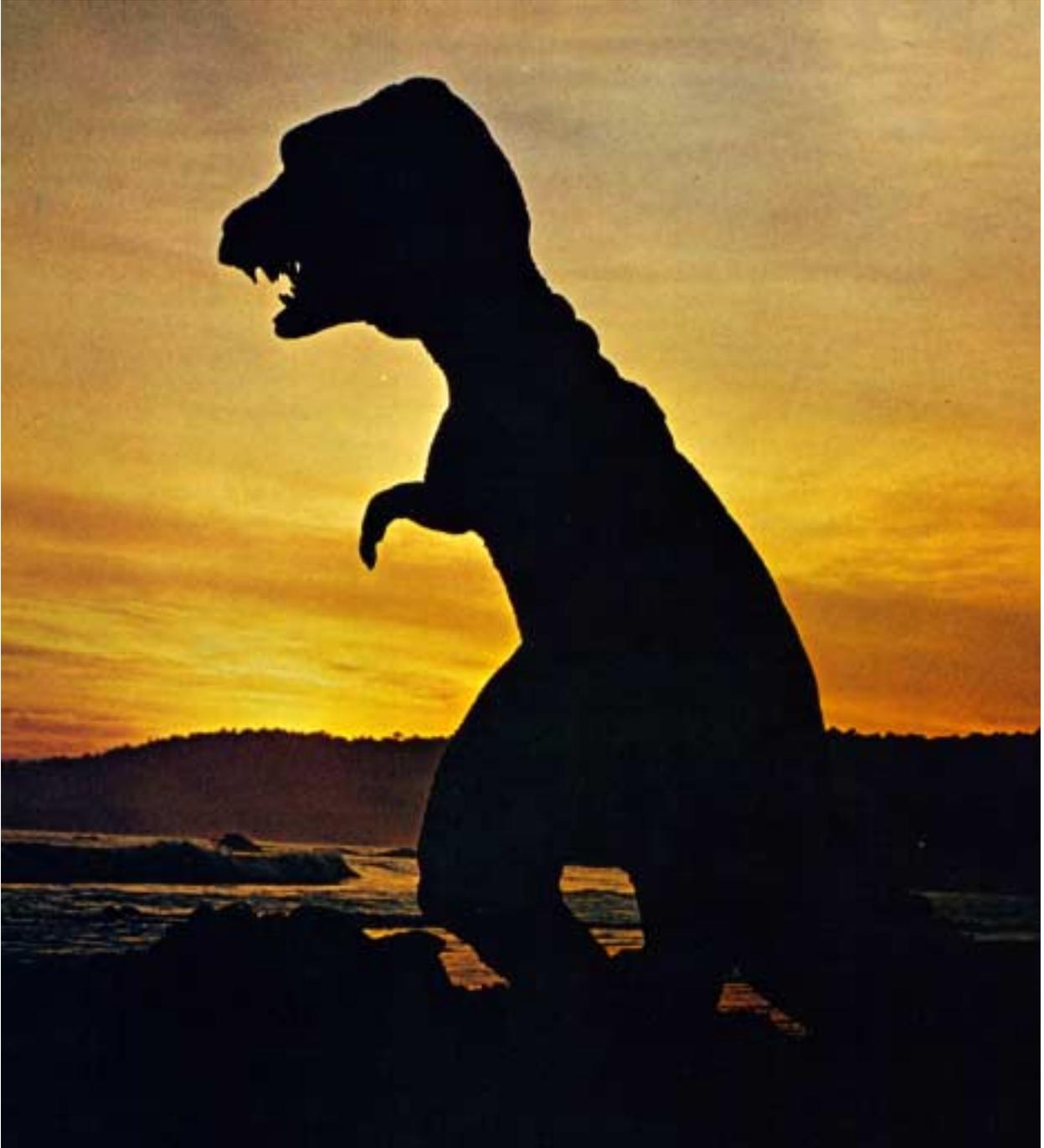


Did Ancient
DINOSAURS
EXIST
During the
Time of Man?

William F. Dankenbring



Did the DINOSAURS exist alongside ancient Man? Read, here, the astounding TRUTH!

Believe it or not . . .there were

DINOSAURS

In Human History!

Incredible as it may seem, records of dinosaurs appear throughout the history of mankind. Only in ancient records, they are generally referred to as “monsters,” “serpents,” or various other terms. Here are amazing accounts from early British history, Danish history, and similar stories, based on fact – not myth. These historical accounts disprove the evolutionary hypothesis that dinosaurs lived a hundred million years ago. They have existed in HUMAN history!

William F. Dankenbring

Stop and think! Remove the cobwebs from your mind, and all the erroneous stuff you were taught in grade school, high school, or even college, about an “age” of dinosaurs which existed millions of years ago. It is sheer bunk! The facts of human history prove that these amazing creatures, from sea-dwelling, lake-dwelling, land-dwelling, mighty monsters to flying reptiles, all existed during the time of mankind!



The footprint shown above is an actual impression of what clearly appears to be a human footprint – but geologists say it came from Cretaceous limestone dated at roughly 110 million years ago. This layer is renowned for containing many dinosaur footprints. The footprint was chiseled from a layer of limestone at a tributary of the Paluxy River, about three miles south of Glen Rose, Texas. Human footprints were found inside Tridactyl dinosaur footprints, as if the person were following the dinosaur.

Evolutionists shriek that it must have been “carved” – that is, it is a phony, a fraud. They claim it is “too perfect.”

However, Dr. Carl Baugh, director of the Creation Evidence Museum in Glen Rose, had the slab of stone cut with a large diamond saw across the heel and toes (see the marks on the slice above), and demonstrated that the stone shows strata inside the rock which curves with the impression, showing that it is authentic!

The footprint is large – 13 ¼ inches long – but not outside the range of modern man. The footprint of Laker basketball superstar Shaquille O’neal is slightly larger. The man who made the footprint was running – but from what? He and his contemporary dinosaurs, whose footprints are found in the same strata – were all running in the same direction from something horrible. Noah’s Flood, perhaps?

Excavations at Glen Rose, Texas, have produced a nearly complete Acrocanthosaurus, 203 dinosaur footprints, and 57 human-like footprints among them, as well as seven great cat tracks and other fossil remains.



The footprint of a human foot, above, lies within a larger dinosaur track print. This fossil, also found at the Paluxy River near Glen Rose, Texas, is part of the famous “Taylor Trail” where a number of human overprints were found within dinosaur prints. This one, known as print –3B, shows an extremely clear human overprint, with all five toes, ball, heel and flange of the human foot impression clearly defined. This right human footprint is in a “right-left” sequence of fifteen overprints in the series called the “Taylor Trail.”

Although, of course, evolutionary geologists and paleontologists refuse to believe that these are really HUMAN prints, what is the problem? The only problem is their THEORY ITSELF which postulates that dinosaurs lived from 80-200 millions of years ago. However, during human history itself there have been many fascinating accounts of human beings, villages, and rural people, being victimized by dinosaurs, and battles fought between human warriors and the monstrous creatures.

Let’s explore some of the incredible records of such events, in clearly HUMAN times!

Dragons in Anglo-Saxon Records

There are many examples of the mention of dinosaurs in the early records of mankind. Says author Bill Cooper, in *After the Flood: The early post-flood history of Europe traced back to Noah*,

“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” (*After the Flood*, 1995, New Wine Press, Chichester, England, page 130).

The Scriptures, of course, give us the famous descriptions of two such monsters from the Old Testament, Behemoth and Leviathan (see Job 40:15-41:34). Behemoth was a giant vegetarian that lived on the fens, and Leviathan was a more terrifying armour-plated amphibian monster. The Egyptians knew Behemoth by the name *p’ih.mw*, which is the same name, of course. Says Cooper, “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 them killed and devoured

king Morvidus (Morydd) in ca. 336 BC. The account translated for us by Geoffrey of Monmouth tells us that this monster “gulped down the body of Morvidus as a big fish swallows a little one.” Geoffrey described the animal as a *Belua*.

Welsh Records

In a similar confrontation, a certain man named Peredur, the son of Earl Efracg, had better luck than Morvidus. He actually managed to slay his monster, which was called an *addanc*, at a place called Llyn Llion in Wales. Says Cooper, “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-Manc 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” (p.131).

Interestingly 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.

Says Marie Trevelyan in her book *Folk-Lore and Folk Stories of Wales* (1909):

“The woods around Penllin Castle, Glamorgan, had the reputation of being frequented by winged serpents, and these were the terror of old and young alike. An aged inhabitant of Penllyne, who died a few years ago, said that in his boyhood the winged serpents were described as very beautiful. They were coiled when in repose, and ‘looked as if they were covered with jewels of all sorts.’ Some of them had crests sparkling with ‘all the colours of the rainbow.’ When disturbed they glided swiftly, ‘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.’”

There is in Wales, at Uanbardan-y-Garrag (is Garrag a corruption of *carrog*?), a church which contains a carving of a local giant reptile whose features include large paddle-like flippers, a long neck and a small head.

Says Cooper, “Glaslyn, in Snowdon, is a lake where an *afanc* was sighted as recently as the 1930s. On this occasion two climbers on the side of a mountain looked down onto the surface of Glaslyn and they saw the creature, which they described as having a long grey body, rise from the depths of the lake to the surface, raise its head and then submerge again.”

Hundreds of Sightings

Cooper declares that one could multiply such reports by the hundred. In England and Scotland, until comparatively recent times, other reptilian monsters were sighted and spoken of in many places. At the end of the chapter in *After the Flood* dealing with Anglo-Saxon and other records of sighted dinosaurs, during the time of man, he provides a table which lists eighty-one locations in the British Isles alone in which dinosaur activity has been reported (he says, however, that there are, in fact, nearly 200 such places in Britain!). However, the most relevant aspect of this subject, is the fact that some of these sightings and subsequent encounters with living dinosaurs can be dated to the *comparatively recent past*.

One such giant reptile terrorized the countryside at Bures in Suffolk. We read in 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, the chronicle continues: “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” (see Simpson, J., *British Dragons*, 1980, p.60).

Bill Cooper tells us also that “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” (*Folk, Myths, and Legends of Britain*, in *Reader's Digest*, 1973, p.241).

In August, 1614, another sober account was given of a strange reptile that was encountered in St Leonard's Forest in Sussex. The sighting occurred near a village known as Dragon's Green long before this report was published. We read:

“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 [3ft9ins or 114cms] 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 bellie, 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] rids 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 coney-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” (Simpson, *op. cit.* p.108).

This dragon was seen in various places within a circuit of three or four miles. One local sicked his two dogs onto the monster, losing his dogs as a result. He was fortunate to escape alive from the encounter himself, for the dragon (dinosaur) had already killed a man and woman by spitting its poisonous venom upon them. The monster was

“of countenance very proud and at the sight or hearing of men or cattle will raise his neck upright and seem to listen and looke about, with great arrogancy.”

The original source of this information was a pamphlet entitled *True and Wonderful: A Discourse Relating a Strange and Monstrous Serpent (or Dragon, lately discovered, and yet living, to the great Annoyance and divers Slaughters of both Men and Cattle, by his strong and violent Poison: in Sussex, two Miles from Horsham, in a Woode called St. Leonqrd's Forrest, and thirty Miles from London, this present month of August 1614.*

As late as 27th and 28th May 1669, another 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, a monster that lived in the woods around Fittleworth in Sussex was observed. Says Cooper,

“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 1000ft 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 realise that monstrous reptiles, no doubt the same species, have been sighted in and around the loch since the so-called Dark Ages” (*After the Flood*, p. 135).

St. Columba and the Dragon

An outstanding account of the vanquishing of such a monster occurred in the life of St Columba, a Sabbatarian servant of God, in the year 565 A.D. It is described in Adamnan's famous 6th century *Life of St. Columba*. According to Adamnan, Columba, on one of his missionary journeys in the north, needed to cross the River Ness. Cooper writes:

“As he was about to do so, he saw a burial party. On enquiry he was informed that they were burying a man who had just been killed by a savage bite from a monster who had snatched him while swimming. On hearing this, and with never a thought for his own safety, the brave saint immediately ordered one of his followers to jump into the freezing water to see if the monster was still in the vicinity. Adamnan relates how the thrashing about of the alarmed and unhappy swimmer, Lugne Mocumin by name, attracted the monster's attention. Suddenly, on breaking the surface, the monster was seen to speed towards the luckless chap with its mouth wide open and screaming like a banshee. Columba, however, refused to panic, and from the safety of the dry land rebuked the beast. Whether the swimmer added any rebukes of his own is not recorded, but the monster was seen to turn away, having approached the swimmer so closely that not the length of a punt-pole lay between them” (p.136).

More Recent Encounters

Bill Cooper also relates a more recent encounter. As recently as the 18th century, in a lake called Uyn-y-Gader in Snowdon, Wales, a man went swimming and reached the middle of the lake and was returning to the shore when his friends who were watching him noticed that he was being followed by a long, trailing object winding slowly behind him. They were afraid to raise an alarm, but went forward to meet him as soon as he reached the shore where they stood. Just as he was approaching, the trailing object raised its head, and before anyone could render aid the man was enveloped in the coils of the monster, and his body was never recovered.

