fossils, and decided to portray them on their tombs, walls, etc? Although it is possible, it is highly improbable. Until Richard Owen invented the name "dinosaur" in 1841, only a few scientists were aware of their existence.

True, large bones had been found before the 19th century, but they were never scientifically categorized. Furthermore, how could they have known to place the neck of the animal horizontally, or suspend the tail above the ground? Lucky guesses? Most unlikely. Rather, the evidence suggests that they were eye-witnesses.

It is interesting to note that males of some long-necked animals, such as the giraffe, engage in tests of strength by "necking." They do so to establish dominance, whereby they have access to breeding females.

As we can clearly tell from the brass engravings, these creatures were engaged in something very similar. Amazingly, Bell's tomb isn't the only artifact that shows two long-necked creatures vying for dominance in this manner. An ancient Roman mosaic, dated around the 2nd century A.D. portrays the exact same behavior. Coincidence? You be the judge.....

(TrueAuthority.com)

57: Alaska: The Frozen Home of Prehistoric Creatures That Never Existed?

85



Illustration 116: This is a news photo of a carcass found near Glacier Island Alaska in 1930.

Posted by Chris Parker
Jul 11 2010

Prelude

The Cherbourg Carcass was the name given to an unknown creature found on a beach at Querqueville, France, on February 28, 1934. After a thorough examination of a photograph of the Cherbourg carcass by Dr. William K. Gregory, curator-in-chief of living and extinct fishes at the American Museum of Natural History, he opined:

“There ain’t no such animal”.

This would tend to be the pronouncement about a number of “prehistoric, dinosaur-looking” carcasses that have been discovered in Alaska over the years – as well as at least two dinosaur-looking creatures who were reported to be very much still alive.

Pendant for Whale Identification by Scientists of “Giant Lizard-Looking Creatures”

According to Wikipedia the blue whale can reach up to 33 meters (108 ft) in length and weighs 180 metric tons (200 short tons) or more in weight. In terms of volume it is the largest animal that has ever been known to exist. If that's true then one would expect scientists to get quite excited about a dead creature that was discovered on an Alaskan beach – a monstrous beast that exceeded the largest dimensions of a blue whale. However, you would be wrong. Like a great many discoveries of this nature, by the time scientists finally got around to examining the creature (and many times they never do), valuable evidence had been lost.

This particular carcass washed up on a beach near Juneau Alaska in 1956 and was said to have measured 15 feet across and was “conservatively” more than 100 feet long. It was as large or larger

85 Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=2094>

than a blue whale and it had 6-inch teeth. Blue whales do not have teeth.

In a number of cases, such as in the Juneau discovery, medical doctors or scientists made observations about the creatures that precluded the usual determination of whale or basking shark. For instance, hair. Whales are mammals and mammals do have hair, but few whale species are covered with hair or have hair in more than just a few small areas.

The point is, most of these carcasses are labeled as whales or basking sharks sight unseen. Have you found an amazing and unusual carcass? “Oh, it’s a basking shark – no need to even look at it. Just move along.” That bias is present even when the carcasses look like reptiles or have features that make a whale or shark identification virtually impossible.

The “Prehistoric Dinosaur From Melted Glacier” Theory

As we all know, mainstream science tells us that dinosaurs became extinct more than 45 million years ago. The notion that a dead dinosaur might be lying on a beach somewhere is simply not acceptable. Therefore, in some cases it is suggested that perhaps the prehistoric creature had been thawed out from inside a glacier.

Unfortunately, this does little to solve the problem because that means the creature was alive during the most recent ice age – which, according to evolutionists, was only 20,000 years ago. That would still be a serious blow to the current paradigm’s timeline. Frozen prehistoric monsters from the last ice age are just not acceptable either.

The Alaska Monster List

In 1923: A team of adventurers and a priest ministering to the local natives in the Arctic hunted and eventually encountered a giant dinosaur. It was claimed to be a *Ceratosaurus* with a 700-pound moose in his mouth and a bad attitude.

The distance across the Bering Strait from Siberia to Alaska’s Seward Peninsula is approximately 55 miles. From at least 1923 to 1956 a number of huge creatures (some living, some dead), all believed to be dinosaurs, were sighted in those cold, fairly proximate locations.

“The prehistoric thing, larger and bulkier than four elephants, lurched down the ravine, sweeping rocks and boulders aside like pebbles, it’s head, high above the ground, bore in those awful jaws a 700-pound moose.”

(Hamilton Evening Journal, July 14, 1923.)

That sighting remains unexplained.

In 1930: The carcass of a “giant, lizard-like creature” with fur was discovered partially extending from a block of ice near Alaska’s Glacier Island. It reportedly had a 14-foot tail that began at its ribs and looked like that of a dinosaur....

In 1946: Prehistoric Monster Found in Alaska

“ANCHOR POINT, ALASKA, Oct. Anthropologists from the University of Alaska at

Fairbanks were en-route here today to examine the body of a huge, lizard-like creature identified tentatively as a prehistoric tyrannosaurus or gorgonosaurus.

“It was believed to have been preserved in a glacier until washed ashore here Wednesday. Although positive identification by experts has not yet been made, Fairbanks physicians studying anthropology texts said the creature was “definitely prehistoric” and may belong to one of two species.

“The creature measured nearly nineteen feet from tip to tail. It’s head measured 2 feet by 2 ½ feet and its mouth featured a row of teeth 18 inches long.

“The animal had large hind legs and a heavy thigh bone which measured, approximately 4 feet from the hip to the first joint. The forelegs were short and heavy.

“Leathery skin on the head and neck was covered with bristly hair and flesh almost completely covered the head, shoulders and hips. The backbone had broken through the animal’s side and there was some evidence of decomposition.”

(Traverse City Record-Eagle, October 25, 1946)

In 1956: A carcass fifteen feet wide at its widest point and more than 100 feet long washed up on a distant beach at Yakutat, Alaska. A Denver geologist flew up to see the decomposing carcass when word of it reached civilization. The geologist came back from the site a shaken man.

“It had a head like that of a baby elephant with a snout. It looked like nothing in the world. Nothing I’ve ever heard of anywhere.”

(Pasadena Independent – June 15, 1960, Pasadena, California)

In 1969: In the late 1960's a 65-foot fishing vessel known as the M.V. Mylark was carrying some very sophisticated sonar equipment when it recorded the shape and outline of a moving creature that was approximately 200 feet long in the waters near Kodiak, Alaska.

“In 1969, an Alaskan shrimp boat fitted with state of the art sonar surveillance equipment encountered a creature, which – due to its enormity – the men on board could only speculate must be a 'dinosaur.'

“First brought to international attention by esteemed author, adventurer and paranormal investigator, Ivan T. Sanderson, the facts surrounding this case offer some of the most intriguing 'proof' of the existence of a heretofore unknown species of colossal aquatic fauna. ...

“Imagine the sonar operator’s surprise when the machine suddenly presented him with a clear silhouette of an enormous ‘creature,’ between 150 and 180 feet long, with two pairs of flippers, an extended tapering tail, and a long, slender neck capped by a rather snub-nosed head!”

(American Monsters)

News Article Excerpts:

Scientific Riddle; This Furry Monster of a Million Years Ago, Brought to Shore by His Glacial Tomb.

1 - 11 -31 Ogden Standard-Examiner

"...But clambering clumsily from, floe to floe, stopping now and then to assure his footing, now and then to gaze about at this north country in which he was a stranger, a giant creature, covered with glossy fur, made his way toward Glacier Island. He blinked his eyes—they were larger than a man's head, and rested. Then he looked; forward again and saw a large table of ice. He made for it.

"His head measured six feet from nose to neck, and from mouth to tail tip he measured over fifty feet. The surface which would hold him in repose, without sinking,, would have to be a large one. He reached the glassy raft which his eyes had detected—and luck was with him. It was large enough to lay down and he went to sleep.

".....It would seem, then, that if the creature found in the- ice off Glacier Island is in reality a reptile, it must have been encased before the general migration, began. This is inevitable, since a single member of a species could not exist long alone.

".....Months later, the inhabitants of that part of Alaska near Cordova and Glacier Island noticed that one of the cathedral-like icebergs which pass each year through. Bering Strait and Alaska Bay down into the Pacific had stopped in its course and edged up alongside Glacier Island.

".....These people had



Illustration 117: This is a newspaper drawing of a carcass found near Glacier Island Alaska in 1930.

seen icebergs before – often enough to cease to regard them as a curiosity. But now, faced with the opportunity of climbing aboard one, of clambering over its jagged edges-, they found a new enthusiasm.

“When they drew near, however, their enthusiasm turned to amazement. The ice was dark! There was something inside it! So they ran for axes and saws to cut the surface off the berg, to determine what it contained.

“The striking Louis Bredormann drawing on this page depicts, what they saw, and the conditions under which they are laboring to extricate their find for science’s sake. Beyond the fact that they know that it is the same creature which went to sleep on an ice floe ages and ages ago, they are unable to identify it. The most even learned scientists have been able to say is that ‘it looks like a giant lizard with fur.’

“Perhaps when Dr. Charles E. Bunnell, President of Alaska College, has had an opportunity to view it at first hand, a more comprehensive verdict will be forthcoming. Dr. Bunnell was very skeptical when it was first reported, giving it as his opinion that it was a whale, recently encased in ice. But those who have been near it, and have described it cling to their original description – ‘like a giant lizard with fur.’”

Odd Creature Conceivably Pre-Historic Huge Carcass Lies On Gulf of Alaska Shore, near Juneau

YAKUTAT, Alaska, July 23, 1956 UP

“A frighteningly huge carcass, conservatively estimated at more than 100 feet long and 15 feet wide at the broadest visible point, has washed up on the sandy, wind-swept shore of the Gulf of Alaska, 60 miles southeast of here.

“The hairy-coated monster has mystified the few persons who have seen it.

“Speculation as to what it might have been ranged from an extinct prehistoric beast long encased in a nearby glacier to some warm-blooded sea animal.

“... At Seattle, Trevor Kincaid, retired University of Washington zoologist, said the description did not fit any prehistoric creature he knew about and that the hair on it precluded its belonging to the living whale or elephant families. He suggested efforts be made to preserve some of its skeletal structure, or the skull and jaws and teeth, or its hide and hair, in efforts to identify it.

Found By Guide

“A veteran Alaska guide, Earl Lemming, discovered the monster two months ago.

“.....Its head measures seven feet in width. The eye sockets, with fragments of decaying flesh still clinging to them, are between seven and nine inches in diameter.

“The sockets are approximately 42 inches apart. Reddish-brown hair about two inches long covers its thick, decaying hide. Thick, oily-like blood flowed freely from parts of the flesh when poked with a stick or shovel.

“...A ‘flipper’ appendage, resembling an elephant’s ear, has webbed digits and is about four feet wide and three feet long. The oval upper jaw, with a tusk-like bone, protrudes about 5 feet from the end of the fixed lower jaw.”

58: The Monster of Salt Lake; Huge Flying Reptile Was Seen Carrying A Horse In It's Jaws – Half Bird, Half Reptile; All Pterosaur?⁸⁶

Posted by Chris Parker

Jun 27 2010

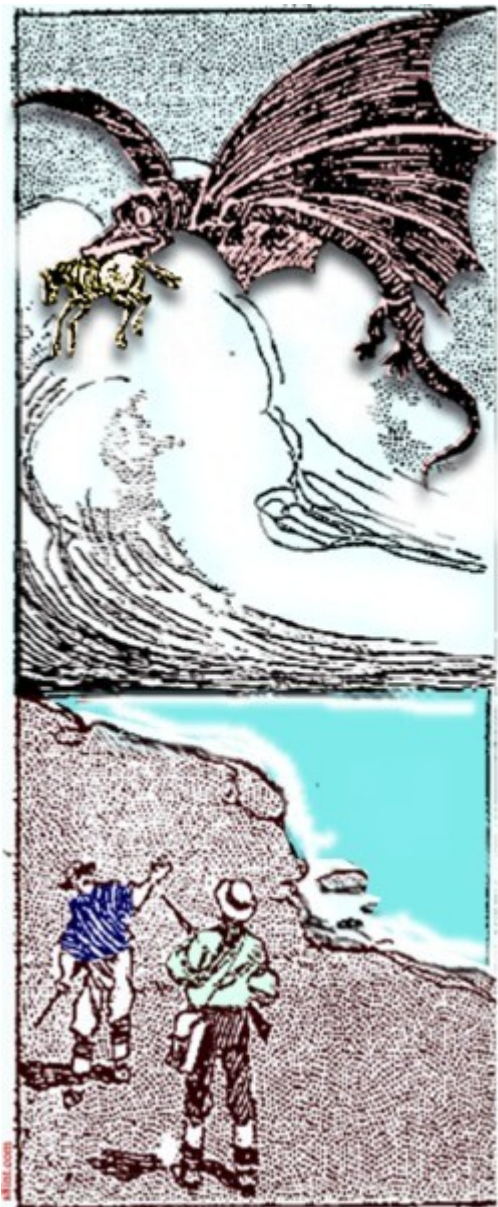


Illustration 118: A black-and-white version of this drawing appeared with the article.

An intriguing article was published in Salt Lake City and reprinted in the Denver News and the Logansport Pharos (Indiana) on Sept 22, 1903. It appeared in the Pittsburgh Press (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) on September 3, 1903, and it appeared in other papers as well. The article gave an eyewitness account of a gigantic, “prehistoric monster” on Stansbury Island that could only have been a long-tailed pterosaur.

The story mentions that there had been a number of “current” eyewitnesses of the “terrible creature” but that the account given by Martin Gilbert and John Barry (two hunters who had recently returned from an expedition) was the most complete catalog of the creature’s movements.

This account is truly fantastic, and most people would probably dismiss the article as being untrue and impossible. The art that accompanied the story (which you can see to the left) was not reproduced in many of the papers that picked up the story. However, it clearly portrays a pterosaur. Science says that these creatures became extinct millions of years ago, and that by itself is proof enough for most people that there is no truth to this account.

On the other hand, there have been hundreds if not thousands of sightings of similar (although mostly smaller) creatures like this in the last 20 or 30 years. For example, this eyewitness accounts suggests a creature roughly the same size as the 1903 sighting:

“In December 1997 my husband and I both sighted a huge creature flying over a densely populated area, while we were out walking one night in Perth, Western Australia on the coastline around 10:30 pm....

“...it had a ruddy reddish brown leathery skin; (we could see its underneath as it flew over us at about 300 ft up; the glow from all the ground lighting made that possible); it had a long tail and a wingspan that we estimated at between 30-50 feet across.

⁸⁶ Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=2065>

Prior Sightings:

It should be mentioned that there had been prior sightings of this or other monsters at Stansbury Island (or Great Salt Lake) prior to this account. In the 1840s a “Brother Bainbridge” reported seeing a:

“...dolphin-like body of large size in the lake near Antelope Island. In 1877 J.H. McNeil and several other employees of the Barnes and Co. Slat Works Co. reported being chased by a huge creature with a crocodile-like body and a head like a horse’s, which emitted a fearsome bellowing noise. Skeptics suggest that the 1877 sighting was a buffalo.”

(Wikipedia)

The local Native Americans had an oral tradition about a monster that inhabited the Great Salt Lake area called the Great Mosquito Monster or the Giant Mosquito Monster. This winged creature with a long beak (like a mosquito?) was a terror and was reportedly responsible for the disappearance and destruction of many braves. It’s not difficult to understand how a creature like a large pterosaur could inspire the name or the description “The Great Mosquito Monster”.

In the 1903 sighting referenced by this article, some information is provided that could shed some light on pterosaur behavior. The eyewitnesses claimed that the creature was at home both in the sky and in the water. This could account for sightings on land and in the lake itself. The sightings are collectively called the North Shore Monster.

Aquatic Pterosaurs?

It is interesting to note that when pterosaur fossils were first discovered they were thought to be aquatic:

“The first pterosaur fossil was described by the Italian naturalist Cosimo Collini in 1784. Collini misinterpreted his specimen as a seagoing creature that used its long front limbs as paddles. A few scientists continued to support the aquatic interpretation even until 1830, when the German zoologist Johann Georg Wagler suggested that Pterodactylus used its wings as flippers.”

(Wikipedia)

Maybe they weren’t so far off after all.

In 1922 a New York Times article reported that a fifty-foot marine creature eventually took flight after sinking a boat in the Mediterranean when the crew pelted it with pomegranates. Reportedly the creature had been seen circling Dog Island in the sea of Marmora for several days, as well as hassling ships and boats in the area. Who makes up details like that?...**s8int.com**

The Monster of Salt Lake

Huge Flying Reptile Was Seen Carrying A Horse In It’s Jaws

Half Bird, Half Reptile.

“A terrible, nameless, unclassified creature of the animal world is exciting the curiosity, wonder and fear of occasional visitors to Stansbury island, in the Southern portion of Great Salt lake.

"This monster, for it can be called nothing else, has lately, it is said, been seen by several persons, but the best account of its characteristics and movements is given by Martin Gilbert and John Barry, two hunters who recently returned from an expedition over the island, in the course of which they studied the habits of this hitherto unheard of creature for three days.

"The monster, which appears to be almost equally at home in the air, on the beach or submerged in the briny waters of Salt Lake, is probably the sole survivor of a prehistoric species. It is doubtless the last representative of a family whose other members, dead ages since, have left the testimony of their existence in the primeval rocks of the mountains.

"Arranging in concise form the description of this incredible relic of the animal world from the accounts given by those who have observed it at a close range, it seems in plain, unscientific language a combination of fish, alligator and bat."

One of the eyewitnesses, who closely studied the tracks it left in the sand of the beach, thought the creature was around 65 feet long. The head was described as being similar to an alligator's and it was thought that its jaws could open as wide as ten feet and were filled with saw-edged teeth. The body was described as being encased in "horny scales" and its eyes (like so many modern "pterosaur" sightings) glowed fiercely.



The 1903 article continues:

"As to this Gilbert and Barry *Illustration 119: Comparison of monster drawing on the left with current artist conceptions of certain long-tailed pterosaurs.* are not positive, (scales) as the constant diving of the beast, if such it may be called, into the strong brine of the lake has incrustated it with a thick coating of salt, which, save near the wings, completely hides the body.

