

## Part 2: What To Think About Humans and Dinosaurs

### Brainwasher's Disease Starts Early In Life

Consider the following statements from three books written for children.

*Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago, long before there were any people on earth.*<sup>236</sup>

*No one has ever seen a living dinosaur*<sup>237</sup>

*No one has ever seen a dinosaur. The last dinosaurs disappeared about 60 million years ago, long before there were any people on the earth*<sup>238</sup>

Perhaps you grew up reading the *Golden Encyclopedia* as I did. When you are a child it is difficult to argue successfully with the encyclopedia (or with adults). And why should anyone disagree with the encyclopedia? Let me give you one reason: the encyclopedias, like textbooks, are effective brainwashing tools, and people are not aware of this. They can think for you. Instead of allowing you to make your own conclusions, you tend to believe what it says. And what it says can be an opinion of the author or evidence that is one sided so if you do think about the subject, you can only make one conclusion since you were not given evidence to the contrary. Notice this verse:

*Train up a child in the way he should go, Even when he is old he will not depart from it.*<sup>239</sup>

Let me paraphrase this verse: Train up a child in the opinion of others, and even when he is old he will not depart from them. Just as you are what you eat, you think as you have been taught. Can brainwasher's disease be fatal? Yes, faith in God can die. **Why would you believe in miracles when another explanation is easier to believe and you are in the minority to believe differently?** When children see that their role models believe in evolution, why should they believe differently?

Can the statements made by the three children's books be falsified? They cannot, so they are based on faith. They are opinions, not supported by evidence. So let's start the treatment. What do you see in the following photographs?

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<sup>236</sup> *Dinosaurs A Pop-Up Book*, 1977, Illustrated by Barlowe, Random House, p.2

<sup>237</sup> Kricher, J, 1990, *Peterson First Guide to Dinosaurs*, Houghton Mifflin, p. 4

<sup>238</sup> Parker, B, 1961, *The Golden Book Encyclopedia*, Golden Press, V. 5, p. 420

<sup>239</sup> Prov. 22:6, NASB



The first is a pictograph from the Grand Canyon. Mr. E. L. Doheny of Los Angeles, who sponsored the expedition in 1924, had visited this area as a young prospector in 1879. He and his party were among the first white men to venture into this wild place.

*The red sandstone contains a trace of iron. This iron, through the alchemy of unknown ages of time, forms a thin black scale on the surface of the stone, locally called the "Desert Varnish". By taking any sharp point, such as a piece of flint, and cutting through this black surface, the red stone is revealed underneath, thus making a picture, without the use of pigment, which is practically imperishable. The only way one of these pictographs can disappear is to weather off. They show every sign of a great antiquity, and in the thirty years they have been known to the writer there is not the slightest change noticeable. The dimensions of the figure are as follows: Total height 11.2 inches; greatest width, 7 inches; length of leg, 3.8 inches; length of body, 3.9 inches; width of body, 3 inches; length of neck to top of curve, 3.5 inches; length of tail (approximately) 9.1 inches; length of neck (approximately) 5.1 inches. On the same wall were a number of other figures of goat-like creatures, serpents, and unknown forms. The most remarkable of these was a row of symbols, deeply incised, which resembled the Greek sign of Mars showing shield and spear, thus 4. The "desert varnish" had commenced to form in the cut, indicating an unbelievable antiquity.*<sup>240</sup>

The next six are from an archeological site discovered in 1944 by Waldemar Juisrud, a German hardware merchant in Acambaro, Mexico. They have been identified as Chupicauro, a civilization that flourished about 500BC to 500AD. Over 20,000 of these clay and stone artifacts have been discovered here and not one could be found to be a duplicate of another. They range in size from a few inches long to statues three feet high and four to five feet long. The dinosaur varieties identified by their shape include duck billed Trachodon, Gorgosaurus, horned Monoclonius, Ornitholestes, Titanosaurs, Triceratops, Stegosaurus, Paleococincus, Diplodocus, Podokosaurus, Stuthiomimos, Plesiosaur, Leviathan, Maiasaura, Rhamphorhynchus, Iguanodon, Brachiosaurus, Pteranodon, Dimetrodon, Ichthyornis, Tyrannosaurus Rex, Rhynococephalia and others that have not been identified. Go to [www.bible.ca/track/track-acambaro.htm](http://www.bible.ca/track/track-acambaro.htm) for more information.