At about the turn of this present century, the following incident took place. Relates Lady Gregory of Ireland in 1920, “Old people told me that they were swimming there, [in an Irish lake called Lough Graney] and a man had gone out into the middle, and there saw something like a great big eel making for him” (cited in Simpson, pages 42-43).

If these creatures have been reported so often, why don't we hear more about them today? These would surely have been regarded as “dinosaurs,” according to modern terminology, whereas in ancient times they were simply referred to as “dragons,” “serpents,” or simply “monsters.”

The British Isles are not the only place where such reports are common. Says Bill Cooper, “They occur, quite literally, all over the world.” One account was recorded by William Caxton, England's first printer, in 1484 -- the account of a reptilian monster in medieval Italy. Cooper modernizes the spelling and punctuation as follows:

“There was found within a great river [i.e. the Po in Italy] a monster marine, or of the sea, of the form or likeness which followeth. He had the form or making of a fish, the which part was in two halves, that is to wit double. He had a great beard and he had two wonderfully greathorns above his ears. Also he had great paps and a wonderfully great and horrible mouth. And at the both [of] his elbows he had wings right broad and great of fish's armour wherewith he swimmmed and only he had but the head out of the water. It happed then that many women laundered and washed at the port or haven of the said river [where] that this horrible and fearful beast was, [who] for lack or default of meat came swimming toward the said women. Of the which he took one by the hand and supposed to have drawn her into the water. But she was strong and well advised and resisted against the said monster. And as she defended herself, she began to cry with an high voice, "Help, help!" To the which came running five women which by hurling and drawing of

stones, killed and slew the said monster, for he was come too far within the sound, wherefore he might not return to the deep water. And after, when he rendered his spirit, he made a right little cry .He was of great corpulence more than any man's body.

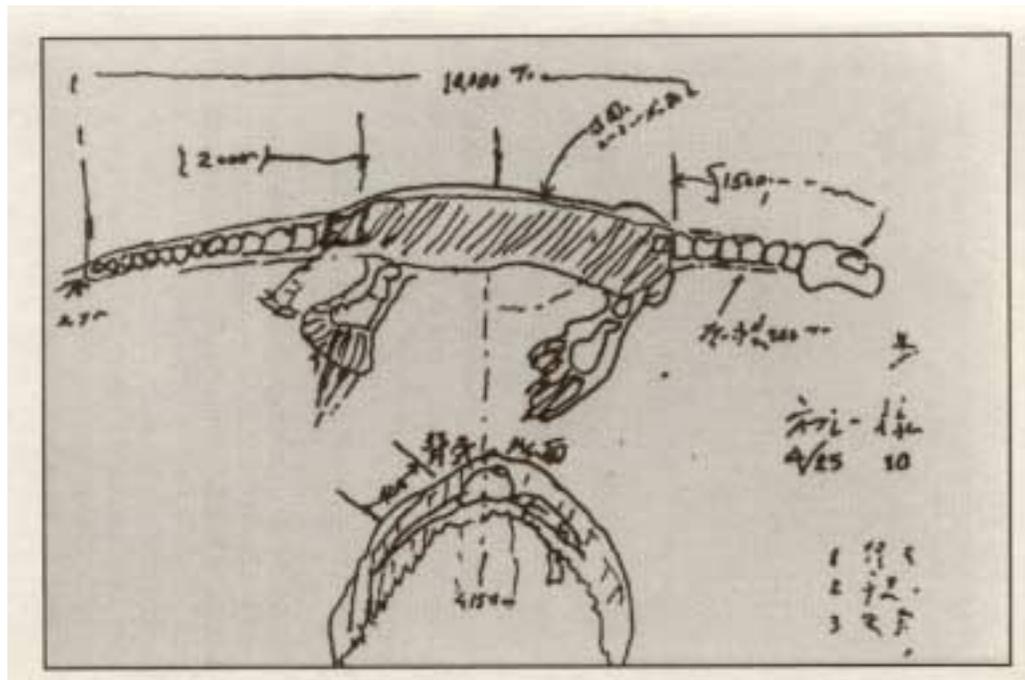
And yet, saith Poge [Pogius Bracciolini of Florence] in this manner, that he, being at Ferrara, he saw the said monster and saith yet that the young children were accustomed for to go bathe and wash them within the said river, but they came not all again. Wherefore the women [neither] washed nor laundered their clothes at the said port, for the folk presumed and supposed that the monster killed the young children which were drowned” (Cooper, p..137-138).

These accounts are clear, factual, eye-witnessed reports, not mere fairy-tales, and, says Cooper, “are as close to journalistic reporting as we shall ever see in works from the Middle Ages.”

The Zuiyo Maru

But we don't need to rely on ancient accounts of such sightings. Even in recent decades, we hear accounts of “dinosaurs” being sighted in deep Africa, and reports of sightings of the Loch Ness monster, or other creatures, around the world. A very recent account the following article that appeared recently in that most sober of British journals, *The Times*:

“Japanese fishermen caught a dead monster, weighing two tons and 30 feet in length, off the coast of New Zealand in April, it was reported today. Believed to be a survivor of a pre-historic species, the monster was caught at a depth of 1000 feet off the South Island coast, near Christchurch. Palaeontologists from the Natural Science Museum near Tokyo have concluded that the beast belonged to the pleisiosaurus family -- huge, small-headed reptiles with a long neck and four fins. . . After a member of the crew had photographed and measured it, the trawler's captain ordered the corpse to be thrown back into the sea for fear of contamination to his fish” (July 21, 1977).



The drawing and measurements of the creature's skeleton dredged up off the coast

of New Zealand in 1977 were made by Michihiko Yano. The BBC and British Museum of Natural History both assure us this was the body of a dead shark! Any doubters?

Writes Bill Cooper, “It is thought-provoking to consider that the Japanese have no problem with officially owning up to the present-day existence of dragons, sea-monsters or dinosaurs. Indeed, they even issued a postage-stamp with a picture of a pleisiosaurus to commemorate the above find. Only we in the West seem to have a problem with the present-day existence of these creatures, for only nine days after the appearance of the *Times* article, it was somberly announced on the 30th July 1977 by the BBC that the monster only looked like a pleisiosaurus. It in fact was a shark that had decomposed in such a way as to convey the impression that it had a long neck, a small head and four large paddles. How they, or their informants at the Natural History Museum in Kensington, could tell this since the creature was no longer available for examination, we can only guess at, especially considering that the marine biologist on board the vessel, the *Zuiyo-maru*, had sketched the creatures skeletal structure and it is nothing like that of a shark” (*After the Flood*, p.141).

A “shark” indeed! Obviously, these men have “blinders” on and cannot see clearly at all!

Says Cooper, “Marine biologists are highly trained scientists whose ability to detect disease and mutations in fish and marine mammals is crucial to the health of the consumer let alone the profits of the fishing vessel concerned, so their knowledge of marine life is necessarily very great. Yet the BBC would have us believe that Michihiko Yano, the government-trained and highly qualified marine biologist who examined, photographed and measured the monster, wouldn't know a dead shark when he saw one!”

This negative attitude toward admitting the existence of “dragons,” or “dinosaurs,” during the time of man on the part of paleontologists and modern evolutionary-bred scientists, was not always the case.

Before Darwin's theory swept over and hypnotized the western world, officials were not nearly so prone to discount such discoveries. Just over two hundred years ago, in 1793, a report was filed that describes creatures that sound suspiciously like pterodactyls. It states

“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” (“Flying Dragons at Aberdeen,” *A Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1793, vol. VI, p.467).

Remember, this an official and very sober government report that we are reading – not an *Enquirer* type tabloid!

This report is very intriguing. Says Cooper, “Exactly one thousand years before an almost identical report made its appearance in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 793. The two accounts are nothing more than country people being able to predict the weather by

observing the behavior of the animals, which is a skill that they have always possessed and used, and these accounts, combined with later records of the years 1170, 1177, 1221 and 1222, of 1233 and of 1532, suggest that these creatures could tell the approach of bad weather coming in off the Atlantic and simply migrated to calmer regions while the bad weather lasted. Considering the flimsiness and fragility of the wings of pterodactyls and similar creatures, the reports make eminent sense.”

Northern Europe and Scandinavia

Perhaps the most notable “dinosaur” records of all come from the early Saxons, Danes and encounters in Northern Europe and Scandinavia. In various Nordic sagas the slaying of dragons is depicted in great detail. In the *Volsungassaga*, for example, the slaying of the monster *Fafnir* was accomplished by Sigurd digging a pit and waiting, inside the pit, for the monster to crawl overhead on its way to the water. This allowed Sigurd to attack the animal's soft under-belly. Clearly, *Fafnir* walked on all fours with his belly close to the ground.

Likewise, Bill Cooper reports, the *Voluspa* tells us of a certain monster which the early Vikings called a *Nithhoggr*, its name revealing the fact that it lived off carrion. Saxo Grammaticus, in his *Gesta Danorum*, tells us of the Danish king Frotho's fight with a giant reptile, and it is in the advice given by a local to the king, and recorded by Saxo, that the monster is described in great detail. It was a type of serpent. Notice!

“wreathed in coils, doubled in many a fold, and with a tail drawn out in winding whorls, shaking his manifold spirals and shedding venom. . . his slaver [saliva] burns up what it bespatters. . . yet [he tells the king in words that were doubtless meant to encourage rather than dismay] . . . remember to keep the dauntless temper of thy mind; nor let the point of the jagged tooth trouble thee, nor the starkness of the beast, nor the venom. . . there is a place under his lowest belly whither thou mayst plunge the blade. . .”
(Morris, W., *Volsungassaga*.)

But it is the epic Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf* that provides us with truly invaluable descriptions of the huge reptilian “dragons” or “dinosaurs” which lived only 1400 years ago, infesting Denmark and terrorizing other parts of Europe.

The Saga of Beowulf

Says Cooper, “The *Beowulf* poem survives in a single manuscript copy that was made in ca AD 1000. Moreover, this manuscript is often stated by modern critics to be a copy of a mid-8th century Anglo-Saxon (i.e. Old English) original, now lost. This original is in turn described as an essentially Christian poem. Yet, the continually repeated assertion of the supposedly Christian origins of the poem not only contributes toward a serious misunderstanding of the poem's nature and purpose, but notably fails to take into account the following facts.

“Firstly, there are no allusions whatever in the poem to any event, person or teaching of the New Testament. This is in sharp contrast to other Anglo-Saxon poems (The Dream of the Rood, and so on) that certainly are Christian in sentiment. There are definite allusions to certain facts and personages contained in the Old Testament, namely to God, the Creation, to Abel and to Cain, but these are no more than those same historical allusions that are to be met with in the

other pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon genealogies and records that we have already studied in chapter 7 of this book. Like those records, and whilst likewise showing a most interesting historical knowledge of certain events and personages that also appear in the Genesis record, the *Beowulf* poem clearly pre-dates any knowledge among the Anglo-Saxons of Christianity *per se*.

“In view of this, it is hardly surprising to find that the sentiments of the poem are strongly pagan, extolling the highly questionable virtues of vengeance, the accumulation of plunder and the boasting of and reliance upon human strength and prowess. Allusions are also made to blatantly pagan oaths, sacrifices, sentiments and forms of burial. But there are certainly no exclusively Christian sentiments expressed anywhere in its 3182 lines of text.

“Nowhere in the poem is any reference made to the British Isles or to any British (or English) king, personage or historical event. This is simply because this epic poem pre-dates the migration of the Saxons to these isles” (*After the Flood*, p.146-147).

The poem mentions king Offa, and his son Eomer. The Offa who is mentioned here was the pre-migration ancestor of his 8th century namesake, King Offa of Mercia (AD 757- 796) mentioned in the early Saxon genealogies. We have also met Eomer in the same genealogies, where his name is rendered Eomaer and where he is, technically, the grandson, not the son of Offa.

These ancient genealogies were obviously fresh in the mind of the writer of *Beowulf* which again tells us something of the times in which the poem was composed.

Declares historian Bill Cooper, “Beowulf, the character in whose honor the poem was written, was no mythical figure. His place is firmly set in history. He was born the son of Ecgtheow in AD 495. At the age of seven, in AD 502, he was brought to the court of Hrethel, his maternal grandfather (AD 445-503) who was then king of the Geatingas, a tribe who inhabited what is today southern Sweden (and whose eponymous founder, Geat, also appears in the early genealogies – see chapter 7). After an unpromising and feckless youth, during which years were fought the Geatish/Swedish wars, in particular the Battle of Ravenswood [Hrefnawudu] in the year AD 510, Beowulf undertook his celebrated journey to Denmark, to visit Hrothgar, king of the Danes. This was in AD 515, Beowulf’s twentieth year. . . Six years later, in AD 521, Beowulf’s uncle, King Hygelac, was slain” (p.147-148).

