

DINOSAURS

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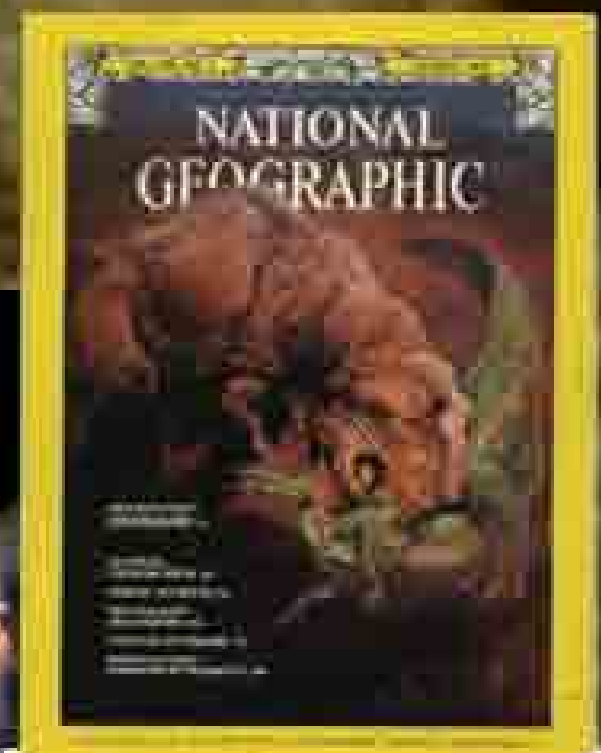
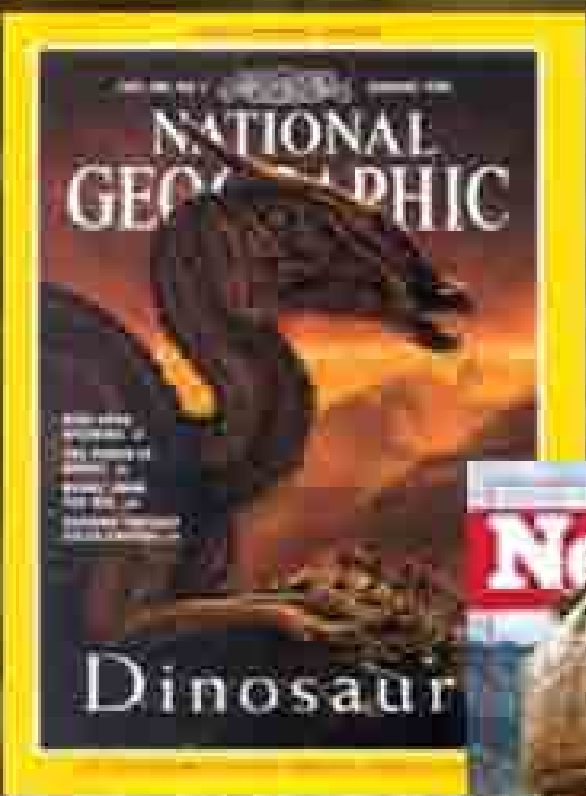
DINOSAURS

I would like to personally thank you for watching the Origins program. Origins was A special program, near to the heart of my Late husband, Russell Bixler.



I trust that the information in this presentation will be helpful in your study of creation science. Thank you for your prayerful and financial support of Origins... you're making the television production of this program possible.

Norma Bixler



NO PEOPLE EVER SAW
A DINOSAUR by Florrie

When early humans
appeared on earth,
dinosaurs had already
been dead for millions
of years!

People found out about
dinosaurs from fossils.



FIVE KINDS OF DINOSAUR
FOSSILS by Alex

1. BONES



2. TEETH



3. FOOTPRINTS



4. SKIN PRINTS



5. EGGS AND
NESTS



As we rolled onto the highway,
Ms. Frizzle shouted from the driver's seat,
"We're on our way to fossil country, kids!
Who knows what a fossil is?"
Luckily, we had done our homework.
We knew a fossil is anything left
from a prehistoric animal or plant.

THIS STORY
IS
MAKE-BELIEVE.

THERE WERE NO
DINOSAURS IN
THE TIME OF
CAVE PEOPLE.