The last two are ceremonial burial stones from Peru and are probably at least several hundred years old. The same web address above has more information about them.

## **Paleocryptozoology**

The relatively new science of Paleocryptozoology is revolutionizing our understanding of fossils. Paleocryptozoology is the comparative study of paleontology with archaeological artifacts and ancient records emphasizing common morphological features. If a fossil has something distinctive about its anatomy, this feature can be looked for in written descriptions and petroglyphs, pictographs, paintings, coins, carvings, etc. to determine if it lived at the same time as man, since man made a record of its existence. John

<sup>240</sup><http://www.bearfabrique.org/sauropods/supai.html>



Goertzen has written a fascinating paper about pterosaurs. Much of what follows is from his research.

An example of a distinct morphological feature is the **tail vane** of some rhamphorhynchoid pterosaurs. Also, it could be a **distinctive skull** like that of a *Dimorphodon*... For *Scaphognathus crassirostris*, the distinctive feature is a rhamphorhynchoid pterosaur with a **head crest**. *Scaphognathus crassirostris* is the only long-tailed pterosaur presently known from the fossil record with that feature.<sup>241</sup> Paleocryptozoology could suggest a total revolution in the understanding of the geologic column where the **age** of the strata is determined by the fossils found in it. Thus far I have found about two dozen species of extinct animals, all thought to be extinct for millions of years, but almost certainly accurately observed by man in the recent past. Therefore the entire idea of the geological succession of many of the layers of strata (different ages), based on index fossils, may soon be untenable.<sup>241</sup>



A fossil of *Rhamphorhynchus*, an early pterosaur. Learn more about them at this excellent web site  
<http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/diapsids/pterosauria.html>

Here is a description that agrees with the anatomy of these pterosaurs

Most written records of flying reptiles in the middle east are rather generic and contain little distinguishing detail. However, Prosper Alpin, a European scientist who wrote a natural history of Egypt during the years 1581-4, has provided a masterful account. Alpin did not observe these animals but recorded the following account:

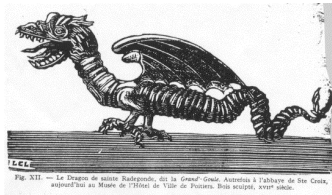
*...there is nothing for sure about the basiliic, but we have heard talk, nevertheless, that there is a small serpent, as long as a palm branch, and thick like a small finger. It has a small piece of skin, like a crest, on its head and, in the middle of the back, two scales placed on one side and the other which serve as wings in order to advance more quickly. Large numbers of people have said that these serpents live in large quantities close to certain lakes in which the Nile has its source. People don't travel close to those lakes because of the well-known danger these serpents*

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<sup>241</sup>Goertzen, J, The Rhamphorhynchoid Pterosaur *Scaphognathus crassirostris*: A "Living Fossil" Until the 17th Century, a paper presented at the 1998 International Conference on Creation, Geneva, PA on the internet at <http://www.rae.org/index.html>

represent ... That is what is said by the Egyptians who travel in Ethiopia and in Nubia .

The most remarkable facet of this description is the crest and small piece of skin on the head. Alpin's description of the tail, "thick as a finger," is precisely how paleontologist Malcolm Browne described the tails of rhamphorhynchoid pterosaurs . The length, "as long as a palm branch," is correct for this pterosaur we are considering according to the fossils that are known. Many of the ancient reports of these animals place them near water: lakes, swamps, or rivers, corresponding with Alpin's record. Even more ancients speak of these animals being dangerous (like Alpin's informants). It seems obvious that the French scientist was slow to believe what he heard: these animals were unheard of in Europe by this time, but, as he states, he verified these sightings with large numbers of eyewitnesses (very likely with a great deal of independence).<sup>242</sup>



There is an interesting Biblical connection here. To indicate a winged reptile Latin writers used the term *Basiliscus*. In the *Symmachi* version of the Greek Septuagint text for Isaiah 30:6, the Greek word *basiliskos* is used for "flying serpent". This translation is correctly made in almost every Bible version except the mistaken NIV.<sup>243</sup>

The Hebrew word for the same creature is *seraph* (Strong's 8314) which occurs in seven Old Testament verses, five of them verses describe them as flying. It means burning, i.e. (figuratively) poisonous (serpent); specifically, a saraph or symbolical creature (from their copper color): fiery (serpent), seraph. The interesting thing about Isaiah 30:6 is that the context is Egypt!