"It is due to this unusual phenomenon that the hunters obtained their first sight of the monster. According to their account, they first sighted it at a distance of between one and a half and two miles. The day was clear, the sun intensely hot. Gilbert's own words of the discovery are:

"We were walking westward from the east shore of the island about 9 o'clock in the morning when suddenly to the northwest there appeared a thing. I don't know what to call it.

"It looked to me like a brilliant rainbow folded into a compact mass, moving rapidly through the air. "In three, or four minutes the monster's position was such that it no longer reflected the sunlight directly toward us, and we could then discern the outline of the form.

"Its wings were batlike stretching out over a great expanse, I should say at least 100 feet from tip to tip."

"The tail was proportionately short and resembled that of a huge fish. We were not close enough at this time to tell much about the head, only we saw that the jaws were very long. In

shape the head was like that of a crocodile.

“We watched it disappear in the gathering gloom of the night, but were for a long time paralyzed with fear, not knowing when it might return. It was probably an hour later when it did come back.

“We heard the swish of the mighty wings before it could be seen, but as it drew nearer by the light of the young moon in the west we saw that it carried in its great jaws a large horse, which, I suppose, it had swooped down upon while feeding. The horse was badly crushed and mangled.”

At that point the article states that they listened to the crunching of bone that could be heard in the cave for the better part of an hour. When it quieted down they waited for a while and then stole back to their camp on the other side of the island. It must be assumed that the balance of their observations over what was described as three days took place at some distance on the other side of Stansbury Island

59: Could the “Mythological” Tarrasque Have Been A Living Ankylosaurid Dinosaur?⁸⁷

Posted by Chris Parker
Jun 21 2010

When scientists find a creature in the fossil record, how do they know when it went extinct? How is something like that calculated?

Do you remember the coelacanth? Before 1938, scientists taught that the coelacanth (a type of fish) had been extinct for nearly 70,000,000 years. In other words, it died out long before dinosaurs did.

“Before coelacanths were caught, evolutionists incorrectly believed that the coelacanth had lungs, a large brain, and four bottom fins about to evolve into legs. Evolutionists reasoned that the coelacanth, or a similar fish, crawled out of a shallow sea and filled its lungs with air, becoming the first four-legged land animal. Millions of students have been incorrectly taught that this fish was the ancestor of all amphibians, reptiles, dinosaurs, birds, and mammals, including people.”

(*creationscience.com*)

All of that changed in 1938, when someone caught one. Since then other specimens have been found in various places, such as in the Indian Ocean northwest of Madagascar. It turns out that science was wrong about the extinction of the coelacanth by *infinity!*

87 Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=2027>



Illustration 120: Phot Blanchin, Tarascon, circa 1900.

So what about dinosaurs? Science claims that they have been extinct for more than 45 to 65 million years. How do they know that? Well, you don't see any around, do you? But even if all dinosaurs are extinct, how could science know exactly when that occurred?

According to evolution dinosaurs supposedly became extinct before man "evolved", so civilization should not have recorded any encounters with dinosaurs. However, virtually every ancient culture has recorded encounters with "dragons" (creatures that are very similar to dinosaurs) in their history and art.

The particular type of dinosaur that we want to discuss here are the Ankylosaurids, which are armored dinosaurs of various sizes that feature body armor, scales, and spikes.

Ankylosaurs

"Ankylosaurus was a huge armored dinosaur, measuring about 25-35 feet long, 6 feet wide and 4 feet tall; it weighed roughly 3-4 tons. It became extinct, according to evolutionists, over 45 million years ago."

(Dubia restless planet.com)

"An ankylosaurid is a member of the Ankylosauridae family of armored dinosaurs that evolved 125 million years ago (along with another family of ankylosaurs, the Nodosauridae) and became extinct 65 million years ago during the Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction event.

"Ankylosaurids have been found in western North America, Europe and East Asia, though good specimens are rare; most are known only from bone fragments.

"The heavy armor, forming a veritable shell on the backs of ankylosaurids and their clubbed tails, makes them look superficially similar to the mammalian glyptodonts (and to a lesser degree to the giant meiolaniid turtles of Australia).

"Their heavily armored heads formed a toothless beak at the front (comparable to modern birds), though the sides of the mouth and the lower jaw did bear small teeth, deeply inset from the jaw."

(Wikipedia)

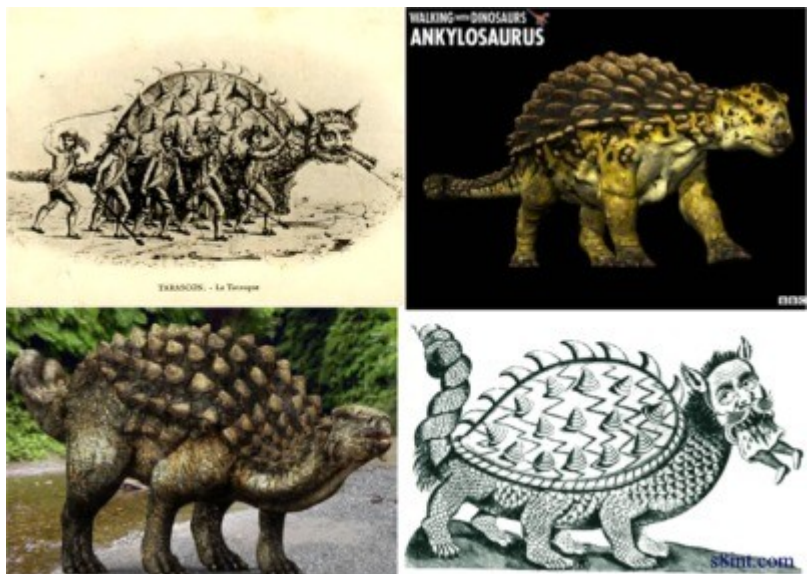


Illustration 121: Comparison of Ankylosaurid dinosaurs and ancient depictions of the Tarrasque

The Tarrasque

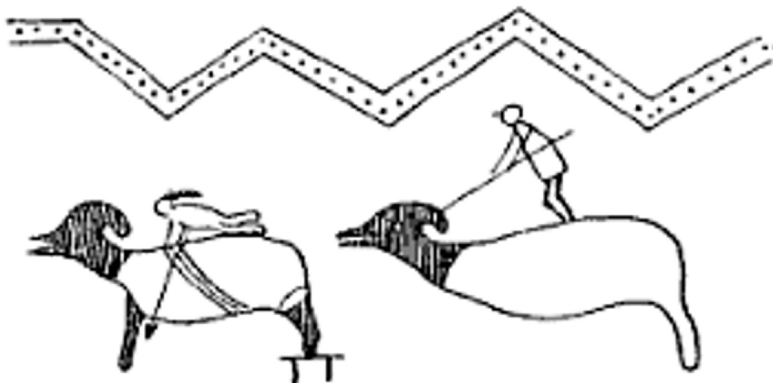
The Tarrasque has recently been adopted by a number of games, such as Dungeons and Dragons. In the historical accounts the Tarrasque was a dragon-like creature that had a body similar to a turtle's. It was well-armored, difficult to kill, and very large, with spikes (cones) on its body and tail. Its tail was also said to have been armored and resembled a scorpion's tail.

If the ankylosaurid dinosaur had ever been seen alive it would have closely matched that description, save for the part about the scorpion-like tail. The ankylosaurid's tail ended in a club, except for the nodosaur variety whose tail did not end with a club.

The problem is that this type of dinosaur supposedly became extinct 65 million years ago. Also, when people discuss the Tarrasque they generally emphasize the mythological aspects of its description instead of the physical descriptions that are similar to those found in dinosaurs. If such a dinosaur was seen by people of ancient cultures, is it any wonder that they exaggerated its description and ultimately added "mythological" details concerning its origin and purpose? Could science be wrong by "infinity" again?

60: Did Ancient Americans Ride the Parasaurolophus Dinosaur, or Did They Just Exaggerate the Size of Their Sheep?⁸⁸

Posted by Chris Parker
Apr 26 2010



Picture-Writing Of The American Indians VI By Garrick Mallery

Illustration 122: Ancient Native American petroglyph found near El Paso, Texas. (Taken from: Picture-Writing Of The American Indians VI By Garrick Mallery) What do you think: is this a dinosaur, or did the Native Americans just have really, really big sheep?

reproduction of a portion of the Oakley glyph. However, I still didn't find what I was looking for. Either he had taken a picture of a part of the petroglyph that didn't contain beasts, reptiles, and man, or there just wasn't anything there to see.

While browsing the *Annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the secretary.....1886* I came across some pictures of the Oakley glyph. It was described elsewhere as being four feet by six feet but I didn't see the portion of the glyph that contained the man, beast, and reptile. However, I continued browsing through the book and soon found a drawing of a tattoo that looked like a bi-pedal dinosaur. The writer claimed that it was a fierce wolf-like creature that roamed the mountains.

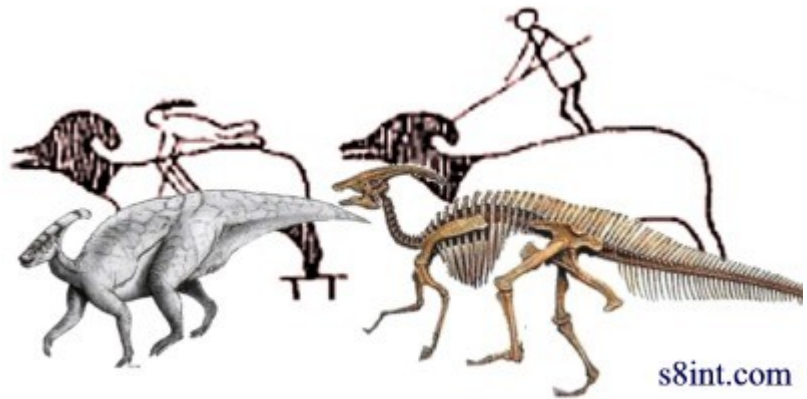
Still in pursuit of the Oakley Petroglyph, I came upon *Picture-Writing Of The American Indians VI* by Garrick Mallery, which had a nice

⁸⁸ Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=1857>

But all was not lost. On page 116 of that same book there was a very curious ancient petroglyph from the El Paso, Texas area. It showed Native Americans on the backs of two creatures that were much larger than them and had very distinctive horns.

Some may say that they represent big-horned sheep or buffalo. I say that, in terms of profile and scale, they are the spitting image of the parasaurolophus, a “duck-billed” dinosaur. Keep in mind that the two Native American gentleman are 1) laying down on the back of the creature on the left and 2) standing upright on the back of the creature on the right. (As an added note of interest, the drawing appears to show a stool that the rider used to climb aboard.)

Both of those things are impossible to do on a big-horned sheep and dangerous to attempt on a buffalo. The parasaurolophus, however, is thought to have been a docile vegetarian. It was definitely large enough to accommodate either a prone or a standing Native American on its back. The New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science had this to say about the parasaurolophus:



“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. An extremely important specimen of Parasaurolophus, discovered in 1995, is on display at the museum”.

Illustration 123: Comparison to Parasaurolophus.

The petroglyph was found in El Paso. From 1680 to 1850 El Paso was a part of New Mexico (not Texas). It was very close to the area where these dinosaurs used to live.



“Parasaurolophus, meaning 'near crested lizard' in reference to Saurolophus, is a genus of ornithomimid dinosaur from the Late Cretaceous Period of what is now North America, about 76-73 million years ago. It was a herbivore that walked both as a biped and a quadruped. Three species are recognized: *P. walkeri* (the type species), *P. tubicen*, and the short-crested *P. cyrtocristatus*. Remains are known from Alberta (Canada), and New Mexico and Utah (USA). It was first described in 1922 by William Parks from a skull and partial skeleton in Alberta.

Illustration 124: Big Horned sheep and parasaurolophus.

“Parasaurolophus is a hadrosaurid, part of a diverse family of Cretaceous dinosaurs known for their range of bizarre head adornments. This genus is known for its large, elaborate cranial crest, which at its largest forms a long curved tube projecting upwards and back from the skull. Charonosaurus from China, which may have been its closest relative, had a similar skull

and potentially a similar crest. The crest has been much discussed by scientists; the consensus is that major functions included visual recognition of both species and sex, acoustic resonance, and thermoregulation. It is one of the rarer duckbills, known from only a handful of good specimens.”

61: TrueSuppressions: Remembering the “Granby Idol” Unfakeable Relic Showing Dinosaur Human Mastodon Interaction in Pre-Glacial Granite⁸⁹

Posted by Chris Parker
Apr 18 2010

by Chris Parker. Copyright 2010 s8int.com

If, as Christians claim, dinosaurs and humans lived on earth at the same time, then where is all the evidence? Recent polls show that the majority of Americans reject the theory of evolution and believe in the Bible's account of creation. However, when asked if dinosaurs and humans lived at the same time and interacted with each other, that same public is not so sure.

What we've learned over the years while researching this topic is that there's actually plenty of evidence that man and dinosaurs interacted. However, this information has been and continues to be suppressed. We offer this short incident as an example of how science works to marginalize or discredit information that doesn't fit the evolutionary paradigm:



August 8, 1955 The Le Mars-Globe

“A skeleton found in a gravel pit here – a fairly complete skeleton – has been declared by Dr. Reynold Ruppe, state University of Iowa archaeologist, to be the remains of an ice-age man who lived near the south edge of the glaciers which once covered Plymouth County.

“The Monona County ice-age man, who lived at least 10,000 years ago, ...was not like a modern Indian. He's something older – and something new.

“Bones of a dinosaur were found in the same deposit – about 10 feet deeper. At first this led to speculation that the dinosaur was the aborigine's pet, but that didn't hang together. Dinosaurs disappeared from the earth a million years before the first man showed up. So the dinosaur must have left his bones a long, long time before the man died, was drowned, or trapped in quicksand at the spot near Turin where his skeleton was recovered.”

89 Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=1832>

Any reader that might be sitting on the edge of his seat at the beginning of this piece would be quickly calmed by the explanation that this could not be what it seemed. Yes, dinosaur and human remains had been found together, but scientists dismissed that as a freak accident – they didn't actually live at the same time. And how do they know that? Why, because there is no evidence that dinosaurs and man ever lived together! They were separated by millions of years, so this evidence must be “reinterpreted” to fit that paradigm. Science!⁹⁰

This same scene plays out countless thousands of times, in various forms and venues – and all the while the Atheist continues to ask “where's the evidence that dinosaurs and man lived together?” or “why hasn't evidence of this interaction ever been found?” Meanwhile, many Christians wonder the same thing while holding on to their beliefs. The relevant information is being suppressed – sometimes automatically – just because it doesn't fit the evolutionary paradigm.

“If this stone can be proven genuine, it is the biggest find in all anthropological research and antedates anything on the American continent and is going to establish the remote antiquity of man. I have never seen such remarkable outlines of dinosaurs and mastodons!”

(Jean Allard Jeancon, archaeologist and Curator of the Colorado Historical and Natural History Society, and one-time special archaeologist for the Bureau of Ethnology at the Smithsonian.)

Have you ever heard of what was called the “biggest find in all anthropological research”? Of course not! After all, evolution teaches that dinosaurs and humans never interacted – or dinosaurs and mastodons, for that matter. Jeancon was a prominent archaeologist of the period and wrote many books both before and after this discovery, but as far as we can tell he never mentioned it again. This was despite the fact that many universities were simultaneously studying rubbings



s8int.com

Illustration 126: Granby Idol showing dinosaurs and mastodon. Source: The Le Grand Reporter, 1923.



s8int.com

Illustration 125: Granby Idol

⁹⁰ In other words, evolution states that dinosaurs and man never lived together. Since that's what their theory teaches, all evidence that they *did* live together is “reinterpreted” and dismissed. Evolutionists then claim that there is absolutely no evidence that dinosaurs and man ever lived together! Do you see how nicely that works? They use their theory to dismiss the evidence, and then claim that this lack of evidence proves their theory! Amazing how that works.

of the object in 1923, despite the fact that it clearly represented man, dinosaur and mastodon together, and despite the fact that it was virtually “un-fakeable”:

Is Pre-Glacial Man Coming Back? Mammoth Animals are Outlined in Some of the Colorado Explorations

Hutchison News, January 5 1923

“Denver , Colo., Jan. 6 – Make way for the pre-glacial man or memories of him! That’s what scientists are doing in temporarily discarding the chronologies of Indians, Moundbuilders and even the Aztecs of Old Mexico, in their efforts to establish, if possible the pre-glacial usage of a rock image unearthed by W.L. Chalmers near Grand Lake high in the Colorado Rockies...

“He found the 66 pound stone six feet below the surface while enlarging an irrigation reservoir on his homestead.

“Mammoth animals outlined in the stone of blue granite rock are contemporaneous with the Cro_magnon period.

“The flat nose is generally associated with a race preceding the Aztec’s according to J. Allard Jeancon curator of the Colorado Historical and Natural History Society.

“The image/sculpture basically shows a three-fingered man holding a tablet covered with a strange, unknown script. According to W.L. Chalmers the discover, scientists in New York, Washington and Santa Fe were at work trying to decipher the script. Other museums and university’s who had no doubt been in touch with Jeancon were seeking to obtain a rubbing from the granite piece.

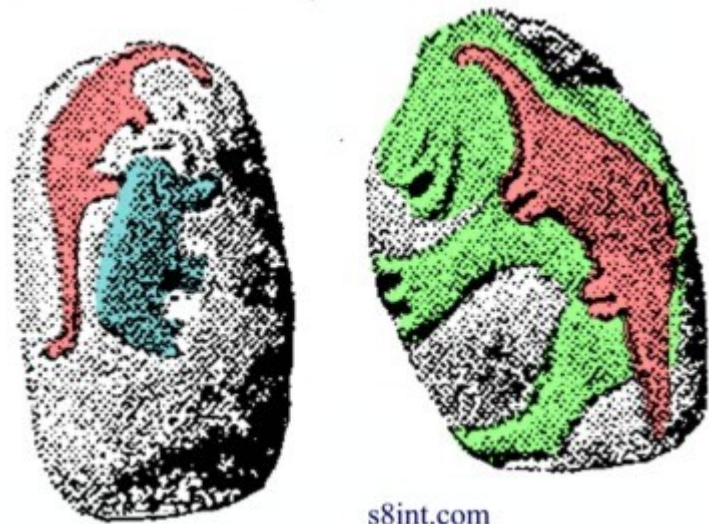


Illustration 127: Granby Idol, showing dinosaurs and mastodon outlined in color. (The color was added to highlight the detail.) The “carnivorous” dinosaur has the “mean” expression. The three-fingered gentleman is outlined in green.