*The Magic School Bus in the
Time of the Dinosaurs* by
Joanna Cole, 1994.

Geoguide

AGE OF Dinosaurs

No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur. Yet we know...

...to see the same kind of jawbone protruding from a fossil. They have discovered from a fossil of a chicken or turkey a bone of wood or ash - without knowing the animal's identity. That's a huge hint to add a challenge. They ask the child to use such pecks, a small hammer, and imagination to do the following:

- Cut out and place the bones.
- How through a hole in a bone do bits from the bone.
- Examine the skeleton as a flat

surface. Do you have all the bones? What kind of animal was it? How was it used?

- Try to draw a picture of the whole animal. Can you tell its shape? Did it walk? Fly? If there are any ways to tell whether it had hair or scales? Or what its eyes were?
- Look at the equipment used. How does man have discovered your job? If you were to look for fossils, of which province or state would you be right? Why?



National Geographic
(January 1993, p. 142)

“No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur.”

“Use this geoguide page... to help capture the interest of young readers and stimulate discussion with them.”

In Dr. Philip Kitcher's anti-creationist book titled *Abusing Science: The Case Against Creationism* (which renowned evolutionist Stephen Jay Gould called a "brilliant book"), he claimed that solid evidence for the co-existence of dinosaurs and humans would **"shake the foundations of evolutionary theory,** because, of course, the dinosaurs are supposed to have been long extinct by the time the hominids arrived on the scene" (1982, p. 121).


Geoguide

AGE OF Dinosaurs

No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur. Yet we know

that these long-extinct animals descended from even more ancient reptiles. How do we know? We have learned

to ask the same kind of questions paleontologists ask. First, bury clean bones from a cooked



PTERANODON INGENS (LEFT), A FLYING REPTILE WHOSE WINGSPAN WOULD DWARF THAT OF TODAY'S LARGEST BIRDS, GAZED DOWN ON DINOSAURS DURING THE LATE MESSOZOIC ERA—SOME 70 MILLION YEARS LATER, SCOUTS TAKE AN OVERNIGHT SAFARI AT PHILADELPHIA'S ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES (BELOW). AFTER AN EVENING OF MUSEUM ACTIVITIES, THEY CAMP BENEATH THE SKELETAL CAST OF FEROCIOUS *TYRANNOSAURUS REX*.

surface. Do you have all the bones? What kind of animal was it? How can you tell?

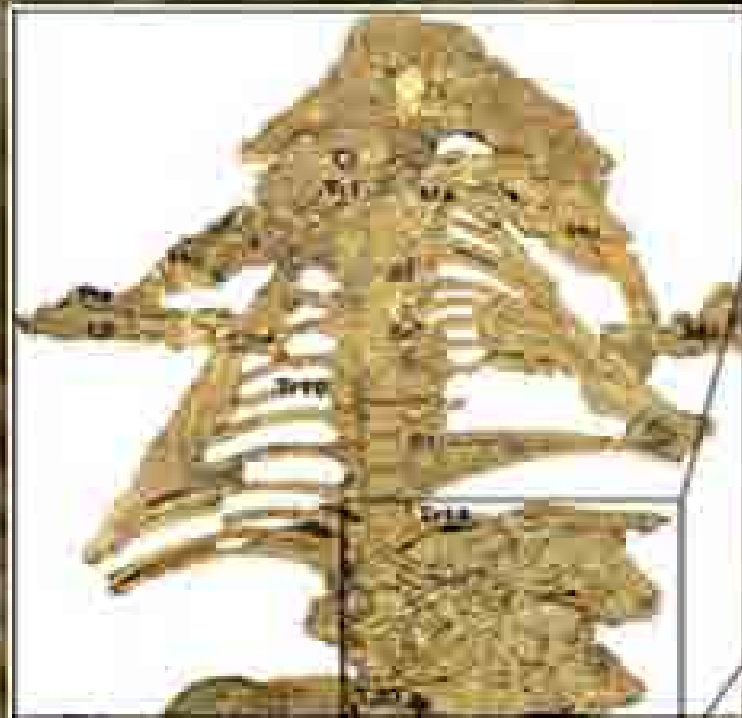
“No human being has ever seen a live dinosaur.”