Cooper states that on Hygelac’s death, Beowulf declined the offer to succeed his uncle to the throne of the Geatingas, choosing instead to act as guardian to Hygelac’s son, prince Heardred, during the years of Heardred’s minority. (Heardred lived from AD 511- 533. He was therefore in his tenth year when he became king.) Heardred, however, was killed by the Swedes in AD 533. It was in this year that Beowulf took over the reins of kingship. Beowulf went on to rule his people in peace for fifty years, dying at some 88 years of age in the year AD 583. The manner of his death, though, is particularly relevant to our study, as we shall see.

The poem of *Beowulf* is full of expressions that we would call zoological terms, and these relate to all kinds of creatures. But none of them have anything whatever to do with dwarves, giants, trolls or fairies, mischievous or otherwise. According to the account in *Beowulf*, the monster Grendel preyed on the Danes for twelve long years (AD 503-515). Says

Cooper, “Are we seriously to believe then that these Danish Vikings, whose berserker-warriors struck such fear into the hearts of their neighbours, were themselves for twelve long years rendered helpless with terror by a hairy dwarf, even a ‘giant’ one? For that is what certain of today’s mistranslations of the poem would have us believe.”

Relates Cooper, by the time of his slaying the monster Grendel in AD 515, “Beowulf himself had already become something of a seasoned hunter of large reptilian monsters. He was renowned amongst the Danes at Hrothgar’s court for having cleared the local sea lanes of monstrous animals whose predatory natures had been making life hazardous for the open boats of the Vikings. Fortunately, the Anglo-Saxon poem, written in pure celebration of his heroism, has preserved for us not just the physical descriptions of some of the monsters that Beowulf encountered, but even the names under which certain species of these animals were known to the Saxons and Danes.”

In Grendel’s lair, a swampy lake, there lived other reptilian species known to the Saxons as *wyrmcynnes* (literally, “worm-kind”). These included the *saedracan* (“sea-dragons”), as well as *niceras* (“knucker,” a water-dwelling monster or dragon), and one species in particular known as *ythgewinnes*, apparently a surface-swimming sea monster.

The slaying of Grendel is the most famous of Beowulf’s encounters with monsters. Once the monster was dead, Beowulf and his men dragged the *ythgewinnes* out of the water and laid its body out for examination. Says Cooper, they had, after all, a somewhat professional interest in the animals that they were up against. Moreover, of the monstrous reptiles that they had encountered at the lake, it was said that they were such creatures as would sally out at midmorning time to create havoc amongst the ships in the sealanes, and one particular success of Beowulf’s, as we have already seen, was clearing the narrow sea lanes between Denmark and Sweden of certain monsters which he called *merefixa* and *niceras*. Following that operation, the carcasses of nine such creatures were laid out on the beaches for display and further inspection.

Flying Reptiles or Pterodactyls?

Declares Cooper:

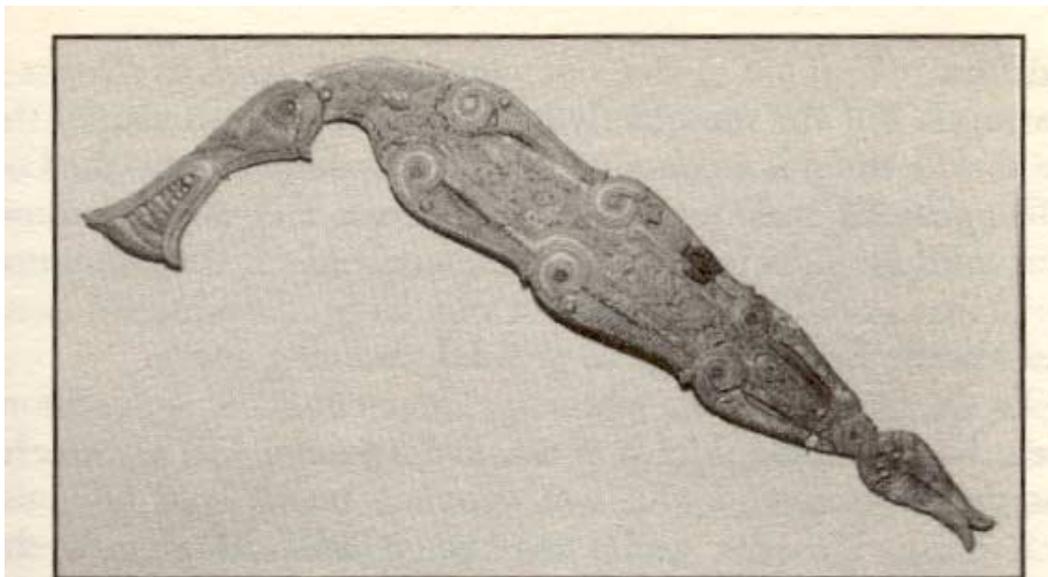
“The last monster to be destroyed by Beowulf (and from which encounter Beowulf also died in the year AD 583) was a *flying reptile* which lived on a promontory overlooking the sea at Hronesness on the southern coast of Sweden. Now, the Saxons (and presumably the Danes) knew flying reptiles in general as *Iyftfloga* (air-fliers), but this particular species of flying reptile, the specimen from Hronesness, was known to them as a *widfloga*, lit. a wide (or far-ranging) flyer, and the description that they have left us fits that of a giant Pteranodon. Interestingly, the Saxons also described this creature as a *ligdraca*, or fire-dragon, and he is described as fifty feet in length (or perhaps wing-span?) and about 300 years of age. (Great age is a common feature even among today’s non-giant reptiles). Moreover, and of particular interest to us, the name *widfloga* would have distinguished this particular species of flying reptile from another similar species which was capable of making only short flights” (p.152).

Such a creature is portrayed on a shield-boss from the Sutton Hoo burial which shows a flying dragon with its wings folded along its sides. Its long tooth-filled jaws are readily seen, and the shield-boss can be seen to this day in its showcase at the British Museum. Modern palaeontologists, working from fossilized remains, have named such a creature a Pterodactyl.

The Reptilian Monster Grendel

Surely the most fiercesome and terrifying of all the creatures encountered by Beowulf, was the monster called Grendel. Where does the name come from? Declares Cooper: “Grendel was the name that our forebears gave to a particular species of animal. This is evidenced by the fact that in the year AD 931, King Athelstan of Wessex issued a charter in which a certain lake in Wiltshire (England) is called (as in Denmark) a grendles mere. The Grendel in *Beowulf* we note with interest, also lived in a mere. Other place-names mentioned in old charters, Grindles bec and Grendeles pyt, for example, were likewise places that were (or had been) the habitats of this particular species of animal. Grindelwald, lit. Grendelwood, in Switzerland is another such place. But where does the name Grendel itself come from?

“There are several Anglo-Saxon words that share the same root as Grendel. The Old English word grindan, for example, and from which we derive our word *grind*, used to denote a *destroyer*. But the most likely origin of the name is simply the fact that Grendel is an onomatopoeic term derived from the Old Norse *grindill*, meaning a *storm* or *grenja*, meaning to *bellow*. The word Grendel is strongly reminiscent of the deep-throated growl that would be emitted by a very large animal and it came into Middle English usage as *grindel*, meaning *angry*” (p.153-154).



The portrayal from a Saxon shield of a flying reptile at rest. Note the wings folded along its sides as well as the long tooth-filled jaws. If we compare this with a modern reconstruction of a Pterodactyl, it is most interesting. Did such creatures actually exist during the time of man? Did ancient “heroes” and “warriors” fight against them?

To the ancient Danes who were the victims of his predatory raids, Grendel was not just another strange animal. To them he was demon-like, one who was *synnum beswenced* – that is, afflicted with sins). He was *godes ansaca* -- God's adversary, the *synscatha* (evil-doer) who was *wonsaeli* (damned), a very *feond on helle* (devil in hell)!

“He was one of the *grund-wyrgen*, accursed and murderous monsters who were said by the Danes to be descended from Cain himself. And it is descriptions such as these of Grendel's nature that convey something of the horror with which the men of those times anticipated his raids on their homesteads” (*ibid.*).

What did this monster look like? At one point in the poem, Hrothgar, king of the Danes, relates to Beowulf the following information when describing Grendel and one of the monster's companions:

“I have heard it said by subjects of mine who live in the country, counsellors in this hall, that they have seen such a pair of huge wayfarers haunting the moors, other Worldly ones; and one of them, so far as they might make it out, was in woman's shape; but the shape of a man, though twisted, trod also the tracks of exile -- save that he was more huge than any human being. The country people have called him from of old by the name of Grendel”(Alexander , M., *Beowulf*, p.93).

Those Danes who had seen the monsters thought that the female was the older of the two and supposed that she was Grendel's mother. The female was in the shape of a woman, and the male was in the shape of a man, “though twisted.” In other words, they were both bipedal, but larger than any human. Could they have been creatures sired by fallen angels, such as we know cohabited with human women before and after the Noachian deluge (Genesis 6:1-4)? For this interesting discussion, write for our booklet, “Did Angels Marry Women Before the Flood?”

For twelve years the Danes had themselves attempted to kill Grendel with conventional weapons, knives, swords, arrows and the like. Yet his impenetrable hide had defied them all, and Grendel was able to attack the Danes with impunity.

Says Cooper, “Beowulf considered all this and decided that the only way to tackle the monster was to get to grips with him at close quarters. The monster's forelimbs, which the Saxons called *eorms* (arms) and which some translate as claws, were small and comparatively puny. They were the monster's one weak spot, and Beowulf went straight for them. He was already renowned for his prodigious strength of grip, and he used this to literally tear off one of Grendel's weak, small arms.

“Grendel, however, is also described, in line 2079 of the poem, as a *muthbona*, i.e. one who slays with his mouth or jaws, and the speed with which he was able to devour his human prey tells us something of the size of his jaws and teeth (he swallowed the body of one of his victims in large 'gobbets'). Yet, it is the very size of Grendel's jaws which paradoxically would have aided Beowulf in his carefully thought out strategy of going for the forelimbs, because pushing himself hard into the animals chest between those forelimbs would have placed Beowulf tightly underneath those jaws and would thus have sheltered him from Grendel's terrible teeth.

“We are told that as soon as Beowulf gripped the monster's claws (and we must remember that Grendel was only a youngster, and not by all accounts a fully mature adult male of his species), the startled animal tried to pull away instead of attacking Beowulf. The animal instinctively knew the danger he was now in and he wanted to escape the clutches of the man who now posed such an unexpected threat and who was inflicting such alarming pain. However, it was this action of trying to pull away that left Grendel wide open to Beowulf's strategy. Thus, Beowulf was able in the ensuing struggle eventually to wrench off one of the animal's arms as so graphically described in the poem. As a result of this appalling injury, the young Grendel returned to his lair and simply bled to death” (p.156).

But is Beowulf's method of slaying Grendel unknown elsewhere in the historical record?

Are there no depictions to be found of similar creatures being killed in a similar way?

Says Cooper, “It would seem that there are, the illustration below being one example. It is taken from an impression of an early Babylonian cylinder seal now in the British Museum, and clearly shows a man about to amputate the forelimb of a bipedal monster whose appearance, though stylistic, fits the descriptions of Grendel very closely. I know of no scholar who would venture to suggest that the Old English author of *Beowulf* filched his idea from his knowledge of Babylonian cylinder seals. So we may, I think, safely assume that Beowulf's method of slaying this particular kind of animal was not entirely unknown in the ancient world. Nor, indeed, was the Grendel itself entirely unknown in the ancient world, . . .”

Cooper continues: “Here we are presented with a truly remarkable scene. The stone in which these strange animals are carved, is preserved in the church of SS. Mary and Hardulph at Breedon-on-the-Hill in Leicestershire. This church used to belong to the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. The stone itself is part of a larger frieze in which are depicted various birds and humans, all of them readily recognizable. But what are these strange creatures represented here? They are like nothing that survives today in England, yet they are depicted as vividly as the other creatures. There are long-necked quadrupeds, one of whom on the right seems to be biting (or 'necking' with) another. And in the middle of the scene appears a bipedal animal who is clearly attacking one of the quadrupeds. He stands on two great hindlegs and has two smaller forelimbs, and carries what appears to be armour plating on his back. His victim seems to be turning to defend himself, but with his hindlegs buckled in fear.”



The illustration above is taken from a Babylonian cylinder seal now in the British Museum. Here a man is seizing a serpent-like monster and about to amputate its forelimb – just as Beowulf did to Grendel. Mere coincidence? Or a tried and tested strategy for dealing with dinosaur-like creatures?

Writes Cooper: “Now it cannot be pretended that these are merely caricatures of ordinary animals that are indigenous (these days) to the British Isles, for none of our present native species have long necks or are bipedal. So how are we to satisfactorily account for them? Is there a predatory animal from the fossil record known to us, who had two massive hindlegs and two comparatively puny forelimbs? There is indeed. In fact there are several such species, but how was our Saxon artist to know about such creatures if he'd never seen one? Are we looking here at a depiction in stone of the creature known to the Saxons and Danes as Grendel? Considering the close physical descriptions that we find in *Beowulf* it would seem that we are.