Difficult to Carve Image Today

“The image through changes in the consistency of the rock, has become harder than steel. Geologists who have seen the stone say it would be impossible to make these impressions today by rubbing with flint implements. It is fourteen inches high, nine inches across the tablet and about 12 inches through to the back.

“According to T.M. van Tuhl, who had not seen the rock image, alternate light and dark bands in the Denver Park area had convinced him that the mountains could date back to the 'Archean' period, near the creation of the world. Other geologists who had seen it said that it (the artifact) could be thousands or even millions of years old.”

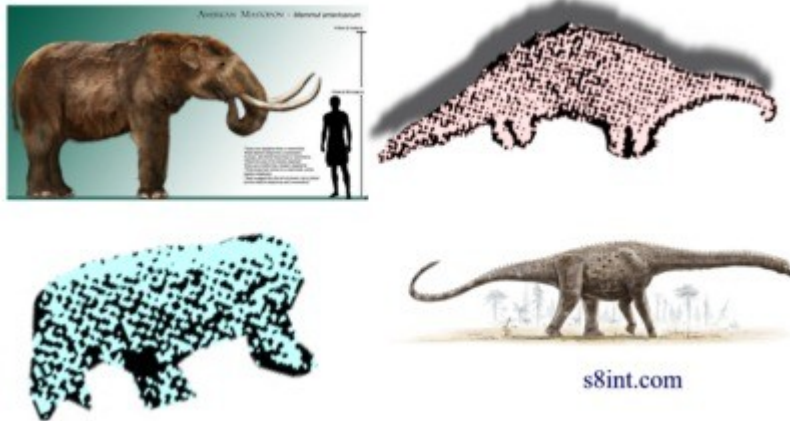


Illustration 128: Comparison graphic for the mastodon/sauropod impaired

What is It? Who Made it? What Does it Say?

The Pinedale Roundup, April 26, 1923

“WHAT is it? Who made it? What does it say?”

“It' is a curved chunk of granite just dug up on the western edge of Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado—a sort of rock image. I haven't the slightest idea myself. That's not surprising- But neither does anyone else, apparently. And that is surprising, considering the expert knowledge of the men who frankly admit that they don't know, and can't even guess.

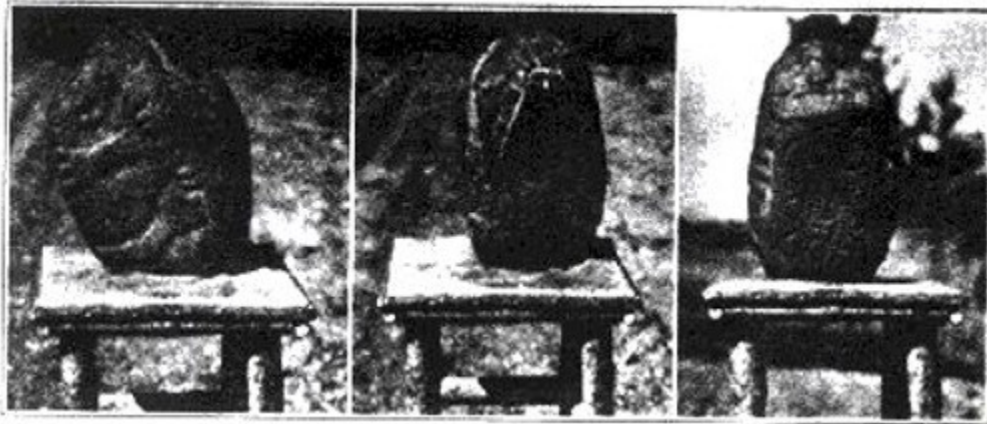
“In effect the stone is the image of a sitting man who holds in front of him with hands that have but three fingers a tablet inscribed with unknown characters. One picture shows the representation, above the arm and leg of the man holding the tablet, of a huge, land reptile.

“Some of the experts say it is a sauropod, a vegetable-eating dinosaur. Another picture shows a different kind of dinosaur. This, the experts say, is a carnivorous dinosaur. Beneath it is a carving of a mastodon, as anyone can see.

“As to the symbols or hieroglyphics carved on the tablet, they are undecipherable to date. The experts say they are not anything known to archaeologists.

“...The prehistoric man who carved this chunk of granite may have drawn the mastodon, from life. But where did he get models for his two very lifelike dinosaurs?”

“...Altogether, it must be conceded that the sculptor, whoever he was and whenever he did his work, is an artist. His dinosaurs and mastodon are life like. His three-fingered man stirs the Imagination. His hieroglyphics are apparently unique. But we end where we began. What is it? Who made it? What does it say?”



A STONE IDOL?

www.creationism.org

"These three views of what is probably a Stone Idol, were sent to me by Mr. F. V. Hammar of Saint Louis.

"In his letter of June 23rd, 1926, Mr. Hammar says:

"This queer relic was found by a man named Jordan (sic) near Granby, Colorado. Mr. Jordan was excavating for a garage or a cellar and uncovered this stone at a depth of 12 feet.

"He found many utensils, etc., in the same place, thus giving the presumption of a settlement. The stone is exceedingly hard green material, and like nothing ever known of in the neighborhood. It may have been brought from a distance."

"This sculptured stone is of unusual interest to me because it shows, carved in high relief, the figures of two dinosaurs and an elephant. The inscriptions are also of great interest, and some of them are similar to those I saw in the Supai Canyon.

"It is significant that the dinosaur and elephant are close together in the Supai drawings, and here they are sculptured together on the back of the same figure.

The dinosaurs suggest either the 'brontosaurus' or the 'diplodocus,' while the elephant has a long curved tusk."

(Samuel Hubbard Jr. Curator of the Oakland Museum and Discoverer of dinosaur petro glyphs in the Grand Canyon of Colorado, along with giant petrified human beings.)

Mysteries and Legends of Colorado: True Stories of the Unsolved and Unexplained By Jan Murphy

"Was the Granby idol proof of these voyages? (Dr. Cyclone Covey is Professor Emeritus at Wake Forest University and a prolific writer in the area of 'alternative' history. He has a theory that the Americas were visited in ancient pre-Columbian times by the Chinese who left a few artifacts featuring ancient Chinese writing.)

"Dr. Covey believed that the skill of ancient Chinese mariners made these voyages probable,

but no artifacts had been found to prove it...

“His final conclusions were that the stone was some type of a marker for travelers and the stone was made of fine-grained dolomite, a heavy stone common to northern China. Words on the stone that he was able to translate were 'north' 'river', 'fruit' and 'fish'.

“Unfortunately the “Granby idol” itself was never again found...”

Conclusion:

Many artifacts have been found that would prove that man and dinosaurs coexisted. However, they are never given the attention they deserve. Instead they are stored in basements or storerooms, lost, ignored, declared to be hoaxes, destroyed, or reburied. The Granby Idol is just another in a long list of such artifacts that were placed in the hands of “science” and then disappeared.

The scientists of that day that examined the Granby Idol believed that it was genuine. When J.Allard Jeancon came out and suggested that it was a genuine artifact that depicted men, dinosaurs, and mastodons living together, he proved to be a brave man – at least for a very short time.

“So God created the Great Dragons...”

(Genesis 1:21. The Latin Vulgate)

62: After The Flood; A Graveyard Planet. Fossil Fuels and Facile Fools, False Dates and Phosphates. We Stand on the Shoulders of Those Who Came Before Us – But Also on Their Heads, Backs, Stomachs and Feet! (and etc.)⁹¹

Posted by Chris Parker

Mar 01 2010

Prologue

The days immediately before the Flood were the best of times and the worst of times. It was the age of the wisdom of man and the age of foolishness. It was the epoch of unbelief. From the standpoint of mankind it was the best of times (or so they thought) because they were eating and drinking, singing, dancing, partying, getting married, and doing anything and everything they wanted. Every evil desire was realized. They acknowledged no master and no God (the way many live today).

It was the worst of times because within a few days every living thing that had the breath of life in it would be dead – except for Noah and the seven righteous people with him, along with the animals they brought with them on the ark. Much of the creation that God had called good and very good was destroyed, and the dead remains of men, animals, and vegetation still litters this planet – if one knows where to look.

Introduction

If you're fortunate enough to own a new computers that has a multi-core processor (perhaps a dual or a

91 Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=1726>

quad-core chip) then congratulations! You're using technology that is near the summit of man's technical ability. Some of the newer microchips now use 45-nanometer scale technology that can pack over a *billion transistors* onto a single chip. It would be common for science to refer to this fantastic advancement as the "evolution" of the micro-chip, but of course these chips have all been intelligently designed. No one would ever believe that the microchips that drive computers or the software that instructs them came about by accident, or that they just created themselves over time. Yet that is exactly what we are asked to believe about much more complex, intelligently-designed artifacts like DNA – and life itself. We are truly "fearfully and wonderfully made! (Psalm 139)

The objective evidence from astronomy, cosmology, biology and geology all verifies that the universe and everything in it was created by God. However, science, the media, and the educational system continue to barrage us with materialistic and atheistic approaches to our origins – which, thankfully, the majority of the American people continue to reject. According to a recent survey the majority of us still accept the literal truth of the Bible.

I was struck by a recent Nova program that began by stating unequivocally that the Great Flood was

nothing but a mere myth – perhaps inspired by a huge regional flood of the Black Sea. Later that night they were no doubt seeking pledges, but I had already changed channels. It's no wonder that atheists and materialists refuse to accept the truth of a world-wide flood; after all, when the Flood took place every single non-believer on earth perished. For thousands of years we have burned their bodies or remains as fuel. We utilize them in our cars and in our machines. Their remains are used to build houses and walls and streets. The chemicals in their bones are used to fertilize our crops and gardens. Their remains may even be worn around our necks or on our fingers as jewelry. This planet is a graveyard and the life that existed



Illustration 129: The Deluge by Gericault.

before the flood is buried or entombed all around us.

We should not be surprised by this. As the Bible tells us:

"By the sweat of your brow you will eat your food until you return to the ground, since from it you were taken; for dust you are and to dust you will return."

(Gen 3:19)

We stand on the shoulders of those who died before the Flood – but also on their heads, backs, stomachs, and feet...

From Dust to Dust

Some have asked “If there really was a worldwide flood then why don’t we find more fossils of human beings?” If you think about it, 70% of the world today is covered by water, so you’d actually expect marine creatures and seaweed to represent the largest biological mass. Then you’d expect to find the remains of all the trees and plants that covered the earth. That would be followed by the remains of all of God’s creatures (including the insects), which dwarfs the human population. Humans should represent a small percent of the total mass of biological remains.

Microbes and Man (4th Edition, 2000) confirms that the mass of microscopic life has been calculated to be 5 to 25 times the mass of all other animal life. The importance of all this is that much of the sedimentary rock on earth is bound together by the bodies of creatures that were apparently carried across the planet by water and distributed in alluvial (water-borne) deposits.

Now chalk is a soft, white, porous sedimentary rock, and a form of limestone. Science says that it is primarily made up of calcite, without acknowledging that the source of that calcite is organic.

“Let us again return to the crust of the earth, and inquire in another direction what part minute organization of a different kind has performed in rearing up its massive substance. Let the reader mentally follow the track we shall point out to him, and endeavor, if he can, to estimate the cubic contents of such a mass of solid matter, if he would



Illustration 130: Belle Tout Lighthouse on one of the Seven Sisters Chalk Cliffs near Sussex, England. Chalk is a sedimentary rock of organic origin. Can you imagine how many living creatures must have died in order to produce that much chalk?

gain an idea of the importance of microscopic life in the work of creation.

“Commencing at Dover, or Beachy Head, follow the course of the North or the South Downs up to their point of junction in the east of Hampshire, where they are joined by another branch of similar downs commencing near Weymouth.

“These three chalk ranges enclose an area which includes all the north of Hampshire, and the larger portion of the south of Wiltshire. Yet this is not all. By the Marlborough Downs, by the Ilsey Downs and the Whitehorse Hills, the chalk runs into Oxfordshire, and continues, with

some interruptions, through Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire into Norfolk. Neither is this all.

“The lofty cliffs between Cromer and Huntanton, the Wolds of Lincolnshire and those of Yorkshire, all are chalk. Southward, let the tourist say how much of the Isle of Wight is chalk. Chalk along the coast, chalk in hills, chalk in valleys—chalk forms the Inkpen Beacon, Wilts, a thousand feet above the sea, chalk forms the Needles crumbling into it; all is chalk, nothing but chalk—chalk and flints!

“Yet stay—take up a pinch of the white mass, lay a particle of it no bigger than a pin’s head on the field of the microscope, and what a startling spectacle discloses itself! The dust is thick with organized forms. All is shells and corals! The Needles are shells and corals—the Downs are shells and corals! Underneath the thin green turf of the Wolds lie shells and corals. The great Humber rolls over shells and corals. The white walls of England are—shells and corals. Shakespeare’s cliff is shells and corals. The waters which sweep round Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover, white as milk, are full of the remains of shells and corals! A million of shells and corals lie in a cubic inch of chalk!

“What inconceivable millions in a hill, and what in the whole range! And these of the most beautiful forms, all once replete with life! How large a part of England’s southern and western coast is made up of individual beings more minute than a pin’s point! These minute beings—and the idea is still more strange—approach us in our homes. Do we whitewash our ceilings, it is with shells and corals! Shells and corals, it is said, come to us in our London milk! Shells and corals form the beautiful glazing of a lady’s card, and oftentimes the ornamental covering of her work-boxes or show-books!

“The doctor sends us shells and corals in his physic, and the confectioner, as we are told, in his comfits! The microscope, skillfully applied, makes all this plain, and reveals to us in a language appreciable to the eye, though barely capable of being fully comprehended by the mind, how vast a share in the operations of nature the Creator has assigned to beings so infinitely minute.”

(W. Buckland, The Living Age, Volume 28 The microscope and its Wonders.)

Science tries to escape the implications of all this by teaching that the earth is billions of years old and these formations were built up slowly through the ages. But how does science explain cliffs thousands of feet high and mountains 25,000 feet high, all cemented together and composed of marine shells and coral?



Photo by Jonathan Blair

Fossil Graveyards and Caves Full of Bones

For the most part, fossils are not something that are being formed today. They're certainly not being formed in the same profusion in which they're found in the strata of the earth. In order for a dead animal to become a fossil it must not be eaten by predators or eaten away by the decaying effects of the sun and wind. It needs to be buried very quickly.

In the Karoo Boneyards or Karoo Supergroup in South Africa there are an estimated *800 billion* fossils, most

of which are vertebrates (largely swamp-dwelling reptiles). The Karoo is mainly composed of sandstones and shales that were deposited in shallow water and is as much as *20,000 feet thick*. These fossil-rich beds stretch out for hundreds of miles. What kind of catastrophe could possibly cause this much devastation and leave behind this many fossils in sandstone and shale, two types of sedimentary rock of organic origin?

Here's what evolutionists say:

"The high degree of articulation of the skeletal remains and the preservation of delicate bones in situ suggest that the animals were either rapidly buried or died in a place protected from weathering and agents of dispersal. Two hypotheses are possible to explain this multitaxon aggregation: trapping in a floodplain gully followed by immediate burial or shelter-sharing. The latter hypothesis is favored after the analysis of the fossil evidence recorded in the South African Karoo Basin."

(Fernando Abdalajuan Carlos Cisneros and Roger M.H. Smith)

The authors here considered and discarded a local flood, but how could this many fossils possibly be left behind by a local flood?⁹² Some bird fossils have also been found in the Karoo boneyard; why would *birds* be the victims of local flooding? Evolutionists look for alternative explanations because they have no choice – a local flood is silly, and the idea of a global Flood simply cannot be allowed.

Of course, no one in Noah's time believed in a global flood either.

"...Massive fossil graveyards of dinosaurs still exist in other locations the world over. The Morrison beds in North America, the dinosaur beds in Montana, in the Rocky Mountains, in Alberta, the Dakotas, China, Colorado, Utah, Africa, etc., etc., contain literally millions of dinosaur fossils piled together in tremendous heaps.

"Ten thousand Hadrosaurs were found on Egg Mountain, Montana alone, jumbled together in what appears to have been a mass death. The Flood produced the Sicilian hippopotamus beds, the fossils of which are so extensive that they are mined as a source of charcoal; the great mammal beds of the Rockies; the dinosaur beds of the Black Hills and the Rockies, as well as in the Gobi Desert; the fish beds of the Scottish Devonian stratum, the Baltic amber beds, Agate Spring Quarry in Nebraska, and hundreds more."

(Evolution Cruncher)

"A bone bed has been discovered south of Tampa, Florida. Paleontologists say it is one of the richest fossil deposits ever found in the United States. It has yielded the bones of more than 70 species of animals, birds, and aquatic creatures.

"About 80% of the bones belong to plains animals, such as camels, horses, mammoths, etc. Bears, wolves, large cats, and a bird with an estimated 30-foot wingspan are also represented. Mixed in with all the land animals are sharks' teeth, turtle shells, and the bones of fresh and salt water fish. The bones are all smashed and jumbled together, as if by some catastrophe. The big question is how bones from such different ecological niches – plains, forests, and ocean – came together in the same place."

⁹² Think about it: how many valleys or rivers can *you* think of that would leave behind the carcasses of *800 billion creatures* if it flooded? By comparison, the most populated country in the world is China, which is home to "only" 1.3 billion people. 800 billion is a *lot* of fossils.

(Armstrong, Carol; "Florida Fossils Puzzle the Experts,")

Many fossil graveyards are found in high, mountainous areas. For example, in Sicily on Mount Etna, four thousand feet above sea level, there are two caves that are crammed with the bones of thousands of hippopotamus. On the island of Malta there are lions, tigers, mammoths, birds, beavers, hippopotamus and foxes all mixed together in a single gravesite.