National Geographic, Jan. 1993, p. 142



7-12

A MAMMAL MUCH LARGER THAN MICE WAS FOUND
FOSSILIZED WITH A SMALL DINOSAUR IN THE
STOMACH REGION



January 2005

Dinosaur Found in the Stomach of a Fossilized Mammal!



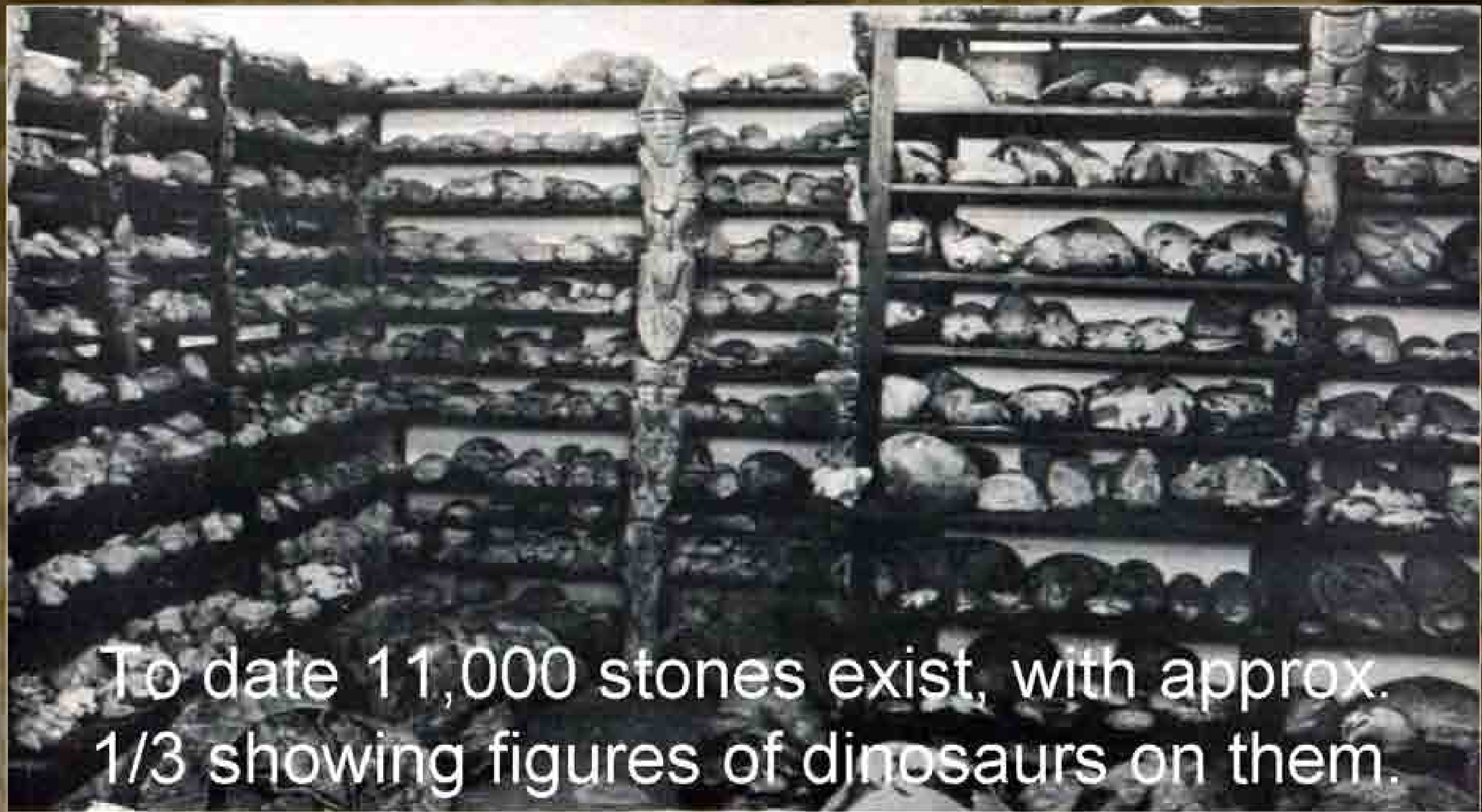
Reported in the January 13,
2005 issue of *Nature*.

