

**Scientific Evidence That
Dinosaurs And Men Walked Together**

By
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Foreword by, Professor Robert L. Wilbur

Chapter Four

A Human Footprint Next to a Dinosaur Track

Clifford Wilson Reports...and Reminisces

"I would like you to take over Site B," Carl Baugh told me. "You'll notice the weathered dinosaur tracks leading up to the edge of that limestone shelf. I believe you'll find the tracks continuing under the ledge."

Weathered Dinosaur Tracks — or Fakes?

I walked with Carl to the edge of the rock, now called Locus (Site) B. It jutted down to the Paluxy River, peacefully wending its way through the countryside, but capable of sudden flood and destruction.

There were the weathered dinosaur tracks before me—or were they fakes, etchings in the rock to deliberately mislead the tourists who had come in their large numbers over the last fifty years?

I knew that impressions in limestone would in fact erode quickly, and in any case some of the impressions in the nearby areas were in shale-like rock. What was I to believe? The imprints certainly were similar to other impressions that nobody argued about. I remembered a dinosaur print I had seen at Mt. Morgan in Queensland, Australia. It looked much the same as the ones I was now seeing for the first time. Others had been photographed outside Broome in

Western Australia,—indicating that dinosaurs were known in that part of the great southern continent also.

In fact, the reports of recent years indicated that dinosaurs once roamed the world, being known in all the continents. They had regularly left their visiting cards behind—their fossilized footprints, like the thumb-marks that some uneducated humans put on their legal documents.

I organized the proper recording of our project, and soon I was personally involved in this twentieth century hunt for dinosaur tracks. So the jackhammers rat-tat-tatted their way along that ridge, the crowbars wielded by powerful young men, and even the hydraulic jack of a car was used to widen that slowly expanding crack in the rock. After three hours it was possible to move the whole piece that was not detached—it was about six feet by three feet in size.

There is a verse in Job that talks about the marks of a great creature. "He spreads pointed marks in the mire" (Job 41:30). That particular reference was to a great, unknown sea-creature that Job referred to as "leviathan." No one knows whether he was like a great whale, or maybe a monster like the Loch Ness "Nessie."

Pointed marks in the mire. That was what was common with these impressions, supposedly left by dinosaurs that wandered around this same area—100 to 110 million years ago.

I looked again. I knew there were other such impressions in the same general area—I had not yet seen them, but I soon did. While the team continued with the preliminary work using the jackhammers and crowbars, I took time off to survey the immediate area further along the river. What seemed to be the same sort of impressions were there by the dozen.

Weathered dinosaur tracks? From creatures that died out 100 million years ago? The flooding of the river itself would have long since wiped out all such evidence. Thousands of years maybe—but millions of years? No way.

Yet there were interesting facts that must be considered. Despite the weathering effects of the ages there were strange consistencies about these tracks. For one thing, they maintained a regular left-right, left-right pattern. Had those ingenious fakers of the depression years done that so carefully? Obviously not, for the claim was

that they had simply stacked them up like ledges of rock and then sold them. The gullible tourists would not even know where their treasured "dinosaur footprints" came from.

There was something else. From track to track the trails varied somewhat in the actual distance between prints. That stood to reason, for the dinosaurs would vary in size and would not cover exactly the same distance in their strides. Mother dinosaurs would probably have daintier steps than those of her enormous partner, and junior would cover a yet smaller distance.

Recognizing such differences, it was thought-provoking to find that the separate trails maintained a consistent distance. It was almost as though I was measuring the footprints of a terrified herd as they plunged relentlessly across the countryside, seeking to escape from who knew what.

In the main the distance between the larger dinosaur prints was approximately $43\frac{1}{2}$ inches—3 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, give or take a few inches.

Were we looking at the tracks left by creatures running for their lives? Were they fleeing an overcoming flood that was swiftly covering everything in its path? Was that why human and dinosaur footprints were found together? Were they no longer interested in mutual destruction, but intensely sharing one common instinct—the fierce desire for survival?

Perhaps so. I still had an open mind, but some other hard-to-explain pointers were forcing themselves before me. It was not easy to accept some of the implications of what I was beginning to see, but I knew I must investigate honestly, and then declare myself accordingly.

Locus B had its own special interest. It was approximately 70 yards up the river from Locus A, and it was recognized as a probable site for dinosaur footprints because two *Tyrannosaurus Rex* type prints had been uncovered by recent flood waters.

In addition, there were many other weathered tracks about 50 yards further up river, and, despite criticisms that these were fakes, they followed the same left-right, left-right pattern of the tracks uncovered at Locus A, and they were similar distances apart.