“The *Beowulf* epic tells us that as for his haunts and habits, Grendel hunted alone, being known by the understandably frightened locals who sometimes saw his moonlit shape coming down from the mist-laden fens as the *atol angengea*, the terrifying solitary one. He was a *mearcstapa* (lit. a marsh-stepper), one who stalked the marshes or outlying regions, ('haunting the moors', as Alexander so powerfully renders it). He hunted by night, approaching human settlements and waiting silently in the darkness for his prey to fall asleep before he descended on them as a *sceadugenga* (lit. a shadow-goer, a nightwalker). Gliding silently along the *fenhlith* (the waste and desolate tract of the marshes), he would emerge from the dense black of night as the *deathscua* (death's shadow). The Danes employed an *eotanweard* (lit. a giant-ward, a watcher for monsters), to warn of Grendel's approach, but often in vain. For so silent was Grendel's approach when he was hunting in the darkness of the night that sometimes the *eotanweard* himself was surprised and eaten. On one particular and long-remembered night, no less than thirty Danish warriors were killed by Grendel. Little wonder then that Beowulf was rewarded so richly and was so famed for having slain him” (p.159-160).

Modern evolutionary commentators who have been brought up on Darwinian evolutionary ideas suggest that monsters like Grendel are “primitive personifications of death or disease.” Or mere mythological stories, “tall tales.” Proof? They have none. But they simply cannot bring themselves to believe that such creatures really existed during the ages of mankind!

The evidence simply will not support such preposterous claims.

Write Charles E. Sellier and Brian Russell in *Ancient Secrets of the Bible*:

“The British had St. George and the Dragon; the Babylonians had Gilgamesh, who encountered a huge reptile-like creature that ate trees and reeds; the Scandinavians had a reptile-like animal with a body about the size of a cow; in France the city of Nerluc was renamed in honor of the killing of a ‘dragon’ there(it had long, sharp, pointed horns on its head like a Triceratops);

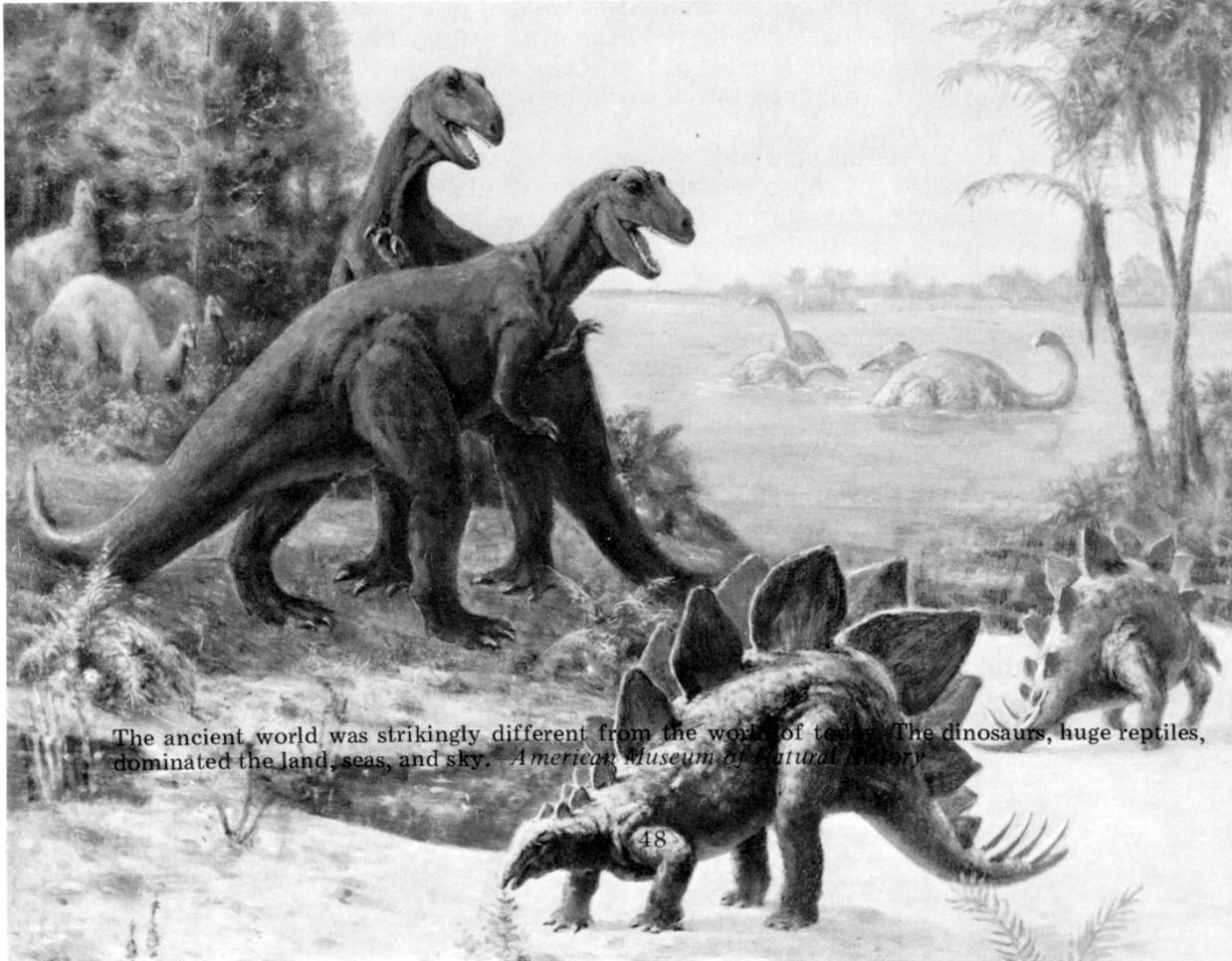
an Italian scientist, Ulysses Aldrovandus, described a small 'dragon' seen along a farm road that hissed at a farmer's oxen; *in China they even had books about families that kept 'dragons'; and an Irish writer described a beast with iron nails on its tail and with thick legs and strong claws, like a Kentrosaurus*"(p.231).

Need I say more?

Truly, as David wrote, "The FOOL hath said in his heart, There is no God" (Psalm 14:1).

And as Paul declared: "For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who SUPPRESS ["HOLD DOWN'] the truth in unrighteousness, because what may be known of God is manifest in them [evident among them], for God has shown it to them. For since the CREATION of the world His invisible attributes are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead, *so that they are WITHOUT EXCUSE . . . Professing themselves to be wise, they became FOOLS*" (Romans 1:18-22).

It's high time modern, arrogant, proud, supercilious men took a new look at reality. They will have to give an accounting in the soon-coming Day of Judgment!



Did Dinosaurs Live Side-by-Side with Ancient Mankind?

Evolutionists have convinced the whole world that the age of dinosaurs pre-dated The time of Man by millions of years. But is this really true? Or just a hoax which Has been perpetrated by Godless, anti-Creationists? It's time this issue – this controversy – was revisited and given a thorough “house-cleaning”! Or to put it another way: When is “science not science”? As Paul wrote to Timothy, “Guard what has been entrusted to you. Avoid the profane chatter and contradictions of what is falsely called knowledge [or, “science,” King James Version]; by professing it some have missed the mark as regards the faith” (I Tim.6:20, NRSV).

A New Look at

Dinosaurs, Sea Serpents, and “Dragons” in Human History!

Did “dragons” and dinosaur-like creatures really live in the time of man? What about cave drawings of such creatures, and writings of ancient “cave men” and Indians? What about claims of sightings of sea serpents, and dinosaur-like creatures in Africa, Loch Ness, and elsewhere? Will mankind battle “Leviathan” – a great sea monster – in the future?

In recent years, strong voices have arisen, insisting that current conventional theories of the age of dinosaurs is utter nonsense, and that proof exists placing reptilian behemoths such as sea serpents, “dragons,” or dinosaur-type creatures as dwelling on earth contemporary with man! What are the facts? Here is new insight into this most intriguing, astonishing controversy!

How reliable is the “Geological Time Scale” we all studied and learned in school classrooms? Did dinosaurs really live over 100 million years ago -- but *not* during the time of man? What about the evidence of radiometric dating methods?

Evidence from around the world – from South America, Mexico, California, and Armenia, demonstrates beyond doubt that dinosaurs and mankind *co-existed*, and walked the planet earth at the very same time – during the age of man – just as the Biblical record asserts!

Is this really possible? Of course, paleontologists wedded to the evolutionary fantasy of Charles Darwin will claim such a statement is preposterous. But it is they who are deceived – and utterly confused.

If we just let the facts speak for themselves, the evidence is astonishing – irrefutable – unassailable!

Its high time we all take a *new look* at the paleontological and geological record, the

suppositions of dating methods, the real evidence in the rocks, and the discoveries in ancient human artifacts – as well as the Scriptures themselves! The truth may seem startling – incredible – but it is true, nonetheless!

Writes Winkie Pratney in *Creation or Evolution? Part III, the Fossil Record*:

“There are some big (and I do mean BIG) problems getting the facts to fit in Sir Charles Lyell's geology. The neat ‘geological ages’ chart you see on school walls is a MYTH -- it never exists like that anywhere on earth or it would be a hundred miles high. That there are many examples of totally REVERSED ‘strata layers’ that no known force could have produced that way -- some are THOUSANDS of square miles (the Lewis overthrust for instance, weighs in at around 800,000 BILLION TONS, but shows no signs of grinding or sliding that a true ‘overthrust’ would produce). But some of the most embarrassing discoveries of modern times are entirely ‘misplaced fossils,’ millions of years in the wrong place, such as human footprints found in Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Illinois, New Mexico, Kentucky, and other states, in rocks supposedly 250,000,000 years old” (*Acts*, p.15, June 1996).

Radiometric Dating Discrepancies

But of course, modern geologists and paleontologists would laugh and scorn the very thought that dinosaurs lived side by side with early mankind. Darwin’s theory of evolution postulates that all life on earth gradually evolved over eons of time, millions of years, and conventional theory states that dinosaurs lived about 100 million years ago.

The only evidence to support this theory, of course, is the “theory” of evolution itself, which many scientists accept as “fact” today, despite the insurmountable obstacles to such a theory, particularly the lack of any truly “intermediate” or “transitional” species in the fossil record. Here it is, over one hundred years after Darwin, and the geological record is still “missing links” -- in fact, paleontologists have found virtually no true, provable intermediate links in the fossil record. If evolution were true, there should be scores of thousands of such “links” -- they should be plentiful and abundant. But, alas, they simply don't exist!

The other blockbuster disproof of the evolutionary theory, of course, is the incredible complexity of life itself. Evolution has found itself virtually speechless in the face of such features as the human eye, or the eyes of birds of prey, the ear, the sense of touch, taste, smell, and the fantastic complexity of the “cell” itself -- the building block of life.

When all is said and done, evolutionary theory is found to rest on one "proof" above all others -- the assumed proof of radioactive dating methods to date the rocks in which fossils are found. But how reliable is radiometric dating?

The astounding fact is that there is no scientific proof that radiometric dating is correct. In fact, a number of instances shows it doesn't work at all, and even different tests on the same or close samples of rocks sometimes results in totally variant readings.

The methods of dating commonly used on rocks, often giving ages in the millions or billions of years, are the “heavy-metal-dating” methods, such as Uranium-Thorium-Lead, Rubidium-Strontium, and Potassium-Argon. These dating techniques all begin with a radioactive isotope which naturally emit an alpha or a beta particle, and are eventually transformed into a different element, called a “daughter” isotope. But how accurate are these methods?

Curt Sewell, in “The Faith of Radiometric Dating,” provides us with the shocking answer:

“The methods that give ancient ages produce almost as many ‘wrong’ answers as ‘right’ ones. The ‘correct’ answer is chosen on the basis of stratigraphic sequences, that is, what kinds of fossils are buried nearby. Of course, the fossil dates depend on the assumption of evolution. And, of course, the public usually doesn’t hear of these wrong answers” (*Bible Science News*, November 1994).

Sewell points out that John Woodmorappe did an extensive search of the literature on radiometric dating reports, reviewing 445 technical articles from 54 geochronology and geology journals. These reports listed over 350 dates measured by radiometric dating methods that “conflicted badly with the ages assigned to fossils found in these same strata.” Says Curt Sewell, these dates covered “expected” ages ranging from 1 to more than 600 million years. He states:

“In almost every case of a discrepancy, the fossil dates were accepted as correct. The radiometric dates were discarded.”

Woodmorappe quotes one honest researcher who admits candidly,

“In general, dates in the ‘correct ball park’ are assumed to be correct and are published, but those in disagreement with other data are seldom published nor are discrepancies fully explained” (John Woodmorappe, “Radiometric Geochronology Reappraised,” in *Christian Research Society Quarterly*, September 1979, p.114).

