

Did Dinosaurs Live Contemporaneously with Man?¹

1. Fresh Dinosaur Bones

Many dinosaur bones have been found recently which appear to be remarkably preserved. For example:

1. A research team in Northern Alaska, under geologist Prof. John Whitmore, recovered *Lambeosaurus* from the Liscomb Bone Bed on the glacier fed Colville river, which was frozen but not fossilised and weighed 80 pounds. Some items located there still have ligaments attached. This team brought back over 200 pounds of unfossilised dinosaur bones.² Is it logical to presume that these are 65 million years old?

2. Dinosaur bones found in Alberta, Canada were encased in ironstone nodules shortly after being buried which prevented water from invading the bones which '*cannot be distinguished from modern bone*'.³

3. Biologist Dr. Margaret Helder alerted lay people that there were documented finds of 'fresh' unfossilised dinosaur bone in 1992 written up in *Geological Society of America Proceedings* abstract 17, p548 and K. Davies, *Journal of Paleontology*, 61(1): p198-200.⁴

2. Dinosaur Fossil Bones

These do not have to be completely turned to stone to be actual fossils and usually most of the original bone is still present in a dinosaur fossil.⁵ But even if the bone has not been replaced by rock minerals, some fossilised dinosaur bones are rock hard and reveal under a microscope that they have been 'permineralised' (fossilised), i.e. rock minerals have been deposited in all the spaces within the bone.

This process does not necessarily take a long time; it depends upon the amount of minerals in solution in the groundwater. Bones falling into mineral springs can become permineralised within weeks. It is not, therefore, necessary to assume that dinosaur bones are many millions of years old. Furthermore, the application of the second law of thermodynamics would suggest that if the dinosaur bone was not permineralised quickly by mineral rich water thus affording it 'protection', it would disintegrate from the random actions of its molecules over 65 million years or more. Unmineralised dinosaur bones are consistent with a creationist expectation of dinosaur bones being only a few thousand years old.⁶

¹ According to evolutionary theory, dinosaurs lived up to 139 or 65 million years ago (depending whom you read) whereas man only appeared up to one million years ago.

² *Creation ex nihilo* Magazine Vol 19.3, June-August 1997, p49; Creation Science Foundation (UK), PO Box 5262, Leicester, LE2 3XU.

³ Philip J. Currie & Eva B. Koppelhus, *101 Questions about Dinosaurs*, Dover Pub. (1966), Ref 1, p12.

⁴ *Creation ex nihilo* Magazine Vol 14 (3), p16

⁵ Currie & Koppelhus, *op.cit.*, Ref 1, p11.

⁶ Source: *Creation ex nihilo* Magazine Vol 21.1, December 1998-February 1999, p54-55.

3. Dinosaur Blood

Red blood cells from a T. Rex have been found by scientists at Montana State University. A T. Rex skeleton was unearthed in the USA in 1990 and the bones brought to the lab at Montana State University. It was noticed that some parts of the leg bone had not completely fossilised. Mary Schweitzer and her team investigated a small section under a microscope and found blood vessel channels. Inside these channels were tiny round objects, translucent red with a dark centre and colleagues shouted 'You've got red blood cells'. Schweitzer's boss, famous palaeontologist Jack Horner, suggested that she try to prove that they were not red blood cells. She states that so far they have not been able to do this.⁷

The team has tried to isolate DNA from the specimen but this is difficult since DNA can be found almost everywhere (fungi, bacteria, fingerprints etc.). Unidentifiable DNA sequences were found but it cannot be certain that these are not jumbled sequences from present day organisms. This does not apply to haemoglobin, however, the protein which makes blood red and carries oxygen. The evidence that haemoglobin has survived in this bone is as follows:

- The tissue was coloured reddish brown, the colour of haemoglobin, as was liquid extracted from the dinosaur tissue.
- Haemoglobin contains heme units. Chemical signatures unique to heme were found in the specimens when certain wavelengths of laser light were applied.
- Because it contains iron, heme reacts to magnetic fields differently from other proteins - extracts from this specimen reacted in the same way as modern heme compounds.
- To ensure that samples had not been contaminated with certain bacteria which have heme (but not the protein haemoglobin), extracts of the dinosaur fossil were injected over several weeks into rats. If there was even a minute trace of haemoglobin present in the T. Rex sample, the rat's immune system would build up antibodies against this compound. This is exactly what happened in carefully controlled experiments.⁸

As haemoglobin cannot survive over 10,000 years, the presence of it in an existing dinosaur bone is testimony that dinosaurs cannot be 65 million years old.

4. Dinosaur and human footprints together

There are many cases where Dinosaur and human footprints are present in the same rock formation. There are even some cases where these tracks cross over each other. One example of the latter is the Paluxy River in Texas. A film called 'Footprints in the Stone' was made about this particular area. In 1982 the American humanist association financed a team to investigate these tracks and there were accusations of fraud. Further appraisements showed that these accusations were false.⁹

The Paluxy riverbed, near Glen Rose, contains fine tracks of Brontosaurus (now Apatosaurus) and Tyrannosaurus which identify the formation as Cretaceous. The tracks are so well preserved that it is very difficult to maintain that they have sustained weathering for 120 million years. However, in the same riverbed, at the same depth and only a few yards

⁷ M. Schweitzer & T. Staedter, *The Real Jurassic Park*, Earth Magazine, June 1997, p55-57.

⁸ Source: *Creation ex nihilo* Magazine Vol 19:4, September-November 1997.