It seemed reasonable to assume that the whole area had been traversed by these visitors from the past. That same pattern was

found leading up to the site selected as Locus B, with tracks that were badly weathered. Carl Baugh's intention was to show that these continued underneath the limestone.

"No, they're not dinosaur tracks—that's just weathered rock—scoured out by the floods," one visitor told us when we pointed them out. "There's lots of that sort of weathering all over the place here." What would our excavation show?

The fact of weathering certainly was true—but were those impressions really only the results of floods scouring out the rocks? Why had they left such regular patterns, as though dinosaurs had been going for their lives—left-right, left-right, and spaced at such regular intervals? Scourings in the rocks? Or dinosaur tracks?

Many More Exposed Tracks Across the River

For a break in our operations it was suggested we go down river, a little over a mile away, where there were many such tracks—and what could be human footprints as well. A number of us thought it was a good idea—we had already done a full day's work anyway, and so off we set. We had to park the cars on the same side of the river as the McFall property, then we waded across the Paluxy itself.

On the other side of the river we saw masses of what appeared to be dinosaur tracks, but they were badly weathered. Nevertheless they followed the same systematic pattern that had been found at Locus A on the McFall property, and also further up river from Locus B. They were weathered in the same way, but they were remarkably similar in style, in shape, and even in size.

That was not all. Interspersed with these weathered dinosaur tracks—for such we believed they were—were other tracks, and these too were at regular distances, left-right, left-right patterns. However, they were not three-toed dinosaurs. Even now, after all that weathering, some of those prints still had toe-marks, and the "mud-up" effects that followed an impression being made into the rock before it was set.

We got our cameras out and asked an obliging tourist to pose for us as we took his photo. By stretching out fully he could get his feet into two of the tracks. He told us it felt as though he were actually in

someone else's footprints, but that they were, of course, much larger than his.

Those prints could well have been made by a fleeing man. There were many such prints, and as one after another of our party put our bare feet in them, we had the distinct impression that this was a human imprint—weathered toe-marks, instep, and heel, all etched into the bare rock, just as would be the case if the clay formed over the imprint.

The whole impressions were not always clearly there, but what we saw and felt was consistent with human beings racing across rock as it was being formed. They would leave their impressions in the stone, then those impressions themselves would be sealed in the rock by the mud and clay that helped to level off the surface. The foot-marks were every bit as convincing as some others claimed as human by anthropologists in other parts of the world.

However, there was one difference: these finds had relevance to the Bible, and to Biblical creation. Therefore reconstruction was not good enough: proof was essential. We well knew that even if that were forthcoming, it was likely to be ignored... or ridiculed.

We went back to the McFall property somewhat subdued. What we had seen was striking evidence if considered objectively, but it was in a well-known area, and "establishment" scientists had not really taken it seriously. What hope did we have?

Concerning Impressions Left In Concrete

Have you ever laid down a concrete path? At first it is very sloppy, but soon it begins to firm up. Then it is a solid mass, but still not finally fixed. You hope it won't rain and ruin your nice, neat surface. You go inside and leave it for some time. You come out to inspect it and you are annoyed to see that your cat has walked straight across your masterpiece. You are angry, but fortunately you can still do something about it. You spread some dry cement on the offending points, and a little water if need be, and then you use your trowel to work out those tell-tale marks of Mr. Pussy Cat.

If you had not come out to inspect your work, those marks would have been there permanently. How often we see the marks of a dog's

paw in recently set concrete—or for that matter a badly written notice saying, “John Loves Mary.”

So what? Well, it's something like that with dinosaur and other prints in limestone. At the Paluxy River there is a whole series of layers, and they merge into each other. Like concrete, limestone is very fluid when it is first laid down, but, again like concrete, it soon sets very hard.

Whether Mr. Tyrannosaurus Rex was trying to beat the up-rising waters of Noah's Flood or not, he was certainly racing across that limestone not long after the elements of the rock had been set in position. It had to be after it was laid down, but before it was set hard—in other words, the two events were separated by a matter of hours at the most. There are so many of these tracks that it is impossible to believe that it is just a coincidence, that just one foolish dinosaur chose to put his prints into a fast-setting layer of limestone. Many dinosaurs did it. They did so because they had no option. They were racing for their lives, doing their utmost to escape from the catastrophe that was so ready to engulf them.

If the fact of a world-wide flood was not related to the Bible, there probably would be no problem about accepting the logical conclusion that these creatures had been overwhelmed by the catastrophe.

These were some of the thoughts and impressions that were going through my mind as I became actively involved in this important project. In some ways it was not easy for me—partly because my major research interest was Biblical Archaeology which had more to say about later areas of history. However, my training was sufficient for me to objectively consider the new evidence unfolding before me. I knew I must face the conclusions squarely, whatever they were.