Ica Stones of Peru

www.bible.ca



[Discovered by Dr. Javier Cabrera Darquea, Inca National University; see Dr. Dennis L. Swift, "Messages on Stone," *Creation Ex Nihilo*, 19[2]20-23, March-May 1997]



To date 11,000 stones exist, with approx. 1/3 showing figures of dinosaurs on them.



Several *Diplodocus*-like dinosaurs on the stones have what appear to be dermal frills—something never reported and verified by scientists before the early 1990s.



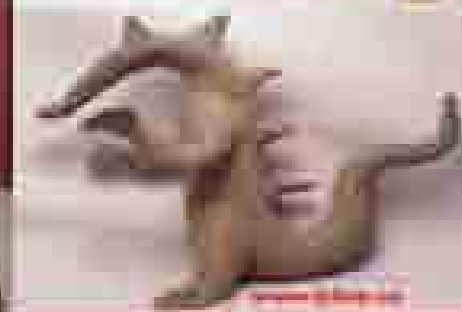
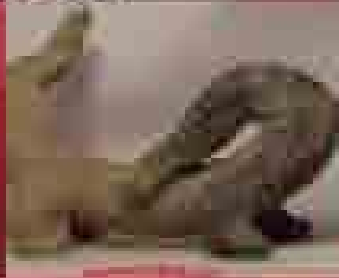
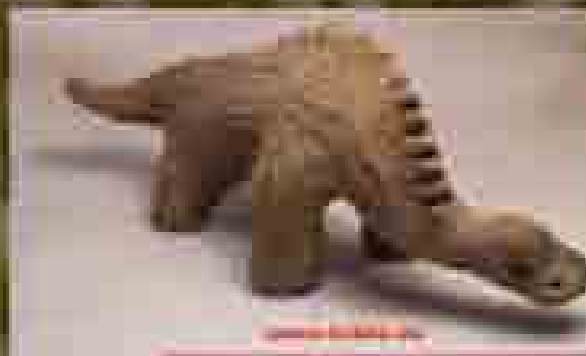
Derma frills were first found in modern times in 1992 during an examination of fossilized remains of sauropods. In an article titled "New Look for Sauropod Dinosaurs," evolutionary paleontologist Stephen Czerkas noted:

"Recent discovery of fossilized sauropod (diplo-docid) skin impressions reveals a significantly different appearance for these dinosaurs. The fossilized skin demonstrates that a **median row of [dermal] spines was present....** Some are quite narrow, and others are broader and more conical" (1992, in *Geology*, 20:1068).

Concerning sauropod dermal spines found in the Howe dinosaur quarry in Wyoming in 1992, geologist Ellen Morris Bishop wrote: "The biggest spines found were about 9 inches long, shaped a little like a shark's dorsal fin. The smallest, at tail-tip, were about 3 inches high (1993, *The Oregonian*, January 14).



Dinosaur Figurines from Acambaro Mexico



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What does their own radiocarbon dating really show?



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON ARIZONA 85721

DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES
LABORATORY OF ISOTOPE GEOCHEMISTRY
TEL: (602) 621-8858

August 10, 1990

Mr. Hugh Miller
1215 Bryson Road
Columbus, Ohio 43224

Dear Mr. Miller:

This letter reports the results of our ^{14}C analysis of the bone samples that you submitted in June of this year.

<u>A-Number</u>	<u>Sample Description</u>	<u>Conventional Date</u>	<u>$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{org}}$(‰)</u>
5809	Sample A	9890 \pm 60	-15.1
5810	Sample B	16,120 \pm 200	-14.5

I hope this information is valuable to your studies. If you have any questions, please call me at 602-621-8858.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Austin Long'.

Austin Long
Professor of Geosciences

800 Year Old Buddhist Temple in Cambodia





Natural Bridges National Monument is located in south-eastern Utah about 40 miles west of Blanding, Utah.

At Kachina Bridge, one can see numerous petroglyphs and pictographs that date back to the time of the Anasazi Indians.



Dinosaur Petroglyph-National Bridges National Monument (Blanding, Utah)



“There is a petroglyph in Natural Bridges National Monument that bears a striking resemblance to a dinosaur.”