"Back in middle 1940s Dr. Frank C. Hibben, Prof. of Archeology at the University of New Mexico mounted an expedition to Alaska to look for human remains. The remains he found were not human, but what he found was anything but evidence of gradualism or uniformitarianism.

"Instead he found miles of muck filled with the remains of mammoth, mastodon, several kinds of bison, horses, wolves, bears and lions. Just north of Fairbanks, Hibbens and his associates watched as bulldozers pushed the half-melted muck into sluice boxes for the extraction of gold.

"Animal tusks and bones rolled up in front of the blades 'like shavings before a giant plane'. The carcasses were found in all attitudes of death, most of them pulled apart by some unexplainable prehistoric catastrophic disturbance."

(Hibben, 1946)

The evidence of the violence of nature of their death, combined with the stench of rotting carcasses, was staggering. The ice fields containing these remains stretched for hundred of miles in every direction (Hibben, 1946). Trees and animals, along with layers of peat and mosses, were twisted and mangled together as if some giant mixer had jumbled them long ago and then froze them into a solid mass.

"The picture in Siberia and northern Europe is no different. Just north of Siberia whole islands are formed of the bones of Pleistocene animals swept northward from the continent into the frigid waters of the Arctic Ocean.

"It has been estimated that some ten million animals lay buried along the rivers of northern Siberia. Thousands of tusks formed a massive ivory trade for the master carvers of China, all from the remains of the frozen mammoths and mastodons of Siberia.

"The famous Beresovka mammoth first drew attention to the preserving properties of being quick-frozen when buttercups were found in its mouth and undigested food in its stomach. This was no gradual event—it had to be sudden!"

(Atlantisquest.com)

Bones in Caves

This is a phenomenon that has been seen all over the world (particularly in caves located at higher elevations) and can only be explained by a global flood. Profusions of plants, along with the bones of land, sea, and freshwater creatures – even carnivores and prey animals – are all violently mixed together. A local flood does not explain the violence that is evident by the broken bones. In life that particular collection of creatures would never have shared a location together. The inclusion of bird fossils proves that the calamity was not simply a local one as birds would have been able to escape. Here is an article describing one of these mystery caves.

Heaps of Fossils in a Cave

Scientists Interested in Queer Find Near Philadelphia

Remains of Both Animal and Plant Life Mixed in Strange Confusion- Theories as to Their Origins

New York Times, November 25, 1895

Here is the official, science-approved explanation for fossil fuels like oil and gas. Note how similar it is to the creationist explanation, with the exception of the timescale:

“Fossil fuels or gas fuels are fuels formed by natural resources such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead

organisms. The age of the organisms and their resulting fossil fuels is typically millions of years, and sometimes exceeds 650 million years. These fuels contain a high percentage of carbon and hydrocarbons.

“Fossil fuels range from volatile materials with low carbon:hydrogen ratios like methane, to liquid petroleum to nonvolatile materials composed of almost pure carbon, like anthracite coal. Methane can be found in hydrocarbon fields, alone, associated with oil, or in the form of methane clathrates. It is generally accepted that they formed from the fossilized remains of dead plants and animals by exposure to heat and pressure in the Earth’s crust over hundreds of millions of years. ...Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources because they take millions of years to form, and reserves are being depleted much faster than new ones are being formed.”

(Wikipedia)

Creationists know that after the global Flood vast amounts of animal and plant remains became available for this process. This is not something that took millions of years; a single catastrophe of unimaginable proportions devastated the entire planet.

Think about it this way: oil has been drilled all over the world for hundreds of years. Can you imagine how many dead creatures it takes to make just one barrel of oil? The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge alone is estimated to contain up to *16 billion barrels of oil*. There is only one time in all of history when trillions of pounds of dead animals and plants were made available to produce oil or be captured in sedimentary rock that now covers the entire world.

“Most scientists agree that hydrocarbons (oil and natural gas) are of organic origin. A few, however, maintain that some natural gas could have formed deep within the earth, where heat melting the rocks may have generated it inorganically. Nevertheless, the weight of evidence favors an organic origin, most petroleum coming from plants and perhaps also animals, which were buried and fossilized in sedimentary source rocks. The petroleum was then chemically altered into crude oil and gas.

“The chemistry of oil provides crucial clues as to its origin. Petroleum is a complex mixture of organic compounds. One such chemical in crude oils is called porphyrin: Petroleum

HEAPS OF FOSSILS IN A CAVE

SCIENTISTS INTERESTED IN A QUEER FIND NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

Remains of Both Animal and Plant Life Mixed in Strange Confusion— Theories as to Their Origin.

porphyrins ... have been identified in a sufficient number of sediments and crude oils to establish a wide distribution of the geochemical fossils.

“They are also found in plants and animal blood.”

(Answers in Genesis)

The biological origin of oil, along with proof that millions of years are not needed for its formation, can easily be proven by the fact that scientists have successfully created fossil fuels from organic ingredients. For instance, it is possible to turn algae into oil, although it is quite expensive to do so. The advantage to this is that algae is a renewable resource. Making biofuels from algae is very close to being carbon neutral, and as the algae grows it actually contributes in a positive way to the environment by filtering out toxins and generating oxygen.

Coal formation associated with the mass extinction of over 70% of all Plants and Animals.

(American Chemical Society)

“The volcanic eruptions thought responsible for Earth’s largest mass extinction – which killed more than 70 percent of plants and animals 250 million years ago – is still taking lives today. That’s the conclusion of a new study showing, for the first time, that the high silica content of coal in one region of China may be interacting with volatile substances in the coal to cause unusually high rates of lung cancer. The study appears in ACS’ Environmental Science & Technology.

“A seam of coal formed 250 million years ago during the worst extinction event on record appears to be responsible for the anomalously high lung cancer death rates among women in the rural Chinese county of Xuan Wei in Yunnan Province.

“It’s long been known that the lung cancer mortality rates in the region were the worst in the world among female nonsmokers and some anomaly in the coal had been suspected. Lung cancer mortality in the region is up to 20 times the Chinese average. But it’s only in recent years that scientists have focused in on silica in the form of very fine quartz as the mineral that makes burning the stuff so deadly.”

“Coal is itself a sedimentary rock. Coal is similar to oil in that it originally came from living organisms. In the case of coal, though, it is thought that those living organisms were plants. However, as Ed Conrad’s finds in Pennsylvanian coal (including a human skull) show that, humans and animals also played their parts in the formation of coal. It has been estimated that there are over 847 billion tons of proven coal reserves worldwide. This means that there is enough coal to last us over 130 years at current rates of production.”

(World Coal Production)

Science claims that the material for the formation of this fossil fuel came from swamps. That's the explanation that lets them sleep at night, but the amount and distribution of coal resources in the world indicates otherwise. Humans and animals are carbon-based and fossil fuels have a high percentages of



Illustration 131: Ed Conrad’s find. A human (pre-flood?) skull encased in rock associated with coal formation.

carbon. Some have speculate that diamonds, which is the hardest form of carbon, may have organic origins as well.

Phosphates and False Dates



jandvwilliams.com

Illustration 132: Nauru is a phosphate rock island, with deposits close to the surface, which allow for simple strip-mining operations. This island was a major exporter of phosphate in 1907 and it was left decimated by mining operations. Phosphates source is organic, consisting of the bones and teeth of dead creatures.

“Next to calcium, phosphorus is the most abundant mineral in the body. These two important nutrients work closely together to build strong bones and teeth. About 85% of phosphorus in the body can be found in bones and teeth, but it is also present in cells and tissues throughout the body.

“Phosphorus is an important agricultural fertilizer, an essential element in metabolism and the transfer of biological energy, a component of matches, an ingredient in pyrotechnic applications, and besides of considerable scientific interest.

“The origin of phosphorus around the world is primarily organic. It comes primarily from the bones and teeth and cells of dead creatures. The carnage after the great flood would have provided the greatest source of phosphorus that could be imagined-but science dates their formation to hundreds of millions of years along with that of associated sedimentary rocks.

“Phosphate rock is produced in some 40 countries, but 12 countries account for 92 percent of the world’s production Approximately 144 to 150 million tons of phosphate rock were produced annually between 1995 and 1997. Igneous deposits in Russia, Brazil, and the Republic of South Africa accounted for about 17 million tons of production in 1997. The remaining production (about 133 million tons or 89 percent) was from sedimentary deposits.”

(Better Crops: World Production of Phosphates)

The Official Explanation for Florida Phosphates

“Florida’s phosphate deposits are made mostly of ocean animals. They began to form millions of years ago. At that time most of Florida was under water. About 5-10 million years ago, biological and chemical changes changed phosphate from the ocean to the phosphate like that we mine today. This phosphate deposit is huge. It stretches across the Florida. It also stretches up to the eastern Atlantic coast all the way to the Chesapeake Bay.

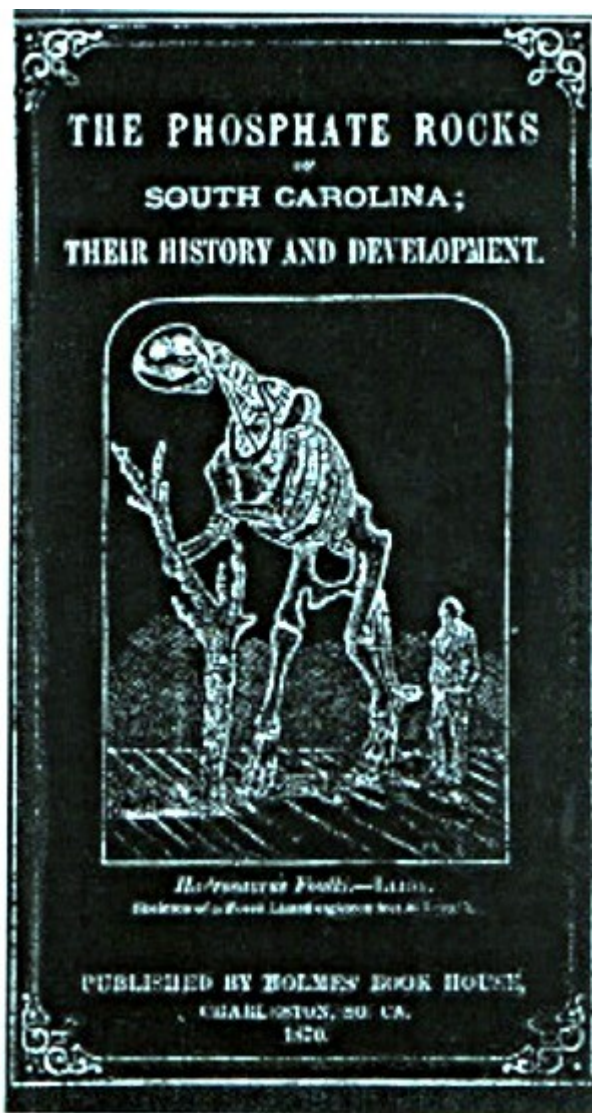


Illustration 133: Geologist’s F.S. Holmes book, right “The Phosphate Rock of South Carolina and the Great Carolina Marl Bed”, 1870” was one of the sources for Watson’s book. Holmes said he found bones of dinosaurs as well as human implements and human bones – including a “giant” human thigh bone.

“People don’t really know how all this phosphate formed, but they have a theory. Many scientists think that this is how it happened. During the geological time called Miocene, ocean water started getting into higher grounds. ...There was a lot of life in the ocean, so the ocean was rich in nutrients and phosphate. This water was now at the seal level. Then water started precipitating, and the sediment full of phosphate was left. Florida’s limestone was now full of teeth, bones, and waste of ocean animals. In Miocene land started to come out...

“Many years passed. During the Pleistocene, the ocean levels dropped. Florida’s land was out of the ocean now. When Florida’s land was out of the water, millions of fossilized bones were found in the pits in which we mine phosphate today. The bones of the pre-historic animals from the Pleistocene can be found in the top phosphate layer. Below that we can find the fossils of ocean animals from the Miocene period. Some animal bones we can find are dugong, mastodons, saber tooth tiger, whales, camels, and three toed horses. No dinosaurs, though! Florida land got out of the ocean about 25 million years ago – dinosaurs were extinct 65 million years ago.”

(ThinkQuest)

Here is an early article describing the Florida phosphate beds, which will serve to end this section:

A Wilderness of Bones; Where Elephants, Tigers, and Mastodons Lie Buried; Their Bony Frames Are Now Called Florida Phosphates

New York Times, March 26 1892

"Nearly half of Florida is marked out as a phosphate bed. The phosphate lands begin in the northern tier of counties. Tallahassee, the capital is in the center of a

great deposit. In a general way the deposits begin at the mouth of the Apalachicola River and circle around northward and eastward, underlying Tallahassee, Monticello and Live Oak, then running southward, all on the west side of the State, through Ocala and Barstow, all the way down to Punta Rasa...

"The bone phosphate of lime is nothing more nor less than the decomposed bones, or sometimes the guano of long dead animals and birds, solidified into soft rock...

"Where did so many bones come from? It looks as though at some prehistoric time all the beasts of the field and all the birds of the air and all the leviathans of the deep had gathered for some unknown purpose in the state of Florida, and had been overtaken by some great calamity and left their bones there. Some of the bones are still in large pieces, others wholly intact and so well preserved that their species can be distinguished without difficulty. ..The bones and teeth of elephants...bones of mammoths which must have been carried to Florida in a glacier... the manatee, seacow...immense shark teeth some weighing more than a pound, ..the porpoise, the glyptodont, teeth of horses, tigers and crocodiles...

"Some of the deposits are 25, 30 feet thick and in some others, the bottom has not been found — not all pure bone, but bone and sand. There are similar deposits in many parts of the world."

(A Wilderness of Bones)

A WILDERNESS OF BONES

WHERE ELEPHANTS, TIGERS, AND MASTODONS LIE BURIED.

THEIR BONY FRAMES ARE NOW CALLED FLORIDA PHOSPHATE—HOW PHOSPHATE MINES ARE WORKED—ALSO HOW STOCKHOLDERS ARE WORKED.

It Was People Like You Who Made the Ocean Salty, My Friend

The salts in ocean water are simply dissolved solids and minerals of "everything" in a weak solution. Ocean water is a complex combination of dissolved salts and dead biological matter. Science doesn't completely understand the processes that led to salty oceans, but quite naturally believes that it took millions of years. If you are a Christian then you probably don't believe that the earth has been around for millions of years, but science needs numbers like that in order to give time for their theories to work.

Of course, if the world really was billions of years old then the oceans would be thousands or millions of times saltier than they are today. Sea and ocean water is approximately 220 times saltier than fresh water. Scientists want to know the origin of the sea and its salts — and how does one explain ocean

water's remarkably uniform chemical composition?

"If all the salt in the sea could be extracted and spread evenly over the entire earth, it is estimated that it would form a layer more than 500 feet thick – comparable in height to a 40-story office building."

(Why is the Ocean Salty?" By Herbert Swenson)

Where did this incredible amount of material come from? It probably came from many sources, among them the remains of countless billions of dead animals and decaying vegetation that the Flood left behind, and from the corpses of people like you.

The Coral Clock

All over the world, microscopic coral and shells provide the silicate that acts as the bonding agent for sedimentary rocks. Since coral are marine creatures, the worldwide distribution of sedimentary rocks is best explained by a global flood that extended to high altitudes.

Dr. T. Wayland Vaughn of the U.S. Geological Survey made some interesting discoveries about the corals that live in vast colonies. Using various experiments, he tested them and determined that they were exclusively meat eaters. The living coral is a branched colony of individuals that are connected together, with their soft bodies encased in shells. When the animals die their limey silicate shells bond together and build up coral reefs.

At the rate of growth he observed in the reefs of the West Indies, he estimated that it would take a certain species anywhere from 6,531 to 7,620 years to create a reef that was 160 feet thick. Another species could build that same reef in only 1,800 years, and another could do it in 1,000 years. Coral supposedly evolved in the Ordovician period, somewhere between 488 and 443 million years ago.

Taking Mr. Vaughn's 1923 data and extrapolating it, we find that the planet's coral reefs are young earth corals (YEC's). If the slowest coral-reef-building species would take 7,620 years to build a 160-foot-thick reef, then it could build a reef approximately 20,000 feet high in 1 million years, 60,000 feet high in 3 million years, or 200,000 feet high in only 10 million years. The coral reefs say that the earth is less than 10,000 years old.

Conclusion

The evidence of the tremendous death and destruction that the Great Flood caused is all around us. Some of those processes continue to this day, allowing evolutionists to hypothesize that what still happens on a small scale must somehow account for the planet-sized anomalies that we've just discussed. There have been local floods in the world, and coral does continue to grow to this day. Perhaps in certain places dead vegetation and animal bodies are being transformed into coal or oil. In another rare occurrence somewhere on the globe an animal might die and become buried rapidly enough for fossilization to begin.

The point is that there are a tremendous number of anomalies that can only be explained by a worldwide flood. What else could satisfactorily explain the source of so many bones that entire islands are made of out their phosphate; or entire coastlines that are built out of organic-based chalk, sandstone or limestone; or mountains that are made out of microscopic marine creatures; or the immense fossil graveyards throughout the world; or the huge oil fields and coal deposits; or even the saltiness of the

ocean? Even most of the earth's dry land is composed of sedimentary rock, which *by definition* means it was deposited by water.

This planet is a graveyard that holds the bones of the pre-Flood world. Their gravestones are made of sandstone, quartz, limestone and chalk.

Epilogue

“No one knows about that day or hour, not even the angels in heaven, nor the Son, but only the Father. As it was in the days of Noah, so it will be at the coming of the Son of Man. For in the days before the flood, people were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, up to the day Noah entered the ark; and they knew nothing about what would happen until the flood came and took them all away. That is how it will be at the coming of the Son of Man.”

(Matthew 24)

“The fool has said in his heart there is no God.”

(Psalm 14:1)

63: Authenticated Human Footprint Overlaid by Dinosaur Print Found on Limestone Block⁹³

A Cretaceous limestone block contains a human footprint overlaid with a dinosaur print.

“In early July, 2000 Alvis Delk, assisted by James Bishop (both of Stephenville, Texas), was working in the Cretaceous limestone on the McFall property at the Paluxy River near Glen Rose, Texas and discovered a pristine human footprint intruded by a dinosaur footprint.