But let us return to our special project at Locus B.

Where Had the Brute Gone? — Then Success!

It was some time before we were successful at Locus B, for possibly our ancient dinosaur had slightly changed his direction. We worked away, assuring ourselves that we really were scraping on to

the new rock surface, and not passing over any clay that was hiding those visiting cards from long ago. We felt a little bit like hunters of living dinosaurs—where had the big brute gone?

Years ago I had hunted a bison in a jungle near Kamekatai in what was then Mysore State in India. Our local guide had a job to track the big fellow. (We eventually got him and temporarily helped the hunger of about one hundred starving villagers—the families of thirty-seven men who carried the meat home.) “Where has the brute gone?” our tracker muttered in the Kanarese dialect of his area.

So it was now. Where had the big brute gone? It was almost as though he knew we were after him, and he was doing his best to elude us. We almost wondered if he himself would pop up at any minute!

But then our carefulness was rewarded. At last I felt the clay crumble slightly as I scraped my trowel across the surface, and soon I had removed the intruding clay to reveal a typical *Tyrannosaurus Rex*-type footprint. During the morning we found some five of these tracks, and again the left-right, left-right pattern was maintained, at equal distances apart, as in Locus A.

But the best was found soon after we unearthed that first dinosaur print. I moved my trowel carefully as I scraped the nearby surface—and then I struck the proverbial “gold.”

Only seven and one half inches from the dinosaur print, near to the river, I again felt the clay slightly crack as I probed firmly with my trowel. I penetrated this intrusive material and gently removed it, scraping until I was up against solid limestone itself. Now we could clearly see a perfectly formed humanoid footprint. I knew that no other being could leave a footprint like a human's, and I was confident that I had in fact uncovered a long-hidden man's footprint. Even the toe-prints could be counted, and the shape of the heel was clearly defined. (See photo page “J”.)

One of our volunteer workers was 6 feet 4 inches in height, with very large feet. We photographed his foot in the newly-recovered print, and there was still about four inches beyond his heel to the indentation made by the heel of this other man from long ago. We could feel the imprint of the five toes, and of the man's instep, and of his heel.

We point out that this human footprint was at the same level as

that of Mr. Tyrannosaurus Rex. They were contemporary, and not separated by one hundred million years or more. They were moving together, probably doing their best to escape the terrifying catastrophe all around them. They were quite clearly at the same level, and in fact had traversed the fast-setting rock surface on the same day!

The Press was on hand to view every step of the procedure, and the evidence was too clear to ignore. On Tuesday evening, June 17, 1982, the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* ran a front page picture article with text that extended into the second page. The article began, "Slender, human-like imprints being excavated beside dinosaur tracks in the limestone of the Paluxy River bottom are fueling the fires of anti-evolutionists and reviving stories that area residents say have been common knowledge for more than forty years... At the upper end of the print(s) are rounded indentations that Baugh said are from toes... He invited representatives from the news media to watch... more prints being uncovered."

Not one single press agency which viewed the procedures reported that we were doing less than excavating "slender human-like imprints... with rounded indentations at the upper end!"

Chapter Five

“There Were Giants in the Earth”— And Other Clues from the Bible

(Carl Baugh Resumes the Story)

We point to Genesis 6:4 which tells us there were giants in the earth in the pre-flood days. If there were not some giant prints alongside these dinosaur prints, we would perhaps wonder why not. This is another of those cases where the clues in the Bible are an excellent guide to the unlocking of the secrets of the past.

It is also relevant to comment that not all the footprints found were of giants. In Locus A some of the human prints were only half the size of the giant ones—i.e., only about 9¼ inches instead of 16 inches. One print actually had the imprint of a sandal-type shoe—not the first found in the area over the years. After all, people were intelligent and had technical knowledge long before Noah’s time. Many of them would make and wear shoes.

The pre-diluvian people were not nomads wandering aimlessly in a desert, but were highly sophisticated people with well developed technical abilities. We have a clue to that effect in Genesis 4, verses 17 through 22. We read of a man building a town, of players of harps and flutes, and of a smith who made all kinds of sharp tools of bronze and iron.

This is another of those places where the Bible is ahead of modern knowledge. The so-called “Iron Age” is usually thought to commence about 1200 B.C., in that iron came into its own about that

In addition, the big toe impression is not only clear but it is quite distinctive, and deeper. It involves a point of agility and balance as used by man. There is also a deeper impression left on the ground as the foot leaves the ground in anticipation of the next step. There is a deeper impression in the ball area, and also on the outside of the foot, made by the pushing tendency in the stride of man.

