



**Answers4Seekers: Session #14C** (semi-technical)

## **TOPIC: Dinosaurs & The Fossil Record**

- 1. Overview of Topic**
- 2. Definitions of Terms**
- 3. Presuppositions, Hierarchy of Evidence, & Domain of History**
- 4. Fossil Types & Formations**
- 5. The Fossil Record - Basics**
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- 7. Dinosaurs, Mammals, & Marine Fossils Buried Together**
- 8. Evidences for the “Young Age” of Dinosaur Fossils**
- 9. Could All the Dinosaurs fit on the Biblical Noah’s Ark?**
- 10. Can Dragon Legends Be Related to Dinosaurs?**
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### 1) Overview of Topic

- a. Many new young-age evidences for Dinosaurs and their Fossils are presented herein. The touted 65 million years age of dinosaur fossils is now confronted with new evidences that yield ages in the thousands of years. This is what would be expected if the earth is actually young, and a global flood was recent. Come and explore for yourself!

### 2) Definitions of Terms:

- a. Cenozoic Period:

- a. The Materialists' view of the Cenozoic Period of the Geologic Column (Rock Record): The Cenozoic is Earth's current geological era, representing the past 66 million years of Earth's history up to today. Organisms include: marine, insects, small and large mammals, reptiles, birds and angiosperms [flowering plants and seeds incased in its fruit] and gymnosperms (with unprotected seeds).
- b. The Creationists' view of the Cenozoic Period of the Geologic Column (Rock Record): The Cenozoic is the period of Earth's sedimentary rock history which represents sedimentary rock layers laid down by the catastrophic global flood from about 5500 years ago. Organisms



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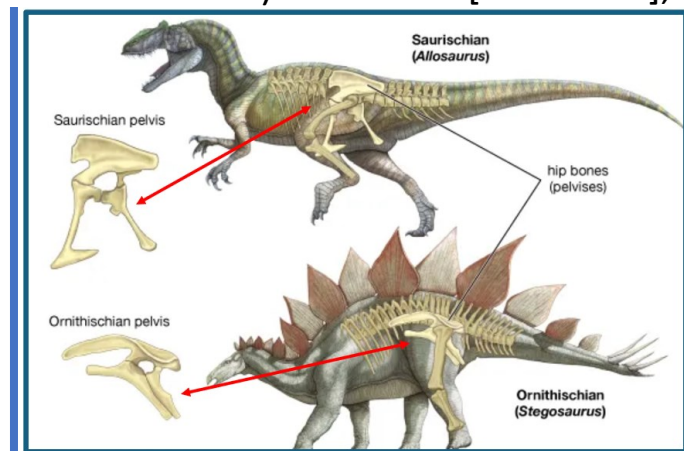
include: marine, insects, small and large mammals, reptiles, birds and angiosperms [flowering plants and seeds incased in its fruit] and gymnosperms (with unprotected seeds).

- c. **Creationism**: Creationism is a worldview held by people who typically hold the following beliefs:
- i. 1) The universe has a Creator, who has a Mind, a Will, and a Moral standard.
  - ii. 2) Beside special revelation (the Bible), the Creator has made himself known through nature and human nature.
  - iii. 3) Life arose by a Creator, and has a purpose, a plan, and a destination.
  - iv. 4) A time is coming when everything wrong in the world will be made right, eternally.
  - v. 5) The Human Mind, Freewill, and Emotions are real.
  - vi. 6) Each person was created for an eternal purpose and a plan, that they can accept or reject.
  - vii. 7) View of the Origin of life is based on eye-witness revelation communicated from the Creator (the Bible), and then supplemented with observations, assumptions, and models about nature that aligns with that.
- d. **Dinosaurs**:
- i. Are Extinct land-dwelling reptiles with either a Saurischia (lizard-like) or Ornithischia (bird-like) pelvis (that have a hole in their hip socket which permits an upright stance). Also, their skulls (like other reptiles) had two holes behind their eye cavities, called Diapsid. They are believed to have existed as both carnivores and herbivores, and are typically thought to have been cold-blooded. Dinosaurs produce offspring by laying fertilized eggs.



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- ii. From a biblical perspective, all animals, dinosaurs, and humans were vegetarians (Genesis 1:29-30) up until the fall of Man. God did not permit the eating of animal flesh (flesh “of moving things” Genesis 9:3) until after the global flood.
- iii. The size of Dinosaurs range from that of a small dog (*Linhenykus*, 2 lbs.) up to a gigantic size of 100 feet long and 30 feet high (*Argentinosaurus*, estimated to weigh 70 tons), but most Dinosaurs were around the size of an American Bison (6ft, 2200 lbs.). Dinosaur fossils are typically found within water-laid sedimentary strata (mammal fossils have also be found buried along with Dinosaurs). (See our Session#14A on the [Global Flood](#))
- iv. The term “Dinosaur” (Greek, *Terrible Lizard*) was originally [first coined and used in 1841](#) by Sir Richard Owen. Prior to that, any large ancient and extinct creature were mostly termed “monster” or “dragon.”
- v. The Two Types of Dinosaur Pelvises are 1) Saurischia [lizard-like], or 2) Ornithischia [bird-like]:





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### e. Dragons:

- i. A [dragon](#) is typically thought to be a legendary creature that appeared in the folklore, histories, and legends of worldwide cultures.
- ii. Beliefs about dragons vary considerably by regions, but dragons in Western cultures (since the High Middle Ages) have often been depicted as winged, horned animals, some capable of breathing fire. Dragons in eastern cultures are usually depicted as wingless, four-legged, serpentine creatures with above-average intelligence.
- iii. Even materialistic astronomer Carl Sagan once remarked: “The pervasiveness of dragon myths in the folk legends of many cultures is probably no accident” (*Sagan, Carl, The Dragons of Eden, New York: Random House, 1977, p. 149*).
- iv. “Dragon,” *The World Book Encyclopedia*, vol. 5, 1973, p. 265: *“The dragons of legend are strangely like actual creatures that have lived in the past. They are much like the great reptiles which inhabited the earth long before man is supposed to have appeared on earth .... Every country had them in its mythology.”*
- v. The term “Dragon” is also used in the Old Testament of the Bible to describe giant land and water animals (KJV: Isa. 27:1; Isa. 51:9; Ps. 91:13; Jer. 51:37).

f. **Fossils**: Fossils are the remains or impressions left from past historic organisms, preserved in a petrified form as a mold or a cast in a rock. Fossils typically are found in water-laid sedimentary layers of strata, and typically appear to have been buried quickly. (*See the section below for fuller information: “Fossil Types & Formations.”*)



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- g. **Geologic Column**: The standard secular interpretation of Earth's "Rock Record" and fossils; currently based on presuppositional commitment to uniformitarianism, Naturalism, and Deep-time.
- h. **Index Fossils**: Are fossilized marine organisms that are believed to have lived for only a short time geologically, but was spread over a large geographical area. From a uniformitarian and naturalistic point of view, Index Fossils are thought to help identify the development of past geologic "eras."
  - 1. Ongoing research continues to expand "fossil ranges" in the geological column (Rock Record) which can affect the use of an index fossil. Additionally, different names are given to the same or a similar fossil found in strata of different ages, which could also affect the validity of an index fossil.
  - 2. From the Creationists viewpoint, index fossils as simply marine fossils and their chronological burial order that occurred during the year-long global flood.
- i. **Ice Age**: From a Creationist's perspective, the Ice Age occurred after the Global flood due to excessive moisture in the air and the cooling of earth due to volcanic debris in the astrosphere (during the Flood Epic) that reduced the penetration of the sun's rays for a period of time. This Ice Age was recent.



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- j. **Interpretation**: Interpretations are the results of the observer's worldview and presuppositions as they review and evaluate evidence. Evidence is that "object" or "event" that is observed while under evaluation.
- k. **Legends**: A **legend** typically had some basis in historical fact and tends to mention real people or events, but could become exaggerated over time. In contrast, a **myth** is solely a type of symbolic storytelling object that never was based on any historic fact.
- l. **Mammals**: Any one of various warm-blooded vertebrate animals characterized by:
  - i. 1) a covering of hair or fur on the skin,
  - ii. 2) females having milk-producing mammary glands for nourishing the young,
  - iii. 3) a broad neocortex (higher ordered) region of the brain,
  - iv. 4) have three middle-ear bones, and
  - v. 5) and give birth to live offspring (that is, don't lay eggs like birds do).
- m. **Materialism**: Materialism is a worldview held by people who typically hold the following beliefs:
  - i. 1) The universe is either eternal or had no Creator as its source, but came into existence out of nothing,
  - ii. 2) Life arose accidentally (by incredible serendipity) through completely random, unguided chance processes,
  - iii. 3) There is no Mind behind the universe,





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- iv. 4) The Human Mind and Freewill are ultimately illusions, since only completely-fixed and completely-random chemical reactions are the only things at play in the entire universe,
- v. 5) Ultimately, there is no created purpose or plan for any person.
- vi. 6) Views of the Origin of life are based on their materialistic worldview and then supplemented with assumptions and models about nature that aligns with that.

- n. **Megasequences**: Any of six major sedimentary sequences that were deposited across vast continental and global areas. Megasequences sequence order: 1) Sauk, 2) Tippecanoe, 3) Kaskaskia, 4) Absaroka, 5) Zuni, and 6) Tejas:
  - i. A megasequence is a package of sediment layers bounded above and below by flat, eroded surfaces, called unconformities.
  - ii. The layers of sediments show a distinct pattern with grains becoming smaller and smaller the higher up you go.
  - iii. From a biblical perspective, Megasequences are viewed to be the results of the catastrophic ebbs and flows of the worldwide oceans as they covered the earth during the Global flood.
- o. **Mesozoic Period**:
  - i. From the Materialists' view of the Geologic Column (Rock Record): The **Mesozoic Period** contains certain parts of Earth's geologic sedimentary layers and history, comprising the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods, and which includes organisms such as marine, birds, insects, fish, reptiles, Dinosaurs, and some mammal fossils, and is based on their





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dating model, which ranges from about 252 million years ago down to 66 million years ago.

- ii. From the Creationists' view of the Geologic Column (Rock Record): The **Mesozoic Period** contains certain parts of Earth's geologic sedimentary layers and history that are the results of a catastrophic global flood, where certain land organisms were living in lower elevations and environments, and other land organisms were living in higher elevations and environments, and includes organisms such as marine, birds, insects, fish, reptiles, Dinosaurs, and small mammals, which were all wiped-out by a global flood. And, based on the dating of the global flood model were buried during the difference sequences and energies of the global flood waters approximately 5500 years ago.
- p. **Naturalism**: The held belief that all that exists in the universe is matter, energy, and fixed material forces; also known as "materialism." In principle, it rejects the existence of anything non-material (i.e., soul or spirit) or any power, force, or entity that could supersede pure materialism.
- q. **Primates**: In zoology, it represents the physical anatomy and physical systems of mammals of the group that includes the lemurs, lorises, tarsiers, monkeys, apes, and humans. When compared with body weight, the primate brain is larger than that of other terrestrial mammals, and it has a fissure unique to primates (the Calcarine sulcus) that separates the first and second visual areas on each side of the brain. Also, whereas all other mammals have claws or hooves on their digits, only primates have flat nails.



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- r. **Percent Modern Carbon (pMC):** Pmc refers to percent modern carbon, a ratio of the fraction of  $^{14}\text{C}$  (Carbon-14) to  $^{12}\text{C}$  in the sample to the fraction of  $^{14}\text{C}$  to  $^{12}\text{C}$  in the international standard (where “modern” means AD 1950, and the absolute radiocarbon standard is a sample of wood from a tree that died in AD 1890). Radiocarbon years are stated in BP, “Before Present,” and are calculated based on pMC.
- s. **Uniformitarianism:** The theory that all geologic phenomena and processes may be explained as the result of existing natural forces having operated uniformly and slowly from the origin of the earth to the present time. That is, all natural processes have essentially remained at their same steady rate; it rejects the possibility of any occurrence of significant acceleration of natural processes or the possibility of significant catastrophic events in Earth’s history

### 3) Presuppositions, Domain of History, & Hierarchy of Evidence

- a. **Presuppositions:** These are our elementary assumptions about life that we develop from our personal experiences and preferences. They are the result of our personal values and preferred views of life, and by definition, cannot be verified by any procedure in science, and which the holder protects to the highest degree and are their least negotiable values or beliefs.



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- b. Interpretations:** Are conclusions we make about evidence as it is viewed in the light of our presuppositions.
- c. Worldview Bias:** Occurs when a person subconsciously accepts weaker evidence because it agrees with their worldview, and rejects stronger evidence because it conflicts with their worldview. This typically occurs subconsciously.
- d. Domain Of History:**
  - i. Recorded history of the world only goes back 5100 years (and only 3900 years with calendar confirmed accuracy), every event or specimen beyond this point is now considered prehistoric and so requires a worldview, interpretation, assumptions & estimates to model and calculate and estimate a past age value, see [Renfrew, 1973](#): (Also review [Session #6 – Domain of History](#)):



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appropriate Sothic cycle in 2770 B.C. The date in question corresponds to 1872 B.C., so that the reign of Sesostri<sup>s</sup> III is now set with some confidence from 1878 B.C. to 1843 B.C.

This is, in fact, the earliest fixed calendrical date in human history. And while some uncertainties of detail makes possible an error of a decade or so, it is a date which Egyptologists accept with considerable confidence. Using the information from the annals, the end of the Eighth Dynasty, with which the so-called 'Old Kingdom' of Egypt terminated, may be set at 2160 B.C. As we have seen, the Turin Royal Canon reports a total duration for the Old Kingdom of 955 years. Some scholars think this may be inaccurate by a couple of centuries or so, but if the figure is accepted, the beginning of the Old Kingdom of Egypt—the founding of Egypt's first historic dynasty—can be set close to 3100 B.C.

King lists and other records are also preserved from Mesopotamia, but unfortunately many of them are later copies of the original texts. The Mesopotamian chronology is less reliable than the Egyptian, and it does not go back so far.

This date of 3100 B.C. thus sets the limit of recorded history. No earlier dates can be obtained by calendrical means, and indeed the dates cannot be regarded as reliable before 2000 B.C. There is thus a theoretical limit beyond which the traditional chronology for Europe, based, as it was, ultimately on Egypt, simply could not go. Any dates before 3000 B.C. could be little more than guesswork, however persuasive the arguments and the evidence after that period.

[Before Civilization, Renfrew, 1973, pg 28, 29](#)



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### e. Check List for the Veracity of a Historic Evidence: (Brief Review of Levels of [Evidence](#))

#	Some Rules for determining Veracity of Past Events	Yes	No
1	Is one or more Living, Capable, and Reliable Eye-witness currently available who: a) observed the past event, b) recorded the past event, c) indexed the past event into its place in history, and d) communicated it to others?	[ ]	[ ]
2	Did one or more Historic, Capable, and Reliable Eye-witness observe the event, record the event, and communicated the event unto their then concurrent society, and which was accepted by that society?	[ ]	[ ]
3	Was the historic event/object close in time (not far outside of current recorded history)?	[ ]	[ ]
4	Does the embraced model of estimating the past age of a proposed historic event have other independent (and non-associated) evidence models that estimate the same timeframe?	[ ]	[ ]
5	Have all the assumptions and influences that could affect the results of the “age-dating model” been understood and published.	[ ]	[ ]



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### 4) Fossil Types & Formations

#### a. Overview:

- i. Fossils are the remains or impressions left of past dead organisms, preserved in a petrified form as a “mold or cast” in a rock. Fossils are typically found in water-laid sedimentary layers of earth’s strata, especially since that process helps to protect against decay, oxidation, and scavengers.