“This discovery was made in the vicinity of McFall I and II Sites

where the Creation Evidence Museum team has excavated since the Spring of 1982. The eleven-inch human footprint matches seven other such footprints of the same dimensions in



Illustration 134: How many times have you heard people ask “If people and dinosaurs lived together, then why don't you find human footprints next to dinosaur footprints?” Well, here you go!

⁹³ Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=1561>

the “Sir George Series”, named in honor of His Excellency Governor General Ratu Sir George Cacobau of Fiji.

“Scientific Verification of Footprint Authenticity: The fossil was transported to a professional laboratory where 800 X-rays were performed in a CT Scan procedure. Laboratory technicians verified compression and distribution features clearly seen in both prints, human and dinosaur. This removes any possibility that the prints were carved or altered.”

(CREATION EVIDENCE MUSEUM)

64: A Third of Dinosaur Species Never Existed?⁹⁴

“That’s because young dinosaurs didn’t look like Mini-Me versions of their parents, according to new analyses by paleontologists Mark Goodwin, University of California, Berkeley, and Jack Horner, of Montana State University.

“Instead, like birds and some other living animals, the juveniles went through dramatic physical changes during adulthood.

“This means many fossils of young dinosaurs, including T. Rex relatives, have been misidentified as unique species, the researchers argue.”

(National Geographic News, Oct. 9, 2009)

This, combined with the news that scientists had overestimated the size of dinosaurs by as much as 50% (Dinosaurs Shed a Few Tons in Science Makeover), shows that certain scientists need to show a little more humility when pontificating about the “paleontological past.” Plus, this means fewer dinosaurs needed to fit onto Noah’s Ark!

94 Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=1561>



Illustration 135: Some people believe so firmly that dinosaurs and man never lived together that they will immediately dismiss all evidence, no matter what it is. It doesn't matter if it's a fossil or a photograph; nothing will ever be good enough to convince them. 2 Corinthians 4:4 says that "...the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them." There are evil forces in this world, and they will do their very best to blind you to the reality that there is a God, that He loves you, and that He sent His Son Jesus to die in your place, to take on Himself the punishment you deserved for your sins. He is willing to save all who will come to Him and believe. The choice is yours.

65: The Civil War Pterosaur Shot No One's Allowed to See; The Most Obfuscated Photo in History?⁹⁵

Posted by Chris Parker Apr 21 2010)

So what about that "most obfuscated photo"?

It's an old sepia-colored photo that was printed in a "believe it or not" type book in the U.S., according to many people who either used to have a copy or read it. It was published sometime between the 1950s and 1960s. Then in the early nineties this amazing photo got scanned and put on the internet, in plain sight! Nevertheless, today very few people can see it for what it really is! Their "eyes [are] wide...

⁹⁵ Source: <http://s8int.com/WordPress/?p=1853>

shut!” Why? Because of “*octopus ink*” and a devious “doppelganger” photo! [Orig. German: “Doppelganger”= A “double” or “look alike” impersonator.]

A doppelganger picture? Yes! Because there exists a second, virtually identical imitation of this sepia photo, a yellowish photo with very similar content that most people don’t know the origin of! But more on that later. Here are the two pictures. The first we shall call the real “Sepia (colored) shot” & the second the fake “Yellow shot”:



Illustration 136: The First “Sepia Shot!” (see larger picture, above)



Illustration 137: The 2nd “Yellow Shot” imitation.

What’s up with these photos?

- Both photos show 6-7 American soldiers with similar **Civil War uniforms** & similar **guns**.

- Both photos show a dead, **non-decomposed** carcass of a **recently shot pterosaur!**?
- Both hunters have similar positions with their **left foot** on the **pterosaur's head**.
- Both photos' soldiers hold **similar positions** in **similar open spots** in a **forest**.
- Both photos have blurred edges, but the 2nd one's blur seems applied & more artificial.
- Both photos have a similar **fold line** going **vertically** through the picture.
- Both photos have similar **scrape marks** at virtually similar **spots**. Coincidence?
- In the 1st sepia shot details are **clearer** than in the 2nd **blurry** yellow shot.
- Sun-faded spots in the **1st** photo look more genuine than lightened parts in the **2nd**.
- It seems that the **2nd** is an **imitation** of the **1st** one, except for the pterosaur size!
- Both photos' content is **very CONTROVERSIAL**, to say the least!

Photography during the civil war was very developed and already produced detailed, clear pictures. Although details on the sepia photo's edges are not as clear as the middle of the photo (which is most likely due to chromatic aberration), there's no reason for the second photo to be so equally blurred other than by design. Also, the Civil War uniforms & equipment in the sepia shot are more accurate than they are in the yellow one, where the belts are incorrect. Also, the "dinosaur" in the yellow shot looks kind of flat and nondescript.

We can safely say that the second photo is not as old as the first and was purely intended as a copy of the first, a "doppelganger" like Winston Churchill's lookalikes during World War II, who were hired to protect him! (How easy it is to deceive the nations.)

But what makes these photos so controversial, apart from the strange fact that the second tries to copy the original, is their identical theme! The original sepia photo was taken to record a unique historical event, the shooting down of what to some looks like some "*flying dinosaur with canoe-shaped wings!*" But to trained eyes it features some pterosaur, a pteranodon to be exact! According to the caption of the original sepia shot from the 60s "believe it or not" book, it (the flying dinosaur) was shot down during the American Civil War in 1864 by Confederate soldiers near the city of Vicksburg. The book didn't call it a "dinosaur", just "some kind of unknown bird or monster", as far as readers remember.

Most people will say "*But that's impossible! Because dinosaurs have been extinct for 65 million years!*" And right there, the automatic reaction of most normal people would be to say "*Oh, that is such a fake picture!*" and dismiss the photo. They automatically shut off their brain by denying what their eyes are actually seeing on the photo, right there in plain sight! Why? Because of their educational and media conditioning, but especially when they learn the **fact** that the yellow imitation is *indeed a fake!* Not just rumored as such, but debunked and discredited as a total fake! By who?

By its very own *creators!* Huh!?

Yes! Allegedly, an American film & TV production company called "Haxan" claims to have staged the "yellow shot" and the fake pterosaur for their TV series "Freaky Links", a program on mystery and paranormal themes for Fox TV in 2001. On their "Freaky Links" website they feature a "*Civil War Pterodactyl!*" page that "happens" to snag **70 %** of all "**Civil war pterodactyl!**" searches, and is linked to by many other websites. On this very popular page they *pretend* to investigate whether their (*own!*) yellow imitation photo and its "*Civil War Pterodactyl!*" are real or fake! They even feature the expert

opinions of two university professors who, when you google them, turn out to be non-existent in their respective universities! The original sepia shot is not mentioned or shown at all, except via one little link to a small copy of it where “*experts*” dismiss it as a “*perfect Photoshop creation!*”

“**Watch the hands! Watch the hands!**”

“*Huh? That yellow photo was designed as fake?! What about the sepia one? What the bleep is going on here?*”

Good questions! But the biggest question by far is, “Why didn’t Haxan use the **original**, much clearer **sepia** civil war photo with the far more convincing, *really* freaky, canoe-winged pteranodon?” If Haxan’s ambition had really been “to make a successful, lucrative, convincing “Freaky Links” edition about *real genuine* mysteries”, then they should have featured and researched the mysterious sepia **original** instead. Why in the world did they go through all that trouble to produce an imitation of the photo, forge a fake monster (a lousy one at that!), and then base their TV program on it? Were they nuts?

Nope! They weren’t nuts at all! In actuality they were wickedly smart and very cunning. You see, the goal of the “yellow-fake” creators in the first place, and the only reason they created the show, was *not* to make a quick buck from some stupid TV program about a lousy imitation photo. *No!* Their *real* objective was to **instill skepticism and raise doubts about the original photo!** Why? To falsely dismiss and discredit it as fake in order to confuse *us*, just as Churchill’s doubles were meant to confuse wannabe German assassins. All along Haxan’s handlers’ only goal was to black out the original photo as the moon eclipses the sun, to make that sepia shot disappear just like a magician spirits away a ball in the “three cups shuffle” trick, all in plain sight! Weren’t they smart? Oh yes! They killed most people’s perception with psychological warfare!

In psychological warfare theory this is a standard trick. It’s commonly known as “**creating a false positive**” or a “**strawman**”, after which you successfully attack the strawman as a fake, thus condemning the entire issue!

Sad to say, *now*, when people see the original photo on the Internet they’ve often already heard rumors in forums about some “*fake Civil War pterodactyl photo*” that’s in existence. And so they automatically conclude that the **sepia** shot is either ‘*that fake*’, or ‘*of course also a fake!*’ This notion gets then reinforced every time someone googles it and lands on Haxan’s deliberate dis-information page, where instead of the real photo they’re served up the yellow fake! — as Haxan Productions admitted.



So how about the original Sepia Shot? Is it real?

Just like the *sepia* pteranodon shot, though not as clear, this amazing photo on the left is another example of obfuscation! It's a rather small picture of an anatomically correct rhamphorhynchoid pterosaur or pterodactyl with its characteristic long tail ending in a diamond shape, held up by a short Texan cowboy, which is from a seventies' book (which is still available) entitled "Was Earth Visited by Aliens?" This book was printed long before the days of PCs and Photoshop!

The book's text is visible in this rare scan, as normally this dated information is purposely cut off and omitted so it's easier to "*debunk the dino*" as "another Photoshop!" The book's caption above the photo gives the

following interesting credit:

*"All photos, courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History *illegible* instant photography."*

Now I don't want to be difficult, but I somehow doubt very much that the American Museum of Natural History would show us *all* their photo archives, that is, if they still have them! I trust them about as much as the Smithsonian Institute, which is often reported to either deny or reluctantly disclose the existence of many other historical ooparts (out-of-place artifacts) that they are alleged to have purged from public view.

In my long research on this issue I've seen to what lengths these anti-true-history forces go to connive, deceive, and discredit both of these original sepia photos. But I daresay that the clear Pteranodon photo is the most beleaguered photographic evidence in the world.

Why is this photograph more dangerous? Because it is obviously a genuine photo of an 1864 Pteranodon, shot down during the Civil War near Vicksburg! And such compelling evidence is clearly *not* allowed by the NWO, globalist, evolutionary "thought police", and therefore had to be eclipsed and discredited in a hurry.

Sepia photo clearly features an anatomically correct pteranodon

"The first Pteranodons in America were first discovered in the upper chalk of Logan County, Kansas by O. C. Marsh in 1870. The only remains collected were the fragments of long wing bones."

Source: oceansofkansas.com/FieldGuide4.html

"Although bones of Pteranodon were first discovered in the 1860s, it was not until **after the turn of the century that we had a reasonably complete picture of the animal**. Its bones are

hollow and thin-walled; therefore, they were usually crushed flat. Also skeletons were generally incomplete. Like our model, it was necessary to incorporate bones from several specimens in order to reconstruct Pteranodon.”

(Source: www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/museum/public/ingensmount.html)

The animal in this photo is clearly an anatomically perfectly correct, male Pteranodon when compared to the museum model! Besides the correct “ante-orbital fenestra” cavity observed just in front of the eye socket, *and* the identical eyebrow skull ridge, *and* the exact position of the neck, even the right-side lower inward curvature on the museum’s skeleton lower beak in the photo, where the throat’s skin was connected is clearly visible in the sepia photo! Also it looks like the upper and lower beaks are tied together with twine or cord. Was this ptero still alive at the time of the shot, so they had to keep it from biting the hunter’s leg?

According to the above Berkeley University quote, *no one* before 1900 (forget about 1864!) knew what an anatomically correct Pteranodon looked like! (Except, perhaps, the American Indians knew what their ‘Thunderbirds’ looked like!) So for sure *no one* in 1864 could have faked a fancy prop like this, let alone use plastics or fiberglass to produce a photo as real as this one! Not even the Haxan producers in 1998 could make a halfway decent-looking fake. Their pterosaur looks like a limp plastic bag!

Because this historical photo was published in a book in the 1960s as confirmed by witnesses, detractors can now only counter-attack with something like this: [NB: The following words are made up!]

“This original sepia photo is a fake created before the sixties publication by a conspiracy of Fundamentalist Creationist Christians seeking to discredit Evolution. They created a huge anatomically fully correct Pteranodon, most likely carved out of wood, be it with anatomically unknown canoe-style ulterior wings. (Probably an oversight.) Then, these religious fanatics hired U.S. Civil War enactors dressed in correct Federal uniforms, kepis, brass buckles, side bags, canteens, powder horns, typical beards and mustaches, armed with the correct bayonet rifles, and then staged and photographed the entire scene in an open spot in a forest. Then these religionists printed this fake on old sepia colored paper, scraped, folded, bashed it up, and even bleached some spots under intense focused light, and tore off some of the sides, and voila! A fake photo of a fake Pteranodon, discrediting our many million years’ old true human evolutionary genesis and our 65 million year old extinction tale of our dinosaurs. Yes! That’s what obviously happened here! Sure!”



This wouldn't sound very believable for the simple reason that in the fifties there were hardly any hardcore "creationists" yet, let alone such unscrupulous militant ones as to do such un-Christian things as cheating, lying and conspiring to "make a fake dinosaur to attack evolution"! Only from the mid-1960s did Young Earth Creationists begin promoting the teaching of scientific creationism using Flood geology.

In America during the fifties the biggest sin in school was chewing gum, and Evolution wasn't even widespread in high schools yet. The so-called "blue book" of the new biology was just then being slipped in under the radar during the 1960s, and apart from some rare individuals the majority of Christians were hardly even aware of the insidious attack on the truth of the Bible, or that dinosaurs and "legendary" dragons were one and the same thing! So such a ludicrous claim would hold very little water. Except with some intellectually challenged forum-ites, perhaps?

HAXAN'S VERY FAKERY PROVES THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE ORIGINAL PHOTO!

By the mid 1990s the 'PTB' were not able to simply destroy this 1864 Pteranodon photo, although they seem to have been able to expunge most copies of the original book from history and from the libraries and used bookstores. The photo had already been downloaded too many times for them to intercept it, and it had done a great deal of damage and sown plenty of doubt in their beloved religion-breaker mechanism of Evolutionism. Like the Matrix movie said, "*The truth is out there, Neo!*"

So they quickly opted for a strawman tactic instead, to at least *confuse* our ranks. They found willing dupes in "Haxan Productions" ("Hexen" is German for "witches!"), already infamous for creating a successful hoax, the unsavory "Blair Witch Project" movie. So these useful idiots then fashioned a fake plastic pterosaur prop and staged their yellow imitation shot in their TV series as "a hoax!"

Guess how they named this "civil war pterodactyl" episode! "***Try to Coelacanth this!***" That's significant! The Coelacanth ("see-la-kanth") used to be designated by top evolutionists as the "early primate fish long known to be extinct" ... until... (ahem)... it was discovered ***alive*** off of the coast of Africa, and turned out to be identical, ***unchanged*** after all those hundreds of millions of years of ... e-vo-lu-tion! Catch the drift of their title? They *knew exactly* that they were covering it up!

As stated above, if Haxan had really been interested in making a lucrative episode for their series "*Freaky Links!*" they ought to have used the ***original sepia picture!*** Then their episode on "*Living Civil War Pterosaurs!*" might have become a roaring success and a goldmine! But they didn't! Why? Because that wasn't their objective!

But even if they had used this original pteranodon photo, it would have unleashed an unprecedented immediate global uproar and outcry from the "scientific" world with media headlines like: "*Haxan claims civil war photo shows living dinosaur!!!*" Haxan would have been shut down!—if it had ever even gotten that far, because Fox's executive editors would have canned that "Freaky Links" in a hurry before it ever hit the TV screens!

Haxan's very decision to not use the original photo, but rather to create and propagate a half-baked, fake imitation, proves their real intent of aiming to discredit and debunk the original sepia shot. Using the original would have achieved the very opposite of what they were actually aiming for, as it would have made the picture *world-famous!* Logically, there was no reason for them to create this yellow fake to use in their dog-and-pony show other than a calculated intent to eclipse the sepia photo with their

“false positive!” But their concerted efforts to create a false positive to eclipse the original photo proves the authenticity of the original Pteranodon photo! Their silly behavior gave them away. It proves and confirms the threat that this dangerous sepia photo constitutes to the greatest deception in history! The false science and fake religion of **Evolutionism!** They tried to erase that dangerous pteranodon photo from human memory and history! And so far they have succeeded.

As the saying goes, “*Give the Devil enough rope and he will hang himself*”. The truth is out now. I just hope enough people will see this and pass on the word, to prove how the secular humanist New World Order elite is vigilant to suppress any and all evidence that proves that evolution is a scientific scam! The emperor is naked after all. ...

To any real journalists and died-in-the-wool truth-seekers, it’s obvious what’s going on here – how this photo is being blackballed, vilified and “*debunked!*” — That handy word they love to apply to every oopart that doesn’t fit their man-centered, self-centered, secular-humanist philosophy that is killing this world as we speak.

They fight truth in *all* its forms. But their ire is especially roused by and reserved for actual documentary proof of the most persecuted scientific historic truth: Dinosaurs existed in modern times! Pterosaurs in 1864! “Thunderbirds” (American Indian name for Pterosaurs) seen in the 21st century, the African “Kongamato” and “Mokele Mbembe” sauropods seen in the Kongo by African natives and even Westerners.

But this **sepia** Pteranodon photo is the most lethal, most dangerous documentary evidence of all. There is no other clear picture like it in circulation, with as much clear evidence, in existence long before the days of Photoshop. Compared to the ambiguous Dino-plus-Man foot prints, this is the “real McCoy!” And anyone who loves truth, even if it is unsettling for them at first, should take a good hard look at this picture. Why? Because here is the greatest documentary proof, the most factual historical evidence you will ever hope to see, find, or come face-to-face with. Evidence of what?