The Imprint of a Human Hand

In the continuing sequence at Locus A on the Paluxy River, (see photo pages "G" and "H"), we found a remarkable combination: dinosaur footprints and human footprints at the same level, along with an impression left by a human hand—a right hand. This is an unusual sequence in the midst of a series of human steps—it is, in fact, a double impression, with the pushing of the toe marks down through the extended footprint itself.

There is also an impression of the left foot, to the left and slightly ahead. In addition there is a left scoop mark, and then the placement of the right hand print can be seen.

As we examined these prints carefully, the pattern was clear. In the right foot impression there is a large toe print, then there are the second, third, fourth and little toes. There is a distinctive ridge on the right side. We can trace the ball of the foot, the arch, and the original elongation. Then it would seem that the individual drew his foot back and pushed it down within its own print. We can actually see the ridge marks of all five toes, from the large toe all the way to the little toes, with this pushing effect. This person was apparently in a semi-kneeling position. The right handprint is in the expected position in relation to the left footprint, and there is also what appears to be a scoop mark made by the left hand. The imprint even seems to define the contour of the metatarsal arch as the heel was relieved out of the depression!

As we examine the handprint, the evidence of human involvement is clear. The impressions of the thumb and all four finger points can be traced.

Geo-Physicist John De Vilbis, Ph.D., examined this at first hand at Pittsburgh, and he wrote: "The handprint, found alongside some

human footprints, is conclusive evidence that the footprints are indeed human."

Press Reactions

The crew from Channel 40 in Pittsburgh showed a lively interest in this excavation. They concurred that the evidence was that of human footprints. As we excavated they photographed the human footprints, seeing the evidence before it was affected by the exposure to atmospheric conditions. (We knew by experience that this exposure would soon obliterate some of the precise nature of our find. This is due to the calcium carbonate constituency in the limestone. Upon exposure to atmospheric moisture, carbonic acid is formed and leaches into the stone. A clay substance (illite) in the stone dissolves quite readily, leaving damaged results.

This is how the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* of June 17, 1982, reported our project at that point in time:

"Earlier this week, Baugh and Jenkins brought in their own specialists—Dr. Clifford Wilson, an archaeologist from Melbourne, Australia, and Carroll Staton, a Dallas petroleum engineer..."

(Wilson had been an Area Supervisor in Israel with the prestigious American Schools of Oriental Research, and Carroll Staton was principal geologist of a Dallas-based oil company.)

The presence of these two men added considerably to the favorable reception of our findings. Carroll Staton was able to give authoritative answers to questions demanding geological expertise. Likewise Wilson was able to silence the criticism that "a bunch of amateurs could not really be taken seriously in areas of science."

Wilson responded to one such comment, "If these findings were not related to the Bible, no one would think of challenging them. The excavation has been conducted properly, and the conclusions should be taken on their merits." He acknowledged that he had come with an open mind, not sure that human and dinosaur footprints were to be found in the same stratum. The evidence had convinced him—he himself had dug out dinosaur prints alongside a clearly defined human footprint, which he personally uncovered.

was muddy, for that overburden had a considerable water content.

Suddenly the motor was stopped and Charles Hiltibidal got down from the driver's seat. He stooped down on the muddy surface, checking something with his bare hands. Then he came over to where I was talking to Associate Director, Dr. Clifford Wilson.

A Dinosaur Print on Top of the Rock?

"I think there is a dinosaur print right there on top of the rock," he told us. Despite his "hunch," we still doubted such a possibility. Dinosaur tracks had not been found on this top level at any other part of the Paluxy River area—it was several feet above the river level.

We went with Charles, and as Wilson had a trowel in his hand it was his privilege to dig the clay impression from the limestone. It certainly was a dinosaur print, and, in a short time a distinct trail was found in the usual left-right, left-right pattern, stretching right across the exposed rock surface. They were soon identified as probable *Trachedon* tracks. (See photo page "M".)

Dinosaur Tracks Later than Human Footprints!

This was a remarkable find. No human footprints were found at that particular level—though they had been so found at Site A, literally beneath one foot of this top level of limestone. In other words, these particular dinosaur tracks appeared later than the level where human footprints were found! If we follow evolutionary geology this would suggest that man died out before the dinosaurs! Perhaps the dinosaurs had eaten all those puny humans!

At the very least this evidence indicated that dinosaurs were around in relatively recent times. Some material found within the twelve-inch limestone ledge included wood that had become carbonized. By "establishment" standards, this meant that the limestone deposit was younger than the piece of wood, for the limestone had formed around it. These last dinosaur footprints were impressed into the top of the limestone, and followed the limestone formation by a few hours at the most.

The logic of all this is that dinosaurs did not die out sixty-four (or more) million years ago. When something is enclosed in another material, the enclosing material is necessarily younger than the object enclosed. Similarly, an impression of a foot is necessarily younger than the surface in which it is impressed, if only by a few hours.