Obviously, the “proof” of radiometric dating techniques falls far short of conclusive evidence supporting evolutionary theory. Its results are so untrustworthy and undependable that whenever it conflicts with “other data” it is thrown out the window, and ignored. The “other data,” of course, is the theory of evolution itself as it is assumed to have occurred – that is, the supposed and assumed “dates” of the nearby fossils found near the tested rocks.

Says Sewell of the problem:

“Errors are particularly bad with the K-Ar (potassium-argon) method. Studies have been made of submarine basalt rocks of known recent age near Hawaii. These came from the Kilauea volcano. The results ranged up to 22,000,000 years” (Sewell, *op. cit.*).

The Puzzling Leakey Skull

A puzzling anomaly of science is a skull found by Richard Leakey in 1972 near Lake Rudolph in Kenya which was “virtually indistinguishable” from a modern skull. Yet it was found beneath a layer of volcanic rock which had an accepted date of 2.6 million years old. Leakey declared the skull to be 2.9 millions years old. Controversy has swirled over the dating of this skull, however. The first attempt at dating the rocks above the skull resulted in dates ranging from 212,000,000 to 230,000,000 years of age -- *the so-called Triassic Period when dinosaurs began roaming the earth!* The interesting thing is that *mammal bones*, supposedly much younger, as mammals hadn’t “evolved” until the Cretaceous period, or about 60 million years ago, were found *under the stratum of rocks dated over 200 million years of age!*

Rather than admit the anomaly, and confess that this finding jeopardized the standard theory of evolution -- in fact, it stood evolution on its head! -- the scientists simply declared that these dates were “obviously in error” because of the “possible presence” of extraneous argon derived from “pre-existing rocks.” How interesting! When the insurmountable evidence didn’t fit the theory, it’s the evidence which is thrown out or explained away, in order to maintain the appearance of a reliable “theory” of evolutionary progress!

Marvin L. Lubenow, in *Bones of Contention: A Creationist Assessment of the Human Fossils*, declared:

“The question arises, ‘How does one know when one has good samples for dating?’ The only answer to that question is that ‘good’ samples give dates that are **in accord with evolutionary presuppositions**. ‘Bad’ samples are the ones that give dates **not in conformity** with evolution -- *a classic illustration of circular reasoning*” (published by Baker Book House, 1992, p.255).

Grand Canyon Anomalies

Curt Sewell reports another anomaly in studies of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Rocks from a recent lava flow were dated by radiometric means and were found to be quite discordant, all disagreeing with each other! The supposedly “more accurate” rubidium-thorium method gave an age of 2.1 billion years -- clearly a massive error! The lava being dated flowed over the edge of the top of the already eroded canyon. Thus the radiometric date arrived at turns out to be *many thousands of times older than its true (recent) date!*

When we throw out the radiometric dates of the rocks, however, and the pre-suppositions of the ages of fossils based solely on the theory of evolution, we find that evolutionists and scientists are left with *no demonstrable proof whatsoever* for the long ages of hundreds of millions of years in the geologic “time scale” drawn up by artists and geological myth-makers. The idea that dinosaurs lived many millions of years ago in the Jurassic, Triassic, and Cretaceous ages is riddled with suppositions, gaps, and holes.

In light of these facts, isn’t it time scientists of all kinds re-examine the basis and the foundations of their theories and reconstructions based solely on evolutionary hypothesis? Isn’t it time we let the facts speak for themselves, and stop making “excuses” for “wrong dates,” and

admit the falsity and fraudulent nature of the theory itself? Isn't it about time we took note of the fact that radiometric dating does *not* prove long ages of the earth -- nor does science prove the geological ages were factual? Rather, the whole of geological and paleontological dating which is based primarily upon *evolutionary suppositions* is itself a mere supposition -- a modern fable based on a preposterous myth -- the myth of Darwinism!

Did dinosaurs live during the time of man? There is astonishing evidence that dinosaurs and mankind existed side by side, in an earlier age of the human race. This evidence comes from such widely scattered regions as South America, Mexico, and California.

Was Darwin wrong?

Is the whole geologic time scale a modern myth foisted upon the world by God-denying atheists, agnostics, and prejudiced "scientists" who don't want to acknowledge a "Higher Power" in the Universe?

Conventional theory suggests that dinosaurs roamed the world from about two hundred million years ago to 65 million years ago, when they were suddenly extinguished -- perhaps by a worldwide cataclysm involving dramatic weather changes caused by the impact of a huge comet or asteroid upon the surface of the earth.

However, discoveries in the United States, Australia, and Turkmenia in the former Soviet Union, now strongly suggest that man and dinosaurs were indeed contemporary -- despite Darwin and his legendary cousins!

Paluxy River Bed Controversy

Carl Baugh has excavated the area of the Paluxy River Bed near Glen Rose, Texas, from 1982 to 1990. He found strange, "human" like prints about ten feet above the average level of previous footprint layers. On average the prints he found were a half mile from the other prints and eight feet above the water level of the river. They found the dinosaur and human footprints in and beneath a layer of limestone so that they had not been exposed to the atmosphere since they were deposited.

Says Baugh,

"The first real excitement came on Tuesday, March 16th, when we found a clearly defined human track among nineteen dinosaur tracks. This human footprint was only eighteen and a half inches from the nearest dinosaur impression. This was found underneath a layer of limestone twelve inches thick. So that the evidence would be indisputable, we documented everything as we excavated.

"Then we found another human track; this time underneath a dinosaur footprint. The human toes were protruding beyond the dinosaur print that had actually landed on top of the human print. The details of the human toes could be clearly traced.

“The results were all we had hoped for. By Wednesday night, we had uncovered four human footprints among twenty-nine dinosaur tracks. Some of the dinosaur and human tracks were within inches of each other” (ps.11-12).

T-Rex and Giants!

At a second location on the riverbed, Locus B, Baugh discovered the footprint of a typical Tyrannosaurus Rex, five tracks in all. Then, only 7 and ½ inches from T-Rex he found what he says was a perfectly formed humanoid footprint! He claims that even the toe prints could be counted and the heel print was clearly defined. The footprints were at the same level and moving in the same direction. He acknowledged that they must have traversed the fast-setting limestone rock surface on the same day, probably fleeing from the same terrifying catastrophe. Could it have been Noah’s Flood?

Many of the footprints found were of apparent “giants.” One of the workers put his foot in the footprint found near T-Rex, and the fossilized footprint was 4 inches longer! This may seem strange to some, but the Bible clearly reveals that in ancient times there were giant human beings in the earth! We read the succinct comment in Genesis 6:4 – “There were giants in the earth in those days.” When the Israelites came out of Egypt, they also encountered the “giants” – the Emims and Anakims (Deuteronomy 2:10-11). Moses said of the land of Moab, “That also was accounted a land of giants: giants dwelt therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims; a people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims; but the LORD destroyed them before them; and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead” (Deut.2:20-21).

In addition, Carl Baugh found an impression such as a tail drag of a dinosaur, a probable saber-toothed tiger’s footprint, and a series of 16-inch human footprints which continued for twelve successive right-left steps. All in all, quite a haul!

At Locus A on the Paluxy River, the excavators found a remarkable combination of dinosaur and “human” footprints at the same level along with an impression possibly left by a human right hand. The impression of the thumb and all four fingers could be traced. Geo-Physicist John De Vilbis, Ph.D., examined the evidence and declared, “The handprint, found alongside some human footprints, is conclusive evidence that the footprints are indeed human” (*ibid.*, p.37).

Geologist Bill Caldwell, regarded very highly by students and professors in Texas, also viewed the excavations and findings and commented, “There is no doubt in my mind that the man-tracks were made by man. I actually saw one in the rock and it was taken out of the Paluxy River.” The stone slab was four feet wide and five inches thick. Caldwell verified that it was genuine “solidified, hard, Cretaceous limestone. Geologically speaking it is 100 to 135 millions years old.” The footprints he said were certainly out of place and he wasn’t sure what all this was telling us. He remarked, “God has all the answers and we have barely touched the whole subject. It is all very interesting and as we see more and more of what is being found, it is both revealing and amazing.”

Disputed Evidence

Some dispute the evidence found at Paluxy River Bed in Glen Rose, Texas. However, Dr. Hilton Hinderliter of Penn State University wrote concerning his examination of the Glen River excavation, “Even though certain individuals did carve out tracks to sell, it is absurd to claim that all human tracks found in the Paluxy River were carved. That would be like saying that because the Piltdown Jaw was a forgery, all other fossil jaws ever found were also deliberate fakes. Indeed, if the tracks at the Baugh site were carved, then it must have been dinosaurs that carved them (!!) for they are covered by an undisturbed layer of limestone over a foot thick on the upper surface of which are also clear dinosaur tracks.”

Hinderliter examined the tracks carefully himself and concluded:

“Well, I did get to see them for myself; not only tracks which had been found months before but also new ones which were found while I was there. Better yet were the ones which I found personally. I have come to the conclusion that they are genuine; that they really were made by people who *lived at the same time as the dinosaurs*. My reasons are as follows:

“First, it is widely accepted that the Paluxy River exhibits many dinosaur prints (a nearby area was made a state park for that very reason). So there seems to be no contention over the dinosaur prints; the dispute is over the human tracks. The size of the latter (being 16 inches long with an average stride of 45 inches) has been ridiculed by opponents as though a man 8 ½ feet tall could never have existed. However, I am one who knows that fossil finds have shown that larger animals of many types have lived in the past, considerably larger than their modern descendants. Also, the skeleton of a woman seven feet tall was found in a cave less than twenty miles from the footprint location. So I see no reason why the dimensions of the tracks should rule out the possibility of their being made by human beings” (*Dinosaur*, p.44).

The implications of the discovery of human footprints and dinosaur footprints together would certainly stand the geological world “on end.” It would upset the whole world of modern evolutionary theory and teaching. It would literally be staggering.

Perhaps for this reason alone, the discoveries at Glen Rose have always been highly controversial in nature. Evolutionists and critics have strongly criticized the findings and interpretations of the Bible believing excavators of the site. The “fur” has flown, and much strong criticism has resulted, with some claiming the “human” footprints are really the prints of different types of dinosaurs.

Glen J. Kuban claims that in recent years more intensive scientific studies have refuted the claims of “fossil human footprints” and “giant man tracks” in the Glen Rose area. According to him, the “alleged human tracks involve a variety of phenomena, including elongated dinosaur tracks, erosional features, indistinct markings of unknown origin, and a few carvings” (“Man Tracks? A Summary of the Paluxy ‘Man Tracks’ Controversy, 1992, page 1).

Because of the controversy, and because some of the claims of Carl Baugh and others who have investigated the site have turned out to be in error, many creationists have backed off and “abandoned” the Glen Rose findings as proof man and dinosaurs co-existed. Were the footprints really “human”? Or were they made by a different type of creature living at the time of the dinosaurs?

Regardless of the real meaning of the strange tracks found at the Paluxy River Bed, however, there is much more evidence that dinosaurs did co-exist with modern man! The evidence is impressive.

Evolutionary Theory a Smoking Wreck

Dr. Hinderliter claims, if the “human” footprints found at Glen Rose, Texas are real, that:

“As for the implications of this work, I judge the finding of human and dinosaur footprints together to be UNSURPASSED IN SIGNIFICANCE IN ALL THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS RELATING TO ORIGINS. What this does is to show that at least *70 million years of the ‘geologic timetable’ never existed!* The recognition that such a major section of the timetable is fictitious will raise further repercussions because it will cause people to question the credibility of other ‘geologic ages’ as well. Since evolutionary theory is extensively intertwined with the geologic timetable, ***THIS DISCOVERY LEAVES EVOLUTIONARY THEORY IN DISARRAY.***

“*After having studied somewhat of the history of science and having some direct experience with the reaction of the ‘scientific community’ to discoveries which challenge the current dogma of science, I can only predict that the recent discoveries at the Baugh site will be scorned, ridiculed, and ignored by the scientific authorities. Only a few open-minded individuals will give this evidence fair consideration*” (p.47).

Dr. Hilton Hinderliter concluded that in his own opinion:

“I would have to say that the belief in evolution is in a STATE OF TERMINAL ILLNESS but its death will only be admitted by a new generation of scientists whose minds have not been prejudiced by the type of education now prevalent in the nation’s public schools, an education which starts with the belief that evolution has happened, which interprets all evidence according to that faith and which simply discards any evidence which cannot be fitted into the evolutionary framework.”

Since 1982 many supposedly “human footprints” have been uncovered in the Paluxy River excavations, ranging in size from 9 inch, 12 inch, and 16 inch prints. Also found was the discovery of a large carnivorous dinosaur – the creature appears to have been caught in its tracks under a tremendous downpour of water, mud, clay, and limestone materials.

Over the past 75 years, over 164 dinosaur tracks at the site have been excavated, and 50 “human tracks” among them. Whether these really were man tracks is still a case where the

“jury” is still out. However, if true human prints have been found, what an amazing story they tell!