(Fran Barnes, evolutionist and recognized authority on rock art of the American Southwest, in Barnes and Pendleton, *Canyon Country Prehistoric Indians—Their Culture, Ruins, Artifacts, and Rock Art*, Wasatch Publishers, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1995)

Quotation from Herodotus (a Greek historian from the fifth century B.C.):

There is a place in Arabia...to which I went, on hearing of some winged serpents; and when I arrived there, I saw bones and spines of serpents, in such quantities as it would be impossible to describe. The form of the serpent is like that of a water-snake; but he has wings without feathers, and as like as possible to the wings of a bat (1850 reprint, *Historiae*, trans. Henry Clay, 2:75-76).

Herodotus knew of flying reptiles, and recognized that these creatures were neither birds, mammals, nor insects—but reptiles with wings.



The Jewish historian Josephus wrote 2,000 years ago about Moses and his army having a difficult time passing through a particular region because of the presence of flying serpents.

When the ground was difficult to be passed over, because of the multitude of serpents (which it produces in vast numbers ... some of which ascend out of the ground unseen, and **also fly in the air**, and do come upon men at unawares, and do them a mischief)....

[Moses] made baskets like unto arks, of sedge, and filled them with ibes [i.e., birds], and carried them along with them; which animal is the greatest enemy to serpents imaginable, for **they fly from them when they come near them; and as they fly they are caught and devoured by them** (n.d., *Antiquities of the Jews*, 2:10:2, emp. added).

Dr. Samuel Hubbard



“Taken all in all, the proportions are good. The huge reptile is depicted in the attitude in which man would be most likely to see it—reared on its hind legs, balancing with the long tail, either feeding or in fighting position, possibly defending itself against a party of men.”¹

“The fact that some prehistoric man made a pictograph of a dinosaur on the walls of this canyon upsets completely all of our theories regarding the antiquity of man.... 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.”²

¹ Dr. Samuel Hubbard, Honorary Curator of Archaeology, Oakland, California Museum of Natural History, in *Strange Prehistoric Animals and Their History*, A.H. Verrill, L.C. Page & Co., Boston, 1954, pp. 155ff.

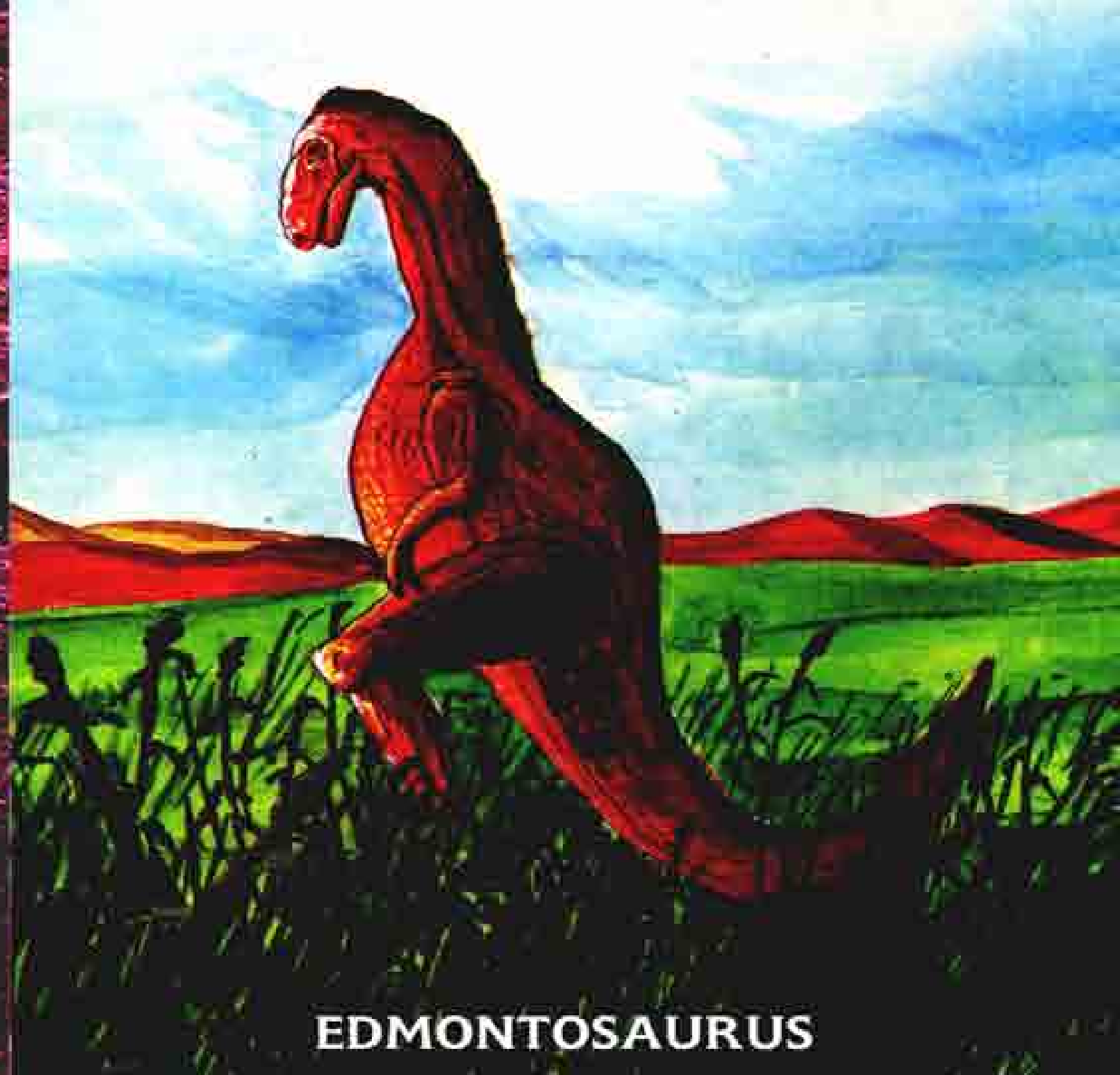
² Dr. Samuel Hubbard, *Discoveries Relating to Prehistoric Man by the Doheny Scientific Expedition*, Oakland, California Museum of Natural History, 1925, pp. 5,7, emp. in orig.