Thus the assumptions of the "standard" geological column and its supposed time sequence need drastic revision. The fossils in the earth's strata—including dinosaur footprints and even dinosaur remains—were deposited quickly, perhaps at the time of the Genesis Flood or later. That great catastrophe took place some five-thousand years ago.

A Scholar Changes His Mind

Clifford Wilson had seen new evidence... and at this point I asked him to tell of his own earlier views. He writes: A personal testimony might be relevant. I was for some years a Lecturer and then Director of the Australian Institute of Archaeology. Because there was a public demand for lectures dealing with creation and geology, I regularly lectured from a large mural showing the supposed correlation between the six days of Genesis Chapter I and the geological strata.

This approach is commonly called the "Concordant" view, or "progressive creationism." Most who presented such arguments at that time did so because it seemed necessary to harmonize the Bible with "science," as it seemed that science had established the great age of the earth. Such a view is no longer necessary, and the supposedly "old" fossils are in fact only a few thousand years old—almost entirely deposited by the great catastrophe associated with the Genesis Flood.

Over the years it was borne in on me that such an approach was unnecessary—and indeed it was dramatically wrong. This led to a complete change in my public presentation relating to Genesis Chapter I, and in due time I came to the conviction of a young earth, the worldwide Flood, six literal days of Creation, and the factual scientific nature of the early records in Genesis.

This even meant that I had to withhold the sale of one of my books, *In the Beginning, God...*, for though it was true to the Word of God as I understood it at the time of writing, increasing knowledge had shown it to be in error at a relatively few places.

The point of this "confession" is that even well-meaning "adjustments" of the Biblical record are often unnecessary. Even Bible-believing Christians—as I certainly was when I presented the "Concordant" view—can be wrong. It is better to take the Scriptures at face value, since we are assured that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God." (2 Timothy 3:16.)

A Giant Skeleton...and an Exciting New Find

(Carl Baugh continues)

In the course of the series of excavations several other important pieces of evidence have come to light.

One of these came indirectly from John Morris of the I.C.R. In a telephone conversation with Clifford Wilson he told of the skull of a giant woman in the possession of Wayland "Slim" Adams, the son of the late Ernest "Bull" Adams, and Slim was still living in the area. We have seen that "Bull" Adams was a highly respected researcher in years gone by. He had recovered many fossils, and had written extensively about the dinosaur tracks. What about those skeletons he had also located?

So we arranged a visit with Slim Adams. "Yes," he acknowledged, he had quite a collection of bones and fossils, and he had them right there in the house. There were not only bones of many animals, but there were human skeletons as well.

"We've been told you have some bones of a giant skeleton?" he was asked.

A Skeleton in the Deep Freeze Chest

Wayland went to the deep freeze chest and soon he was assembling parts of one of a number of human skeletons before our eyes. It was of a seven-foot woman who was believed to have died giving birth to a child, for the skeleton of a very young infant was found with her. At

the time of its finding experts had claimed that the remains were "pre-historical."

The date when the woman lived has never been accurately assessed. We do not say she was going for her life at the time of the Biblical Flood, or that she was one of those who left tracks contemporary with the dinosaur tracks now recovered. All we are saying is that she was a giant who died in the company of others not far from the site of the dinosaur and human tracks.

The late "Bull" Adams excavated the complete skeleton some years previously in Panther Cave, some 12 miles—or 20 miles following the course of the river bed—from our primary excavation site. (See photo page "P".)

The cranial capacity is somewhat larger than that of the skeletons found later in this area.

Evidence of Catastrophic Destruction

Other finds included small clams, compressed together (quite opposite to the normal structure of the body) by great hydraulic fluid pressure. These "impacted" clams have been found throughout the Glen Rose area.

There were many such pointers to the Genesis Flood. Thus, on a beautiful sunny day we examined a typical molusk fossil, a clam, under laboratory-type conditions. As with the others, it had been buried in a living deposition. However, this one bore the marks of being in the process of extruding its young from the relevant section of its body at the time it was deposited alive. This was yet another indication of the hydraulic fluid pressure of something commensurate with the Noahic Flood.

We also found wood in the Cretaceous limestone, still intact, with all the fibers identical to modern wood, even the coloration. It hardly needs pointing out that the surrounding limestone was necessarily younger than the enclosed wood—certainly that limestone was not millions of years old! Other carbon dates had made that clear. All the workers, and even the stream of visitors, found it exciting to see this sort of evidence. They were especially gratified to see tracks that had been covered up for about 5,000 years, unseen by men until we opened them up for examination.