*The oracle concerning the beasts of the Negev. Through a land of distress and anguish, From where come lioness and lion, viper and flying serpent [saraph], They carry their riches on the backs of young donkeys And their treasures on camels' humps, To a people who cannot profit them;*<sup>244</sup>

The same word is used to describe serpents in the wilderness.

<sup>242</sup> ibid

<sup>243</sup> ibid

<sup>244</sup> Isa. 30:6, NASB, emphasis mine

*"He led you through the great and terrible wilderness, with its fiery serpents [saraph] and scorpions and thirsty ground where there was no water; He brought water for you out of the rock of flint."<sup>245</sup>*

And the same word for the serpents that the Lord sent to bite the people.

*"The LORD sent fiery serpents [saraph] among the people and they bit the people, so that many people of Israel died."<sup>246</sup>*

Notice that the 1581-4 description above states that they are dangerous to humans and live in great numbers! Five out of the ten written accounts describe them as poisonous!

Bochart (writing in c.1650) was an outstanding scholar, competent in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin and wrote, perhaps, the most outstanding study of biblical animals ever penned. After arguing that the flying serpents of Isaiah 14:29 and 30:6 were still alive, he relates several accounts

*If on your travels you encounter the serpent with wings who circles and hurls himself at you, the flying snake, hide yourself because of its reputation. Lie down when the snake appears and guard yourself in alarm for that snake's manner is to go away calm, considering it a victory. There are winged and flying serpents that can be found who are venomous, who snort, and are savage and kill with pain worse than fire,..."<sup>247</sup>*

Could the reference to fire refer to the pain of its bite rather than to actual flames?

The formations in which Rhamphorhynchoid pterosaur fossils are found are the Triassic and Jurassic. We are talking about 144 million years ago.



What are you inclined to believe? Did humans and dinosaurs live at the same time only hundreds or thousands of years ago or are they separated by millions of years? Could humans have acquired the knowledge of dinosaurs by observing them first hand? Perhaps God made them both on day 6 of the creation week — an old and wise belief.

## Dragons

If one cares to look for them, there are thousands of instances where land dragons, water monsters and flying serpents have made an impression on mankind, some of them less than a century ago. An excellent resource on this subject, and a must read book on biblically accurate history, is Bill Cooper's book *After The Flood*. The internet edition is

<sup>245</sup> Deut. 8:15, NASB, emphasis mine

<sup>246</sup> Num. 21:6, NASB, emphasis mine

<sup>247</sup> ibid

at <http://www.revelationwebsite.co.uk/index1/after/>. Much of what follows is taken from chapter 10 of his book.

Flying reptiles, like the pterosaurs described above were a feature of Welsh life as late as the early 1900s.

*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".*<sup>248</sup>

As late as August, 1614, the following sober account was given of a strange reptile that was encountered in St Leonard's Forest in Sussex. The sighting was near a village that was known as Dragon's Green long before this report was published:

*'This serpent (or dragon as some call it) is reputed to be nine feete, or rather more, in length, and shaped almost in the form of an axletree of a cart: a quantitie of thickness in the middest, and somewhat smaller at both endes. The former part, which he shootes forth as a necke, is supposed to be an elle [3 ft 9 ins or 114 cms] long; with a white ring, as it were, of scales about it. The scales along his back seem to be blackish, and so much as is discovered under his belie, appeareth to be red... it is likewise discovered to have large feete, but the eye may there be deceived, for some suppose that serpents have no feete ... [The dragon] 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 conie-warren, which he much frequents ... There are likewise upon either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large foote-ball, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings, but God, I hope, will (to defend the poor people in the neighbourhood) that he shall be destroyed before he grows to fledge.'*<sup>249</sup>

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<sup>248</sup> Trevelyan, M. 1909. *Folk-Lore and Folk Stories of Wales*. (cit. Simpson, J. *British Dragons*. B.T. Batsford Ltd. London. 1980).

<sup>249</sup> *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 Cattell, by his strong and violent Poison: in Sussex, two Miles from Horsham, in a Woode called St Leonard's Forrest,*

One of the locals set his two mastiffs onto the monster, and apart from losing his dogs he was fortunate to escape alive from the encounter, for the dragon was already credited with the deaths of a man and woman at whom it had spat and who consequently had been killed by its venom. When approached unwittingly, our pamphleteer tells us, the monster was

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

an eyewitness account of typically reptilian behavior.Ó

Scotland's famous Loch Ness Monster is only one of many aquatic monsters that have been observed. A loch is a lake or bay of the sea usually narrow and nearly surrounded by land.