#### b. Types and Formations of Fossils:

- i. **Unaltered Hard Parts:** The original material remains after fossilization. Typically consisting of calcitic, phosphatic, or silicious shells, but also includes bone, coral, and wood.
- ii. **Altered Hard Parts:** Once buried, the fossils may undergo alteration of its hard parts, while soft parts decay away. The organic material may be replaced or encapsulated by minerals that have been dissolved in percolating groundwater, a process called permineralization. If the inserted mineral is silica, the process is called petrification. Many dinosaur fossils are of these types.





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- iii. **Soft Parts:** More rarely, the soft parts of an organism may be preserved through various processes, such as 1) being kept below freezing temperatures, 2) by dry air and heat (mummies), or 3) entombed in the amber of tree sap.
- iv. **Mold or Cast:** A common fossil type, the organism decays and leaves an impression or cavity in the surrounding sediment that preserves its original shape. If minerals fill the resulting cavity, it is called a “cast.” Many fossils are of this type.
- v. **Carbonization:** When heated, buried plants expel their gases, leaving behind mostly carbon, such as coal. Sometimes animal bodies are flattened by weight, only leaving a thin carbon film remaining.
- vi. **Coprolites and Gastroliths:** Fossilized fecal material or stomach contents are found. Some animal swallow rock to aid in digestion, and so gastroliths are also found.
- vii. **Ephemeral Markings:** Animal tracks and trails are easily eroded, but when quickly buried and filled with sediment, these animal tracks can be captured.

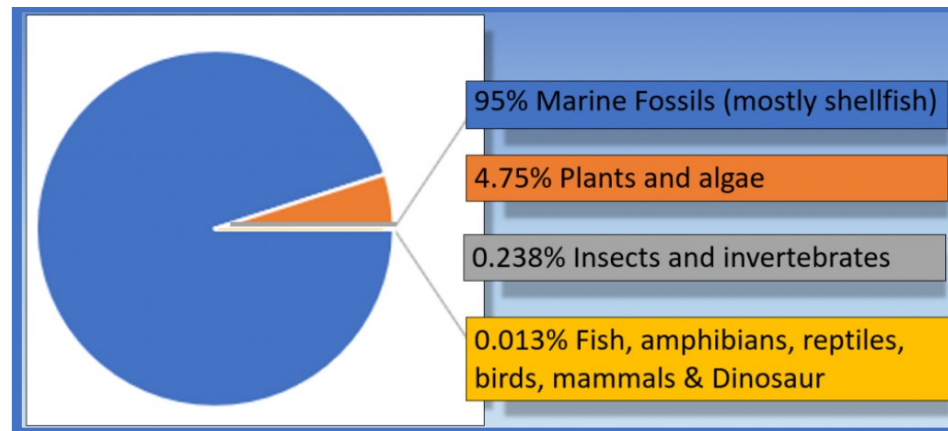




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### 5) The Fossil Record - Basics:

#### a. Percentage & Distribution of Fossils Types and Quantities Worldwide:



- i. **95%** of all fossils are either marine (ocean and sea type).
- ii. **99.87%** of all fossils are either marine or plant fossils.
- iii. Only **0.013%** (1 out of 7692) fossils are either a fish, amphibians, reptile, bird, mammal, or dinosaur.
- iv. Mammal fossils are also found in many dinosaur dig sites (See section below).
- v. Please review [Session 14A \(Global Flood model\)](#) to see how the evidence for the global flood helps explain the worldwide fossil record.



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- vi. Comparison of fossils found around the world in the sedimentary Rock Record (Strata layers): Secular **Geologic Column** model vs. **Global Flood** model:
- a. The left-side columns (below) show the Global Flood Model sequence, while the right-side columns show the secular Geologic Column model (deep-time view). The fossils found in the Geologic Column model are generally correct, but the Geologic Column model leaves out other important fossils (for example: living fossils, fossils not listed in this image, & fossils found in out-of-order strata layers):

Global Flood Sequence						Secular Deep-time Geologic Column				
Geologic Energy	Timeframe Division		Event / Era Stage	Duration	Phase	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	SUCCESION OF LIFE	INDEX FOSSILS
	Present Age	Upper	Postdiluvian Era	4,000 Y	Modern	CENOZOIC Recent Life	QUATERNARY	Recent Pleistocene		PECTEN NEPTUNEA
		Middle					TERTIARY	Pliocene		CALYPTRAPHORUS VENERICARDIA
		Lower						Eocene Paleocene		
	Ice Age	Upper	The Deluge	300 Y	Residual	MESOZOIC Middle Life	CRETACEOUS	Modern Seed Bearing Plants, Dinosaurs		SCAPHITES INOCERAMUS
		Middle					JURASSIC	64 Million Years First Birds		NEURINA PERISPHINCTES
		Lower					TRIASSIC	40 Million Years Cycads, First Dinosaurs		TROPHITES MONOTIS
	Flood Event	Upper	The Deluge	220 D	Dispersive	PALEOZOIC Ancient Life	PERMIAN	48 Million Years First Reptiles		LEPTODUS PARAFUSULINA
		Middle					PENNSYLVANIAN	19 Million Years First Insects		DICTYOCLOSTUS
		Lower					MISSISSIPPIAN	43 Million Years Many Crinoids		PROLECANITES
	Antediluvian Era	Day 7	The Creation Event	2 D	Biotic	RECAMBRIAN TIME	DEVONIAN	37 Million Years First Seed Plants, Cartilaginous Fish		HEXAMOCERAS
							SILURIAN	28 Million Years Earliest Land Animals		CRYSTIPHYLLUM
							ORDOVICIAN	44 Million Years Early Reptiles		TETRAGRAPTUS
	Creation Week	Day 6	The Creation Event	2 D	Derivative	RECAMBRIAN TIME	CAMBRIAN	54 Million Years Invertebrate Animals, Brachiopods, Trilobites		BILLINGSSELLA
		Day 5					EDICARAN	88 Million Years Very few fossils present (bacteria/algae/pollen?)		PARADOXIDES (Trilobite)
		Day 4								
		Day 3	Foundational	2 D	Ensuing					
		Day 2								
		Day 1								



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b. Per the Flood Model, in general, the fossils considered pre-Cambrian are pre-Flood fossils, while the fossils considered “Cambrian and onward” are post-Flood fossils.

c. The Global Flood model sequence (columns on the left above):

- i. Begins with the creation-week, days 1-2 (world being formed),
- ii. Creation days 3-6 (plants and animals created) and then including 1700+ years of life prior to the Global Flood,
- iii. The Global Flood event,
- iv. The post-flood world.

**d. The Global Flood sequence compared to fossils found in rock formations:**



- i. A “rock formation” is a body of rock having a consistent set of physical characteristics that distinguishes it from adjacent bodies of rock, and which occupies a particular position in the layers of rock (e.g. Strata) exposed in a geographical region (for example, the Grand Canyon).



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- ii. In the chart below, compare the Flood sequence (Left) to the fossils buried in these formations (Right):

<https://youtu.be/6tLQX-hQMT4> (3:00min mark)

	<b>End-Flood</b>	BRAIN HEAD FORMATION	terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants
		WASATCH FORMATION	terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants
	<b>Mid-Flood</b>  <b>(increasing land fossils as waters cover the land)</b>	KAIPAROWITS FORMATION	terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates, invertebrates, and plants
		STRAIGHT CLIFFS FORMATION	marine and freshwater invertebrates; freshwater, marine, and terrestrial vertebrates
		TROPIC FORMATION	marine plants, vertebrates, and invertebrates
		DAKOTA SANDSTONE	terrestrial plants, vertebrates and invertebrates; marine invertebrates
		CARMEL FORMATION	marine invertebrates and vertebrates, and algae
		NAVAJO SANDSTONE	terrestrial reptiles, plants, and invertebrate trace fossils; dinosaur tracks
		KAYENTA FORMATION	terrestrial plants and vertebrates; dinosaur tracks
		MOENAVE FORMATION	freshwater fish, crocodiles, dinosaurs, and reptile tracks
		CHINLE FORMATION	terrestrial plants and freshwater invertebrates
		MOENKOPI FORMATION	marine invertebrates; <b>terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates</b> , invertebrates and plants; trace fossils

e. As necessary, please review [Session 14A \(Global Flood model\)](#)

f. Fossil Video Overview: <https://youtu.be/6tLQX-hQMT4>

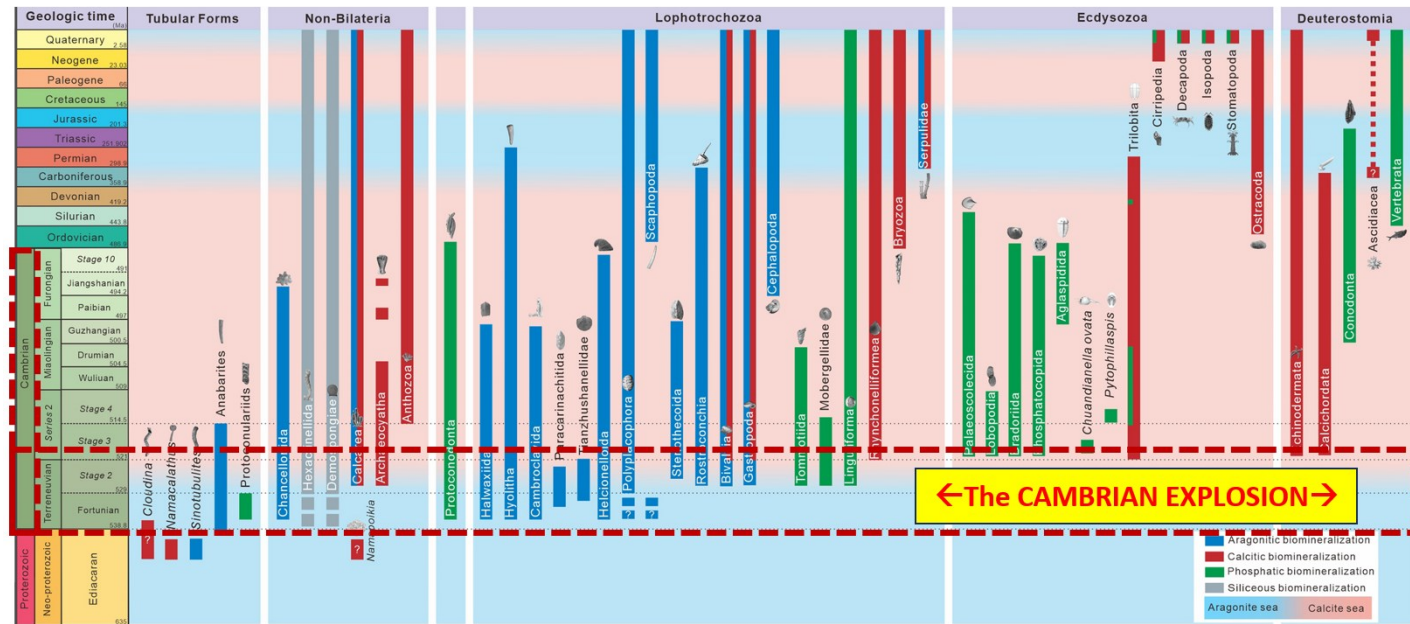




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### b. The Cambrian Explosion & Fossils - Overview:

- The Cambrian explosion (high-lighted below between the red-dotted lines) is the sudden, unexpected occurrence of complex multicellular organisms in the fossil record with no precursor organisms in the Geologic Column/Rock Record. The “Cambrian” period is considered by secular (deep-time) geologists to be one of the first “geological periods” of Earth’s history.
- Below, notice how the organism categories have a completely abrupt start with no pre-cursor lineage. This chart represents a “created orchard,” not the “single evolutionary tree,” which Darwin’s “theory” of evolution demanded, but matches what is expected by Creationism.

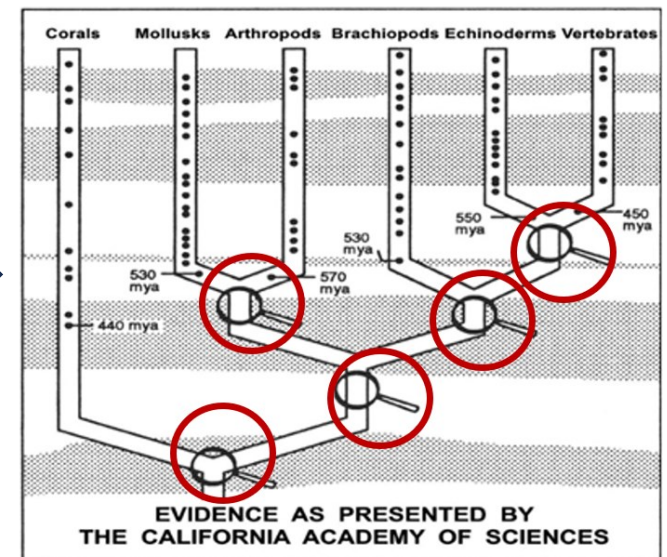
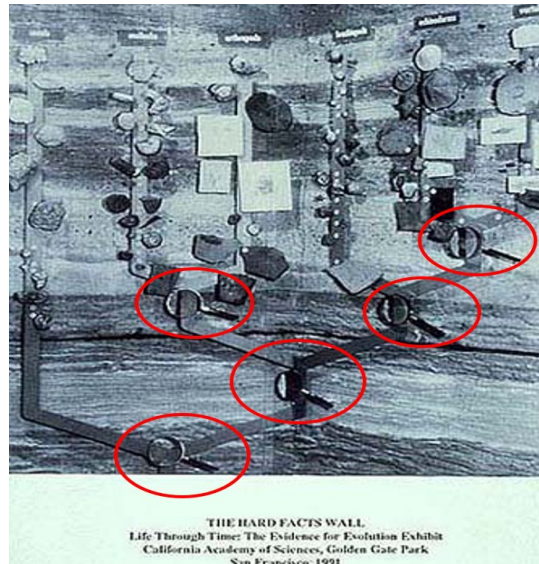


<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12542-021-00568-5/figures/4>



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- iii. Since the Cambrian explosion flies in complete opposition to Darwin's proposed requirement of "slow and gradual" evolution, one museum tried to hide this fact to the public (California's Academy of Sciences 1991 exhibit, the "Hard Facts Wall"):
- a. The "magnifying glass" icons below in the "Hard Facts Wall" tried to imply they had fossil evidence for the evolutionary granular development between "families," but in reality, they were trying to hide the fact that they had no fossils support for these inter-family developments. This exhibit was later removed. See images below:



[The Hard Facts Wall from the California Academy of Sciences exhibit in San Francisco, CA Life Through Time: The Evidence for Evolution](#)

- b. Also see: <http://www.veritas-ucsb.org/library/origins/GRAPHICS-CAPTIONS/sub1.html>



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### c. There are even Marine fossils found on the top of Mt. Everest.