Chapter Twelve

Those Frozen Mammoths in Siberia— And Elsewhere

(By Clifford Wilson)

(As I gathered the material for this project, many related subjects came to mind. Much that follows in these next chapters had already been collated by Clifford Wilson. With his permission it is included in this book, written in the first person by himself.)

Years ago I wrote a book called "In the Beginning God." One day it might be republished, but it will need revising at places where greater knowledge so demands with the passing of time.

At one time it seemed necessary to revise the section in Chapter Three:

Question: "Are there any indications of climatic changes that fit the Biblical picture?"

Answer: "This is really outside the scope of Biblical Archaeology, but there are various pointers to great climatic changes—remains of tropical growth found beneath the ice at the South Pole, and similar evidence of luxurious growth found in the stomachs of animals suddenly encased in ice in Siberia..."

Why did I think it needed revising? I received a letter—quite courteous, even friendly—from a professor of geology. He liked the book, but he suggested I should change what he considered to be a quite incorrect statement about “evidence of luxurious growth found in the stomachs of animals suddenly encased in ice in Siberia.” He claimed this was not fact, and so I should delete it from the book.

The Professor seemed to know what he was talking about, and at first I thought I would need to follow his advice. However, I did some checking, and I found my facts were right. Richard M. Ritland, Director of the Geoscience Research Institute at Andrews University at Berrien Springs in Michigan, comments on the mammoths in Siberia and elsewhere:

Suddenly Death, Without Violence

“As the world’s most spectacular fossils, the frozen mammoths of Siberia and Alaska stand without rival.” As well as his own comments he quotes from Ivan T. Sanderson who tells of vast herds of enormous, well-fed beasts that were not designed specifically for the extreme cold as it is known today in Siberia.

Many of them died suddenly, without being able to swallow their last mouthful of food. Even undigested buttercup seeds were found in their stomachs, for they had been quick-frozen.

Sanderson surveyed some of the researches of I. P. Tolmachoff who published details relating to thirty-four woolly mammoths and five woolly rhinoceroses whose carcasses were partially frozen.² The reports extended over 1692 to 1929—one find in approximately every six years. Many other finds—the majority—by local people would not have been reported.

Over a period of hundreds of years, natives of Siberia have been making good use of the ivory from frozen mammoths. Wild animals and dogs have at times been fed on the recovered flesh, but its putrid odor rules it out for human consumption.

Frank C. Hibbern tells of animals and tress in tangled groups, covered with sifting muck, then frozen solid.³

The “Alaska muck” deposits near Fairbanks in Alaska included the fossils of many living species, as well as some extinct varieties.⁴

In other parts of Alaska fossil leaves from over one hundred species of temperate to sub-tropical trees have been found.

Ritland further suggests that there is a close resemblance between the mammoth finds in Siberia and Alaska and the concentration of fossil bones in the famous La Brea Tar Pits in California.⁵ In that same context he also points out, "Fossils, including mammoth bones, have been preserved in scrap forms from human habitations, indicating that those animals were killed by man over a reasonable length of time."⁶ Ritland uses this as evidence to indicate that "the Genesis Flood... was not responsible for these particular remains."⁷

Ritland's argument is interesting, and in one way it is even more relevant because he does not associate these finds with the Flood. His statement points to the fact that these huge animals were contemporary with human. One of the major attacks against the finds at the Paluxy River area was that they indicated that dinosaurs and humans lived at the same time.

"Nonsense," claimed establishment geologists, "Dinosaurs died out at least 60 million years ago—they couldn't possibly have lived at the same time as humans."

Now we find that humans had apparently eaten mammoths, making scrap heaps from the remains. Whether or not Ritland is right about dates, his point clearly argues for the contemporaneity of these mammoths with humans. Just as with mammoths, we're finding evidence linking men and dinosaurs together. Maybe those dinosaurs did race across the Texas ranges, with humans doing their best to keep up!

In "*The Waters Above*" by Dr. Joseph C. Dillow highly relevant material has been brought together, giving a down-to-earth resolution of what he calls "The Riddle of the Frozen Giants." Dillow quotes various authorities such as Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, J. P. Tolmachoff, Carl O. Dunbar, Digby Bassett, Charles H. Hapgood, V. H. Sukachev, and Ivan T. Sanderson.⁹

Dramatic Climatic Changes

The argument for a world-wide flood can be coupled with dramatic climatic changes that made it impossible for mammoths to continue existing in Siberia. Trees and shrubs will no longer grow in

Northern Siberia, with hundreds of miles covered by ice and snow for ten months of the year. Yet below the present ground level vast quantities of bones of huge animals have been found—animals that needed and found correspondingly large supplies of food.