PROOF that Pterosaurs were alive and well, procreating, and flying around in the middle of the 1800s. And that is –to put it mildly– a very disturbing pin in these evolutionists’ balloon! Because it brings into question the very cornerstone of their entire official modern scientism! The assumption, or fabrication rather, that we humans evolved 65 million years minus 2 million = 63 million years *after* the dinosaurs presumably died out, when we were supposed to have gotten our start in this spurious “*evolutionary process.*”

NO SIR! WRONG! Pterosaurs were alive and well and breeding in 1860, and even *today* they are *still* seen at times in several places around the gloomy globe, by both believing & skeptic humans alike. And when–*not if*–they are alive, then that means there is something so fatally, fundamentally wrong with your “*standard scientific genesis consensus theory.*” And *that*, dear readers, is the one thing these Satanic PTB (powers-that-be) will *not* stand for, namely, to see their prized brainwashing success story and campaign of lo, these last 150 years, which is so foundational to all of their deceptions, what they call “Modern Science”, go down the drain, get undermined, falsified, or... perish the thought... *defeated!*

“Dinosaurs” or Dragons live(d) with man *recently!*

Dragons were/are historically real and not 65 million years extinct. And our wise, respected, honorable forebears saw them and fought them or some were even eaten by them. They were not retarded, as

some of these deluded scientists surmise. They are so biased against former generations that they arrogantly accusing them of “*writing fiction*” instead of history, as they dare to call their experiences “*myths and legends!*” No! You prejudiced mass media products! They had to *deal* with them and called them **dragons**, as almost every nation, culture or race on this planet did! Especially here in China! We still have entire fossilized dinosaur eggs laying around. Still whole and entire... after 65 million years??? You know how long that is? ...

The psychological warmongers and their rich mercantile handlers are very proud of their foremost brainwashing “Bernays” success, having dethroned and replaced our honorable Christian Genesis of Man consensus of yesteryear by their new so-called “*scientific*” *genesis* consensus!

As we’ve all been taught in school that silly sequence: “*Big Bang! – Gas clouds – Planets – Rain on the rocks – Primordial soup – Emergence of [scientifically disproven!] “spontaneous generation” of life – Simple [very complicated!] cell, – Amoeba, – Fish, – Amphibians, – Reptiles, – DINOSAURS!!!, – Mammals, – Monkeys, – Primates, – MAN, – Humanism, – New World Order! – Totalitarian Tyranny!*”

Well, they don’t teach the last two, of course, but that’s what they have on the menu for us! Whereas this lone photo denies their entire fabrication, because this huge 1864 Pterosaur is 100 % identical with its alleged “*63 million year old*” Pterosaur relatives. Which raises the question, *Are* its deceased family members’ skeletons *really* millions of years old?

Are we supposed to assume that one lone straggler Pterosaur managed to survive 63 million years of evolution and yet somehow never changed in all that time?! Like those 350 million-year-old flies that were trapped in amber globs that are identical to flies today! They didn’t change a bit in all that time! Evolution must not work very well - or perhaps it decided to stop for 63 million years for pterosaurs, or or 350 million for the flies?

Perhaps **this one lone picture** could awaken some of the sleepers out of their stupor! Can you now finally see this obfuscated picture for what it really is, and why they hate it with such unequalled vengeance? Can you finally see the most beleaguered photo in the history of man? Without all the false media conditioning? We sure pray and hope you do! Your future depends on it!

Appendix I: The Ultimate Proof of Creation⁹⁶

Recently I read a book entitled *The Ultimate Proof of Creation* by Dr. Jason Lisle. In it he presents an argument against evolution that cannot be logically refuted, which he calls the “ultimate proof”. The book is very thorough and I strongly recommend reading it. What I want to do here is give a brief summary of his arguments.

Sometimes when creationists debate evolutionists the debate turns into a contest to see who has the most evidence. Creationists bring out things they believe proves their case, and evolutionists bring out things they believe prove their case. Then they try to see who has the most evidence on their side.

Dr. Lisle points out that evidence doesn't work that way. Evidence does not speak for itself; it must be interpreted. To give you an example – last year I was watching the History Channel and saw a documentary on some dinosaur bones that someone had dug up. To their surprise they found *living blood cells* inside those bones! Creationists argued that this proves that dinosaurs lived recently and therefore creation is true. Evolutionists argued that this proves that blood cells can live for millions of years, because there they were, still alive after all that time! The evidence was the same but the interpretation was vastly different because evolutionists and creationists have different *worldviews*.

The worldview is all-important. An evolutionist believes that evolution is true and therefore interprets everything in that light. If he finds living blood cells inside a dinosaur bone then that tells him that blood cells can live for million of years. This is because he *assumes* evolution is true. The idea that evolution is true is a founding assumption that *he does not question*. To him *there can be no such thing as evidence against evolution* – he can *always* find some way to explain away any problems.

Dr. Lisle said that this is accomplished through something called a “rescuing device”. The example he gave was the Oort Cloud. Scientists know that comets can only last for a few tens of thousands of years before the Sun's heat burns away all the comet's ice and gasses and destroys them. If the solar system is billions of years old then there should no longer be any comets. Creationists argue that this is evidence for a recent creation. Evolutionists argue that since comets do exist there must be a giant cloud of comets out on the edge of the solar system, and occasionally one of them gets disturbed and thrown into an orbit around the Sun. They say this *not* because anyone has ever *seen* the Oort Cloud (it is supposedly too far away to be seen even with our best telescopes) but because this “rescues” their theory. In order for their theory to be true that *must* be the case. Therefore, the Oort Cloud “must” exist.

So while there is all sorts of evidence for creation, the evidence is not the real issue. The real problem is two competing worldviews – the Biblical one of creationists and the evolutionary one of evolutionists. It is the *worldview* that needs to be addressed. No matter what evidence creationists bring to the table, evolutionists can always use a “rescuing device” to explain it away, as they do with comets and the Oort Cloud. In other words, *the real battle is between competing worldviews*. In order to disprove evolution once and for all you must show that the evolutionary worldview is irrational. That is what the ultimate proof of creation is all about.

This is how Dr. Jason Lisle defines the ultimate proof:

“The ultimate proof of creation is this: if biblical creation were not true, we could not know anything!” (Page 40)

He goes on to say that “only the Christian worldview...can rationally make sense of the

96 Source: <http://stories.cyragon.com/?p=720>

universe.” Evolution cannot explain the laws of logic. It cannot give a reason for the uniformity of nature (the idea that physical laws apply equally everywhere, and will continue to work in the future). Nor can it give any basis for morality or even knowledge itself. This is how he puts it:

“In fact, if evolution were true, there wouldn't be any rational reason to believe it! If life is the result of evolution, then it means that an evolutionist's brain is simply the outworking of millions of years of random-chance processes. The brain would simply be a collection of chemical reactions that have been preserved because they had some sort of survival value in the past. If evolution were true, then all the evolutionist's thoughts are merely the necessary result of chemistry acting over time. Therefore, an evolutionist *must* think and say that “evolution is true”, not for rational reasons, but as a necessary consequence of blind chemistry...

“Evolution is anti-science and anti-knowledge. If evolution were true, science would not make sense because there would be no reasons to accept the uniformity of nature upon which all science and technology depend. Nor would there be any reason to think that rational analysis would be possible since the thoughts of our mind would be nothing more than the inevitable result of mindless chemical reactions. Evolutionists are able to do science and gain knowledge only because they are inconsistent – professing to believe in evolution while accepting the principles of biblical creation.” (page 62)

This is not necessarily intuitive so let me expound on this a bit. Let's take the example of morality. If evolution were true there could be no such thing as *right* or *wrong*. After all, “right” means it conforms to a universal standard of behavior and “wrong” means it falls short of that standard. This makes sense in a Biblical worldview because God sets the standard. Murder and theft and lying are wrong because they violate God's standard. That is the *only* reason they are wrong.

However, in an evolutionary worldview there is no absolute moral standard! Nothing, therefore, can actually be wrong. Individuals may have their own personal beliefs about right and wrong but there could never be a standard that applies equally to everyone. Person A may think that stealing is wrong while Person B thinks that stealing is right. Person A would have no grounds to condemn Person B because without God there cannot be a higher standard that applies equally to everyone. I've heard some argue that “Well, if it hurts people it's bad”, but that's a Christian idea. If there is no God then why is hurting people bad? Why would one person's definition of “bad” apply to anyone else? After all, if evolution is true then we're all just chemical reactions. Does it matter what one chemical reaction does to another? Evolutionists claim that there is no real difference between an animal and a person – and if an animal kills another animal we don't call it murder.

People inherently believe that things are right and wrong because there really *is* a God and He has set a very clear standard that He put into all of our hearts. In a Biblical worldview there is a *reason* to believe in morality. But in an evolutionary worldview there is *no reason* to believe in a universal standard of behavior. Therefore, if evolution were true morality would be *irrational*. If an evolutionist believes in morality then he is borrowing from a Biblical worldview, as his own worldview provides no *rational* basis for that belief.

The same thing can be said about the laws of logic. Dr. Lisle points out that people believe in things such as the law of non-contradiction, which says that something cannot be both true and false at the same time. For example, I cannot say that my car is parked in my garage, and at the same time my car is *not* parked in my garage. It must be one or the other. The laws of logic are foundational to our ability to perform science, make sense of the universe, and perform reason.

In a Biblical worldview there is a reason to believe in the laws of logic. This is what Dr. Lisle

said:

“For the Christian there is an absolute standard for reasoning; we are to pattern our thoughts after God's. And we know (in a finite, limited way) how God thinks because He has revealed some of His thoughts through His Word. According to Genesis, God has made us in His image (Gen 1:26) and therefore we are to follow His example (Eph. 5:1). The laws of logic are a reflection of the way God thinks, and thus the way He expects us to think. The law of non-contradiction is not simply one person's opinion of how we ought to think, rather it stems from God's self-consistent nature. God cannot deny Himself (2 Tim. 2:13), and all truth is in God (John 14:6, Col. 2:3), therefore truth will not contradict itself. Since God is constantly upholding the universe by His power (Heb. 1:3), the consistent Christian expects that no contradiction will ever occur in the universe.

“Laws of logic are God's standard for thinking. Since God is an unchanging, sovereign, immaterial Being, His thoughts would necessarily be abstract, universal, invariant entities. In other words, they are not made of matter and they apply everywhere, at all times. Laws of logic are contingent upon God's unchanging nature and they are a prerequisite for logical thinking. Thus, rational reasoning would be impossible without the biblical God.” (Page 52)

Do you see what he is saying? In a Biblical worldview there is a reason to believe that the laws of logic are universal and unchanging because they reflect the character of God and are upheld by His power. However, an evolutionist has no reason to believe any of these things. He has no reason to believe that the laws of logic will not change this afternoon, or that they apply equally on both Mars and on Earth, or that one day he will not come across a logical contradiction. He may *believe* that the laws of logic are universal but he does not have a *reason* to believe this. Since he has no reason to believe in logic, logic is therefore *irrational* in an evolutionary worldview. If he believes in logic then he must borrow from a Biblical worldview, as evolution provides no rational reason to believe in logic.

The book has a great deal more to say about all of this but I'll close with just one more point. Dr. Lisle states that if evolution were true science would actually be impossible. This is because science depends upon something called uniformity. It's the idea that if you perform an experiment and get a certain result, you will *always* get that same result as long as the conditions are the same. In other words, the physical laws that we see today are going to be the same tomorrow, and next week, and next year, and the year after that. Physical laws *do not change*. Science is only possible because we believe that the experimental results we get today will *never change*. This allows us to make predictions about the future and actually learn how the universe works.

In a Biblical worldview there is a reason to believe in uniformity. This is how Dr. Lisle put it:

“The biblical creationist expects there to be order in the universe because God made all things (Gen 1:1; John 1:3) and has imposed order on the universe. Since the Bible teaches that God upholds all things by His power (Heb. 1:3), the creationist expects that the universe would function in a logical, orderly, law-like fashion. Furthermore, God is consistent (1 Sam. 15:29; Num. 23:19) and omnipresent (Psalm 139:7-8). Thus, the creationist expects that all regions of the universe will obey the same laws, even in regions where the physical conditions are quite different. The entire field of astronomy depends upon this important biblical principle.

“Moreover, God is beyond time (2 Pet. 3:8) and has chosen to uphold the universe in a consistent fashion throughout time for our benefit. So even though conditions in the past may be

quite different than those in the present and future, the way God upholds the universe (what we could call the “laws of nature”) will not arbitrarily change. God has told us that there are certain things we can count on to be true in the future – the seasons, the diurnal cycle, and so on (Gen. 8:22; Jer. 33:20-21). Therefore, under a given set of conditions, the consistent Christian has the right to expect a given outcome because he or she relies upon the Lord to uphold the universe in a consistent way.” (Page 58)

Science would become impossible without the concept of uniformity. If the laws of physics changed arbitrarily, or if experimental results were constantly changing, then it would be impossible to know anything. In a Biblical worldview there is a reason to believe in uniformity. In an evolutionary worldview, however, there is no reason to believe this. Scientists may believe that uniformity is true but they must borrow from a Biblical worldview to believe this.

Some may say that “in the past things have always been the same, so I believe that will continue to be the case in the future,” but people who say that are just assuming their argument is true in order to prove their argument. As Dr. Lisle pointed out, you might as well say that I believe I will never die because I've never died in the past! They have no *reason* to believe in uniformity. Therefore, their belief in uniformity is irrational.

In conclusion, the Biblical worldview provides good reasons to believe in morality, in the laws of logic, and in uniformity. This is not the case for the evolutionary worldview. If evolution is true then morality is irrational, logic is irrational, and even science has no rational basis. If evolution were true it would be impossible to know anything because our thoughts would just be chemical reactions in our brain, and a chemical reaction doesn't “know” anything; it just is. Evolution destroys the very possibility for science or knowledge. Since it cannot rationally explain the universe it must be wrong – and since only Biblical creation *can* provide reasons for explaining the universe, it must be true. That is the ultimate proof.

Appendix II: Science and Evolution⁹⁷

According to evolutionary theory, the engine that drives evolution is mutations. The idea is this: a small, random change is made in the genetic structure of a creature that yields some sort of benefit. This benefit gives it a survival advantage over its neighbors, so the gene gets passed on to other creatures while the creatures without the gene die off. Over time these accumulated changes result in the development of entire new structures. However, there are several huge problems with this idea.

1. You need a genetic structure before you can get started.

First, notice that you have to have an existing genetic structure to work with before you can even get started. Just where did that initial structure come from? For the whole process to even get started a random group of chemicals suddenly had to evolve into a life form. The requirements of being a life form are high: you have to have a way to take in nourishment, to expel waste, to keep yourself separate from the other chemicals in the pond, to survive, and to reproduce yourself. That is a *lot* of functionality that suddenly had to appear all on its own, without any “evolution”. To quote Russell Grigg:

Harold J. Morowitz, Professor of Biophysics at Yale University, has taken into account the covalent bond energies required to actually form such a DNA molecule. He arrives at a probability figure for the spontaneous formation of one complete bacterium of *Escherichia coli* in the history of the universe, of less than one chance in 10 to the power 100 billion (which can be written $10^{-100,000,000,000}$).

To put that number in perspective, there are about 10^{81} atoms in the universe.

2. You are trying to improve a complicated system by making random changes to it.

Assuming that you *did* have an existing genetic structure to work with, how likely is it that you can improve a very complicated structure by making random changes to it? Are you likely to add new information to an encyclopedia by randomly changing letters throughout its volumes? The chance of a mutation is estimated to be 1 in 10^7 - which is rare, but it still happens. However, the odds of having two related mutations is 1 in $10^7 \times 10^7$ which is 1 in 10^{14} . Two related mutations still aren't going to produce very much of a visible change.

The odds of having just three related mutations is 1 in 10^{21} . To put that number in perspective, if you filled all of the oceans with bacteria you *still* wouldn't have enough bacteria to search through if you wanted a good chance of finding one that had experienced three related mutations. The odds of having four related mutations is 10^{28} , and the Earth itself isn't large enough to hold all of the bacteria you'd need to search through if you wanted to find an example of that. Needless to say, you need a *lot* more than just four mutations to turn pond scum into a geologist.

⁹⁷ Source: <http://stories.cyragon.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/lessons.pdf>

3. Mutations are overwhelmingly destructive.

Keep in mind that these are just the rates of mutations – not the rates of *beneficial* mutations. More than 99.99% of all mutations are destructive. The chance that the mutation will actually *help* the organism is far, far less than these numbers – and the chance that it will help the organism enough to make a significant difference in its ability to survive is even smaller than that. The odds are against it – and yet evolutionists would have you believe that this process led to the evolution of *millions* of creatures. It could not have happened.

Notice, for instance, that no one believes that if you stand in front of an X-ray machine you will evolve into a higher life form; instead, you're much more likely to die of something horrible. No one suggests that we eliminate the ozone layer so that UV rays from the sun can increase the amount of mutations – everyone realizes that that would only serve to decimate life on Earth. This is because of the very obvious fact that mutations are *destructive*.

4. Even billions of years is not enough time.

Even if you add “billions of years” to the picture you still have problems – the additional amounts of time just aren't enough. Five billion years may seem like a lot of time but its only 10^{17} seconds. When you look at the chance of having even four related mutations, and then think about all of the mutations you would need to turn a bacteria into a horse, you can begin to appreciate the magnitude of the task. An evolutionist once put the odds of a horse evolving at 1 in $10^{3,000,000}$, which is an *incredibly* small chance – and that is just to evolve *one creature*. Even five billion years isn't enough to make a dent against those kind of odds.

This is what Sir Fred Hoyle (Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge) said about the idea that time plus chance could have created life – and this was said by someone that was not a Christian:

“Now imagine 10^{50} blind persons [that's 100,000 billion billion billion billion billion people; standing shoulder to shoulder, they would more than fill our entire planetary system], each with a scrambled Rubik cube, and try to conceive of the chance of them all simultaneously arriving at the solved form. You then have the chance of arriving by random shuffling [random variation] of just one of the many biopolymers on which life depends. The notion that not only the biopolymers but the operating program of a living cell could be arrived at by chance in a primordial soup here on earth is evidently *nonsense of a high order*.”