Ocean Marine Fossils are found Worldwide on land and on the tops of very high mountains, including Mt. Everest (which provides evidence for a global flood):

1. On every continent we find fossils of sea creatures in rock layers that today are high above sea level. For example, most of the rock layers in the walls of the Grand Canyon contain marine fossils. This includes the Kaibab Limestone at the top of the strata sequence and exposed at the rim of the canyon, which today is 7,000–8,000 feet above sea level. The best example is the Redwall Limestone, which commonly contains fossil brachiopods (a type of clam), corals, bryozoans (lace corals), crinoids (sea-lilies), bivalves (other types of clams), gastropods (marine snails), trilobites, cephalopods, and even fish teeth. These marine fossils are found haphazardly preserved in this limestone bed. Thus, these marine creatures appear catastrophically destroyed and buried by the deposition of this lime sediment layer. For a dead organism to leave a fossil, the process of burying and encasing must occur fast to avoid deterioration or being consumed by scavengers.
2. Neither Creationists nor Materialists believe that the sea level rose over the present height of Mt. Everest (29,032 feet), but both acknowledge that in the relative recent past (based on their worldview), ocean waters covered the area of Mt. Everest and other mountains leaving marine fossils, and after which Earth's mountain significantly rose, thru "catastrophic plate tectonics" for the Creationists or "uniformitarian plate tectonics" for the Materialist. Fossils on top of high mountains is evidence of what would be completely expected by a global flood, but is very unexpected from the materialist & uniformitarian point of view.

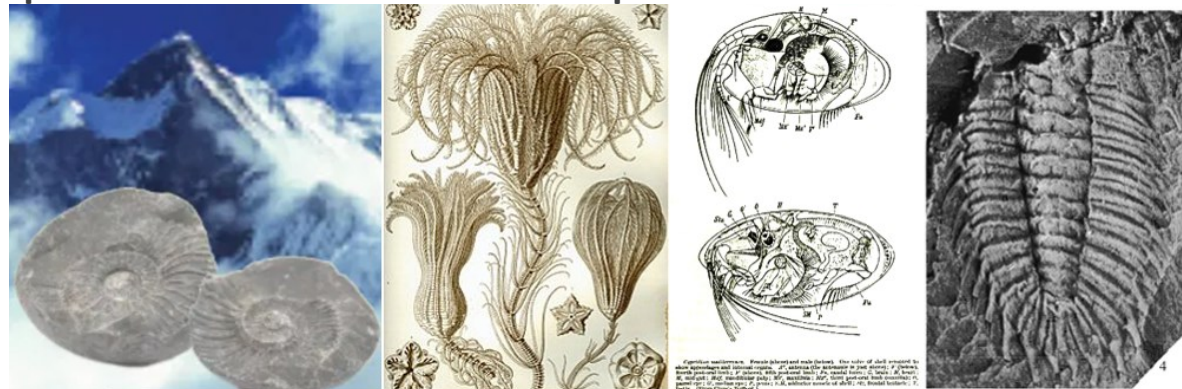




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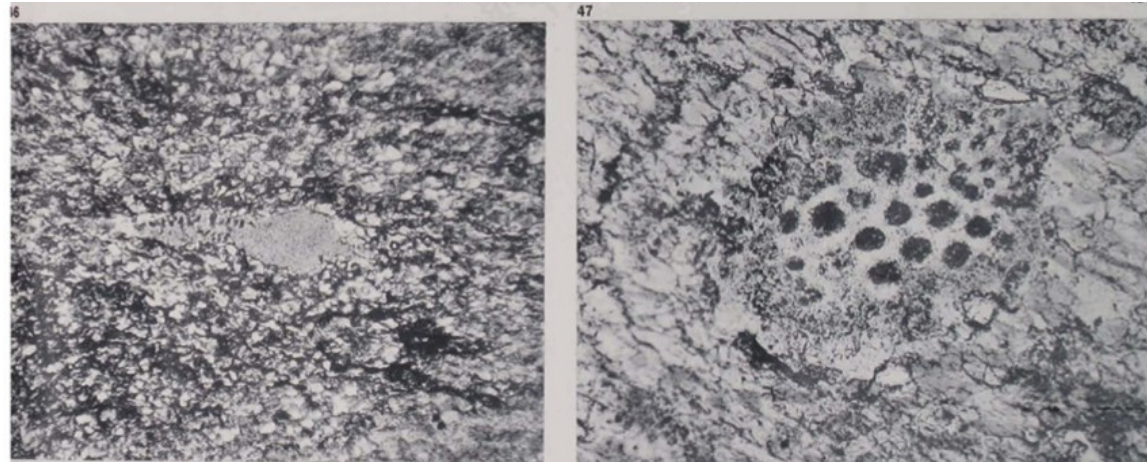
3. Fossil ammonites (coiled marine gastropods) are also found in limestone beds high in the Himalayas, reaching up to 30,000 feet above sea level. All geologists agree that these marine fossils must have been buried in these limestone beds when the latter were deposited by ocean waters. So how did these marine limestone beds get to be high up in the Himalayas? There is only one possible explanation—the ocean waters at some time in the past flooded over the continents. Could the continents have then sunk below today's sea level, so that the ocean waters flooded over them? No. Because the continents are made up of rocks that are less dense (lighter) than both the ocean floor rocks and the mantle rocks beneath the continents. The continents, in fact, have an automatic tendency to rise, and thus “float” on the mantle rocks beneath, well above the level of the ocean floor rocks. This is why the continents today have such high elevations compared to the deep ocean floor, and why the ocean basins can accommodate so much water. Rather, the sea level had to rise, so that the ocean waters then flooded up onto, and over, the continents.

4. Some examples of marine fossils found on top of Mt. Everest:





## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)



### 5. References & Resources Links:

- [1964, GEOLOGY OF THE HIMALAYAS, REGIONAL GEOLOGY SERIES edited by L. U. DE SITTER](#), page 164 & Photos 46,47
- [1997, Himalayan Cambrian Trilobites, Special Papers in Palaeontology, \(pages 1-113\)](#)
- [2002, Exploring Earth, Davidson, page 299](#)
- [2005, Geology of the summit limestone of Mount Qomolangma \(Mt. Everest\) – Wiley Online](#)
- [2010, High and Dry Sea Creatures, AIG](#)

d. The Fossil record is not perfect or completely linear, but we do see a progression of fossil burial for marine fossils first, and culminating with terrestrial land animals last, as would be expected with the Global Flood model, since flood waters appear to have started in the oceans/seas first (see Genesis 7:11 “all the fountains of the great deep burst open”).



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

e. The “Fossil Record’s” evidence of the “Cambrian Explosion” rejects Darwin’s Theory of Evolution and its proposed mechanism:

a. The Fossil Record rejects Darwin’s “Slow and Gradual” requirement for the theory evolution:

i. Darwin’s requirements for Evolution now become obstacles:

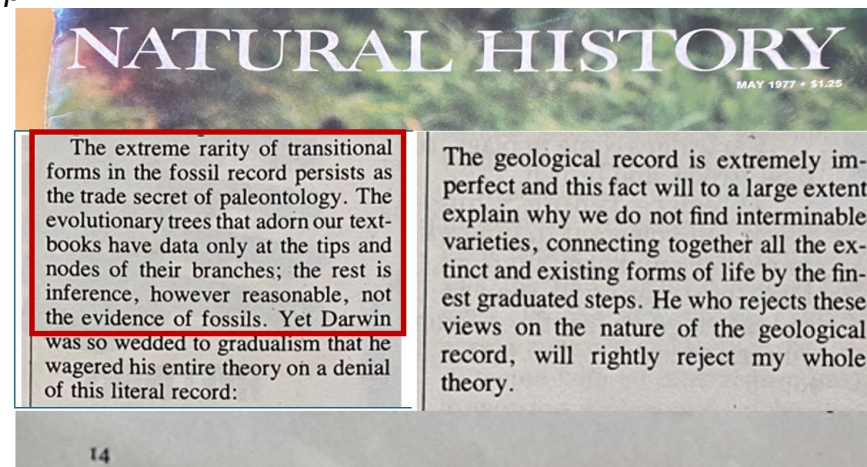
Darwin’s Quotes -

1. *“... Natural selection acts only by taking advantage of slight successive variations; she can never take a great and sudden leap, but must advance by short and sure, though slow steps.” (Origins of the Species, 1859, Darwin, pg 162)*
2. *“ ... the number of intermediate varieties, which have formerly existed on the earth, [must] be truly enormous. Why then is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such [fossil] intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely graduated organic chain; and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and gravest objection which can be urged against my theory.”*  
(Origins of the Species, 1859, Darwin, pg 280)
3. *“If it could be demonstrated that any complex organ existed, which could not possibly have been formed by numerous, successive, slight modifications, my theory would absolutely break down.” (Origins of the Species, 1859, Darwin, pg 158)*



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- b. To try to solve this dilemma Evolutionary Biologist Stephen Gould, confronted with the complete lack of evidence for Darwin's required gradualistic change in the Fossil Record, fabricated a new theory of Evolution, called "Punctuated Equilibrium"; not because this theory can be observed, but precisely because it cannot be observed (this violates one of the key premises of science).
- c. Gould provides quotes against Darwin's gradualism, since gradualism is completely missing in the fossil record:
  - i. *"The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and the nodes of their branches, the rest is inference ... not the fossil record."* [Evolution's Erratic Pace, Gould, Natural History Magazine, May 1977, pp 14](#)



<https://digitallibrary.amnh.org/items/23654192-8ae0-4845-a01b-7e03e505cbfe>





## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

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- ii. *"The absence of fossil evidence for intermediary stages between major transitions in organic design, indeed our inability, even in our imagination, to construct functional intermediates in many cases, has been a persistent and nagging problem for gradualistic accounts of evolution."*
  - a. Gould, Stephen Jay. "[Is a new and general theory of evolution emerging?](#)" *Paleobiology* 6(1) (1980): 119-130.
- iii. *"All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediate forms; transitions between major groups are characteristically abrupt."*
  - a. Gould, Stephen Jay. [The Panda's Thumb: More Reflections in Natural History](#) (W.W. Norton, 1982, p189).
- iv. With Darwinian gradualism completely unobserved in the fossil record, Gould is forced to propose "Punctuated Equilibrium," a theory which proposes that the evolution of life on earth follows a pattern in which long periods of no morphological change occur and then are punctuated (quickly accelerated) in periods so short that they leave no trace of transitional forms in the fossil record. Punctuated Equilibrium is not observational science, but a rescuing device for the theory of Evolution that is forced by a pre-commitment to pure naturalism.







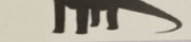





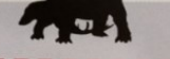

## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### d. Biblical Created “Kinds,” Fossils, and the Global Flood:

- i. The Biblical account records that God created plants, Birds, Fish, and Animals after their “Kind” (Genesis 1). A biblical “Kind” can be considered at the level of “Family” within the modern taxonomy model. The DNA of a “Kind” could speciate downward in its category (like dogs coming from wolves, but not upwards), since downward change would only lose existing genetic information, while an upward change would require the addition of new information. With this in mind the observable fossil record and Cambrian Explosion is what would be expected if a special creation (created Kinds) occurred, and a worldwide global flood also occurred. (See [Session 14A](#))

## 6) Dinosaur Basics & Fossil Distribution

- a. Dinosaur Categories (2 orders, 5 suborders, 13 Infraorders: representing 60 families):

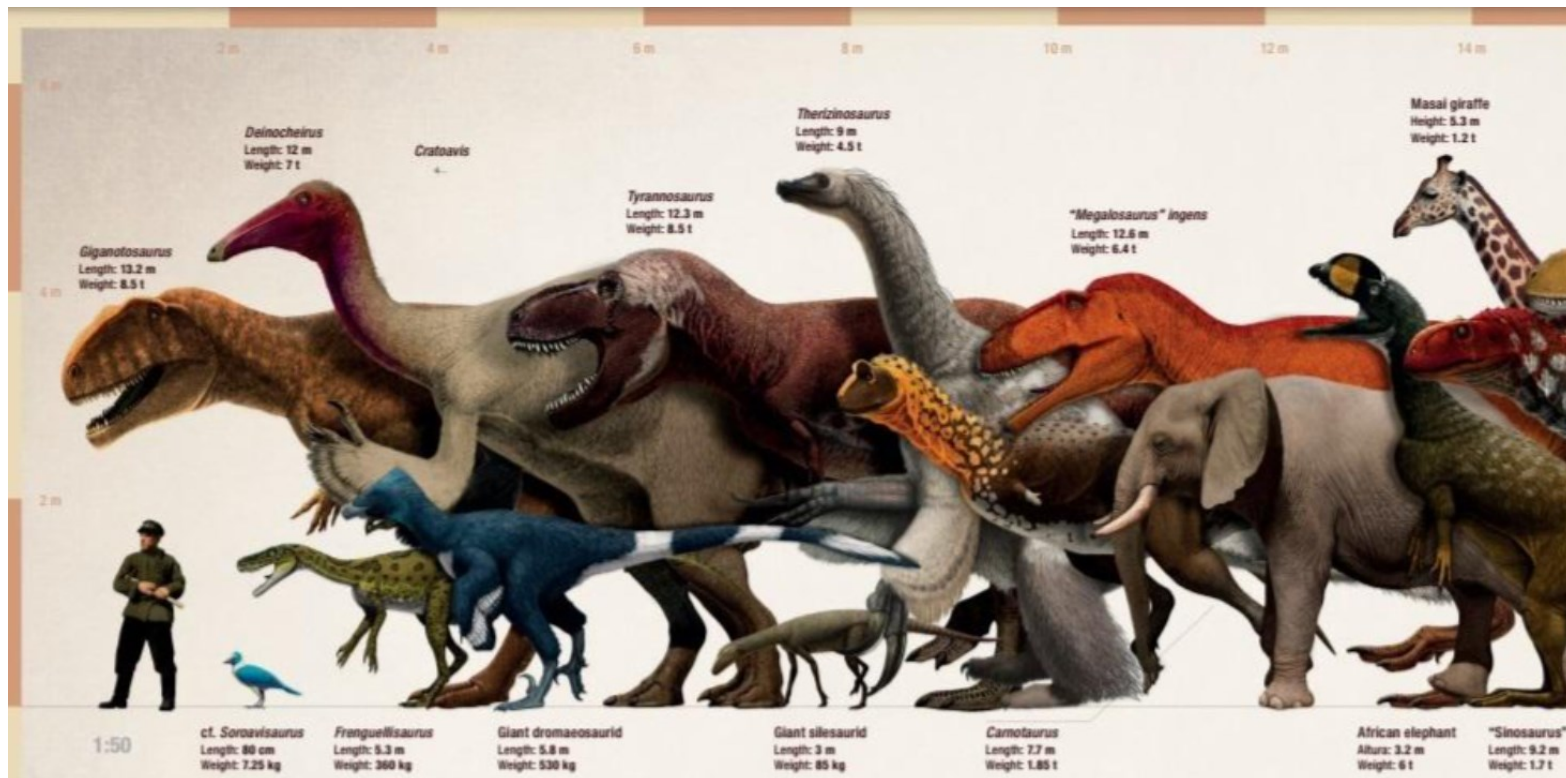
Saurischia	Theropoda	Herrerasauria	
		Ceratosauria	
		Carnosauria	
		Coelurosauria	
		Therizinosauria	
	Sauropodomorpha	Sauropoda	
		Prosauropoda	
Ornithischia	Ornithopoda	Fabrosauria	
		Ornithomimidae	
	Marginocephalia	Pachycephalosauria	
		Ceratopsia	
	Thyreophora	Stegosauria	
		Ankylosauria	



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### b. Dinosaur Size Ranges:

- i. Current smallest known: [Linyhenykus](#), estimates 1.5 ft long, weight 2 pounds
- ii. Current largest known: [Argentinosaurus](#), estimates 110 ft long, 160,000 pounds
- iii. Median size: Approximately size of an American Bisen, 6 ft high, around 2200 lbs.







## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### c. Strata Locations of Dinosaurs:

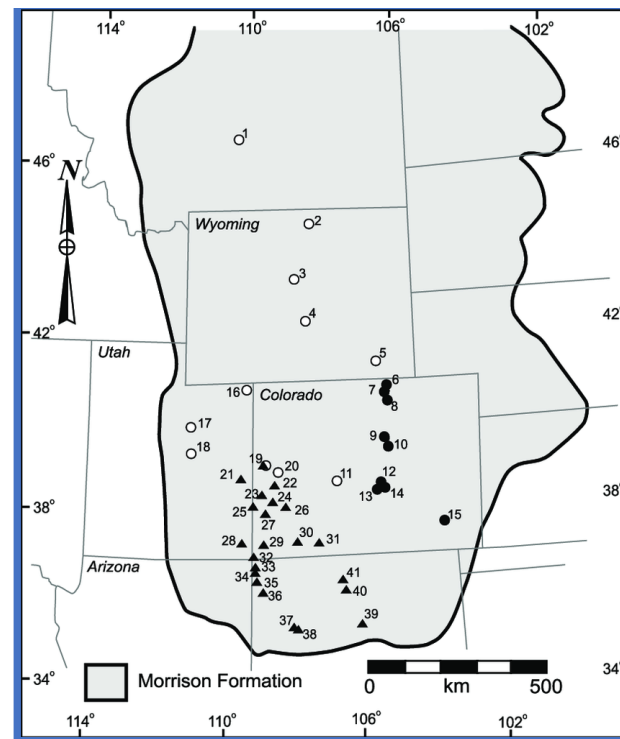
- i. Most Dinosaur fossils are found in the Rock Strata commonly referred to in the secular (deep-time) geology model as the “Jurassic to Paleocene” periods. (see [Session 14A on the Global Flood](#) for more information). Dinosaur fossils can be found as high as earth’s surface and as low as 2,256 meters below the seabed (Norway holds the record). ([Source](#))
- ii. Major Dinosaur Fossil Sites Around the World:





## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- i. Many dinosaur fossils in the USA are found in the Morrison Formation:
  - 1. The Morrison formation is geographically located from New Mexico up to North Dakota, but is concentrated in New Mexico and Colorado. The Morrison formation can be located as high as the earth's exposed surface and as low to several kilometers deep (a couple of miles). The average thickness of the Morrison formation itself is around 200 meters thick.



**Morrison Formation (USA)**



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- d. Dinosaurs produce offspring by laying fertilized eggs:
- The largest Dinosaur egg found is about the volume of the size of an American basketball. These eggs are also presumed to produce the largest dinosaurs.

Photograph © Louie Psihoyos



The largest dinosaur eggs ever found.

**Image:** Two Dinosaur Eggs (side by side)

### e. Dinosaur Basics References & Resources:

- Overview Video: [The Bible and Dinosaurs](#) (for children & adults)
- [Soft Dinosaur Tissue](#) Video
- Video: [Dinosaurs and Humans Lived at the Same Time](#)



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### 7) Dinosaurs, Mammals, Birds, Fish, & Marine Fossils Were Buried Together

- a. The Fossil record shows that Dinosaurs, Mammals, Birds, and Marine Fossils were Living at the same time and were buried together within the same sedimentary rocks.
- b. Fossilization occurs best when animal carcasses and animal parts are buried quickly by water-laid sediment to encapsulate them, remove oxygen, and protect against scavengers.
- c. What proposed mechanism best supports these global fossils? 1) eons of time and decay, or 2) a fast burial by a watery sediments (ie, a global flood).
- d. [Dr. Carl Werner](#),
  - i. “If evolution did not occur (that is, animals did not change significantly over time) and *if* all of the animals and plants were created at one time and lived together (humans, dinosaurs, oak trees, roses, cats, wolves, etc.), then one should be able to find fossils of at least *some* modern animals and modern plants alongside dinosaurs in the rock layers.” And this is what we find.
    - i. <https://creation.com/werner-living-fossils>



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

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### e. Scientists Acknowledge Dinosaurs, Mammals, & Other Animals Lived together:

#### i. Kielan-Jaworowska, (Polish Paleobiologist), et al:

- a. “Few are aware of the great number of mammal species found with dinosaurs. Paleontologists have found 432 mammal species in the dinosaur layers”

- i. Kielan-Jaworowska, Cifelli, R.L. and Luo, Z.X., [Mammals from the Age of Dinosaurs: Origins, Evolution, and Structure](#), Columbia University Press, NY, 2004
- ii. <https://creation.com/werner-living-fossils>

#### ii. Hans-Dieter Sues (Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Faculty):

- a. “Mammals from the Age of Dinosaurs—Origins, Evolution and Structure provides a comprehensive examination of Mesozoic mammals, detailing over 280 genera [plural of Genus] and their phylogenetic relationships.”

- i. [Book Review](#): Hans-Dieter Sues (Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Faculty Member:
- ii. [https://www.academia.edu/20556555/Mammals From the Age of Dinosaurs Origins Evolution and Structure](https://www.academia.edu/20556555/Mammals_From_the_Age_of_Dinosaurs_Origins_Evolution_and_Structure)



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- iii. **Dr. Zhe-Xi Luo (Curator of vertebrate paleontology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History):**
- a. “In a sense, ‘The Age of Dinosaurs’ ... is a misnomer ... Mammals are just one such important group that lived with the dinosaurs, coexisted with the dinosaurs, and survived the dinosaurs.”
    - i. Interview with Dr Carl Werner, , [in Living Fossils—Evolution: The Grand Experiment, Vol. 2](#), New Leaf Press, 2009, pg. 172-173, pg. 263.
  - b. “Dr. Zhe-Xi Luo is stating that mammals were not only present during the time of dinosaurs but also lived alongside them, sharing the same environment and ecological niches, meaning they "coexisted with the dinosaurs" rather than appearing only after the dinosaurs' extinction; essentially, the "Age of Dinosaurs" was not solely dominated by dinosaurs, but also included a variety of other creatures like mammals.”
    - i. Interview with Dr Carl Werner, , [in Living Fossils—Evolution: The Grand Experiment, Vol. 2](#), New Leaf Press, 2009, pg. 172-173, pg. 263.





## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- ii. [Google AI Overview](#) (accessed 1-27-25): Searched “Dr Zhe-Xi Luo "Mammals are just one such important group that lived with the dinosaurs, coexisted with the dinosaurs"”

### iv. Dr. Donald Burge (Curator of vertebrate paleontology, College of Eastern Utah Museum)

- a. “We find mammals in almost all of our [dinosaur dig] sites. These were not noticed years ago .... We have about 20,000 pounds of bentonite clay [a sedimentary rock] that has mammal fossils that we are trying to give away to some researcher. It’s not that they are not important, it’s just that you only live once, and I specialized in something other than mammals. I specialize in reptiles and dinosaurs.”

- i. Interview with Dr Donald Burge, curator of vertebrate paleontology, College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum by Dr Carl Werner, 13 February 2001, [in Living Fossils—Evolution: The Grand Experiment, Vol. 2](#), New Leaf Press, 2009, p. 173
- ii. [Google \(Accessed 2-22-25\)](#): “AI Overview: “Dr. Donald Burge, a paleontologist specializing in reptiles and dinosaurs, is saying that while excavating dinosaur fossils, his team frequently discovers mammal fossils at the same sites, which were often overlooked in the past; due to his focus on dinosaurs, he has a large collection of mammal fossils in storage that he is looking to give to other researchers who study mammals.””

### f. Mammals and other Animal Fossils That Were Buried with Dinosaur Fossils have modern day versions:

- i. Reference: Dr Carl Werner, [in Living Fossils—Evolution: The Grand Experiment, Vol. 2](#), 2009, pages 45-182.



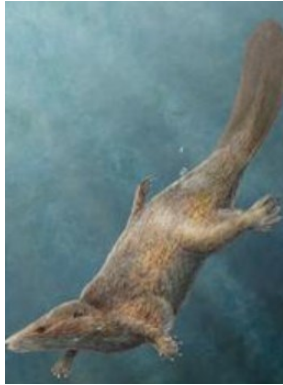


## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### g. Samples of modern-like Animals found in the Dinosaur Era:

#### i. Mammals:

- a. **Beaver** (*Castorocauda lutrasimilis*)



- b. **Possum** (*Gobiconodon*)



- c. **Tree-Shrew, Primate-like** (*Purgatorius mckeeveri*)



<https://www.washington.edu/news/2021/02/24/earliest-primate-fossils/>

- d. **Duck-billed platypus** (*Steropodon galmani*)



#### ii. Birds:

- a. **Duck-1** (*Vegavis iaai*)



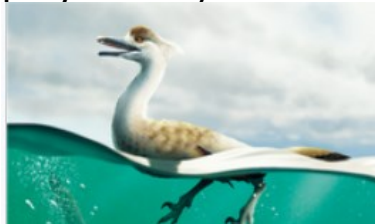
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-024-08390-0>



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C

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- b. **Duck-2** (Natovenator polydontus)



<https://www.discovermagazine.com/planet-earth/newly-discovered-dinosaur-likely-resembled-a-duck>

- c. **Duck-3** ([Gansus yumenensis](#))



- d. [Dr. Clemens Quote](#) (link):  
(Paleontologist, Berkeley)  
*"... modern birds were present in the late Cretaceous [period]..."*

### iii. Reptiles:

- a. **Crocodile** (Stenosaurus bollesii)



- b. **Turtle** (Proterochersis robusta)





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### iv. Marine fossils:

- a. **Horseshoe Crab**  
(*Mesolimulus wachi*)



- b. **Clam**: (*Artica Ovata*)



- c. **Scallop** (*Pseudopecten Aequivalis*)



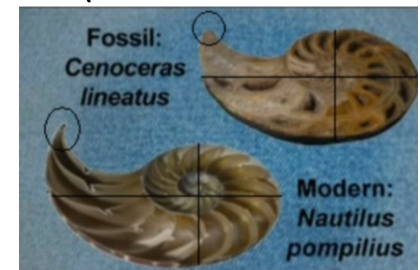
- d. **Era Ray** (*Belemnobatis sismondae*)



- e. **Coelacanth** (*Coelacanthus Pencillatus*)



- f. **Nautilus** (*Cenoceras Lineatu*)





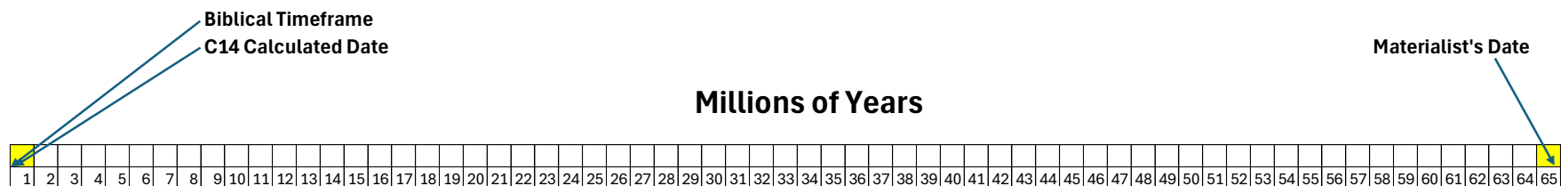
## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### h. Addition Resources on MAMMALS Fossils in Dinosaur Era -:

- i. [https://www.academia.edu/101837337/The Lower Cretaceous in east central Utah The Cedar Mountain Formation and its bounding strata](https://www.academia.edu/101837337/The_Lower_Cretaceous_in_east_central_Utah_The_Cedar_Mountain_Formation_and_its_bounding_strata)
  - a. (Sharks p129, Dinosaurs p104 et al, Turtles p179, Crocodiles p127, Mammals p133/158, snails p133, and fish p133)
- ii. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/255821612 A Swimming Mammaliaform from the Middle Jurassic and Ecomorphological Diversification of Early Mammals/link/00463520e20d339f13000000/download?tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIiwicGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIn19](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/255821612_A_Swimming_Mammaliaform_from_the_Middle_Jurassic_and_Ecomorphological_Diversification_of_Early_Mammals/link/00463520e20d339f13000000/download?tp=eyJjb250ZXh0Ijp7ImZpcnN0UGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIiwicGFnZSI6InB1YmxpY2F0aW9uIn19)
- iii. <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature03102> Large Mesozoic mammals fed on young dinosaurs
- iv. <https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/48524/ID377.pdf?sequence=2> freshwater mollusks, aquatic turtles and crocodilians, and dinosaurs

## 8) Evidences for the “Young Age” of Dinosaur Fossils

- a. Many new physical evidences in dinosaur fossils measure very young ages, some even less than 6000 years old. This runs contrary to the Materialists’ assumptions and calculations that dinosaur fossils are at least 65 million years old. Compare the differences in proposed timeframes:





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- b. The secular scientific community is startled by these new findings but still side with millions-of-years and radiometric dating (verses radiocarbon dating), probably due to their pre-allegiance to their materialistic deep-time worldview. *(Please review [Session #12B](#) for the assumptions and weaknesses of radiometric dating).* If the secular deep-time community ever acknowledged these new evidences as “young ages,” it would destroy their deep-time paradigm. Come, explore, and develop your own conclusions.
- c. **Axiom:** When two equally robust models are used to estimate the past age of a specimen or event, the model that produces the “youngest age” is to be preferred, since the “older age model” allows for more time for unknowns to occur and contaminate the model’s projected results.

*Please review [Session 14A](#) (link) on the deep-time assumptions used by Materialists in their interpretation of the Geologic Column.*

- d. **Summary of New evidences in Dinosaur fossils, supporting a very young age** (details will follow in the next section):
- i. **Fossilization can happen fast, within weeks**
  - ii. **Some dinosaur bones look fresh and are un-fossilized**





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- iii. **Detectable levels of Carbon-14 found in some Dinosaur bones:** (therefore they cannot be over 60K years old).
- iv. **Biochemicals: Blood Cells, Soft tissue, Proteins, and Collagen have been found in dinosaur fossils** (must be less than a million years old, and possibly just thousands of years old).
- v. **DNA have been found in dinosaur fossils** (must be less than a million years old, and possibly just thousands of years old).
- vi. **Mummied Dinosaur Found buried (by a perceive rapid flood)**
  - i. **Conclusion:** If the Materialists' "65 million years old" age for dinosaur fossils are found impossible based on new evidence, a very young age for dinosaur fossils must now be considered.

### e. Details of Evidences that support a very young age for Dinosaur fossils:

- i. **Fossilization can happen fast, within weeks:**
  - a. "The amount of time it takes for a [fossil to] become completely permineralized is highly variable .... The process can happen rapidly ... in a matter of weeks .... A more spectacular example of [dinosaur fossils] was found on the North Slope of Alaska, where many thousands of bones were



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found that lacked any significant degree of permineralization [i.e., fossilization].”

i. *101 Questions About Dinosaurs by Philip J. Currie, (Canadian paleontologist), p10*

### ii. Some dinosaur bones look very recent and un-fossilized:

a. “The [dinosaur] bones looked and feel like old cow bones, and the discoverers of the site did not report on it for twenty years because they assumed they were bison, not dinosaur bones.”

i. *101 Questions About Dinosaurs by Philip J. Currie (Canadian paleontologist), p11*

b. “In Montana, I’ve seen dinosaur bones that look like they’ve come from animals that have died two or three hundred years ago.”

i. [Dr. R. Molnar, “Into the Unknown,: Discovery Channel, 10-21-1997 Video,](#)

ii. Google (accessed 2-8-25): [“AI Overview: “This quote, attributed to Dr. Ralph Molnar, a paleontologist, essentially means that he has observed dinosaur fossils in such pristine condition that they appear as if they could have died very recently, even within the last few centuries, despite the scientific understanding that dinosaurs went extinct millions of years ago; highlighting the sometimes deceptive appearance of fossilization.”](#)



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### iii. Carbon-14 has been found in some Dinosaur bones:

#### a. Radiocarbon (C-14) is not detectable after 60K Years:

- i. “What are the limitations of carbon-14 dating? The various dating techniques all have limitations. Each works best for different types of problems. Radiocarbon dating works on organic materials up to about 60,000 years of age.”