There are properly recorded cases of sleigh dogs feeding on mammoth flesh, and occasionally even of humans eating part of a preserved carcass. A 1976 report was to the effect that Russian fox trappers frequently used mammoth meat for bait in their fox traps.⁸

The frozen mammoths continue to be uncovered. Thus a report in *Smithsonian*⁹ tells of a baby mammoth ("Dina") being found alongside a tributary of the Kolyma River in Northeastern Siberia. Some months before, in June, 1977, a prospector's bulldozer had uncovered what proved to be a mammoth carcass. Its internal organs and blood had been preserved. There is a strong case for a dramatic change in climate. A rhinoceros has been found in Siberia, and the rhinoceros is a tropical animal. There are convincing evidences that climatic changes had suddenly occurred, and also that animals died "in their stride" as it were. Some still had undecayed food in their stomachs. We even read again of common buttercup seeds being so found.¹⁰ The stomach temperature was lowered in a relatively short time, and "...the animal froze quickly enough to leave these stomach contents in a well-preserved state and for at least some of the meat to be edible."¹¹

The evidence is not limited to Siberia, for it comes from other areas such as Europe and North America. In fact, "...in Europe this evidence of vast mammoth cemeteries is equally impressive." However, the soft parts are only rarely preserved, because in most cases the mean temperature is above freezing and so the carcasses would have long since rotted.¹²

This does not change the fact of a catastrophic burial for the mammoths found in this warmer climate. If a complete skeleton is found, obviously it had flesh on it when it died. The only difference is that the cold conditions of Alaska were not present in Europe to ensure the preservation of the flesh as well as the skeleton itself. Fossils necessarily indicate sudden death followed by near-immediate covering.

Skeletons of mammoths have been found all over Europe, buried.

apparently, by an overwhelming flood. Besides mammoths, other fossilized creatures found in the same strata include "cave bear, rhinoceros, hyena, horse, deer, oxen, bison, red-deer, reindeer, antelope, ass, badger, lynx, fox, wolf, ibex, marmot, leopard, and several kinds of birds."¹³

H. H. Howarth, documents finds from all over Europe—from the Urals to Poland, from the White Sea to the Black Sea, Germany, France, Hungary, Southern Sweden, the Alps, from the Bering Strait, from the latitude of Rome in Italy, and all over the Mediterranean area.

The evidence of these vast fossil graveyards, extended across an entire continent, points to a water catastrophe of immense proportions. The Flood of Noah's time fits that evidence.

The same story applies to the North American continent. Some 217 mammoth carcasses have been found in peat bogs in New York State alone. The finds all over Alaska and North America parallel the finds in Europe and Siberia.¹⁴

Quoting from Glint, Dillow tells us, "Bears, wolves, fox, badger, wolverine, saber-toothed tiger, a jaguar, lynx, woolly mammoth, mastodon, two horses, camel, saiga antelope, four bisons, caribous, moose, a ground sloth, and several rodents have all been discovered."¹⁵ Dillow suggests that for a tropical saber-toothed tiger to survive in the arctic tundra is "perfectly explainable if we want to believe that the climate was once warm enough to sustain these animals and that they lived with the mammoths, then all were overwhelmed at once by a catastrophe."¹⁶

Tropical Palm Trees in Ancient Alaska

We go aside briefly. I wrote another book with Lindsey Williams, entitled, *The Energy Non-Crisis*.¹⁷ In that book Lindsey Williams gives startling revelations relating to his time as Chaplain to the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline. He touches this matter of a dramatic change of climate, from tropical to Arctic. We quote from that book:

"There is an interesting point to mention in passing. Though the ground is frozen for 1,900 feet down from the surface at Prudhoe

Bay, everywhere the oil companies drilled around this area they discovered an ancient tropical forest. It was in frozen state, not in petrified state. It is between 1,100 and 1,700 feet down. There are palm trees, pine trees, and tropical foliage in great profusion. In fact, they found them lapped all over each other, just as though they had fallen in that position.

“What great catastrophe caused this massive upheaval, and then led to such dramatic changes in the climate? We stress again that everything is frozen—not petrified—and that the whole area has never once thawed since that great catastrophe took place. So what could possibly cause these dramatic happenings? Most Bible scholars would come to one of two conclusions. Some would argue that it is tied in some way to a great ice age which they believe occurred between Genesis 1:1 and 1:2, when many events took place that are not thoroughly understood. Others would point to the catastrophe effects (and after effects) of the Biblical Flood of Noah as the cause, suggesting that this is evidence of a sudden overtaking by the flood waters and sediments. The breaking up of a deep canopy of water that once surrounded the earth, as well as the breaking up of the great ‘fountains of the deep’ referred to in Genesis could easily account for the tremendous volume of water that since then encompasses the globe. It is believed that the resulting atmospheric and geologic changes were the cause of the drastic changes in climate.”