[NOTE: Nearby were dinosaur tracks preserved in stratum identified as Triassic—supposedly more than 165 million years old.]

Indian pictograph from the Grand Canyon

Photo taken by
Dr. DeLancy
719 S. Main St. Perkasio,
PA 18944.
His widow has the
originals.





EDMONTOSAURUS

T. REX FOSSIL FOUND THAT CONTAINS SOFT TISSUE AND BLOOD VESSELS

March 24, 2005



Tissue fragments from a Tyrannosaurus rex femur are shown at left, when it is flexible and resilient and when stretched (arrow) returns to its original shape. The middle photo shows the bone after it is air dried. The photo at right shows regions of bone showing fibrous character, not normally seen in fossil bone.

The image shows the interior of Carlisle Cathedral, featuring high Gothic arches and a large organ in the background. A yellow arrow points to a dark, ornate tomb in the foreground. The text 'Tomb of Bishop Richard Bell d. 1496' is overlaid in white.

Tomb of Bishop
Richard Bell d. 1496

Carlisle Cathedral, England

Photo by Jon Galloway, October 2003



Figure 1



Figure 5

Burial Cloths and Pottery from Peru (700 A.D.)



Burial Cloths and Pottery (700 A.D.)

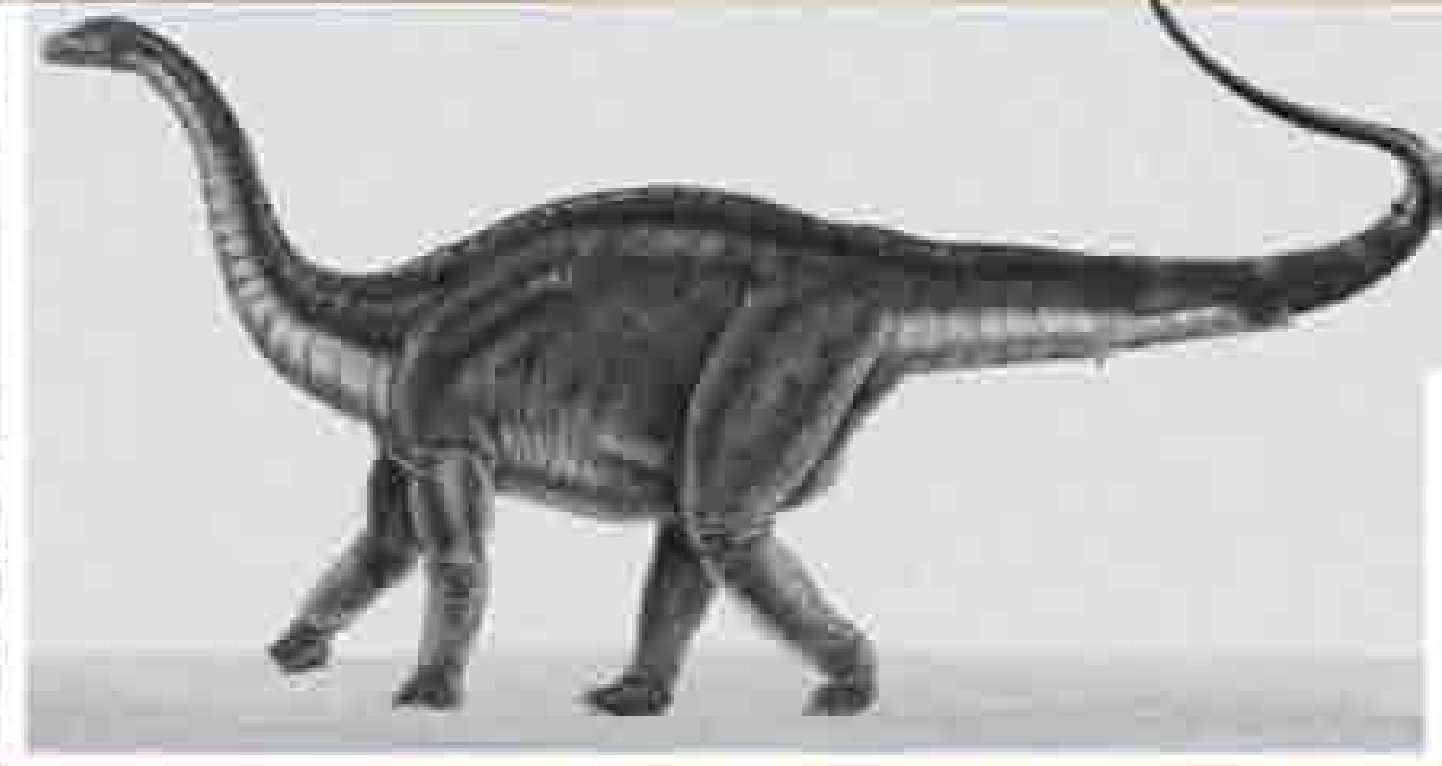


S SENTILIS PR RTE EX STIP
IE VICTORINO INTER



Roman mural from the second century A.D.
showing two long-necked dragons

Mesopotamian Cylinder Seal



Anton Moortgart, 1969, *The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*,
plate 292.