<https://news.uchicago.edu/explainer/what-is-carbon-14-dating#:~:text=>

#### b. Radiocarbon in seven (7) Dinosaur Fossils

##### i. Carbon-14 found in Fossils calculated to ages between 21K to 41K Years old

*(Brian Thomson, Ph.D. in paleobiochemistry and Vance Nelson, B.Sc. in biology, Fossil Researcher)*

1. “Measurable amounts of radiocarbon have been consistently detected within carbonaceous materials across Phanerozoic strata. Under uniformitarian assumptions, these should no longer contain measurable amounts of radiocarbon.”



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Taxon	Radio-carbon Years BP	pmc	$\delta^{13}$	Stratigraphy	Sample date	Note
<i>Tectocarya rhenana</i>	17850 $\pm$ 40	10.84	-25.4	Braunkohle Lignite	6/1/2011	mummified fruit
hadrosaur vert (ICR)	20850 $\pm$ 90	7.46	-24.51	Hell Creek Fm.	3/20/2013	Medullary bone
<i>Edmontosaurus sp.</i>	25550 $\pm$ 60	4.15	-0.5	Lance Fm.	5/30/2014	vertebra
<i>Phareodus sp.</i>	26,110 $\pm$ 60	3.87	-0.4	Green River Fm.	5/30/2014	skull bones & scales
ceratopsian	26300 $\pm$ 60	3.78	-3.6	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.	7/14/2014	metacarpal V
hadrosaur vert (ICR)	28790 $\pm$ 100	2.78	-20.11	Hell Creek Fm.	3/20/2013	cortical bone
<i>Edmontosaurus sp.</i>	32420 $\pm$ 160	1.77	-6.1	Lance Fm.	2/26/2013	phalanx
hadrosaur (ADM)	32770 $\pm$ 100	1.69	-3.5	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.	7/14/2014	caudal vertebra
<i>Crossopholis magnicaudatus</i>	33530 $\pm$ 170	1.54	-26.18	Green River Fm.	3/20/2013	Paddlefish "cartilage"
<i>Triceratops horridus</i>	33570 $\pm$ 120	1.53	-17.1	Hell Creek Fm.	8/14/2012	horn core bulk bone
ceratopsian	36760 $\pm$ 130	1.03	-1.7	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.	7/14/2014	caudal vertebra
Axel wood	39720 $\pm$ 270	0.71	-22.2	Buchanan Lake Fm.	5/5/2014	unmineralized
Drumheller wood	40040 $\pm$ 160	0.68	-24.1	Horseshoe Canyon Fm.		peat-like
<i>Triceratops horridus</i>	41010 $\pm$ 220	0.61	-4.3	Hell Creek Fm.	8/14/2012	horn core bioapatite
Czech wood	48160 $\pm$ 330	0.25	-22.7	Boskovice Furrow	2/26/2013	carbonized wood
<i>Captorhinus aguti</i>	49470 $\pm$ 510	0.21	-29.7	Admiral Fm.	8/5/2014	vert, jaw, leg

Table 1. Carbon isotope data used to plot Figures 1 and 6 are shown from 14 fossils. Radiocarbon ages were copied from referenced sources without calibration or other normalization. Plus/minus value represents 1 $\sigma$  confidence error margins. Pmc refers to percent modern carbon, a ratio of the fraction of  $^{14}\text{C}$  to  $^{12}\text{C}$  in the sample to the fraction of  $^{14}\text{C}$  to  $^{12}\text{C}$  in the international standard (where "modern" means AD 1950, and the absolute radiocarbon standard is a sample of wood from a tree that died in AD 1890). Radiocarbon years in "Before Present" are calculated based on pmc. Radiocarbon analyses also supply  $^{13}\text{C}$  isotope results, shown as  $\delta^{13}$ , which represents the parts of  $^{13}\text{C}$  in the sample per thousand parts  $^{13}\text{C}$  in an international standard. Negative values, below the standard zero value, are typical for samples of great antiquity.

Source: <https://www.creationresearch.org/crsq-2015-volume-51-number-4-radioncarbon-in-dinosaur-and-other-fossils>



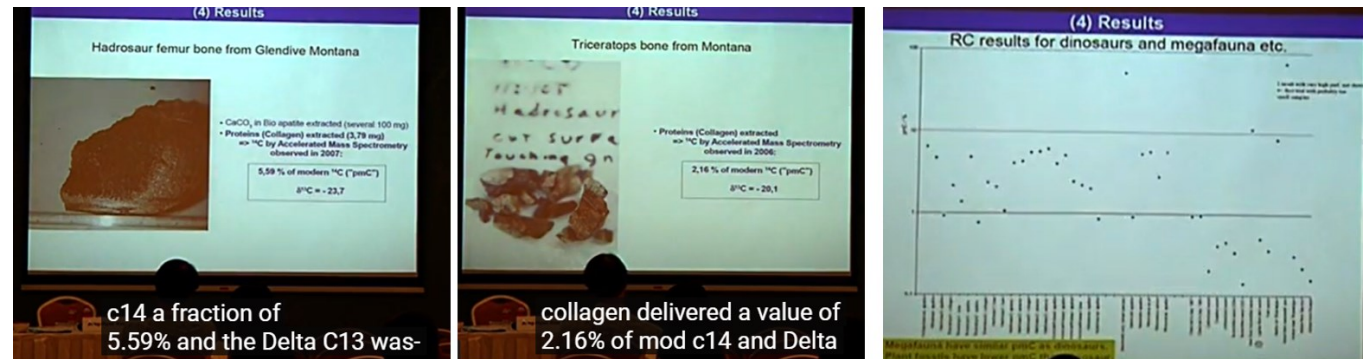
## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- c. Even the Secular Evolutionistic Organization “The American Biology Teacher” acknowledges that Carbon 14 is truly found in dinosaur fossils:
  - i. *“Radiocarbon in Dinosaur Fossils: The recent discovery of radiocarbon in dinosaur bones at first seems incompatible with an age of millions of years, due to the short half-life of radiocarbon .... Mesozoic bone consistently yields a falsely young radiocarbon “date” of a few thousand to a few tens of thousands of years...”*
    - 1. [PS: they use term “*falsely*” only because of their absolute pre-commitment to deep-time, and therefore they must ignore actual observations and measurements]
    - 2. [The American Biology Teacher \(2020\) 82 \(2\): 72–79 \(link\)](#)
- d. Radiocarbon found ten “Cretaceous to Jurassic” Dinosaur Bones, therefore under 60K years old (Dr. Thomas Seiler, AGU/AOGS Geoscience Conference, 2012)
  - i. *“<sup>14</sup>C [Carbon-14] in dinosaur bones [was] detected which is likely endogenic [originating within the organism]” (Dr. Thomas Seiler)*
  - ii. Screenshots of the Conference video material (below), showing measurable amounts of Carbon-14 in Dinosaur fossils:





# Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)



iii. Full Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbdH3I1UjPQ>

e. eLife (Secular scientific journal) acknowledges 0.0149 F<sup>14</sup>C [fractional Carbon-14] found in a dinosaur bone, therefore, under 34K years old:

Table 2

Carbon data from Late Cretaceous fossil bone, mudstone, topsoil, and younger bone.

Sample	% mass after HCl demineralization	C % (organic fraction)	F <sup>14</sup> C (organic fraction)
Matrix-surrounded subterranean <i>Centrosaurus</i> bone core (surface scraped prior to powdering)	53.98	2.777	0.0149

1. Source, <https://elifesciences.org/articles/46205>



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

ii. *“The team reported radiocarbon in units called  $F^{14}C$ , which refers to the fraction of modern radiocarbon. Their result of 0.0149 translates to about 33,790 carbon years old.”* (ICR: <https://www.icr.org/article/Radiocarbon-in-yet-another-dinosaur-fossil>)

f. **Carbon-14 was found in 14 dinosaur bone specimens, evidencing these fossils are less than 40,000 years old:**

(source: [www.newgeology.us/presentation48.html](http://www.newgeology.us/presentation48.html)):

i. **Summary Table:**

Dinosaur (a)	Lab/Method/Fraction (b,c,d)	C-14 Years BP (Before Present)	Date	USA State
Acro	GX-15155-A/Beta/bio	>32,400	11/10/1989	TX
Acro	GX-15155-A/AMS/bio	25,750 ± 280	06/14/1990	TX
Acro	AA-5786/AMS/bio-scrappings	23,760 ± 270	10/23/1990	TX
Acro	UGAMS-7509a/AMS/bio	29,690 ± 90	10/27/2010	TX
Acro	UGAMS-7509b/AMS/bow	30,640 ± 90	10/27/2010	TX
Allosaurus	UGAMS-02947/AMS/bio	31,360 ± 100	05/01/2008	CO
Hadrosaur #1	KIA-5523/AMS/bow	31,050 ± 230/-220	10/01/1998	AK
Hadrosaur #1	KIA-5523/AMS/hum	36,480 ± 560/-530	10/01/1998	AK
Triceratops #1	GX-32372/AMS/col	30,890 ± 200	08/25/2006	MT
Triceratops #1	GX-32647/Beta/bow	33,830 ± 2910/-1960	09/12/2006	MT
Triceratops #1	UGAMS-04973a/AMS/bio	24,340 ± 70	10/29/2009	MT
Triceratops #2	UGAMS-03228a/AMS/bio	39,230 ± 140	08/27/2008	MT
Triceratops #2	UGAMS-03228b/AMS/col	30,110 ± 80	08/27/2008	MT
Hadrosaur #2	GX-32739/Beta/ext	22,380 ± 800	01/06/2007	MT
Hadrosaur #2	GX-32678/AMS/w	22,990 ± 130	04/04/2007	MT
Hadrosaur #2	UGAMS-01935/AMS/bio	25,670 ± 220	04/10/2007	MT
Hadrosaur #2	UGAMS-01936/AMS/w	25,170 ± 230	04/10/2007	MT
Hadrosaur #2	UGAMS-01937/AMS/col	23,170 ± 170	04/10/2007	MT
Hadrosaur #3	UGAMS-9893/AMS/bio	37,660 ± 160	11/29/2011	CO
Apatosaur	UGAMS-9891/AMS/bio	38,250 ± 160	11/29/2011	CO

# Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)



## ii. Lab Reports for Data Table Above (click [link](#) to open each lab report):

### [UGAMS-9891,9893](#)



#### RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT

November 29, 2011

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of carbon content analyses for the sample received by our laboratory on October 27, 2011.

UGAMS #	Sample ID	Material	C, %	N, %	<sup>14</sup> C age, years BP	δ <sup>13</sup> C, ‰
9891a	P-B-9	bioapatite	3.40	0.20	38250±160	-9.1
9891c	P-B-9	organics			22390±70	-21.7
9892	H-H-Int	bulk	2.95	0.06	n/a	n/a
9893a	H-H-Ext	bioapatite	2.95	0.00	37660±160	-4.9
9894c	B-Bis-1	collagen	5.73	1.41	160±25	-12.4

C and N content were analyzed on the bulk samples before any pretreatment.

The bone was cleaned and washed, using ultrasonic bath. After cleaning, the dried bone

### [GAMS-8824](#)



#### RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT

May 31, 2011

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of carbon content analyses for the sample received by our laboratory on May 2, 2011.

UGAMS #	Sample ID	Material	<sup>14</sup> C age, years BP	δ <sup>13</sup> C, ‰
8824a	P-P-1	bioapatite	22020±50	-5.4
8824carb	P-P-1	carbonates	4070±25	-7.2

### [UGAMS-7509a/b](#)



#### RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT

October 27, 2010

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of carbon content analyses for the sample received by our laboratory on December 22, 2009.

UGAMS #	Sample ID	Material	<sup>14</sup> C age, years BP	δ <sup>13</sup> C, ‰
7509a	P-Ac-1	bioapatite	29690±90	-9.9
7509b	P-Ac-1	bulk organic matter	30640±90	-19.0

Bulk carbon content in the original bone sample-2.53%, N - 0.013%

### [UGAMS-11752.a](#)



#### RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT

August 14, 2012

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of carbon content analyses for the sample received by our laboratory on July 5, 2012.

UGAMS #	Sample ID	Material	C, %	N, %	<sup>14</sup> C age, years BP	pMC	δ <sup>13</sup> C, ‰
11752	P-T-4bh	bulk bone	1.81	0.05	33570±120	1.53±0.02	-17.1
11752a		bioapatite			41010±220	0.61±0.02	-4.3

### [UGAMS-04973a](#)



#### RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT

October 29, 2009

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of <sup>14</sup>C Radiocarbon analyses and Stable Isotope Ratio δ<sup>13</sup>C and δ<sup>15</sup>N analyses for the sample received by our laboratory on July 31, 2009.

UGAMS#	Sample ID	Material	δ <sup>13</sup> C (‰)	Radiocarbon <sup>14</sup> C Corrected Age (YBP±1σ)
04973a	P-T-1d	bioapatite	-3.1	24340±70
Sample ID		Carbon content, %		
P-S-1		0.78		
P-S-2		0.11		
P-S-3		0.32		

### [UGAMS-02947](#)



#### RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT

May 1, 2008

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of <sup>14</sup>C Radiocarbon analyses and Stable Isotope Ratio δ<sup>13</sup>C and for the sample received by our laboratory on March 31, 2008.

UGAMS#	Sample ID	Material	δ <sup>13</sup> C (‰)	Radiocarbon <sup>14</sup> C Corrected Age (YBP±1σ)	pMC
02947	P-A-4	bioapatite	-6.6	31360±100	1.98±0.04

# Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)



## UGAMS-03228a,b

The University of Georgia  
Center for Applied Isotope Studies

**RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT**  
August 27, 2008

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of  $^{14}\text{C}$  Radiocarbon analyses and Stable Isotope Ratio  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and analyses for the samples received by our laboratory on June 27, 2008.

UGAMS	Sample ID	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP ± 1σ)	pmC
03228a	P-T-3a	Isopropyl	-17	2020 ± 140	4.09 ± 0.12
03228b	P-T-3b	collagen	-20.8	3010 ± 80	4.36 ± 0.12
03229	P-T-3b	bulk material			5.59 ± 0.12

## UGAMS-01935/01936/01937

The University of Georgia  
Center for Applied Isotope Studies

**RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS REPORT**  
April 10, 2007

Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Rd.  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

Dear Mr. Miller

Enclosed please find the results of  $^{14}\text{C}$  Radiocarbon analyses and Stable Isotope Ratio  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  analyses for the samples received by our laboratory on February 23, 2007.