But the question of whether dinosaur-type creatures co-existed with mankind does not depend on the evidence found at Glen Rose, Texas!

Dinosaurs in Australia

A man in Australia also has found human footprints alongside dinosaur prints. Rex Gilroy, from Mt. York in the Blue Mountains region of New South Wales, claims he has found evidence that dinosaurs and mankind lived contemporaneously. He says that he found giant footprints of humans, and dinosaurs, in various parts of Australia.

Despite the considerable evidence he has collected, however, he has been quite unsuccessful in getting scientific experts to accept his conclusions. How difficult it is to unlearn error once one has been indoctrinated!

On a rock face southwest of Winston, Australia, thousands of footprints of dinosaurs were embedded. Not only dinosaur tracks were found, but about 3,500 footprints ranging in size from that of chickens to emus. All the prints were headed in *one direction*, indicating everything was fleeing, on the run, in the same direction – away from some great peril or disaster.

Modern Sightings of Dinosaurs in Africa

Africa too has had a history of dinosaurs. In fact, sightings of dinosaurs have apparently been made in very recent times! The natives of a remote section of the Congo report they have seen a 15-30 foot long creature in the shape of a huge lizard or dinosaur. They refer to it as “Mokele-Mbembe.” They say its three-clawed feet (like dinosaur’s feet) are the size of frying pans. When shown pictures of a brontosaurus or other sauropod, they exclaimed, “Mokele-Mbembe!!!”

A similar report from Africa describes a creature which was brownish-gray, with short legs, weighing about 9-15 tons, 35 feet in length, with a small head and long tail. It lived in the water and would emerge in the early morning or late evenings to feed on the vegetation along the shoreline of the river.

Dick Donovan, a reporter, shocked the world when he wrote, “Space Scientist Herman Regusters astounded the world by announcing he saw a gigantic dinosaur when his expedition probed the jungles of Africa” *Weekly World News*, Jan.12, 1982). According to Regusters, they saw a creature that raised its head out of the water and swam for a quarter of a mile before diving beneath the surface. They saw it again four hours later.

Donovan also wrote of a second independent investigation, led by Professor Roy Mackal who reported “his expedition found the *fresh* footprints of a dinosaur that must have weighed 30 tons” (*ibid.*).

“I saw the tracks with my own eyes!” Dr. Mackal exclaimed. “I am more convinced than ever that the giant reptiles still exist!”

Such reports of dinosaurs found in Africa have been made for centuries. It is nothing new. The French missionary Abbe Lievain Bonaventure Proyart saw typical dinosaur tracks in 1776. In 1912, Carl Hagenbeck, an animal collector, declared that natives told him about a huge monster that dwelt in the swamps of the Congo. In 1976, biologist James Powell was told similar stories.

Sightings in Ancient Times

Charles Berlitz, a well known author of books exploring scientific and historical mysteries, has explored the subject of dinosaurs dwelling with mankind. He writes of the ruins of ancient Tiahuanaco, in modern Bolivia, where an amazing discovery was found on ceramic pottery unearthed at the site. He asserts:

“On ceramic pottery unearthed in the ruins of Tiahuanaco, Bolivia, and also on stonework there, *an animal is shown that is easily recognizable as a paleontological reproduction of a TOXODON, an animal resembling a hippopotamus, supposedly extinct for millions of years.* The site of this unusual discovery is in itself extraordinary: Tiahuanaco, now 13,000 feet above sea level . . .” (Berlitz, *Atlantis, the Eighth Continent*, p.192).

Ceramic pottery from the ruins of Tiahuanaco, known to have existed about 4,000 years ago, depicts an animal supposedly extinct for MILLIONS OF YEARS! How can this be? The stonework and pottery show an animal easily recognizable as an ancient “Toxodon,” a hippopotamus-like creature which the inhabitants of Tiahuanaco would hardly have known if it became extinct millions of years ago.

Berlitz continues his fascinating discussion of some of the remarkable discoveries of depictions of men associated with dinosaurs *during the time of man!* Notice:

"The Stones of Ica"

“In widely separated areas of North and South America, construction of earth mounds and artificial shaping of hills and cliffs show familiarity on the part of the ancient artisans with *animals SUPPOSEDLY EXTINCT* in the Americas for thousands, and in some cases, *MILLIONS OF YEARS.* A great mound in Wisconsin is shaped like the outline of an elephant or mastodon . . . Some pre-Incaic people carved the rock cliffs of the Marcahuasi Plateau of Peru into huge representations of *lions, camels, and something resembling a STEGOSAURUS.*

“In the vicinity of the village of Ocucaje and Ica, in Peru, a collection of rounded stones totaling perhaps 16,000 and weighing from five pounds up to huge boulders of 800 pounds has been amassed by Dr. Javier Cabrera, who has about 11,000 of them in his museum. What is unusual about these '**stones of Ica**' is that they are covered with incised drawings ostensibly made by carvers of past civilizations.

The engraved drawings show *people, extant and extinct animals*, star maps, the star ring of the zodiac, and maps of unidentified land areas. ***The people are shown hunting or struggling with a variety of monsters that resemble BRONTOSAURS, TRICERATOPS, STEGOSAURS, AND PTERODACTYLS, . . . Even more surprisingly, human beings are portrayed as having domesticated animals that appear to be DINOSAURS and are using them for transportation and warfare.*** People are shown using telescopes, looking at the stars, and performing surgery” (*ibid.*, p.193-194).

Since the original stones were discovered, local villagers appear to be “cashing in” on the discovery, faking stones to sell to tourists and the public. Wherever there is a “buck” to be made, hawkers and forgers will climb out of the woodwork to make a profit. However, these stones cannot be so easily dismissed because early Spanish reports tell that some of the stones *were sent back to Spain by Spanish explorers in 1562 -- proving they are not of recent origin.* There is no rhyme or reason for them to have been “fabricated” so many centuries ago. Furthermore, the fact that they are at least several centuries old is attested to by the *oxidation* produced by the aging of the minerals covering the incisions of the drawings.

The famous “stones of Ica” show dinosaurs and human beings dwelling side by side in peaceful settings. Perhaps Fred Flintstone and Barney Rubble and the pet dinosaur “Dino” in the “Flintstone” comic strip are not so far-fetched, after all!

The Acambaro, Mexico, Figurines

Another intriguing discovery was made near Acambaro in the Mexican state of Guanajuato. In 1925 Waldemar Julsrud, a Danish storekeeper, was on an inspection tour of his ranch, when he noticed a small ceramic figurine projecting from the side of a rut in the rain-washed road. The artifact was unlike any he had ever seen, and probing further,

“he began to uncover additional models of people and animals resembling those portrayed on the Ica stones, the GIANT SUARIANS of the Jurassic period of millions of years ago.

“. . . Julsrud eventually was able to amass 33,000 of them.

“The human figures and the animals were frequently portrayed together. Some of the DINOSAUR-LIKE REPTILES appear with women in nonviolent or nonhunting situations, as though they were domestic animals or pets. The human figures show details of dress somewhat resembling those of the ancient Middle East: laced sandals, chain mail, shields, and a variety of weapons” (Berlitz, p.195-196).

How fascinating!

Even today little children love to have cute, cuddly dinosaur stuffed pets, television shows feature dinosaurs in family situations, and Fred Flintstone had his pet “Dino.”

The Mystery of the Zuiyo Maru

In 1977 a Japanese fishing boat was fishing off the coast of Christchurch, New Zealand. On April 10, the crew pulled in a net from 900 feet underwater. Suddenly their eyes bulged out. They couldn't believe what they saw! It was a huge, decaying underwater creature, such as they had never seen before.

They weighed and measured the huge creature. It was 32 feet long and weighed in at two tons. It had four fins, each about three feet long. It had a five-foot neck and a six-foot tail. All the evidence, including tissue samples, indicated it was one of the great marine reptiles of ancient times – the Plesiosaurus!

In the *New York Daily News* of July 21, 1977, a picture was run of the surprising “catch” of the Japanese fishing boat. It was fortunate that the fishermen took pictures of the creature, because they then threw it back in the ocean so it wouldn't contaminate the rest of their catch.

So important was this discovery, that the Japanese honored it with its own postage stamp.

The U.S. Navy ship *Stein* apparently tangled with such a creature while on its way to track submarines near South America. When its sonar gear suddenly stopped working, the captain headed the ship back to port for repairs. While in dry dock, the tough underwater dome was examined, and its rubber covering was battered and ripped with dozens of gouges, made by hundreds of sharp teeth or claws, which were left imbedded in the covering.

Scientists at the Naval Oceans Center after months of intensive examination, declared that “The animal must have been extremely large and of a species still unknown to science” (*Ancient Secrets of the Bible*, Charles E. Seller and Brian Russell, p.240).

But we are told Plesiosaurs became extinct some 100 million years ago!

Of course, this is not the first creature found in the modern oceans that defies conventional scientific theory. For example, the okapi – seemingly a cross between a giraffe and an antelope – supposedly became extinct at the end of the Miocene Epoch, some 30-40 million years ago.

But then a living one was captured in 1906!

The Amazing Coelacanth

A population of “living fossils,” the coelacanths (*Latimerie chalumnae*) was believed to be extinct after supposedly dying out 70 million years ago. However, these “fossil fish” were re-discovered in 1938 near the Comoro Islands off Africa's southeast coast. They were unexpectedly re-discovered again off South Africa's coast late in the year 2000.

Coelacanths were in the news again in 2001. In February, biologist Philip Heemstra of the JLB Smith Institute of Ichthyology, with a preliminary budget of \$130,000, was looking for additional funds to study the new population with the help of a small submersible craft. In May,

Pieter Venter headed a private diving expedition to find the South African coelacanths. He caught one of the elusive fish on film, broadcasting the footage on the Internet.

The capture of Madagascar's fourth coelacanth -- nearly 200 had been found near the Comoros Islands -- occurred in the middle of March, at a site north of Toliara. The fish was a female of almost five and a half feet long (about 1.8 meters), according to coelacanth researcher Andrew Cooke.

Later in 2001, coelacanth experts Hans Fricke and Raphael Plante published an article declaring that the supposed silver coelacanth artifacts from Spain, believed to be over two centuries old and representing a new species of coelacanthiform living in the Gulf of Mexico, were neither old nor Mexican. New studies published in the August issue of *Environmental Biology of Fishes* showed that these silver figurines were made much more recently, with the Comorian coelacanth *Latimeria chalumnae* as a model.

The “living fossil” known as the coelacanth makes the whole theory of evolution look mighty “fishy”! Its very existence is a powerful strike against evolutionary fantasy. It swims circles around the evolutionary “tree.”

Isn't it about time evolutionists face up to the fallacy of evolution – look the coelacanth straight in the eye – and admit that its very existence punches holes through the evolutionary geological time frame?

Dinosaur and Human Footprints in Russia!

Perhaps the most startling and sensational discovery of all is that of Russian scientists, excavating a dinosaur graveyard in Turkmenia. They found about 1,500 tracks made by dinosaurs. Not so remarkable by itself, but – *among them were what appeared to be the footprints of a man!*

Prof. Amanniyazov, Director of Turkmenia's Institute of Geology, declared: “If further analysis proves that the prints have been left by anthropoids, the history of mankind will be extended to 150 million not 5 million years” (*Dinosaur*, p.139). Notice that rather than place the dinosaur within the time span of man, the Soviet scientist did the opposite, and extended the existence of man back 150 million years.

The report was authenticated by being published in the *Moscow News* (no.24, 1983, p.10). The article described the discovery this way:

“This spring, an expedition from the Institute of Geology of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences found over 1,500 tracks left by dinosaurs in the mountains in the southeast of the Republic. Impressions resembling in shape *a human footprint* were discovered next to the tracks of the prehistoric animals.”

Their reporter, Alexander Romashko, was on the scene looking at the chain of dinosaur tracks which started where he was standing. It looked to him as if the prehistoric beasts had passed by very recently, leaving imprints of massive paws every 1.5 meters. Paleontologists

explained to him later that this meant the creatures were 8-12 meters tall (24-36 feet). He then reports:

“All of a sudden we saw, next to the three-fingered track of a dinosaur, a not very clear but quite discernable track looking *very much like a HUMAN FOOTPRINT*. Anyway, all those who saw it first thought so. Since I’m no scholar, I ventured to come forth with an assumption: ‘Who knows, but maybe our very far removed ancestors did mingle with dinosaurs?’

“ ‘Science might possibly answer that in the affirmative sometime in the future,’ said Professor Kurban Amanniyazov, head of the expedition . . . ‘However, at present we don’t have enough grounds to say this. We’ve imprints resembling human footprints, but to date have failed to determine, with any scientific veracity, whom they belong to, after all. If we could prove that they do belong to a humanoid, then it would CREATE A REVOLUTION IN THE SCIENCE OF MAN. Humanity would “grow older” thirty-fold and its history would be at least 150 million years long” (*Dinosaur*, p.141).