These tablets are attributed to Narmer, the legendary first Pharaoh of a united Egypt.

See Childress, 2000, *Technology of the Gods*, p. 115

JOB 41

**“Can you draw out
Leviathan with a
hook....?”**

“Can you put a reed through his nose, or
pierce his jaw with a hook?

... Though the sword reaches him, it
cannot avail; nor does spear, dart, or
javelin.... Darts are regarded as straw,
and bronze as rotten wood.”

Job 41:2,26,29

“His undersides are like sharp potsherds; he spreads pointed marks in the mire” (Job 41:30).

“On earth there is nothing like him, which is made without fear. He beholds every high thing....” (Job 41:33-34a).



“His sneezings flash forth light, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning. Out of his mouth go burning lights; sparks of fire shoot out. Smoke goes out of his nostrils, as from a boiling pot and burning rushes. His breath kindles coals, and a flame of fire goes out of his mouth.”

Job 41:18-21

DRAGONS

A NATURAL HISTORY



DR. KARL SHUKER

FOREWORD BY DR. DEEMOND MORRIS



Marco Polo lived in China for 17 years in approximately A.D. 1271, and reported that the Chinese emperor raised dragons to pull his chariots in parades.

In 1611, the emperor initiated the post of a “Royal Dragon Feeder.” Chinese families are said to have raised dragons in order to use their blood for medicines, and highly prizing their eggs (John DeVisser, Marinus Willem Co., *The Dragon in China and Japan*, 1969).