UGAMS	Sample ID	Material	Size, mg	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP ± 1σ)	pmC
01935	P-H-3a	Isopropyl	1.00	-6.4	25670 ± 220	4.09 ± 0.12
01936	P-H-3a	charred bone	0.47	-15.7	23170 ± 250	4.36 ± 0.12
01937	P-H-3a	collagen	0.59	-22.7	23170 ± 170	5.59 ± 0.12
01938	P-H-3a	humic acid	0.35	-21.5	2560 ± 70	72.68 ± 0.39

## GX-32678

GEOCHRON LABORATORIES  
a division of Krueger Enterprises, Inc.  
45 Manning Road • Billerica, Massachusetts 01821-1934 • USA  
t (978) 667-7080 f (978) 667-6999 www.geochronlabs.com

**RADIOCARBON AGE DETERMINATION**  
Our Sample No. GX-32678-AMS  
Your Reference: see also GX-31950-AMS  
Submitted by: Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Road  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

**REPORT OF ANALYTICAL WORK**  
Date Received: 09/21/2006  
Date Reported: 04/04/2007

Sample Name: P-HI-(2)  
AGE = 22990 ± 130  $^{14}\text{C}$  years BP ( $^{13}\text{C}$  corrected)

Description: Sample of charred bone

## GX-32739

GEOCHRON LABORATORIES  
a division of Krueger Enterprises, Inc.  
45 Manning Road • Billerica, Massachusetts 01821-1934 • USA  
t (978) 667-7080 f (978) 667-6999 www.geochronlabs.com

**RADIOCARBON AGE DETERMINATION**  
Our Sample No. GX-32739  
Your Reference:  
Submitted by: Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Road  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

**REPORT OF ANALYTICAL WORK**  
Date Received: 11/14/2006  
Date Reported: 01/16/2007

Sample Name: p-B2 (Exterior)  
AGE = 23380 ± 800  $^{14}\text{C}$  years BP ( $^{13}\text{C}$  corrected)  
6.32 ± 0.84 ‰ of the modern (1950)  $^{14}\text{C}$  activity

Description: Sample of bone

## GX-32372

GEOCHRON LABORATORIES  
a division of Krueger Enterprises, Inc.  
711 Concord Avenue • Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138-1002 • USA  
t (617) 876-3881 f (617) 861-0148 www.geochronlabs.com

**RADIOCARBON AGE DETERMINATION**  
Our Sample No. GX-32372-AMS  
Your Reference:  
Submitted by: Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Road  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

**REPORT OF ANALYTICAL WORK**  
Date Received: 02/22/2006  
Date Reported: 08/25/2006

Sample Name: P-T-1  
AGE = 38890 ± 200  $^{14}\text{C}$  years BP ( $^{13}\text{C}$  corrected)

Description: Sample of bone

## GX-32647

GEOCHRON LABORATORIES  
a division of Krueger Enterprises, Inc.  
711 Concord Avenue • Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138-1002 • USA  
t (617) 876-3881 f (617) 861-0148 www.geochronlabs.com

**RADIOCARBON AGE DETERMINATION**  
Our Sample No. GX-32647  
Your Reference:  
Submitted by: Hugo Miller  
1215 Bryson Road  
Columbus, OH 43224-2009

**REPORT OF ANALYTICAL WORK**  
Date Received: 08/25/2006  
Date Reported: 09/12/2006

Sample Name: P-T-2  
AGE = 33830 ± 2910  $^{14}\text{C}$  years BP ( $^{13}\text{C}$  corrected)  
-1960

Description: Sample of charred bone

## GX-15155-A,-A-AMS

KRUEGER ENTERPRISES, INC.  
RADIOCHRON LABORATORIES DIVISION  
241 BLAUGHTON STREET • CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139 • (617) 973-2881

**RADIOCARBON AGE DETERMINATION**  
Our Sample No. GX-15155-A,-A-AMS  
Your Reference: Letter of 09/06/89  
Submitted by: Daniel Wetzel  
Science Dept.  
Cedarville College  
P.O. Box 50  
Cedarville, Ohio 45314

**REPORT OF ANALYTICAL WORK**  
Date Received: 09/11/89  
Date Reported: 06/14/90

Sample Name: CMP 1084 PBL, FS 15-114, aSGRT, about 34" below surface.  
Bone apatite.

AGE = 25,750 ± 280 C-14 years BP (C-13 corrected).

Description: Sample of mineralized bone fragments.

## AA-5786

The University of Arizona  
College of Arts & Sciences  
Faculty of Science  
NSF-Arizona AMS Facility  
Building 881  
Tucson, Arizona 85721  
(602) 621-6810

October 23, 1990

Hugh R. Miller,  
1215 Bryson Road,  
Columbus, Ohio 43224.

Dear Mr. Miller,

We have obtained a  $^{14}\text{C}$  date on your sample of burned bone. The result is given below.

Date no. Sample 14C age, BP  
AA-5786 burned bone 23,760 ± 270

The age quoted is given in Radiocarbon years before present (BP, 1950AD).



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- iv. **Biochemicals Found in Dinosaur Fossils: Blood Cells, Soft tissue, Proteins, and Collagen have been found in dinosaur fossils:**
- a. **Scientists believed biochemicals could only last thousands of years, and none surviving past 1.5 Million years** (this is nowhere near the materialists' current proposed age 65 million years for dinosaurs).
  - b. **Many Dinosaur Fossils contain Biochemicals consisting of Soft-tissue, Red-blood cells, & Collagen:**
  - c. **Evidences in dinosaur fossils have brought to light that they can be very young, even less than 6000 years old. It is not possible for biochemicals, as Materialist's propose, for biochemicals to be 65 million years old.**
  - d. **From 2005 to 2009, Dr. Mary Schweitzer, Biologist-Paleontologist at NCSU, found and identified Red Blood Cells, Soft Tissue, and Collagen in dinosaur bones.**
    - i. SCIENCE, [Schweitzer](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782_Soft-Tissue_Vessels_and_Cellular_Preservation_in_Tyrannosaurus_rex), 2005, [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782 Soft-Tissue Vessels and Cellular Preservation in Tyrannosaurus rex](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782_Soft-Tissue_Vessels_and_Cellular_Preservation_in_Tyrannosaurus_rex) (link)
  - e. ***"It has long been assumed that the process of fossilization results in the destruction of virtually all original organic components of an organism, and it has***





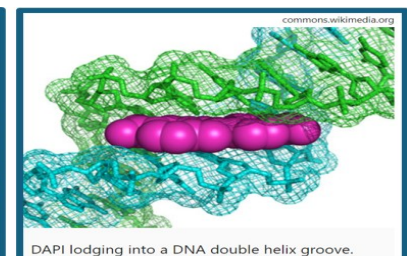
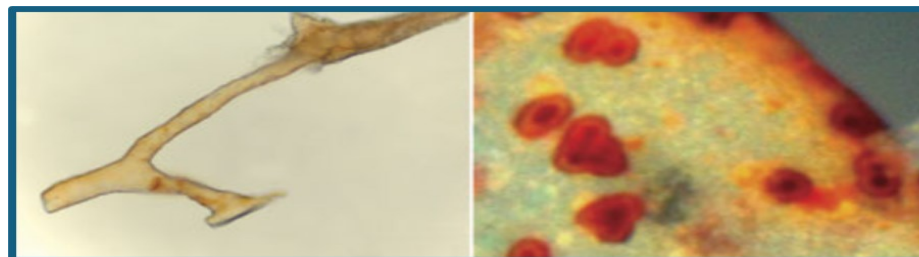
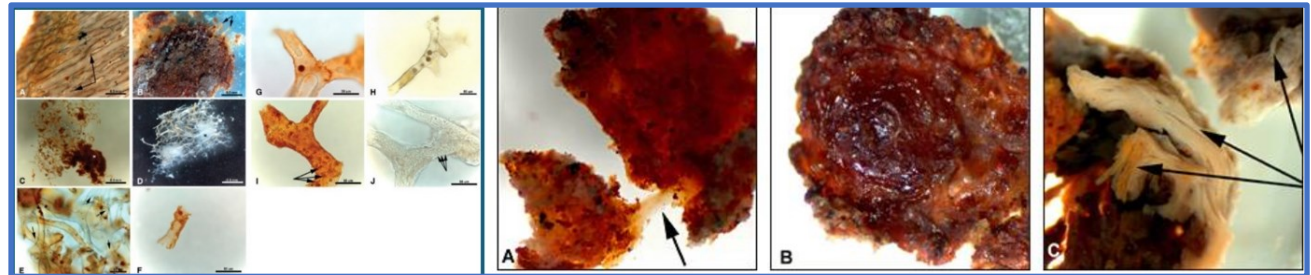
## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

*been hypothesized that original molecules will be either lost or altered to the point of nonrecognition over relatively short time spans (well under a million years)”*

1. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mary-Schweitzer/publication/6397675\\_Analyses\\_of\\_Soft\\_Tissue\\_from\\_Tyrannosaurus\\_rex\\_Suggest\\_the\\_Presence\\_of\\_Protein/links/0fcfd51488e678564b000000/Analyses-of-Soft-Tissue-from-Tyrannosaurus-rex-Suggest-the-Presence-of-Protein.pdf?tp](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mary-Schweitzer/publication/6397675_Analyses_of_Soft_Tissue_from_Tyrannosaurus_rex_Suggest_the_Presence_of_Protein/links/0fcfd51488e678564b000000/Analyses-of-Soft-Tissue-from-Tyrannosaurus-rex-Suggest-the-Presence-of-Protein.pdf?tp)

### f. Pictures of Schweitzer's Dinosaur Biochemicals:

- i. SCIENCE, [Schweitzer](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782_Soft-Tissue_Vessels_and_Cellular_Preservation_in_Tyrannosaurus_rex), 2005, [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782\\_Soft-Tissue\\_Vessels\\_and\\_Cellular\\_Preservation\\_in\\_Tyrannosaurus\\_rex](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782_Soft-Tissue_Vessels_and_Cellular_Preservation_in_Tyrannosaurus_rex)





## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

g. Biomolecules were found in dinosaur fossil remains, but ancient Collagen Biomolecules Can theoretically only last 2500 Years to 2.7 Million years (see chart):

i. *"The main stumbling block in the isolation of ancient biomolecules from fossil remains has always been the complicated issue of preservation. **Understanding bone diagenesis, or preservation. Studies focusing on archaeological material (6000 years BP; Before Present) have suggested that biomolecular preservation is dependent upon the intimate relationship between protein (mainly collagen) and mineral (a carbonated form of hydroxyapatite) components, the integrity of which is maintained by key elements of the burial environment. Subtle alterations measured in archaeological bone mineral structure have been related to degradation and loss of both osteocalcin and collagen.**"*

### ii. Expected persistence of biochemicals before complete destruction:

Table I.	Concentration in				$E_a$ (kJ·mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Detection limit (years×10 <sup>3</sup> BP)		
	bone (by weight)	Method		0°C		10°C	20°C	
Expected persistence of biomolecules at temperatures of 0°C, 10°C and 20°C	$t_{1/2}$ DNA	0.001%	Estimated based upon limit of amplification using $E_a$ for DNA depurination in solution <sup>7</sup>	127	125	17.5	2.5	
	$t_{1/2}$ Collagen	22%	Estimated based upon laboratory measured rates of gelatinization (M. Collins et al., unpublished work)	173	2700	180	15	

(10<sup>3</sup> BP = 1000 years before present)

Source: <https://portlandpress.com/biochemist/article-pdf/24/3/12/3587/bio024030012.pdf>



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- h. Biochemicals in tissues break down within only thousands of years after death:
- “... in accordance with the Law of Entropy, the biochemicals in such tissues spontaneously break down within only thousands of years after death .... rather than millions—[in] fossils and their associated rock layers.”
    - (Brian Thomas, Ph.D. in paleobiochemistry)
    - Source: <https://www.icr.org/soft-tissue-list>, Brian Thomas, Ph.D
  - Dinosaur Soft Tissue Chart: (<https://www.icr.org/soft-tissue-list>):

FOSSIL ANALYSES WITH VERIFIED ORIGINAL SOFT TISSUES		
Publication Date	Brief Description	Publication
Articles Published In Peer-Reviewed Journals		
1 8/6/1966	Tarbosaurus collagen fibers	Pawlicki, R. et al, <i>Nature</i> , 211 (5049): 655-657.
2 6/14/1992	Seismosaur osteocalcin (bone protein)	Muyzer, G. et al, <i>Geology</i> , 20: 871-874.
3 9/25/1992	DNA in amber	Morell, V. et al, <i>Science</i> , 257 (5078): 1860-1862.
4 6/16/1994	Hadrosaur bone possible DNA	Woodward, S. R., N. J. Weyand, and M. Bunnell, <i>Science</i> , 266 (5188): 1229-1232.
5 5/19/1995	Live bacteria spores from amber	Cano, R. J. and M. K. Borucki, <i>Science</i> , 268 (5213): 1060-1064.
6 6/10/1997	T. rex bone hemoglobin fragments	Schweitzer, M. et al, <i>PNAS</i> , 94 (12): 6291-6296.
7 6/2/1999	Live bacteria from halite deposit	Vreeland, R. H. et al, American Society for Microbiology, 99th General Meeting, June 2, 1999, Chicago.
8 6/21/1999	Live bacteria from separate rock salts	Stan-Lotter, H. et al, <i>Microbiology</i> , 145 (12): 3565-3574.
9 6/21/1999	Cretaceous Madagascar bird keratin	Schweitzer, M. H. et al, <i>J. Vert. Paleo.</i> , 19 (4): 712-722.
10 9/1/2001	T. rex collagen SEM scans	Armitage, M., <i>Creation Research Society Quarterly</i> , 38 (2): 61-66.
11 6/26/2004	Live (non-spore) bacteria in amber	Greenblatt, C. L. et al, <i>Microbial Ecology</i> , 48 (1): 120-127.
12 3/24/2005	T. rex soft tissue	Schweitzer, M. et al, <i>Science</i> , 307 (5717): 1952-1955.
13 7/25/2006	Soft frog, intact	McNamara, M. et al, <i>Geology</i> , 34 (8): 641-644.
14 6/30/2007	T. rex collagen	Schweitzer, M. et al, <i>Science</i> , 316 (5822): 277-280.
15 1/22/2007	Triceratops and T. rex blood vessels	Schweitzer, M. H. et al, <i>Proc. Roy. Soc. B</i> , 274: 183-197.
16 4/7/2008	Psittacosaurus skin	Linghan-Soliar, T. et al, <i>Proc. Royal Soc. B</i> , 275: 775-780.
17 7/8/2008	Feather melanocytes	Vinther, J. et al, <i>Biology Letters</i> , 4: 522-525.
18 4/30/2009	Hadrosaur blood vessels	Schweitzer, M. et al, <i>Science</i> , 324 (5927): 626-631.
19 8/26/2009	Purple Messel feather nanostructure	Vinther, J. et al, <i>Biology Letters</i> , 6 (1): 128-131.
20 5/19/2009	Primate "Ida" soft body outline	Franzen, J. L. et al, <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 4 (5): e5723.
21 7/1/2009	Hadrosaur skin cell structures	Manning, P. et al, <i>Proc. Royal Soc. B</i> , 276: 3429-3437.