Here is another quote:

‘When we come to examine the simplest known organism capable of independent existence, the situation becomes even more fantastic. In the DNA chain of the chromosome of the bacterium *E. coli*, a favorite organism used by molecular biologists, the [DNA] helix consists of 3-4 million base pairs. These are all arranged in a sequence that is ‘meaningful’ in the sense that it gives rise to enzyme molecules which fit the various metabolites and products used by the cell. This unique sequence represents a choice of *one out of*

10^{2,000,000} alternative ways of arranging the bases! We are compelled to conclude that the origin of the first life was a unique event, which cannot be discussed in terms of probability. (Ambrose, E. *The Nature and Origin of the Biological World.*)

5. Our genetic structure is decaying.

Another very important factor to consider is that, over time, our genetic structure is decaying. In order for evolution to happen the information that is added by mutations would have to overcome the normal genetic decay; otherwise you'd never get ahead. Is the observed rate of beneficial mutations outpacing the rate of decay? Absolutely not! A mechanism that does overwhelmingly more genetic harm than good can never, ever lead to the creation of a more advanced genetic structure.

6. Mutations result in the loss of information.

However, aren't we always hearing about mutations on the news, or reports about some strain of bacteria that has evolved resistance to an antibiotic? This does happen but it's an entirely different situation. In order for an animal to evolve into a higher life form it must have mutations that *add new information*, and that never happens. However, a bacteria that “evolves” resistance to an antibiotic is actually *losing* genetic information. It is entirely possible for a creature to experience a mutation that causes a net loss in information that, nevertheless, actually helps it to survive. In fact, it happens all the time!

For instance, on one windy island a species of winged beetles had experienced a mutation that caused them to lose their wings. As long as they lived on that island this was a beneficial mutation to them: after all, since they didn't have wings they weren't as likely to be blown into the ocean, and so they had a better chance of survival over the beetles that still had their wings. Over time this would lead to the extermination of the beetles with wings. However, *losing* wings is not likely to help the beetle to evolve into a more complicated creature: it now has less genetic information than it had in the past! *You can't evolve into a higher life form by losing information.*

Another example would be cave fish. There are some species of fish that have been found in caves that have lost their eyesight. Inside a cave this is a beneficial change: since there's no light to see with anyway, an eye would just be a large, vulnerable body part that served no useful function. If a fish experienced a mutation that caused it to lose its eyes it would have a huge advantage over its neighbors – although *outside* the cave it would be at a huge disadvantage and would soon be eaten. The loss of eyes still represents a genetic setback because the creature has *lost* information.

Bacteria that “evolve” resistance to drugs are in the same type of situation – the bacteria has lost some piece of information that the drug was using to target it. While this may help it survive it can't evolve into a higher life form by losing information, and that's all that mutations will ever help you do.

Appendix III: In The Beginning⁹⁸

Genesis 1:1: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

The first two chapters in the Bible cover the creation of the world. The third chapter explains the fall of man. These two doctrines – creation and the fall – are the foundation for Christianity. It is vital that Christians have a deep understanding of both of these doctrines and an ability to defend them.

In the world today one of the most common attacks against the gospel comes in the form of attacks on creation. Belief in evolution is widespread and many churches have come to disregard the very first chapter in the Bible. This fatally weakens our testimony to the world, for if we do not believe the very first chapter of the Bible then why should we expect others to take any of the rest of it seriously?

The purpose of this course is to gain an understanding of the doctrine of Creation. We need to learn not only what the Bible teaches about it, but how it can be applied to our lives and why this teaching is vital to our salvation.

1. Before the Beginning

Genesis 1:1 starts the Bible by saying that in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. By "beginning" it is referring to the beginning of *our* history – the history of this world and the things that are in it. Before our history began, however, God already existed. This raises several key questions.

Q1. What existed before the beginning?

A We know that God (by which we mean the trinity – God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) must have existed *before* the beginning; otherwise He wouldn't have been around to create the world. God is not a part of Creation – He has always existed and will always exist. This can be seen in several passages:

Psalms 90:2: "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God."

Revelation 1:8: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty."

John 1:1: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

2 The same was in the beginning with God.

3 All things were made by him: and without him was not any thing made that was made.

4 In him was life; and the life was the light of men."

98 Source: <http://stories.cyragon.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/lessons.pdf>

Mankind has life because God chose to give it to us, but God is different – He has life in Himself, and is self-existent:

John 5:26: “For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself;”

The Bible goes on to say that everything was created by God – specifically, by God the Son:

Colossians 1:16: “For by him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by him, and for him:”

Clearly, everything that exists was created by Jesus. However, the Bible does not appear to give an account of the creation of the heavenly beings (angels, cherubim, etc). Most scholars believe that the heavenly beings were created during the six days of creation. We do know that the only being that has always existed is the triune God; there was a point in time when Christ created the angels, even though we do not know exactly when that point was.

Q2. How could God have always existed? Didn't someone have to create God?

A. God is eternal – He has no beginning or no ending. The Bible is clear that God has life in himself (John 5:26) and did not need anyone to create Him.

If something suddenly comes into existence it must have had a cause, but if something has always been there then there is no need for a cause. In fact, something that is eternal *cannot* have a cause because having a cause implies that at one point it did not exist. That violates the very definition of eternal.

This can be illustrated by something called the **kalam** argument. It goes something like this:

1. Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
2. The universe began to exist.
3. Therefore, the universe has a cause.

The universe must have a cause – a Creator – because at one time it came into existence. Something – or, in this case, Someone – must have made that happen. That someone is God.

God, however, never came into existence; He has always existed. Therefore He does not need a creator. Something that has always existed does not need to be made and, in fact, *cannot* be made. After all, if it *had* been made then it would not have always existed.

It's worth pointing out the difference between everlasting and eternal. In everyday life it is common to use these two words interchangeably but there are two different concepts at work here. Something that is **eternal** has always existed and will always exist. Only God is eternal. However, something that is **everlasting** has a definite starting point but no ending point; once it comes into existence it always exists. Christ came to give us everlasting life. We will live forever, but – unlike God – there was a point in time when we did not exist. Only God is eternal.

Q3. Did God know what was going to happen before He created the world?

A. Yes. God knows all things; nothing escapes Him. He sees the past, the present, and the future. He knew exactly what would happen when He created the world. This can be seen in these Scriptures. (These verses touch on many different points of doctrine, but I want to focus on a specific idea – that God knew everything that would happen before He created the world.)

Ephesians 1:4: “According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the world, that we should be holy and without blame before him in love:”

If God chose to love us “before the foundation of the world”, then He must have known we would exist and would need saving.

Revelation 13:8: “And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him, whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb, slain from the foundation of the world.”

If Christ, the Lamb of God, was “slain from the foundation of the world”, then God must have already known that man would fall and need redeeming. Jesus had already planned to come and die for our sins before He even spoke the world into existence.

Titus 1:2: “In hope of eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, promised before the world began;”

If God promised us eternal life “before the world began” then He must have known that we would need it. The fall of man did not catch God by surprise.

2 Timothy 1:9: “Who hath saved us, and called us with a holy calling, not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began,”

Once again, here God's grace was given to us “before the world began” - which would be long before we ever existed. God saw our need and moved to meet it before we were even born – and before our world was even created.

1 Peter 1:18: “Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers;
19 But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot:
20 Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world, but was manifest in these last times for you,”

Here again we see that Christ was offered “before the foundation of the world”. God knew what would happen; He saw the fall, our sin, and our desperate need for a savior before we had even been created.

Q4. Why did Jesus create the world?

A. The Lord didn't create the world because He was bored, or because He wanted someone to talk to, or because He needed friends. God is self-sufficient (a property that theologians refer to as His **aseity**). Nothing we can do can add to Him or subtract from Him:

Acts 17:24: "God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands;
25 Neither is worshiped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath, and all things;"

The reason for Creation is very simple:

Revelation 4:11: "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honor and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created."

Romans 11:34: "For who hath known the mind of the Lord? Or who hath been his counselor?"

35 Or who hath first given to him, and it shall be recompensed unto him again?

36 For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things: to whom be glory forever. Amen."

Hebrews 2:10: "For it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings."

Simply put, God created everything for His own pleasure. The universe exists to glorify God. The purpose of life – the purpose of our very existence – is to bring glory and honor to God. As someone once said, our greatest goal and duty in life is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever. This purpose will never change. Our lives in Heaven may be quite different from what they are now, but our purpose in life will be the same.

God does not exist to serve us; we exist to serve God. It is as simple as that.

Q5. Why is there evil in the world?

A. We have established that God existed before the world began and knew what would happen when He created the world. He knew the fall would occur and that men would need salvation, and yet He still chose to create the world. So why did He do it? Today evil is rampant in society and growing at an alarming rate. Why does God allow this to happen? Surely God could simply stamp out evil, couldn't He? So why is it allowed to endure?

First of all, it's important to note that men, not God, brought evil into the world. It is mankind that has brought suffering and death and misery upon this world through their disobedience – starting with the Fall in the Garden of Eden. But why does God allow it to endure?

There are two primary reasons for this. The first can be found in this passage:

Romans 9:22: “What if God, willing to show his wrath, and to make his power known, endured with much longsuffering the vessels of wrath fitted to destruction:

23 And that he might make known the riches of his glory on the vessels of mercy, which he had afore prepared unto glory,

24 Even us, whom he hath called, not of the Jews only, but also of the Gentiles?”

The existence of the world allows certain parts of God's character to be demonstrated that otherwise could never be known. To paraphrase the verse, God's wrath – and mercy – can only be demonstrated if evil exists. If there was no sin then there could be no grace or judgment. In that case some facets of God's character – such as mercy, forgiveness, grace, wrath, and anger – would remain hidden for all eternity. God is able to use evil to reveal who He is in a way that would otherwise not be possible. (This is sometimes called the **Grand Demonstration**.)

God cannot be defeated. When men attempt to fight the Lord through evil they only serve to accomplish His purposes. The greatest example of this is the cross: the crucifixion of Jesus was a horrific act of evil, and yet God used it to bring about the salvation of mankind. When God brings trials into our lives it is easy to become bitter about it, but God intends these hardships for good, not for evil. If we are willing to accept it, the Lord offers us grace and peace in the midst of hardships – and the promise that the hard times will not last forever.

The second reason can be found here:

2 Peter 3:9: “The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness: but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.”

When the Lord judges the world He will put a final end to evil, and all those who did not repent of their evil ways will face His eternal wrath. Right now God is patiently waiting, “not willing that any should perish”. What if God had acted before you were saved – where would you be then? The Lord is going to destroy evil once and for all but that day has not yet come. What we are experiencing now is His mercy. People today still have a chance to be saved – but when God returns and judges mankind, that chance will be gone forever.

2. Genesis 1:1 – Genesis 2:3

There are few passages of Scripture that are attacked more, or doubted more by Christians, than Genesis 1-3. A great many Christians today have rejected them altogether. I believe that this is a terrible tragedy, for the doctrine of salvation is built upon these first three chapters. If we abandon them to the cries of an unbelieving world then we are left with nothing.

This section will focus on what the Scriptures teach regarding this subject. It is important to always begin with the Scriptures because they are always correct. The Bible is not true because science validates it; the Bible is true because it was written by God and cannot be wrong. If we want to know the truth then we must always start with the Bible. What scientists teach can be wrong, and often is, but the Bible is never wrong. It is our foundation.

Genesis 1:1: “In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

2 And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

3 And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

4 And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

5 And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the **first day**.

6 And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

7 And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

8 And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the **second day**.

9 And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

10 And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good.

11 And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.

12 And the earth brought forth grass, and herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

13 And the evening and the morning were the **third day**.

14 And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days, and years:

15 And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

16 And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.⁹⁹

17 And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth,

⁹⁹ Note that God says He created the sun, moon, and stars *after* He created plant life. No theory of evolution is going to agree with that! Genesis 1 is actually a very clear, simple passage; the problem is that people don't like what it has to say.

18 And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.

19 And the evening and the morning were the **fourth day**.

20 And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

21 And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

22 And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth.

23 And the evening and the morning were the **fifth day**.

24 And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so.

25 And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.¹⁰⁰

26 And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27 So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28 And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

29 And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding see; to you it shall be for meat.

30 And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so.

31 And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behind, it was very good, And the evening and the morning were the **sixth day**.

2:1 Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them.

2 And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

3 And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.”

The days of creation are:

Day 1: God creates light and divides it from the darkness. God names the light “Day” and the darkness “Night”.

- God creates things and then names them, signifying His ownership of them. This will be a

¹⁰⁰ This is when dinosaurs were created! They did not evolve millions of years before mankind appeared; they were divinely created in the same week as man.

common theme throughout the Bible (think Abram / Abraham, for example).

- In verse 5 we are told that “the evening and the morning were the first day”. In the Jewish calendar a day consists of an evening and a morning; Genesis 1 is the reason behind this.
- The “evening and morning” theme is repeated for each of the six days of creation. God seems to be going out of His way to emphasize the fact that these are normal days, with one evening and one morning each – not incredibly long periods of time. God could have said “and all this happened over an incredibly long period of time”, but He did not.
- Note that God created Day and Night before creating the sun, moon, and stars (which were not created until day four – a day *after* plants were created!).
- Also, note that God creates things simply by His Word – He says it, and it happens. If you or I want to make something we have to form it using whatever materials are available. God, however, needs no raw materials; He can simply speak and it is so. This is far beyond anything that man can do.

Day 2: This is a difficult one. God creates a “firmament in the midst of the waters”, which He names “Heaven”. Some of these waters are gathered under the firmament and become Seas down in verse 10. The rest of the waters are never mentioned again so it's hard to say what happened to them. There's a lot of speculation regarding what this verse means, and what the world was like before the Great Flood destroyed it, but I'll save that speculation for another time.

Day 3: God separates the dry land from the water, and names the dry land “Earth” and the gathering of water “Seas”. God then commands the dry land to bring forth plants.

- It is interesting to note that God commands the plants to bring forth “after his kind”. There is no hint here that the plants are supposed to evolve into other creatures, as evolution teaches. Each creature that God creates was commanded to reproduce after their own kind. That pretty much shuts the door on the idea that God used evolution to create the world.
- Note that at this point God has still not created the sun, moon, or stars.

Day 4: God creates the sun, the moon, and the stars.

- God gives His purpose for creating these celestial objects: they are to “divide the day from the night”, and they are to be for signs, seasons, days, and years. All of these functions are used to denote the concept of time – hours, days, seasons, and years. (The word “signs” here can mean omens, but in this context it refers to something that marks time.) The Lord established the calendar – He instituted the day, the week, the year, and seasons. The idea of using celestial objects to chart the passage of time was established here. (It's worth noting that the Jews used a lunar calendar.)
- The Egyptians and Babylonians divided a day into 12 parts, since there were 12 lunar cycles in a year. This was later changed into 12 hours of the day and 12 hours of the night. Older cultures probably had their own way of dividing the day into smaller increments but not much is known about them.
- The idea of dividing an hour into 60 parts, and dividing those parts further into 60 parts, came from the Sumerians, whose number system was sexagesimal (base 60 – or, as some have said, alternating base 10 and base 6). Some have speculated that they used a base 6 number system because they had 6 fingers on each hand. (I have no idea if that's true or not. It seems unlikely, but I wanted to mention it.)
- Verse 17 explicitly says that the Lord created the stars of the heavens, with all of their galaxies

and heavenly bodies, for the express purpose of giving light to the earth. This planet is not one lonely sphere lost in a vast universe; the rest of the universe was created *for this planet*. It is the Earth that is special; the rest of the universe is actually there to act as a light source. This is an awesome example of the character of God: the Lord decided that Earth needed some light and so created an *entire universe*, filled with a mind-boggling number of galaxies (*125 billion* according to recent estimates) to act as a *light source*. That is the power of God! When the Bible says that the Lord “is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think” (Eph. 3:20), it's not kidding. The creation of all stars in space (10^{21} , by a recent estimate) in the span of a single day is a mind-boggling display of power, but in Genesis 1 it's tossed in almost as an aside - “he made the stars also” (1:16). So when you are praying to the Lord never forget His awesome extravagance and power – He is the one that decided the best way to light the Earth was to create *125 billion stellar galaxies*. And all of that was created in *one day*. God is not a stingy God.

- How, exactly, did the light from all of those distant stars get to Earth? We can see galaxies that are billions of light-years away, but the Earth is only 6000 years old. How is that possible?
 - Some have theorized that God created light already en-route to Earth, but light contains information – it shows things that have happened. If starlight was “pre-created” then we would be seeing things that never actually took place. Given the character of God it seems unlikely that He would do such a thing.
 - Some have theorized that the speed of light was much, much faster in the past. The problem with this theory is that the speed of light impacts the physical nature of the universe – it changes other constants of nature. (This can most easily be seen in the famous equation $E=mc^2$, or energy = mass times the speed of light squared; if you change the speed of light then you change the amount of energy in mass, which impacts all sorts of things.) A changing speed of light would create all kinds of problems.
 - Some have speculated that the answer lies in the curvature and geometry of space. In other words, space itself is designed in such a way that starlight from even the most distant galaxies can reach Earth in just two days. I've never understood these theories so I'm not going to discuss them.
 - Some have theorized that the Earth is in a “gravity well” and that time flows at a very different rate here than it does in the rest of the universe. It may be that while only a small amount of time is passing in the Solar System, incredibly long amounts of time are passing in deep space. (If this is true, it would mean that while Creation occurred 6000 years ago, billions of years could have passed in space – because time is [or was] flowing much faster in space than it is here.) Here is one explanation of how this idea would work:

Suppose that our solar system is located near the center of a finite distribution of galaxies. Although this cannot be proven for certain at present, it is fully consistent with the evidence; so it is a reasonable possibility.

In that case, the earth would be in a gravitational well. This term means that it would require energy to pull something away from our position into deeper space. In this gravitational well, we would not “feel” any extra gravity, nonetheless time would flow more slowly on earth (or anywhere in our solar system) than in other places of the universe. This effect is thought to be very small today; however, it may have been much stronger in the past. (If the universe is expanding as most astronomers believe, then physics demands that such effects would have been stronger when the universe was smaller). This being the case, clocks on earth would have ticked much more slowly than clocks in deep space. Thus, light from the most distant galaxies would arrive on earth in only a few thousand years as

measured by clocks on earth. This idea is certainly intriguing. And although there are still a number of mathematical details that need to be worked out, the premise certainly is reasonable. Some creation scientists are actively researching this idea.

Day 5: God commands the waters to bring forth aquatic animals and birds.

- Once again, these creatures (and the land animals the next day) are commanded to reproduce after their own kind – the Lord did not command them to turn into entirely different creatures. There is no hint in Genesis 1 that the Lord created a simple creature and used it to evolve more complicated creatures – each animal was to reproduce “after its own kind”.