Óloch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Rannoch and the privately owned Loch Morar (over 1000 ft deep) also have records of monster activity in recent years. Indeed, there have been over forty sightings at Loch Morar alone since the end of the last war, and over a thousand from Loch Ness in the same period.Ó

Water monsters reports are not limited to the British Isles. The following is an account from medieval Italy in the year 1484.

*ÓThere 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 great horns 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*

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*and thirtie Miles from London, this present month of August 1614. With the true Generation of Serpents.* cited in Harlejan Miscellany. 1745. III. pp. 106-9. (also Simpson, J. *British Dragons*. B.T. Batsford Ltd. 1980. p. 118).



*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.*<sup>50</sup>

Mr. Cooper also discusses the instances when flying dragons, described very much like pterodactyls, were observed in large numbers before bad weather. Of course, animal behavior in general is affected by changes in weather and even months before earthquakes. In the dry Antelope Valley where I live, sea gulls are only seen before storms. I am always looking for strange animal behavior that may warn of an earthquake since the San Andreas Fault is only seven miles from Lancaster.

Here is some advice given to Danish king Frotho as he is about to fight with a giant reptile:

*Ò..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 bespattersyet [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'Ó*

## Behemoth and Leviathan

Do you recall the science exam God gave Job? In that exam two animals are described. The first is behemoth, which means large animal. God begins His description with this statement:

*"Behold now, Behemoth, which I made as well as you"*<sup>251</sup>

It sounds like God is referring to something that Job was familiar with. Also notice that God made both of them.

Most bibles link it with a hippopotamus, rhinoceros or elephant in the commentaries and notes. I would agree that the closest match to behemoth from **now living animals** would be those two. But, if we expand our search to all animals, including dinosaurs, the match becomes much better. Consider the traits of Behemoth found in chapter 40 of Job:

- He eats grass like an ox (v.15)

<sup>250</sup> Caxton, Win. 1484. *Aesop*. folio 138. The only surviving copy of this book lies in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. This extract appears here by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen.

<sup>251</sup> Job 40:15, NAS<sup>95</sup>, emphasis mine

- His strength is in his loins (v.16)
- His power is in the muscles of his belly (v.16)
- He bends his tail like a cedar (v.17)
- His bones are like tubes of bronze (v.18)
- His limbs are like bars of iron (v.18)
- He is first in the ways of God (v.19)
- He is not alarmed when a river rages (v.23)
- He cannot be captured when he is on watch (v.24)

Consider the tail of Behemoth in comparison to the tails of the hippopotamus, rhinoceros and elephant. Doesn't a large sauropods dinosaur, like the one in the movie *Jurassic Park* that sneezed on the humans in the tree, fit the description better?

Chapter 41 of Job describes Leviathan. Again, the commentaries and notes tell us that this creature is a crocodile. But do crocodiles

- Sneeze flashes of light? (v.18)
- Issue smoke from their nostrils? (v.20)
- Issue flames from their mouth? (v.21)
- Have under parts like sharp potsherds? (v.30)

If you are having difficulty with the smoke and fire, consider this. Do you think that a bug that gives off light (firefly), an eel that can shock a man (electric eel) or a bug that can produce a chemical as hot as boiling water and shoot this liquid at an enemy (Bombardier Beetle) **is hard to believe if they were not all alive today?** Recall that

*"You alone are the LORD. You have made the heavens, The heaven of heavens with all their host, The earth and **all** that is on it, The seas and **all** that is in them. You give life to all of them And the heavenly host bows down before You."*<sup>252</sup>

I wonder if God smiled when He made Leviathan and thought something like "Here's one that will impress them!"

*"Lay your hand on him; Remember the battle; you will not do it again! Behold, your expectation is false; Will you be laid low even at the sight of him? **No one is so fierce that he dares to arouse him; Who then is he that can stand before Me?**"*<sup>253</sup>



Do you believe that Behemoth and Leviathan refer to real creatures? If so, when do you think they lived? Now that you can make a choice, you are on the road to recovery from brainwasher's disease. Don't stop thinking!

<sup>252</sup> Neh. 9:6, NASB, emphasis mine

<sup>253</sup> Job. 41:8-10, NASB, emphasis mine