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### i. Scientists stated Biochemicals Should Not Exist in Dinosaur Fossils:

i. [https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/transcripts/3411\\_sciencen.html](https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/transcripts/3411_sciencen.html)

1. “MARY HIGBY SCHWEITZER: When you think about it, **the laws of chemistry and biology and everything else that we know say that it should be gone**. It should be degraded completely [within dinosaur fossils].” (page 3)

ii. <https://phys.org/news/2007-07-small-footprint-big.pdf>

1. “Prior to Schweitzer’s work, most paleontologists had believed that when dinosaurs died and became fossilized, **soft tissues didn’t preserve the bones were essentially transformed into “rocks”** through a gradual replacement of all organic material by minerals”

iii. <https://www.discovermagazine.com/the-sciences/schweitzers-dangerous-discovery>, by Barry Yeoman (investigative journalist) with Mary Sweitzer:

1. “**By all the rules of paleontology, such traces of life should have long since drained from the bones**. It’s a matter of faith among scientists that **soft tissue can survive at most for a few tens of thousands of years**, not the 65 million since *T. rex* walked what’s now the Hell Creek Formation in Montana.”
2. “When a group of fossil hunters found a cluster of preserved bird eggs in a city dump in Neuquén, Argentina, they originally believed the shells contained nothing but sand.” Schweitzer placed the remains under scanning electron and atomic force



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

microscopes and concluded that the 70-million-year-old **eggs still held embryos containing intact collagen.**"

3. "Schweitzer says. **"If you take a blood sample and you stick it on a shelf, you have nothing recognizable in about a week. So why would there be anything left in dinosaurs?"**
4. "On the flip side, Jeffrey Bada, an organic geochemist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, **cannot imagine soft tissue surviving millions of years.** He says the cellular material Schweitzer found must be contamination from outside sources. Even if the *T. rex* had died in a colder, drier climate than Hell Creek, environmental radiation would have degraded its body, Bada says: **"Bones absorb uranium and thorium like crazy. You've got an internal dose that will wipe out biomolecules."**

- iv. **Collagen survival and its use for species identification in Holocene-lower Pleistocene [viewed as ~ 2Ma] bone fragments (2011) – Samples were tested Collagen survival in normal temperature at 200K years, with the oldest calculated as lasting 1.5 Mil years:**

([https://www.pagepress.org/journals/antiqua/article/view/antiqua.2011.e1/pdf\\_1](https://www.pagepress.org/journals/antiqua/article/view/antiqua.2011.e1/pdf_1))

1. "Extrapolation from high temperature experiments of collagen loss from both mature and immature bone, suggests lower and upper limits for collagen survival at 10°C [50°F] of 0.2-0.7 Ma." (Ma = Million Year age)."





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2. **“Collagen survival observed in bone <1.5 million years old .... Fingerprinting collagen in Prehistoric bones of 74 ancient fossils sampled (restricted to <1 gram to avoid excessive sample destruction), 72 yielded an acid-insoluble collagen residue. The insoluble residues were analyzed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry and almost all produced collagen peptides, the oldest was ~1.5 Ma.”**

**v. Again, even the secular organization “the American Biology Teacher” acknowledge the unexpected existence of “Soft Tissue” in dinosaur fossils:**

1. **“The recent discovery of preserved cells and soft tissues in certain dinosaur bones seems incompatible with an age of millions of years, given the expectation that cells and soft tissues should have decayed away after millions of years. However, evidence from radiometric dating shows that dinosaur fossils are indeed millions of years old.”** *[again, please see [Session 12B](#) for assumptions and weaknesses in radiometric dating]*
  - a. <https://online.ucpress.edu/abt/article-abstract/83/5/298/117017/Preservation-of-Soft-Tissues-in-Dinosaur?redirectedFrom=fulltext>



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### vi. Very delicate biological structures would not survive for millions of years

1. Derrick Briggs (Curator/Yale): *"[red blood cells in dinosaur fossils] is totally improbable .... We have this clear understanding that part of all biological cycles involve decay and nature is setup to breakdown and recycle, it's just improbable that those kinds of very delicate structures would survive for millions of years."*

a. Source: <https://youtu.be/m3vQvgfwvbc> (Dinosaurs and the Bible, Nova ScienceNOW excerpt at minute 14)

### v. Why did most dinosaurs go extinct:

- a. **The Materialistic Deep-time answer:** Typically, materialists propose that a large meteor hit the Yucatan peninsula 65 million years ago, causing the atmosphere to become filled with dust and blocking the sun for eons, causing the dinosaurs to die out.

#### i. Problems with this theory:



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1. Many then concurrent delicate plants, organisms, animals (mammals, birds, reptiles, insects) clearly did survive, so why did the dinosaurs die out and not these others?
2. The origin of the Yucatán crater theory and the date of its impact are both conjecture.

b. **The Creationist answer:** The primary cause for the extinction of dinosaurs is the catastrophic global flood, as seen by the huge water-laid global sediments filled with quickly buried fossils. The environment of the post-flood earth could have been radically different than the pre-flood, and so that could have been the cause for the remaining dinosaurs to die out. The scripture says that the “waters of the deep burst open” allowing for catastrophic plate tectonics movements and flooding, and the also the “windows of heaven were open,” which in addition to copious rain fall, could allow for a meteor strike also, but that also is speculation.



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### vi. Additional Resources on Collagen, Proteins, Soft-tissue, Red blood cell:

- a. Evidence for Endogenous Collagen in Edmontosaurus Fossil Bone:  
<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/epdf/10.1021/acs.analchem.4c03115?ref=article> openPDF
- b. <https://phys.org/news/2007-07-small-footprint-big.pdf>
  - i. "Prior to Schweitzer's work, most paleontologists had believed that when dinosaurs died and became fossilized, soft tissues didn't preserve the bones were essentially transformed into "rocks" through a gradual replacement of all organic material by minerals"
- c. <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/04/090430144528.htm#>
  - i. Dinosaur-Bird Link: Ancient Proteins Preserved In Soft Tissue
- d. <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/04/090430144528.htm#>
  - i. "Kalluri, who is Chief of the Division of Matrix Biology at BIDMC. "We isolated the proteins – collagen, laminin and elastin – from the bone, and also extracted bone cells and blood vessels from this sample. Our findings demonstrated that it did contain basement membrane matrix."
- e. **Analyses of Soft Tissue from Tyrannosaurus rex Suggest the Presence of Protein,**  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6397675 Analyses of Soft Tissue from Tyrannosaurus rex Suggest the Presence of Protein](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6397675_Analyses_of_Soft_Tissue_from_Tyrannosaurus_rex_Suggest_the_Presence_of_Protein)
- f. <https://academic.oup.com/nsr/article-pdf/7/4/815/38881242/nwz206.pdf> **Evidence of proteins, chromosomes and chemical markers of DNA in exceptionally preserved dinosaur cartilage**
- g. [View of Collagen survival and its use for species identification in Holocene-lower Pleistocene bone fragments from British archaeological and paleontological sites](#)
- h. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782 Soft-Tissue Vessels and Cellular Preservation in Tyrannosaurus rex](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7944782_Soft-Tissue_Vessels_and_Cellular_Preservation_in_Tyrannosaurus_rex)



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- i. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mary-Schweitzer/publication/6397675 Analyses of Soft Tissue from Tyrannosaurus rex Suggest the Presence of Protein/links/0fcfd51488e678564b000000/Analyses-of-Soft-Tissue-from-Tyrannosaurus-rex-Suggest-the-Presence-of-Protein.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Mary-Schweitzer/publication/6397675_Analyses_of_Soft_Tissue_from_Tyrannosaurus_rex_Suggest_the_Presence_of_Protein/links/0fcfd51488e678564b000000/Analyses-of-Soft-Tissue-from-Tyrannosaurus-rex-Suggest-the-Presence-of-Protein.pdf)
- j. <https://answersingenesis.org/fossils/3-soft-tissue-in-fossils/>
- k. [Schweitzer, et al., "Soft-Tissue Vessels and Cellular Preservation in Tyrannosaurus rex," Science, \(2005\).](#)
- l. **Analyses of Soft Tissue from Tyrannosaurus rex Suggest the Presence of Protein,** [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6397675 Analyses of Soft Tissue from Tyrannosaurus rex Suggest the Presence of Protein](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/6397675_Analyses_of_Soft_Tissue_from_Tyrannosaurus_rex_Suggest_the_Presence_of_Protein)
- m. Schweitzer, M., [Nova ScienceNow](#), May 2009, cross.tv/21726 (TV Video)
- n. [Schweitzer, Dino DNA, BONE, 2012](#)
- o. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p7yJ65ZhdNY> (PBS Nova ScienceNOW T Rex, Blood)
- p. [Schweitzer, et al., "Soft-Tissue Vessels and Cellular Preservation in Tyrannosaurus rex," Science, \(2005\).](#)

### vii. DNA has been found in dinosaur fossils:

- a. DNA is found to have a half-life of 521 years. Even materialistic (deep-time) scientists agree that DNA, even in "ideal" preservation conditions, would be completely unreadable within 1.5 million years; Another [scientific study](#) said DNA would be undetectable only after 125,000 years at 0 degrees C, yet DNA is being found in dinosaur fossils, evidencing that they are not the 65 million years old that the secular scientific community says that they are, but are obviously much younger.





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- i. "After cell death, enzymes start to break down the bonds between the nucleotides that form the backbone of DNA, and micro-organisms speed the decay .... By comparing the specimens' ages and degrees of DNA degradation, the researchers calculated that **DNA has a half-life of 521 years**. That means that after 521 years, half of the bonds between nucleotides in the backbone of a sample would have broken; after another 521 years half of the remaining bonds would have gone; and so on .... The team predicts that even in a bone at an ideal preservation temperature of  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , effectively every bond would be destroyed after a maximum of 6.8 million years. The DNA would cease to be readable much earlier — perhaps after roughly 1.5 million years, when the remaining strands would be too short to give meaningful information... "

1. Source: <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature.2012.11555.pdf>

### b. DNA was extracted from dinosaur-era bone fragments found in the proposed Upper Cretaceous-era strata

- i. "DNA was extracted from bone fragments found in strata of the Upper Cretaceous DNA was extracted from 80-million-year-old bone fragments found in strata of the Upper Cretaceous Blackhawk Formation in the roof of an underground coal mine in eastern Utah" <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.7973705> (1994)



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- c. ***“Evidence of proteins, chromosomes and chemical markers of DNA in exceptionally preserved dinosaur cartilage”*** (NSR, 2020, Alida M Bailleul, Wenxia Zheng, John R Horner, Brian K Hall, Casey M Holliday, Mary H Schweitzer)
  - i. <https://academic.oup.com/nsr/article/7/4/815/5762999> (2020)
- d. ***“Original Cartilage and Evidence of DNA Preserved in 75 Million-Year-Old Baby Dinosaur”***
  - i. <https://news.ncsu.edu/2020/03/02/duckbill-dna/#:~:text=> (2020)
  - ii. [Google \(accessed 2-21-25\)](#): “AI Overview: this statement is true; recent research has found evidence of preserved DNA-like molecules within the cartilage of a 75-million-year-old duck-billed dinosaur, suggesting that DNA could potentially last for tens of millions of years under specific conditions, challenging previous assumptions about its lifespan.”
- e. ***Secular Science Circular Reasoning***: Secular scientists who have modeled DNA state that DNA has a half-life of 521 years and would be completely destroyed either between 125,000 years or 7 million years. Dinosaurs are ascribed a minimum of 65 million years old. There is a huge logical inconsistency here when some scientists who model DNA says it can



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only last to 125,000 years, while other scientists reject that and hold that it must last a minimum of 65 million years (because their ideology requires it (maybe “[Dead Men Do Bleed](#)”).

### *f. Additional Dinosaur-DNA Resources.*

- i. [SCIENCE, DNA Sequence from Cretaceous Period Bone](#) (1994)
- ii. Source: SCIENCE:  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/15224945\\_DNA\\_Sequence\\_from\\_Cretaceous\\_Period\\_Bone\\_Fragments](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/15224945_DNA_Sequence_from_Cretaceous_Period_Bone_Fragments)
- iii. DNA and bone cells found in dinosaur bone, <https://creation.com/dino-dna-bone-cells>
- iv. <https://academic.oup.com/nsr/article/7/4/815/5762999>
- v. <https://news.ncsu.edu/2020/03/02/duckbill-dna/#:~:text=>

### **viii. “Leonardo” the Dinosaur Mummy:**

While several dinosaur “mummies” are known, “Leonardo” is the most complete and most studied. Over 90% of “Leonardo” is covered with skin impressions! These impressions show that the scales were small and polygonal in shape.



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ix. Even the secular scientists acknowledge that dinosaur mummy “Leonardo” was buried “very, very rapidly” in a “violent and sudden” flood.

a. View video section between 40-45minutes:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tNAueq-L1wk>



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### f. Additional Dinosaur Fossil Creationist Resources:

- i. <https://creation.com/sensational-dinosaur-blood-report-creation-magazine>
- ii. <https://creation.com/sensational-dinosaur-blood-report>
- iii. <https://creation.com/bone-building-perfect-protein-osteocalcin>
- iv. <https://creation.com/dino-dna-bone-cells>
- v. <https://youtu.be/XEtL6XjRqMg>
- vi. <https://creation.com/dino-dna-bone-cells>
- vii. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XEtL6XjRqMg>
- viii. <https://www.icr.org/soft-tissue-list>
- ix. <https://isgenesishistory.com/what-does-the-fossil-record-show-about-history-earth/> (start at 6:50min)
- x. <https://answersingenesis.org/fossils/3-soft-tissue-in-fossils/>
- xi. <https://answersingenesis.org/dinosaurs/bones/two-those-not-so-dry-bones/>
- xii. <https://answersingenesis.org/dinosaurs/bones/more-soft-tissue-in-old-fossils/>
- xiii. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jHKdC0n\\_EJg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jHKdC0n_EJg)
- xiv. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0h3ZxOllztE>
- xv. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v3ZmfgnpUdE>
- xvi. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1qGdkO\\_-Eh8&t=7s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1qGdkO_-Eh8&t=7s)
- xvii. [https://genesisapologetics.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/How-do-Dinosaurs-Fit-into-the-Bible\\_9-27-2019-1-compressed.pdf](https://genesisapologetics.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/How-do-Dinosaurs-Fit-into-the-Bible_9-27-2019-1-compressed.pdf)
- xviii. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcybvVOJ\\_xU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NcybvVOJ_xU) (This Discovery About Dinosaurs Absolutely DESTROYS Evolution)





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### g. Have Any Human Fossils yet been found with Dinosaurs

- i. **The Short Answer:** Marine, birds, insects, fish, reptiles, Dinosaurs, and small mammal fossils have been found in the Mesozoic sedimentary layers, but to date, no known human fossils have yet been clearly uncovered.
- ii. Will we ever find human or large mammal fossils in the Mesozoic sedimentary layers? From a Creationist's Viewpoint:
- iii. Maybe Someday:
  - a. 99.987% of the fossil record is made up of only marine organisms and plants (no humans or mammals). So less than 0.013% of the fossil record is left for mammals; so, the probability of finding one human or large mammal fossil is significantly low, but possible someday.
  - i. The sheer volume of earth's sedimentary material is daunting. It has been estimated that there are 700,000,000 cubic tons of sediment around the world; even if there were 10,000,000 humans alive at the time of the global flood, on average, one would have to dig through 70 cubic kilometers of sediment just to find one fossil (that's a volume of sediment more than 4-miles-wide by 4-miles-long by 1-miles-deep).



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### iv. Maybe Never:

- a. From a Creationist's Viewpoint, the Mesozoic layers contains certain parts of Earth's sedimentary layers that were the results of a catastrophic global flood. If certain humans and large mammals lived in higher elevations with moderate temperatures, and the other land organisms (like dinosaurs) lived in lower elevations with higher temperatures, then it is possible that during the flood's year-long sequences that humans and large mammals would not be buried in the Mesozoic layers, but in higher layers.
- b. Also, if humans and larger mammals lived in higher, more moderate elevations, during the beginning of the flood they probably would try to flee to even higher elevations, so it is possible that they were exposed more to the elements, and did not experience the same fossilization process as those animals that were caught in the first sequences of the global flood, but were decayed completely away by the elements.
- c. For example, all the flesh and the bones of people who were buried in the sunken ship, the [Titanic](#) in 1912, were found to be completely dissolved (no remnants) after only 100 years.