Carl Baugh of Glen Rose, Texas, fame, says, “When I first excavated in March, 1982, I had little idea of the hornet’s nest I was stirring up. Little did I realize I was stepping into an area that was so sacrosanct to establishment scientists. I have been ridiculed, and even some earnest creationists have urged me to desist – to quietly fade away.”

In his enthusiasm, perhaps Baugh has from time to time overstated his case, and been too assertive in his opinions and speculations. Some of his conclusions are indeed highly conjectural. And it does not help his case when critics point out his lack of authentic “scientific” credentials. His background is more in the ministerial field, having been a Baptist minister prior to his Glen Rose dinosaur digging projects. One must admit, however, that he has been persistent in his endeavor to unearth more evidence.

Despite controversy, and stress, and ridicule, however, he has persevered. More and more “human-like footprints” have been found. But are they really “human”? Members of a forensic staff of a Metroplex crime lab came out to Glen Rose and took dental-stone casts of the prints. When asked what they were, they replied: “There is no doubt about what they are – they are human footprints.”

However, the controversy continues to swirl around this claim, and opinions are strongly and vehemently defended. What is the truth? Perhaps it is still as tantalizing and elusive as the dinosaurs themselves!

Dragons and Sea Serpents

Every ancient country had stories of dragons. In Greece, they were slain by Hercules, Apollo, and Perseus. Sigurd, Siegfried and Beowulf killed them in Norse, German, and early English legends.

Nimrod, the “great hunter before the LORD,” may have achieved fame by killing such a monster. The dragons described by the “ancients” were often fire-breathing serpent-like

creatures of enormous size and evil temperament, often with great wings, which could fly, and eat men with one chomp of their gleaming teeth. They were generally regarded as evil and destructive.

Who hasn't heard of "St. George and the dragon"?

The dragon legends from the North, East and South all seem to have a common origin. The dragons, usually conceived of as a large, fire-breathing serpent like creature, were regarded as the power of evil, hoarding treasures and withholding good things from men. Killing dragons was the work of "heroes." These dragons were "very real terrors, even in the imaginations of the learned," says the *Encyclopedia Britannica* ("Dragon," vol.8, p.467, 11th edition). However, "As the waste places were cleared, indeed, they withdrew further from the haunts of men, and in Europe their last lurking places were the inaccessible heights of the Alps" (*ibid.*).

In the works of older naturalists, even a critical mind like that of Conrad Gesner (circa 1564), they were still seriously considered a part of the natural fauna known to science.

The ancient Chaldean dragon Tiamat had four legs, a scaly body, and wings. Apophis of Egypt was a monstrous snake. The dragon slain by Beowulf was a snake-like creature, for it "buckles like a bow," but the dragon done in by Sigurd was slow and heavy, having shoulders, for he wounded it 'behind the shoulder.'

Ancient peoples around the world believed in the reality of "dragons" and "sea serpents." They were highly intelligent and scholarly people. Even in the Middle Ages, scientists and scholars alike believed in the existence of these creatures. Says the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, eleventh edition, of "dragons":

"The similarity of the Northern and Oriental snake myths seems to point to some common origin in an antiquity too remote to be explored. Whatever be the origin of the Northern dragon, the myths, when they first become articulate for us, show him to be in all essentials the same as that of the South and East. He is a power of evil, guardian of hoards, the greedy withholder of good things from men; and the slaying of a dragon is the crowning achievement of heroes -- of Siegmund, of Beowulf, of Sigurd, of Arthur, of Tristram -- even of Lancelot, the *beau ideal* of medieval chivalry."

The Britannica goes on:

"Nor were these dragons anything but very real terrors, even in the imaginations of the learned, *until comparatively recent times*. . . In the works of the older naturalists, even in the great *Historia animalium* of so critical a spirit as Conrad Gesner (died 1564), they still figure as part of the fauna known to science" (vol.8, p.467).

The ancient world was fascinated by dragons, great monsters, for the dragon emblem was often painted on the shields of warriors and carved dragon's heads often decorated the prows of ships. It was considered a royal ensign of war. In China, even today, the dragon is the national symbol, and the symbol of the royal family.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, eleventh edition, describes the history of man's encounters with "sea serpents" in the following fashion:

"The belief in enormous serpents, both terrestrial and marine, dates from very early times. Pliny following Livy tells us of a land serpent 120 feet long, which Regulus and his army besieged with ballistae, as though it had been a city, and this story is repeated by several other writers. . . . The most prolific in accounts of the sea serpent, however, are the early Norse writers Olaus Magnus describes it as 200 feet long and 20 feet round, and states that it not only ate calves, sheep and swine, but also 'disturbs ships, rising up like a mast, and sometimes snaps some of the men from the deck' Pontoppidan in his *Natural History*, says that its existence was generally believed in by sailors and fishermen of his time, and he recounts the means they adopted to escape it, as well as many details regarding its habits" ("Sea Serpents," vol.24, p.560).

The Britannica article states regarding the many early 19th century reports from North America, "These stories were so circumstantial, so consistent, and vouched for by persons of such eminence, that no doubt was possible . . . as to the existence of a strange marine monster of very definite character in those regions." It had the general form of a serpent, 60 feet long, flattened head, neck some 12-16 inches in diameter, with water spouting from it.

The Britannica admits "No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of certain descriptions of the sea serpent." In one remarkable account a British naval officer reported a sighting of a 30-foot long ridge of triangular fins, each rising 5-6 feet above the water, with a round head measuring 6 feet in diameter, with huge flappers.

Could all these eye witnesses have been mistaken? Could their eyes have been deceiving them? What is the truth of the matter?

The Biblical Record

To really get to the bottom of this question, we must explore another field of evidence – the evidence of Holy Scripture itself!

Jesus Christ said, "Thy Word is truth" (John 17:17), and "The Scripture cannot be broken" (John 10:35). "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," Paul declared (II Tim.3:16). The real truth of this subject is held and revealed in the pages of divine testimony in the Word of God itself!

What does the Word of God say about this subject?

Strange as it may seem, the Bible speaks of giant sea creatures being created together with modern man!

In the book of "origins," that is, Genesis, chapter 1, we read the following:

“God said, ‘Let the waters bring forth swarms of living creatures, and birds that fly above the earth across the expanse of the sky.’ God created THE GREAT SEA MONSTERS, and all the living creatures of every kind . . .” (Gen.1:20-21, Tanakh, JPS).

The NIV translation has “So God created the great creatures of the sea” (verse 21). In a footnote, it explains, “The Hebrew word underlying this phrase was used in Canaanite mythology to name a *dreaded sea monster*.”

The Hebrew word for “sea monsters” here is *tanniym* and means “a marine or land monster,” such as a “sea serpent,” “dragon, sea-monster, serpent” or the like. It is derived from *tan*, an unused root meaning “to elongate,” meaning “a monster, i.e. a sea serpent (or other huge marine animal).” Gesenius Hebrew lexicon says, “A sea monster, a vast fish,” and goes on to relate, “a *serpent*, Exodus 7:9; Deut.32:33, Psalm 91:13; a *dragon*, Jeremiah 51:34; a *crocodile*, Ezek.29:3.”

The Stone edition of the Chumash has this “the great SEA GIANTS.” It notes the great Jewish rabbi Abarbanel’s comment that only three times in Genesis 1 does God use the Hebrew word *bara*, meaning to literally “create.” He uses it in the sense of creating from a total vacuum (nothing), as in verse one where He “created” the heavens and the earth. The second time is when He created these huge sea creatures. And the third time is when He created man, with intellect, in His own image and likeness.

Note that in Genesis we discover that GOD CREATED these awesome creatures! The fossil record also bears record of their existence. Genesis, chapter 1, clearly shows that these creatures DID live during the time of man!

The Incredible Record of Job

The most impressive and irrefutable evidence that great monsters, such as sea serpents or “dinosaurs” co-habited the earth with man is found in the book of Job.

Evolutionists have never adequately explained the mystifying remarks made by Job, who lived this side of Noah’s Flood, where he speaks of “behemoth” and “leviathan” – two huge creatures, one dwelling in the seas, and one upon the land. God says to Job, “Behold now behemoth, *which I made with thee*” – *this creature was evidently created at the same time man was* (Job 40:15). Notice God’s description of this creature:

“Behold now behemoth, *which I made with thee*; he eateth grass as an ox. Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force in the navel of his belly. He moveth his tail like a cedar: the sinews of his stones are like bars of iron. He is the CHIEF of the ways of God: he that made him can make his sword to approach unto him. Surely the *mountains bring him forth food*, where all the beasts of the field play. He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the reed, and fens. The shady trees cover him with their shadow; the willows of the brook compass him about. Behold, he drinketh up a river, and hasteth not: he trusteth that he can draw up Jordan in his mouth. He taketh it with his eyes: his nose pierceth through snares” (Job 40:15-24).

The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament Hebrew into the Greek language circa 250 B.C., during the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt, adds a great deal of understanding to this enigmatic passage of Scripture. We read this astonishing report in the LXX:

“He sets up his tail like a cypress; and his nerves are wrapped together. His sides are sides of brass; and his backbone is as cast iron. This is the chief of the creation of the Lord; *made to be played with by his angels*”(vs.12-14).

God said this huge creature ate grass like an ox, was a grazing animal, and “moveth his *tail like a CEDAR*” -- that is, his tail was like a huge cedar tree! (v.17, KJV). Furthermore, “His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron.” He is the “chief of the creation of the Lord” (v.18-19). God said of this creature, “his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly” (v.16).

What more perfect picture is there of a DINOSAUR? The speculations of most scholars that this refers to the *crocodile* is specious nonsense, as even a fourth grade elementary school student could tell you! Crocodiles don't eat grass like an ox; nor do they have bones like iron bars; nor are they “chief” of the ways of God; nor does their strength emanate from their “loins.” Nor are they land-dwelling creatures; nor do they feed upon the mountains. Only a true dinosaur, a brontosaurus or stegosaur, a brachiosaur, or even a Tyrannosaurus Rex, perhaps, would fit this description. But not a *crocodile!!!*

And why did God create these creatures? “Made to be *played with* by his angels”! Clearly, then, they were part of an original angelic world on this earth, prior to the time of man. However, they also existed during the time of man, as God was describing a creature with which Job had some familiarity – he knew what God was talking about!

In Job 41, God asks Job about another creature – this one a sea creature:

“Canst thou draw out LEVIATHAN with an hook? or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? Canst thou put an hook into his nose? or bore his jaw through with a thorn? . . . None is so fierce that dare stir him up: who then is able to stand before me? . . . Who can open the doors of his face? his teeth are terrible round about. His *scales are his pride*, shut up together with a close seal. One is so near to another, that no air can come between them. They are joined one to another, they stick together, that they cannot be sundered. By his neesings a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning. Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out. Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or cauldron. His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth. In his neck remaineth strength and sorrow is turned into joy before him. The flakes of his flesh are joined together; they are firm in themselves; they cannot be moved. His heart is as firm as a stone; yea, as hard as a piece of nether millstone. When he raiseth up himself, the mighty are afraid: by reason of breakings they purify themselves. The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold: the spear, the dart, nor the habergeon. He esteemeth *iron as straw*, and brass as rotten wood. The arrow cannot make him flee: slingstones are turned with him into stubble. Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the shaking of the spear. Sharp stones are under him: he spreadeth sharp pointed things upon

the mire. *He maketh the deep to boil like a pot: he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment. He maketh a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary. Upon earth there is not his like, who is made without fear. He beholdeth all high things: he is a king over all the children of pride*" (Job 41:1-34).

This remarkable description of a sea-dwelling dinosaur-type of creature is compelling in its extensive and technical analysis of what we today would call a "dragon" or "sea serpent" of incredible power and strength. Obviously, Job was very familiar with this creature that dwelt in the domain of the sea. Again, the Septuagint provides even more information about this creature:

"But wilt thou catch the SERPENT with a hook, and put a halter around his nose? . . . and wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or bind him as a sparrow for a child? And do the nations feed upon him, and the nations of the Phoenicians share him? And *all the ships come together would not be able to bear the mere skin of his tail*; neither shall they carry his head in fishing vessels. But thou shalt lay thy hand upon him *once*, remembering the war that is waged by *his mouth*; and let it not be done any more. . .

"I will not be silent because of him: though because of his power one shall pity his antagonist. Who will open the face of his garment? and who can enter within the fold of his breastplate? Who will open the doors of his face? terror is round about his teeth. His inwards are as brazen plates, and the texture of his skin as a smyrte stone. One part cleaves fast to another, and the air cannot come between them. They will remain united each to the other: they are closely joined, and cannot be separated. At his sneezing a light shines, and his eyes are as the appearance of the morning star. Out of his mouth proceed as it were burning lamps, and as it were hearths of fire are cast abroad. Out of his nostrils proceeds smoke of a furnace burning with fire of coals. His breath is as live coals, and a flame goes out of his mouth. And power is lodged in his neck, before him destruction runs. The flesh of his body is joined together: if one pours violence upon him, he shall not be moved. His heart is firm as a stone, and it stands like an unyielding anvil. And when he turns, he is a terror to the four-footed wild beasts which leap upon the earth. If spears should come against him, men will effect nothing. . . for he considers iron as chaff, and brass as rotten wood. . . His lair is formed of sharp points; and all the gold of the sea under him is as an immense quantity of clay. He makes the deep boil like a brazen cauldron; and he regards the sea as a pot of ointment, and the lower part of the deep as a captive; *he reckons the deep as his RANGE*. There is nothing upon the earth like to him, *formed to be sported with by MY ANGELS*. He beholds every high thing: and he is *king of all that are in the waters*."