Viking
ships
often
had a
dragon
head.
1000 A.D.

*The
Vikings
p. 17*



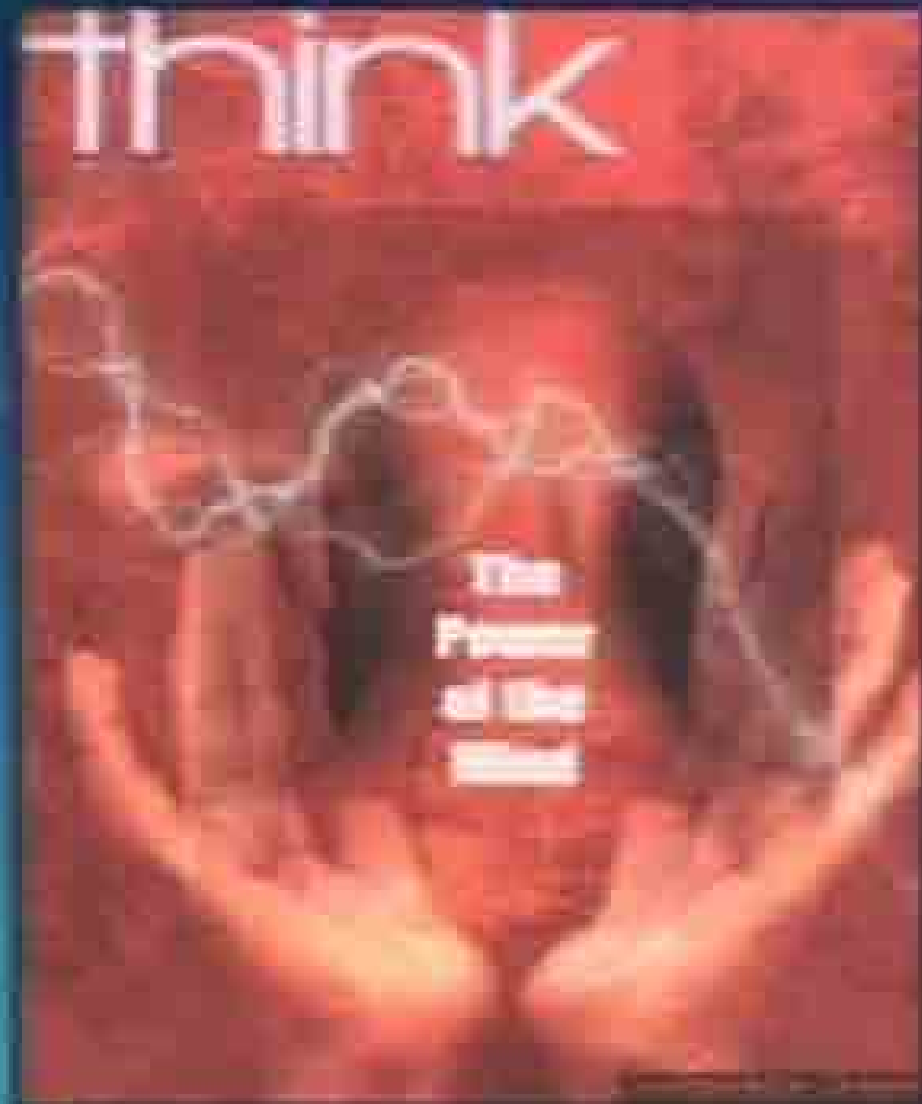


The Dinosaur bones: *Engineering Masterpieces!*

Interestingly, it was an *evolutionary scientist* who said the bones of *Brachiosaurus* are a masterpiece of engineering.

The *design* of the vertebrae was such that it provided great support for the huge dinosaur, but was also extremely lightweight.

Evolutionists claim that all life, including *dinosaurs*, were the product of random processes. Yet they make statements about the wonderful *design* seen everywhere we look!



Think Magazine

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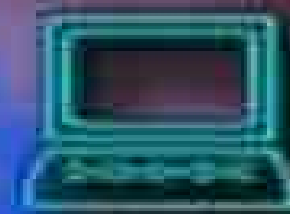
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