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### 9) Could all the Land Animals & Dinosaurs fit on the Ark?

**a. A Common Question:** The short answer: Yes. Come and explore.

**b. The Ark's Requirements: (Genesis 6)**

- i. Noah's ark was required to hold two of every "kind" of land animal, including dinosaurs (and 7 of every clean animal),
- ii. A biblical "kind" is understood to be similar to today's taxonomical level of "family," having the ability to interbreed and speciate downward.
- iii. It is calculated that there were about 1400 "kinds" of land animals in Noah's day (~3500 BC) with a total land animal count of under 6800.
- iv. It is likely that God would have sent the very young of each animal "kind" to board the ark to optimize economy, longevity, and food consumption.



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- v. For comparison, even the largest dinosaurs would lay eggs no larger than a basketball, so even the largest dinosaur could be as small as a chicken.



- a. Calculated quantity of animals on the ark: 1398 Kinds, 6744 animals:



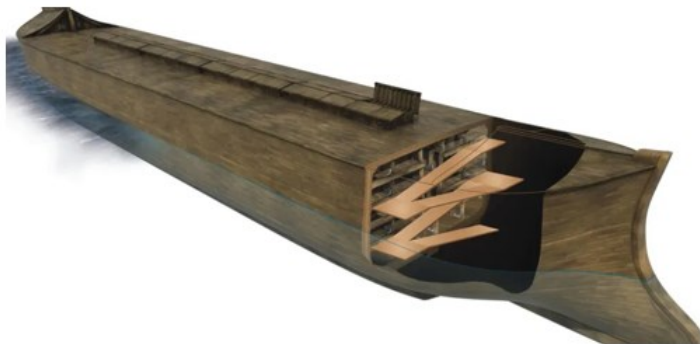




## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### vi. Ark's Size and Stability:

- a. Concept renderings of the Ark, based on Bible descriptions: (Genesis 6:13-22)
- b. Time Noah and sons took to complete the ark:
  - i. Estimated to take 50 to 75 years,
  - ii. Construction crew: 8 people, possibly more.

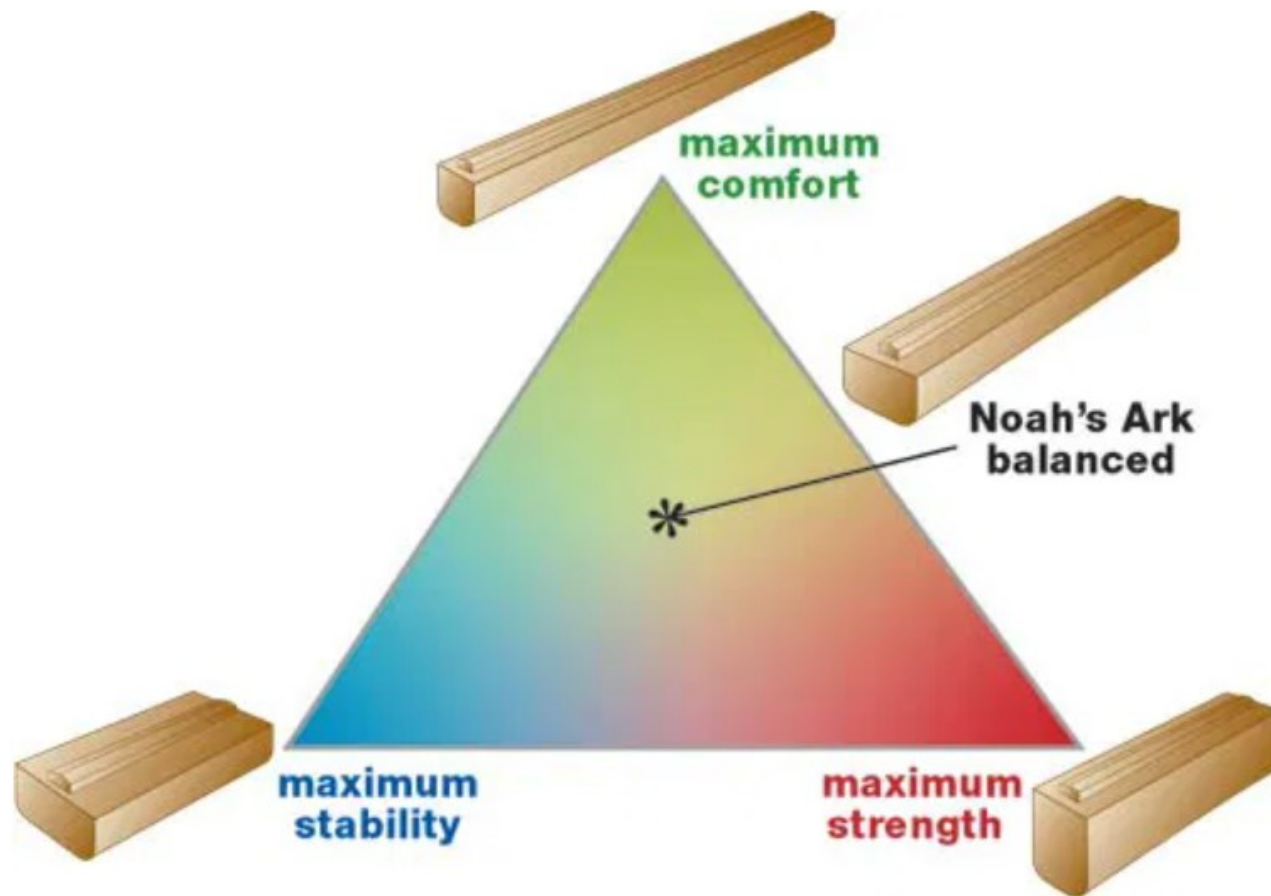






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### c. Stability of Ark's Sea-worthy Design:





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### vii. Quantity of Animals Aboard the Ark:

a. A 2012 study estimates that there are fewer than 1,400 known living and extinct animal “kinds” among land-dependent vertebrates.

**b. It is projected that Noah was responsible for under 6,700 individual animals—most of them could have been juveniles, small, and easily maintained.**

- i. John Woodmorappe, “[Caring for the Animals on the Ark](https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/caring-for-the-animals-on-the-ark/),” *Answers* 2, no. 2 (2007), 36–38, <https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/caring-for-the-animals-on-the-ark/>.
- ii. Even if the biblical “kind” were expanded from the family to the genus level ([4416 genera-according to a 2013 study](#)), we would still only be talking about approximately 16,000 juvenile animals total, as in the case study done by researcher John Woodmorappe in 2007.
  1. <https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/caring-for-the-animals-on-the-ark/>
  2. Maximum of 4416 genera: (secular) Michael L. Rosenzweig et al., “Patterns in the diversity of the world’s land vertebrate genera,” *Evolutionary Ecology Research* 15, no. 8 (2013):
    - a. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260595912\\_Patterns\\_in\\_the\\_Diversity\\_of\\_the\\_World's\\_Land\\_Vertebrate\\_Genera](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260595912_Patterns_in_the_Diversity_of_the_World's_Land_Vertebrate_Genera).



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### viii. Additional Noah's Ark Videos and Resources:

- i. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GluEIA4YNkU> Here's How Noah Fit All the Animals on the Ark
- ii. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wlxWAZ6r8oc> THIS Is How Long It Took Noah to Build the Ark
- iii. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P20ClidpVFg> You Won't Believe How Big Noah's Ark Really Was!
- iv. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Ks-o\\_engFc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Ks-o_engFc) Noah's Ark encounter, incredible! Kent
- v. <https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/thinking-outside-the-box/> Thinking Outside the Box
- vi. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fvjQaFokXJQ> What Did the Animals Eat AFTER the Biblical Flood?
- vii. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uV3dLgtu1I8> Dinosaurs Lived MUCH More Recently than People Think
- viii. <https://www.answers.tv/the-genesis-account-of-noah-s-ark-series>



## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

### 10) Are Dragon Legends Related to Dinosaurs?

- i. There are dragon legends and dragon pictorials from many ancient cultures around the world. Many dragon pictorials had dinosaur-like features. There is a viable possibility that these dragon legends and pictorials represent the last remnants of dinosaurs after the global flood.
- ii. When were the terms dragon and dinosaurs put into use?
  - a. The term “dinosaur” (great lizard) was coined in 1841AD by Sir Richard Owens; before 1841AD the term for animals of similar appearance would have been “[dragons](#)” (serpent, giant sea fish) or [monsters](#) (monstrosity).
- iii. **Physical Characteristics of “Dragons”:** [a large lizard or serpent-like \[reptile\] creature](#) of legend or mythology. Dragons may have wings, and they may breathe fire. Compare this to the “dinosaur” definition in the previous section.



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### iv. Sample of Legends:

- a. One of the oldest dragon legends (~1650 BC) is that of Gilgamesh, the hero of the ancient Babylonian “Epic of Gilgamesh,” who killed a **huge reptile-like creature** named Khumbaba, in a cedar forest.
- b. The early Britons provide the first European accounts of **reptilian monsters**, one of which killed and devoured King Morvidus of Wales, c. 336 BC. Another monarch, King Peredur, however, managed to slay his monster at a place called Llyn Llion, in Wales.
- c. The epic Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf* tells how Beowulf (c. AD 495–583) of Scandinavia killed a **monster** named Grendel, and its supposed mother, as well as **several sea-reptiles**, but eventually lost his life at the age of 88 in the process of killing a **flying reptile**. The Saxon description of this creature fits that of a giant Pteranodon—it was ‘fifty feet in length (or possibly wingspan)’.





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### v. Example of Ancient Drawings of Dragons that resemble dinosaurs:



Figure 3: Engraved detail from Angkor Wat temple  
Harald Hoyer, CC BY-SA 2.0



Fig. 73 Dig



Figure 6: Mesopotamian cylinder seal  
PHOCOM, CC BY-SA 4.0



29 Sauropod petroglyph close-up (slightly highlighted)



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- vi. The ancient patriarch Job (c. 2000 BC, Book of Job, Bible), has a creature described to him that matches a dinosaur-like creature:
- a. **Job 40:15-18, 23:** *“Look now at the behemoth, which I made along with you; He eats grass like an ox. See now, his strength is in his hips, And his power is in his stomach muscles. He moves his tail like a cedar; The sinews of his thighs are tightly knit. His bones are like beams of bronze. His ribs like bars of iron .... Indeed, the river may rage, Yet he is not disturbed; He is confident, though the Jordan gushes into his mouth ...”*
- vii. **Conclusion:** While it is possible that some dragon legends (and pictorials) were actually depicting some of the dinosaurs that survived after the global flood, it is not yet conclusive; yet these evidences do lend some substantial credibility to that proposition. Especially since some of the drawings and description hold an uncanny similarity to certain dinosaurs as we understand them.



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### viii. Dragon Legends Videos Resources:

- a. <https://creation.com/dinosaurs-and-dragons-stamping-on-the-legends> Dinosaurs and dragons: stamping on the legends
- b. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zgLDE\\_6TepM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zgLDE_6TepM) Dragons or Dinosaurs?
- c. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqh3I3EH858> CONFIRMED: Dinosaurs and Humans Lived at the Same Time
- d. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YhdLDJX9UFM> CONFIRMED: Dinosaurs and Humans Lived at the Same Time

## 11) Summary:

- a. The many new evidences for the young-age of Dinosaurs Fossils are not a surprise to creationists, but aligns well with what is expected in the biblical account of creation and a recent global flood.
- b. Secular Scientists who hold to a materialist worldview, must by definition reject the young-age evidence for dinosaur fossils (clinging to deep-time assumption-based radiometric dating ages) to try to hold their positions, but radiometric dating results are fraught with assumptions, discordances, and when we know the true age of the specimen, radiometric dating always gets it wrong.



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- c. As mentioned before, when two dating-models are equally robust, the model that calculates the younger date is to be considered to be more accurate, since that model allows less time for unknown influences to affect the model.
  
- d. **Conclusion: New dinosaur fossil evidences shows:**
  - i. 1) Dinosaur fossils have new physical evidences that exhibit an age of thousands of years old, not millions,
  - ii. 2) Dinosaur fossils show that they are a special creation (having no gradual intermediaries links in the fossil record),
  - iii. 3) Dinosaur fossils were all primarily rapidly buried in water-laid sediments around the earth (as would be expected if an actual catastrophic global flood occurred),





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- iv. 4) The young-age measurements of dinosaur fossils also support a young earth, and would be in line within the biblical timeframe.

*Explore and Come to Your Own Solid Conclusions.*

## 12) Additional Resources:

### a. Books:

- i. **The Fossil Record, 2010, Morris:** [https://www.amazon.com/Fossil-Record-Invertebrates-Vertebrates-Amphibians/dp/0932766986/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?crid](https://www.amazon.com/Fossil-Record-Invertebrates-Vertebrates-Amphibians/dp/0932766986/ref=sr_1_1?crid)
- ii. **The Fossils Still Say No, 2023, Tompkins:** [https://www.amazon.com/Fossils-Still-Say-No/dp/1946246964/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?crid](https://www.amazon.com/Fossils-Still-Say-No/dp/1946246964/ref=sr_1_1?crid)
- iii. **Evolution: The Grand Experiment: Vol. 2 - Living Fossils:** [https://www.amazon.com/Evolution-Grand-Experiment-Living-Fossils/dp/0892216913/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?crid](https://www.amazon.com/Evolution-Grand-Experiment-Living-Fossils/dp/0892216913/ref=sr_1_1?crid)





## Answers4Seekers: Session #14C (semi-technical)

- iv. **Dinosaurs: Marvels of God's Design:** [https://www.amazon.com/Dinosaurs-Marvels-Science-Biblical-Account/dp/0890519048/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?crid](https://www.amazon.com/Dinosaurs-Marvels-Science-Biblical-Account/dp/0890519048/ref=sr_1_1?crid)
- v. **Titans of the Earth, Sea, and Air:** [https://www.amazon.com/Titans-Earth-Sea-Jonathan-Sarfati/dp/B0C8QVPK9L/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?crid](https://www.amazon.com/Titans-Earth-Sea-Jonathan-Sarfati/dp/B0C8QVPK9L/ref=sr_1_1?crid)
- vi. **Untold Secrets of Planet Earth: Dire Dragons:** [https://www.amazon.com/Untold-Secrets-Planet-Earth-Dragons/dp/0986882119/ref=sr\\_1\\_2?crid](https://www.amazon.com/Untold-Secrets-Planet-Earth-Dragons/dp/0986882119/ref=sr_1_2?crid)
- vii. **Dinosaurs, Dragons, and the Bible:** [https://www.amazon.com/Dinosaurs-Dragons-Bible-Bodie-Hodge/dp/1683443446/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?crid](https://www.amazon.com/Dinosaurs-Dragons-Bible-Bodie-Hodge/dp/1683443446/ref=sr_1_1?crid)

### b. Website Resources & Links:

- i. [www.answersingenesis.com](http://www.answersingenesis.com)
- ii. [www.Creation.com](http://www.Creation.com)
- iii. [www.icr.org](http://www.icr.org)
- iv. <https://biblicalgeology.net/>
- v. <https://isgenesishistory.com/>
- vi. <https://genesisapologetics.com/>