Day 6: God commands the dry land to bring forth land animals. God then makes man.

- In verse 26 God says “Let us make man” – *us* being a plural word. This is a reference to the Trinity – God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit.
- When the Lord created man in his image He was not referring to the physical form of the man but to his spiritual aspect – the immortal soul. We have a likeness to God that is not shared by any of the other creatures that God created on this planet. People are not just animals; we're something different – we have a fundamentally different nature. We can experience God in a way that animals cannot.
- When mankind was created God gave him dominion (authority) over every living thing that God had created. Mankind was instructed to fill the Earth, subdue it, and have dominion over it – in other words, God created this world and then gave it over to mankind to care for it. This command has never been revoked or changed. Mankind is not “just another animal”, as evolutionists would claim; we were created distinct from the animals, in the image of God, and were given authority over them.
- The word “replenish” in verse 28 does not mean to “repopulate”, as if the Earth had been populated at one time and then lost its inhabitants. At the time the King James Bible was translated that word simply meant “to populate” – it did not have the extra connotation that it has today.
- When men and animals were created they were given plants as food. Men (and presumably animals) were not allowed to eat meat until after the Flood (Genesis 9:1-3). This means that originally all animals, including dinosaurs, were plant-eaters. In Isaiah the Lord tells us that one day the original order will be restored and animals will once again become vegetarians (Isaiah 11:7).

Day 7: God rests.

Q1. Does the Bible actually teach that these were six ordinary days? Couldn't they be figurative references to vast epochs of time?

A. Genesis 1 makes a lot of Christians uncomfortable, as it clearly contracts the idea that everything we now see is the process of billions of years of evolution. They have heard scientists tell them that over incredible amounts of time clouds of matter and gases formed into stars and planets, and then oceans formed on the planets, and then creatures appeared, and those creatures eventually turned into taxpayers. In order to reconcile these two ideas some people teach that the days of creation are actually references to billions of years, and that all God is trying to do is give a dumbed-down explanation of

how evolution works.

This, however, is not the case. The Bible really does teach that God created the world in six ordinary days, and that evolution (the idea that rocks can turn into scientists) is nonsense. Had God wanted to say that, over billions of years, tiny changes gradually turned simple life forms into more complex life forms, He certainly could have – but He didn't. In fact, He went through *great pains* to ensure that quite the opposite was communicated.

How can we see this?

The order of creation: The sun, the moon, and the stars are not created until day four, a day *after* the plants have come into existence, and two days after the oceans and the dry land have appeared. I have never heard any scientists speculate that plants and trees evolved before the sun and stars; they would laugh at that idea. Having the sun appear after the plants have appeared does not *at all* agree with the theory of evolution.

Evening and morning: Over and over again Genesis 1 repeats the phrase “and the evening and the morning were the X day”. Every time God marks a day as being complete He uses the phrase “evening and morning”. The Jews mark their days as lasting from an evening to a morning. I don't know how you could more clearly explain that the days in question had an evening and a morning. Notice how it does not say anything remotely like “and all of this happened over an incredibly long period of time”. Evening and morning – that sounds like a normal day to me. How could God have made it any more clear? He even numbered the days for good measure so we'd know how many there were!

The day of rest: In Exodus 20 we find this commandment:

Exodus 20:8: “Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy.

9 Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work:

10 But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates:

11 For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.”

This verse clearly says that since the Lord created the world in six days and rested on the seventh day, the Israelites (to whom this commandment was given) should rest on the seventh day as well. The same word “day” is used throughout the passage, and it is the same word that is used in Genesis 1. No one would suggest that we should work for a few billion years and then take a billion years off because that's how God did things; the very idea is silly. God is clearly saying here that the days of creation were ordinary days – not incredibly long eons of time.

The testimony of Christ: In Mark 10:6 Jesus is teaching on the evils of divorce, and says this:

Mark 10:6: “But from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female.”

This agrees with the idea of six-day creation and violently disagrees with evolution. On the creation timescale Christ's statement makes sense; mankind was created during the creation week. Both man and woman have been around since the very beginning.

On an evolutionary timescale, however, this statement is nonsense. The universe came into existence 14 billion years ago, and life didn't appear until just 2 billion years ago – and men didn't appear until just a couple million years ago. In other words, during the 14-billion-year history of the universe, men and women didn't appear until the *extreme end* of creation, not the beginning! To say that men and women existed “from the beginning of creation” is utter nonsense to an evolutionist – and yet that is exactly what Christ said.

Christ, after all, is the Creator. He knew that men and women existed from the beginning because *He was the one that formed them*.

Q2. Couldn't God have somehow used evolution to create the world?

A. No. Aside from the huge mountains of evidence (both Scriptural and scientific) pointing to a literal six-day creation week, there is another key reason why God could not have used evolution to create the world: it requires the existence of death before sin.

It is worth noting that the word “evolution” is used in two different contexts, and scientists often swap the two meanings in order to confuse the issue. **Microevolution** refers to small changes within a species. These can be temporary changes (such as the thickness of a beak when conditions have changed) or permanent changes (such as when a beetle mutates and loses its wings). These changes involve either the use of existing genetic information (as in the beak), or the loss of genetic information (as in the wings). Microevolution happens all the time.

Macroevolution, on the other hand, is the idea that rocks can turn into people if you let the rock sit around long enough. Whereas microevolution concerns genetic variation *within* a given species, macroevolution teaches that *entirely new species can come from nowhere* – that if given enough time, fish can grow legs and walk into the forest. Microevolution says that a beetle can mutate and lose its wings; macroevolution says that a wingless beetle can mutate and suddenly have wings that it never had before. Just because microevolution happens all the time does not mean that macroevolution is true – in fact, macroevolution has huge scientific problems with it.

According to the Scriptures, death came into the world because of sin – specifically, the sin of one man:

Romans 5:12: “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:”

In the context of the passage the word “death” refers to *physical* death – not some vague, spiritual separation from God. Romans is saying that *nothing had ever died in all the world before Adam sinned*, and that it is the sin of Adam that brought suffering, pain, and death into the world and upon all of life. In other words, God created a paradise in which nothing bad ever happened, and the sin of Adam destroyed that paradise and led to the evil, corrupt world we have today.

The Scriptures go on to say that death is an enemy:

1 Corinthians 15:26: “The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death.”

And that this enemy will be destroyed on the final judgment day:

Revelation 20:14: “And death and hell were cast into the lake of fire. This is the second

death.”

To recap all of this – and I cannot emphasize this strongly enough – the Scriptures teach that there was no death before man sinned, that death is an enemy, and that death shall be destroyed. Evolutionists, however, tell us that before man even existed there were *two billion years* of suffering and death. Adam and Eve had nothing whatsoever to do with bringing sickness, pain, suffering, and death into the world; they were always a part of the universe and will always be around. These teachings *cannot* both be true. If death existed before man then death is not the result of sin, and the gospel is a lie. But if the Bible is true, and the gospel is true, then evolution is a lie. *They cannot both be true at the same time.*

In Genesis 1 God looked at His creation and called it “good” or “very good” *seven times*. If the world was created in just six days, and nothing had ever died before Adam sinned, then this makes sense – the world God was calling “very good” was a paradise in which there was no evil of any kind. However, if theistic evolution is true (the idea that God used evolution to create the world), then the world that God called “very good” was a place in which death, suffering, torment, and pain had been going on for *two billion years*. According to theistic evolution, God looked at a world filled with misery and agony and said “You know what? This is a great place! I’m putting my stamp of approval on this.” This means that instead of creating a perfect world, God created *death* and called it good. *God*, then, is responsible for the way things are today – this is how He likes it. According to evolution, death isn’t the enemy; it’s how the world works. It’s just a natural part of the process.

Any god who would use *two billion years* of evolution to turn a simple life form into a pastor is a sadistic monster. A God who creates a world in six days is *nothing* like a god who creates through evolution – the character of these two beings is completely different. Evolution and the Bible are not compatible.

Another important point to realize is that the Bible teaches that the reason Christ’s death can save us is because sin and death entered the world *through one man*. Notice how many times the Bible uses the phrase “one man” in these verses:

Romans 5:17: “For if by one man’s offense death reigned by one; much more they which receive abundance of grace and of the gift of righteousness shall reign in life by one, Jesus Christ. ...

18 Therefore as by the offense of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation, even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life.

19 For as by one man’s disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous.”

Evolutionists, however, tell us that there was no “one man” - there were simply billions of subhuman primates that, over time, gradually became more and more human. If evolution is true then there was no Adam or Eve, so therefore sin could not have entered into the world by one man – and that destroys the gospel. At the same token, if there was an Adam and Eve and all of mankind came from that Adam and Eve, then we could not have evolved.

The Bible teaches us that suffering, disease, and death are all a result of mankind’s sin; that God created a perfect world but mankind destroyed it. It tells us that God had mercy on mankind and created a way to save the world, and that His plan involves putting a final end to all of the evil that we see around us. Evolution, however, tells us that suffering and disease and death are perfectly normal and good parts of existence. The two simply do not go together.

It's also worth nothing what Hebrews says:

Hebrews 11:3: “Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear.”

The theory of evolution was alive and well in ancient Greece but the Lord made it quite clear that people did not evolve from rocks; the world was created by the command of God. When people create something they have to form it with their hands, using the tools God has given them to make it happen. God only has to speak – and it is so. That is the divine power of God.

Q3. Could Genesis 1 be recounting the creation of creatures on a world that was already in existence?

A. Some people have theorized that in Genesis 1 God recounts the creation of plants, animals, and people on a world that was already in existence. The Earth, they say, had been around for a very long time and had perhaps even been populated by another race of beings. Their evidence lies in the fact that in Genesis 1:1 the earth is already there, and the accounts of its creation is never given in the chapter.

The problem with this theory can be found in Exodus 20:

Exodus 20:11: “For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.”

Notice what the Lord claims to have created in six days:

1. Heaven and Earth
2. The sea
3. Everything in heaven and earth, and everything in the sea

Had the Lord only populated an already-existing planet He could simply have said “For in six days the Lord made everything in the heaven and the earth” - but that is not what was written. God included “heaven and earth” in the list of things that He made during the creation week. Therefore, it was not around before the creation week started.

It is also instructive to note that the Hebrew words for “heaven and earth” in Exodus 20:11 are the same words that are used for heaven and earth in Genesis 1:1. The Bible is quite clear: the entire universe was created that first week.

3. Genesis 2:4 – Genesis 2:25

Genesis 2 recounts the creation of the Garden of Eden, the naming of the animals, and the creation of Eve.

Genesis 2:4: “These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens,

5 And every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew: for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground.

6 But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground.

7 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.

8 And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.

9 And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food; the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil.

10 And a river went out of Eden to water the garden; and from thence it was parted, and became into four heads.

11 The name of the first is Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold;

12 And the gold of that land is good: there is bdellium and the onyx stone.

13 And the name of the second river is Gihon: the same is it that compasseth the whole land of Ethiopia.

14 And the name of the third river is Hiddekel: that is it which goeth toward the east of Assyria. And the fourth river is Euphrates.

15 And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it.

16 And the Lord God commandeth the man, saying, Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat:

17 But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

18 And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a help meet for him.

19 And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air: and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof.

20 And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field; but for Adam there was not found a help meet for him.

21 And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof;

22 And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a woman, and brought

her unto the man.

23 And Adam said, This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man.

24 Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall be one flesh.

25 And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed.”

A few key points:

The Garden of Eden: This famous garden was not created during the creation week. Once the creation of the universe had ended the Lord “planted a garden eastward in Eden” (2:8). The phrase “Garden of Eden” refers to a garden *within the land of Eden* – specifically, in the eastern part of that country. Once the Lord had planted this garden He placed Adam in it to take care of it. The very first profession of mankind was gardening (2:15).

The garden was watered by means of a river, and the river parted to become four other rivers: Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and Euphrates. There is a modern river named Euphrates but it is not the same as the river mentioned here. The land of Eden, along with these rivers, was destroyed in the Flood. The people that lived after the Flood named some of the new rivers after the ones they remembered from the old world (just as in America, the city of “New York” was named after the old “York” in Great Britain). That is also why it is impossible to know where the garden of Eden was located – it could have been anywhere.

- The word tenses in verses 10-14 are interesting. It is clear that when that passage was written those rivers were still in existence; the writer is commenting that there was high-quality gold in Havilah, a river that “compasses the whole land of Ethiopia”, and so forth. It is very likely that the writer of those verses lived before the flood and was an eyewitness to what the old world was like. It is amazing, after six thousand years of history, to have an eyewitness account of Eden.

The Tree of Life: Within the garden the Lord created a great many trees – “every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food” (2:9). There were also two special trees: the tree of life and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. As fantastic as it seems, these were real trees with real fruit. It seems like something out of a fairy tale but these really were real trees.

Adam was forbidden to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, but he was *not* forbidden eat from the tree of life. The Lord later said that any man who ate of the tree of life would live forever (Genesis 3:22). When Adam and Eve were driven out of the garden the Lord did not destroy the tree of life; instead, cherubims armed with a flaming sword were sent to keep people away from the tree.

The tree of life was not destroyed in the flood. Revelation tells us that this tree can be found in the New Jerusalem:

Revelation 22:2: “In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.”

The Lord has further promised that “him that overcometh” (which are all those who have put their trust in Christ – 1 John 5:5) will have the privilege of eating the fruit from this tree (and living forever):

Revelation 2:7: “He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches; to him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God.”

One day, we will not only see this legendary tree, but we will enjoy its fruit!

The Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil: In Genesis 1 the Lord said that mankind could eat of any tree, but in Genesis 2 the Lord makes an exception to this rule. This exception was not mentioned in the previous chapter because that tree was not yet in existence.

Naming the Animals: The first recorded act of Adam was to name the animals. Naming in the Bible is an act of authority; if you name something you are exercising dominion over it. God often changed the names of people throughout Scripture – for instance, Abram to Abraham. In this case the Lord is having Adam exercise his dominion over the animal kingdom by giving the animals names.

- It is worth noting that, from the very beginning, Adam was a fully-formed adult with the full use of his senses. He was quite capable of language and analysis from day one. Language did not evolve over millions of years; mankind was created with the ability to communicate.

Eve: In Genesis 2:18 the Lord says that “it is not good that the man should be alone”. To solve this problem, the Lord took a rib from Adam and created the first Woman – Eve.

There are some that teach that Genesis 2 is just an exposition of what happened on the 6th day of creation. I believe that Genesis 2 takes place after the creation week, but I could be wrong. From what I've seen there is a good case to be made on both sides.

It should be noted that Eve was not a “helpmeet”, as people today like to say. What the Lord said is that he would make “a help meet for him”. The word “meet” here means “suitable”; the Lord is saying that He will make something for Adam that is well-suited to being his companion. The phrase “help meet” does not mean “servant”; it would be better translated “rescuer”. The Lord is creating someone to rescue Adam – to keep him from being in a bad state. The woman did not have the same role as the man, but there is no hint that the woman was inferior in any way.

- Adam did not permanently lose a rib as a result of this operation. Ribs are unique in that if they are removed they have the ability to grow back.

Q1. Why would God create the tree of knowledge of good and evil?

A. The Bible does not give us an answer to this question, but there are several possibilities. The tree may have been created to establish the authority of God – by creating a tree and then denying mankind access to it, He was clearly demonstrating who He was, what authority He had, and that mankind was subject to God. The creation of the tree also offered a choice to mankind – they could obey God, or not.

Q2. Do Genesis chapters 1 and 2 contradict each other?

A. There are some who claim that Genesis chapters 1 and 2 contradict each other. Before I go any further I want to take some time to explain why they do not. Genesis 1 and 2 are not different accounts

of creation; Genesis 1 is the account of creation, and Genesis 2 begins the story of what happened after creation.

Point One: Plants before man, or man before plants?

First, notice what Genesis 2:4 states:

Genesis 2:4: “These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens,
5 And every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew: for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground. ...
7 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.”

In Genesis 1 God creates plants on day three (1:11) and man on day 6 (1:26). However, in Genesis 2, it talks about God forming man out of the ground when before “every herb of the field” had grown. How is this possible?

First, the word “generations” in 2:4 is an important one. The particular Hebrew word here means “descent, family, history”. Whereas Genesis 1 talks about the creation of the universe, Genesis 2 offers a “family history” of mankind. Genesis 2 and onward contain the account of this history – a history that begins taking place after creation had completed.

God had indeed created plants before man. However, notice the phrase “herb of the field”. The word “field” is a particular one – it refers to cultivated fields as opposed to normal ground. When God created man there were no cultivated fields because, as the verse points out, there were no men around to cultivate them. It is as simple as that.

Point Two: Birds from the water, or from the ground?

In Genesis 1:20 we are told that birds came from the Seas. However, Genesis 2:19 says this:

Genesis 2:19: “And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air; and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof.”

So, is Genesis 1 stating that the birds came from the water and Genesis 2 stating that the birds came from the air? No. These are two entirely different events! In Genesis 1 God created the birds and the aquatic animals from the water during day five, and God created the land animals from the ground during day six. This was done by executive command – God said let it be so, and it was so.

When it came to naming the animals, however, God did not simply round up creatures that already existing. Instead God formed new copies of them *right out of the ground*, right in front of Adam, so that he could name them. In the Bible the act of naming something is equated with exercising ownership over it; God often changed people's names. God had given mankind authority over the creatures of this world, and the first thing God had Adam do was exercise this authority by naming all of the land and air creatures.

Point Three: All trees, or some trees?

In Genesis 1:29 God gives mankind the right to eat from “every tree”, yet Genesis 2:17 says this:

Genesis 2:17: “But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.”

What is the difference? Very simply, when God spoke in Genesis 1:29 the garden of Eden had not yet been planed and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil did not exist. Mankind was still allowed to eat of all the trees and plants that were in existence on day six of creation, but when God created a new plant that did not exist at that time He laid down a new rule to cover it.

Point Four: When was the woman created?

Genesis 1:27 states that God created man in his own image, but goes on to say that “male and female created he them”. This is not a contradiction; God did make them “male and female”, but the female was not created until later, as can be seen in Genesis 2.