Here, we find a powerful dragon-like sea creature, much like an aquatic dinosaur of incredible strength, much like the fabled "dragons" of ancient myths of many peoples. But this creature *existed*, and Bible prophecy indicates *still exists*, beneath the depths of the sea!

The Fate of Leviathan

According to the prophet Isaiah, God will destroy this creature in the future "Day of the Lord's wrath." The Septuagint states:

“Go, my people, enter into thy closets, shut thy door, hide thyself for a little season, until the anger of the Lord have passed away. For, behold, the Lord is bringing wrath from his holy place upon the dwellers on the earth: the earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall not cover her slain.

"In that day God shall bring his holy and great and strong sword upon the DRAGON, even the serpent that flees, upon the DRAGON, *the CROOKED SERPENT: he shall destroy the dragon*" (Isa.26:20-21; Isa.27:1, LXX).

The Sum and Substance of the Matter

Writes Henry M. Morris in *The Remarkable Record of Job*:

“. . . it seems unlikely that the ubiquitous tales of fire-breathing dragons in ancient times, coming as they do from all parts of the world, could have come into existence without a strong factual basis. Furthermore, the Bible often mentions dragons just as it mentions unicorns -- always in such a way as to show that the writers believed they were real animals.

“For example, the first mention of the animal creation refers to such animals. 'God created great whales' (Gen.1:21). The word translated *whales* in the King James is often translated *sea monsters* in other versions. In most other passages, however, the word is translated *dragons* or sometimes *serpents*. It apparently was meant to identify the animals called a dragon in other nations.

“The leviathan is specifically identified as a dragon in one biblical text, where it is called ‘leviathan . . . the dragon that is in the sea’ (Isa.27:1)” (Morris, p.118-119).

There is nothing mythological about the book of Job! It is one of the most “scientific” books of the entire Bible! It discusses matter-of-factly scientific marvels and secrets not understood until modern times – such as freshwater springs under the oceans, the hydrolic cycle, the mysterious “path” of lightning, the revolution of the earth on its axis, how it is suspended in “space,” and even the mysteries of the “Pleiades,” the “seven sisters” and their relationship to each other! Write for my free article, “The BIBLE – Science or Superstition?”

The evidence that dinosaurs, and “dragons,” existed during the time of man, of course, completely throws the various dating techniques and theories of modern paleontologists into a tailspin. Unfortunately, evolutionists would rather deny the truth, and suppress it, than admit that their theory is shot full of holes – giant sized craters you could drive a truck through!

Which will we believe – the guesses and cynicism of “science-falsely so-called”? (I Timothy 6:20) – or the plain testimony of history, rock carvings, geological footprints, and above all, the Word of God itself?

Why Won't Evolutionists Open Their Minds?

Why do evolutionists still refuse to face the facts, and examine the evidence with an open, unprejudiced mind? The truth is that they themselves have been brain-washed – indoctrinated with a false, but seemingly reasonable theory. The way evolution is presented in

schools and universities makes it seem to be “scientific,” and who wants to argue with “science”?

The truth is, however, its foundation is little more than quicksand. The closer one analyzes it, the more gaping holes and unbridgeable chasms appear. Many recent books have been written debunking evolution and Darwinism. But old belief structures die hard. Why is this?

The apostle Paul put his finger right on the basic, underlying problem. He wrote, “The carnal [human, fleshly] mind is ENMITY against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be” (Romans 8:7). Jeremiah the prophet wrote, “The heart [of man] is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked; who can know [fathom, discern] it?” (Jer.17:9).

Human beings want to be their own ‘boss.’ They don’t relish having to look up to a “higher authority.” They think they are sufficient to themselves. God? Who needs Him? In their intellectual pride, they tend to deny God, and His existence, because they do not want to have to think about the fact that if He truly exists, and is the CREATOR, then He has a “claim” over their lives – to put it another way, He has “authority” over their lives. But human beings don’t want to have to listen to a “higher authority.” They want to live as they please. The theory of Evolution gives them that excuse – it postulates that since there is no God, there are no moral or ethical codes for life. Therefore, people are free to choose for themselves how they will live. The essence of Darwinism is “survival of the fittest” or strongest – all life is a competition.

Taken to an extreme, this kind of reasoning spawned the likes of Adolf Hitler and Nazism. Hitler founded Nazi Germany on Darwin’s theory, and applied its conclusions to geopolitics and nations. So he killed the weak, the disabled, those who did not conform to his idea of Aryan perfection!

Evolutionary theory, then, is an anti-God, anti-truth, concoction of men to enable them to live and do as they please, with no Supernatural Authority over them. But it is a deceit and a ruse – a fraud and a counterfeit! The apostle Paul warns, “The wrath of God is being revealed from heaven against all the godlessness and wickedness of men who *suppress the truth* by their wickedness, since what may be known about God is plain to them, because God has made it plain to them. For since the creation of the world God’s invisible qualities – his eternal power and divine nature -- have been clearly seen, *being understood from what has been made*, so that men are without excuse” (Rom.1:18-20).

“Without excuse”! That’s what the Word of God says!

Isn’t it about time we learn the truth, and admit it, and begin to SEEK for the revelation of the Living God? The whole edifice of evolutionary geology needs to be cast aside, thrown out, and re-evaluated. The fact that dinosaurs lived during the time of man is very significant, shortens the entire geologic time scale, and means this earth has had a much more interesting, and turbulent history, than modern man assumes.



This photograph was taken near Falmouth, Cornwall, in England in February 1977. Many similar sightings of this particular “sea serpent” or “monster” were made during the mid-1970’s. The creature was nicknamed “Morgawr.” Similar strange water creatures have been fleetingly witnessed in lakes and seas all around the world, including the Loch Ness monster, in Scotland, and even a plesiosaur-like creature called Ogopogo, in Lake Okanagan, in British Columbia, Canada, as well as other sightings in Sweden, Siberia, Russia, Argentina, Tasmania and the United States.

Dinosaur Blood – *Found!*

**Sound incredible? Unbelievable? Take a good look
at the latest shocking discoveries of dinosaur hunters!**

“Actual red blood cells in fossil bones from a *Tyrannosaurus rex*? With traces of the blood protein hemoglobin (which makes blood red and carries oxygen)? It sounds preposterous—to those who believe that these dinosaur remains are at least 65 million years old.

“It is of course much less of a surprise to those who believe Genesis, in which case dinosaur remains are at most only a few thousand years old.

“In a recent article, scientists from Montana State University, seemingly struggling to allow professional caution to restrain their obvious excitement at the findings, report on the evidence which seems to strongly suggest that traces of real blood from a *T. rex* have actually been found.

“The story starts with a beautifully preserved *T. rex* skeleton unearthed in the United States in 1990. When the bones were brought to the Montana State University’s lab, it was noticed that ‘some parts deep inside the long bone of the leg had not completely fossilized.’ To find unfossilized dinosaur bone is already an indication more consistent with a young age for the fossils.

“Let Mary Schweitzer, the scientist most involved with this find, take up the story of when her co-workers took turns looking through a microscope at a thin section of this *T. rex* bone, complete with blood vessel channels.

“The lab filled with murmurs of amazement, for I had focused on something inside the vessels that none of us had ever noticed before: tiny round objects, translucent red with a dark center. Then a colleague took one look at them and shouted, “You’ve got red blood cells. You’ve got red blood cells!”

“Schweitzer confronted her boss, famous paleontologist ‘Dinosaur’ Jack Horner, with her doubts about how these could really be blood cells. Horner suggested she try to prove they were not red blood cells, and she says, ‘So far, we haven’t been able to.’

“Looking for dinosaur DNA in such a specimen was obviously tempting. However, fragments of DNA can be found almost everywhere—from fungi, bacteria, human fingerprints—and so it is hard to be sure that one has DNA from the specimen. The Montana team did find, along with DNA from fungi, insects and bacteria, unidentifiable DNA sequences, but could not say that these could not have been jumbled sequences from present-day organisms. However, the same problem would not be there for hemoglobin, the protein which makes blood red and carries oxygen, so they looked for this substance in the fossil bone.

“The evidence that hemoglobin has indeed survived in this dinosaur bone (which casts immense doubt upon the ‘millions of years’ idea) is, to date, as follows:

- The tissue was coloured reddish brown, the colour of hemoglobin, as was liquid extracted from the dinosaur tissue.
- Hemoglobin 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 the samples had not been contaminated with certain bacteria which have heme (but never the protein hemoglobin), extracts of the dinosaur fossil were injected over several weeks into rats. If there was even a minute amount of hemoglobin present in the *T. Rex* sample, the rats’ immune system should build up detectable antibodies against this compound. This is exactly what happened in carefully controlled experiments.

“Evidence of hemoglobin, and the still-recognizable shapes of red blood cells, in unfossilized dinosaur bone is powerful testimony against the whole idea of dinosaurs living millions of years ago. It speaks volumes for the Bible’s account of a recent creation. . .” (Dr. Carl Weiland, Australia, March 25, 2005).

In a subsequent article, Dr. Weiland writes: “Now a further announcement, involving the same scientist (Montana University’s Dr. Mary Schweitzer) stretches (pun intentional) the long-age paradigm beyond belief. Not only have more blood cells been found, but also soft, fibrous tissue, and complete blood vessels. The fact that this really is unfossilized soft tissue from a dinosaur is in this instance so obvious to the naked eye that any skepticism directed at the previous discovery is completely ‘history.’ . . .

“The exciting discovery was apparently made when researchers were forced to break open the leg bone of a *Tyrannosaurus rex* fossil to lift it by helicopter. The bone was still largely hollow and not filled up with minerals as is usual. Dr. Schweitzer used chemicals to dissolve the bony matrix, revealing the soft tissue still present. . .

“It appears that this sort of thing has not been found before mainly because it was never looked for. Schweitzer was probably alert to the possibility because of her previous serendipitous

discovery of *T. rex* blood cells. (It appears that the fossils were sent to her to look for soft tissues, prior to preservative being applied, because of her known interest.) In fact, Schweitzer has since found similar soft tissue in several other dinosaur specimens!

(For a further discussion on this topic, go to www.answersingenesis.org.)

“The reason that this possibility has long been overlooked seems obvious: the overriding belief in ‘millions of years’. The long-age paradigm (dominant belief system) blinded researchers to the possibility, as it were. It is inconceivable that such things should be preserved for (in this case) ‘70 million years’

“Unfortunately, the long-age paradigm is *so* dominant that facts alone will not readily overturn it. As philosopher of science Thomas Kuhn pointed out, what generally happens when a discovery contradicts a paradigm is that the paradigm is not discarded but modified, usually by making secondary assumptions, to accommodate the new evidence.”

Did that happen in this case? Says Weiland, “When Schweitzer first found what appeared to be blood cells in a *T. Rex* specimen, she said, “It was exactly like looking at a slice of modern bone. But, of course, I couldn’t believe it. I said to the lab technician: ‘The bones, after all, are 65 million years old. How could blood cells survive that long?’”

Weiland declares, “So will this new evidence cause anyone to stand up and say there’s something funny about the emperor’s clothes? Not likely. Instead, it will almost certainly become an “accepted” phenomenon that even “stretchy” soft tissues must be somehow capable of surviving for millions of years. He concludes, “I invite the reader to step back and contemplate the obvious. This discovery gives immensely powerful support to the proposition that dinosaur fossils are *not* millions of years old at all, but were mostly fossilized under catastrophic conditions a few thousand years ago at most.”

Truly, God-rejecting evolutionists and Bible skeptics are standing on jelly – and one day will have to come face to face with their Maker. Read my book *THE FIRST GENESIS; THE SAGA OF CREATION VS. EVOLUTION* (\$20, published by Triumph Publishing, PO Box 842, Omak, WA 98841).

Truly, as the prophet David wrote, “FOOLS say in their hearts, ‘There is no God’” (Psalm 14:1, NRSV).

Truly, as the apostle Paul wrote, “For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and wickedness of those who by their wickedness *SUPPRESS THE TRUTH*. For what can be known about God is *PLAIN* to them, because God has shown it to them. Ever since the *CREATION* of the world his eternal power and divine nature, invisible though they are, have been understood and *SEEN* through the things he has *MADE*. So *they are without excuse* . . . *Claiming to be wise, they became FOOLS*” (Romans 1:18-22).

“You will know the truth, and the truth will make you free” (John 8:32).

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