⁹ See Malcolm Bowden, *True Science Agrees with the Bible*, p187-188, Sovereign Pub.; *Ape Men Fact or Fallacy*, p234, Sovereign Pub..

from the dinosaur tracks 'unmistakable human tracks'¹⁰ have also been discovered by Dr. Roland T. Bird of the Dept. of Vertebrate Palaeontology, The American Museum of Natural History.¹¹ Photographs of these prints in limestone are visible in: *Man's Origin, Man's Destiny*, A. E. Wilder-Smith, Bethany Fellowship, (1975) Fig 6-21; including dinosaur and human footprints in the same shot (Fig 21). [Many of the tracks have now been cut out of the rock and sold; others have been washed out in river floods and lost.]

Some educational text books have shown photographs of the dinosaur footprints to demonstrate that they exist in 140 million year old rock but cropped the human tracks (which are many and include adult and children footprints). Other publications accepted the dinosaur tracks but stated that the human one's were false! Why not the dinosaur one's? There is no evidence that either have been falsified. Due to the exceptional quality, the Brontosaurus prints have been extensively photographed and published.

5. Human tracks in Carboniferous and Cretaceous rocks

Carboniferous formations are up to 310 million years old according to geologists. Human footprints have been repeatedly found in such formations but are never mentioned in educational textbooks. This cannot be accepted by the scientific establishment:

On sites reaching from Virginia and Pennsylvania through Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and westward toward the rocky mountains, prints similar to those above [referring to several accompanying photos] and from five to ten inches long have been found on the surface of exposed rock, and more keep turning up as the years go by. ...

If man, or even his ape ancestor, or even the ape ancestor's early mammal ancestor, existed as far back as in the carboniferous period in any shape, then the whole science of geology is so completely wrong that all geologists will resign their jobs and take up truck driving. Hence, for the present at least, science rejects the attractive explanation that man made these mysterious prints.¹²

The Missouri tracks are 9½ long and just over 4 inches broad at the heel. The width at the forward end of the track, by the toes is 6 inches. The prints have five toes and an arch which is distinctly human. The being that left the prints was a biped which walked upright. Prof. C. W. Gilmore of the Smithsonian Institution collaborated on investigating these finds and *Antiquities* published photographs of the tracks.¹³

Similar tracks have been found in Arizona, California and New Mexico. Some of these tracks are large, five toed humans, paralleling the giants mentioned in the Old Testament.¹⁴ Like the Glen Rose tracks, they appear in Cretaceous formations.

6. Cave drawings of dinosaurs

Daly reports that in 1924 a drawing of a dinosaur was found on the walls of a canyon in

¹⁰ The footprints have clear toe, heel and arch imprints.

¹¹ R.T. Bird, *Natural History*, (May, 1939), p225, 302.

¹² Albert C. Ingalls, 'The Carboniferous Mystery', *Scientific American* (Jan 1940), CLXII, 14. Cited in Wilder-Smith, p139-140.

¹³ *Antiquities*, May 10, 1938.

¹⁴ Gen 6:4; Num 13:33; Deut 2:11,20, 3:11,13; Jos 12:4, 13:12, 15:8; 17:16; 1 Chron 20:4,6,8; 1 Sam 17; 2 Sam 21:16,18,20,22;

Arizona.¹⁵ In 1929 the Curator of a Californian museum, found a carving of a dinosaur 15 feet high and 80 feet long on its hind legs in the same canyon.¹⁶ There are many other such artefacts.

7. Human cultural items in dinosaur rocks

Again there are very many of these which are usually ignored by the scientific press, not all of them can be fakes. A few include:

- A nail was found in Cretaceous rock.¹⁷
- Human skeletons were found in Cretaceous rock.¹⁸
- The jawbone of a child in Miocene coal.¹⁹

The sheer amount of documented evidence (only a very small portion of which is referred to here) shows that there are serious questions which have to be answered by evolutionist critics. What is concerning is that many of these items are either ignored or disparaged without proper evaluation by scientific establishments.

8. Dragons in cultural memory

Much could be said on this subject, but a few thoughts will have to suffice. All human cultures retain stories, words and legends about monsters and dragons which required destruction by men. Why would people possess words for dragons? Can they simply be dismissed in the same way as elves and goblins? Even the Bible mentions Behemoth and Leviathan. These narratives can only be explained as poetic descriptions of dinosaurs like Apatosaurus and Hadrosaurs. Crocodiles and elephants do not approach a satisfactory explanation. Acceptance of the existence of dinosaurs as dragons contemporaneous with men is no more difficult to accept than the massive achievements of the ancients in building a pyramid with such a huge amount of geodesic and astronomic information contained in its measurements. So much so that it is impossible for modern man to repeat such a structure.

Notes hastily put together 30 December 1998 by Paul Fahy.

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¹⁵ R. Daly, *Earth's Most Challenging Mysteries*, (1972), p72, referring to *Evolutionary Geology*, p133.

¹⁶ See Malcolm Bowden, *True Science Agrees with the Bible*, p187-188, Sovereign Pub.

¹⁷ E. Fange, *Time Upside Down*, *Creation Research Society Qly*, June 1974, 11/1, p16.

¹⁸ C. Burdick, *Discovery of Human Skeletons in Cretaceous Formation*, in 'Speak to the Earth', Presbyterian and Reformed Pub. (1975), p127ff; and *Creation Research Society Qly*, 10/2:109.

¹⁹ E. Fange, *Time Upside Down*, *Creation Research Society Qly*, June 1974, 11/1, p16.