“It is interesting to notice that tropical ferns have also been found at the Antarctic, and the evidence from these two areas, considered together, certainly suggests that there has been a dramatic change from a worldwide tropical climate to an Arctic climate within datable times.

“It is also interesting to remember that the great Arctic explorer, Admiral Byrd, reported seeing tropical growth in near-Arctic regions. Most write this off as being some sort of mirage, or maybe even an hallucination, but perhaps we have to reconsider. Just as there can be a peaceful grand oasis in the middle of the desert of Egypt (such as the Fayum Region), perhaps there have been cases in this other kind of vast expanse in the Arctic Ocean area, where these subterranean tropical plants are (for some as yet unknown reason) still growing on the surface.

"The finding of underground tropical growth is not hearsay, for I have personally watched these palm trees and other types of tropical plants being brought to the surface. Let me give you two examples. One day I watched as a pine cone was brought up from a well (although not considered tropical, they apparently grew together in historic times), and when we first saw it, it looked just exactly as it would look on a young pine tree today. It was closed, and we put it in an office on the premises of Atlantic Richfield. We simply put it on the desk and left it. The next day we came back and the pine cone had opened up. You could quite clearly see the seeds on the inside of the cone. This was obviously after thousands of years of being in a frozen state, hundreds of feet below the surface.

"I personally have palm fronds in my home which were brought up from 1,700 feet below the surface. Again I would like to make an observation, without necessarily giving an opinion, because I do not regard myself as expert in this area. I simply want to state that consistently this tropical forest was found between 1,100 and 1,700 feet beneath the surface. The actual base of the perpetually frozen ground is approximately 200 feet below the depth of the frozen tropical forest. The oil is found at a depth of 8,700 feet, average, and it is amazing to realize that it comes from that depth without artificial pumping."¹⁸

Vastly Different Vegetation

Let us briefly go to the records from ancient times—the Roman Pliny, Alexander the Great, the ancient Chinese and Arab traders, were all involved in one way or another with these ancient finds, such as the mammoth ivory trade.¹⁹

Clearly there was a time when these huge animals lived in the frozen areas of the north—herds of them—and the land was able to maintain them. The vegetation was necessarily vastly different from what is available today. A modern elephant eats 300 pounds of hay per day, and drinks about 30 gallons of water a day—but the rainfall in much of the area where the carcasses are found today is less than 10 inches per year, which is about the same as the Sahara Desert.

The Only Explanation Is a Great Flood

There have been many attempts to explain these frozen giant creatures from the past, such as the effects of passing meteors. However, they are unconvincing. Huge animals suffocated, and were buried soon after their death, without going through normal decay processes. Marine shells are often found with the fossilized remains.

Massive quantities of sea and land life were buried together in the same strata, and an all-pervasive flood is the only satisfactory explanation.

The evidence also indicates that mammoths and dinosaurs lived and died together. That has been demonstrated by the findings of the Baugh team at the Paluxy River—the actual remains of mammoths and dinosaurs have been found (the mammoths were in gravel, not stone). They were not separated by the sixty or seventy million years usually demanded in science textbooks. They did not migrate to a more suitable climate when catastrophe struck. They were destroyed by that sudden and global catastrophe widely referred to as Noah's Flood. The natural gasses of the dead mammoth carcass would cause it to float to higher levels than those impacting the dinosaurs.

Pre-Flood Conditions and Giants

“One of the most intriguing theories of aging of humans states that short wave length radiation leads to premature aging and reduces the life span. X-rays, cosmic radiation and the sun's ultra-violet rays are known to have somatic (non-hereditary) effects as well as genetic effects (gene mutations) which injure not only the individual but also his descendents as well. Most investigators agree there is no threshold below which ionizing radiation has no effect on living matter.

“The pre-flood atmosphere would have far less background radiation than does the present one. Therefore, there must have been fewer somatic and hereditary mutations. Hence, everything, including the climate, favored the continued production of larger,

stronger, longer-lived specimens of every type of creature. This, of course, is what we have seen in the fossil record."²⁰

Thus we have a logical explanation for both longevity and great size in pre-flood conditions, and for reduced age and size in post-flood times. Dr. Blick further states in that same context:

"According to the Bible, many men lived to be more than 900 years old before the flood. However, with the vapor canopy precipitated at the time of the flood, the mutations rate speeded up, the size and strength of the average creature deteriorated, many species became extinct, and the length of the life-span began a steady decline. After the flood, the ages of the patriarchs in the Bible exhibited a slow but steady decline from that of Noah, who lived 950 years, through Salah who lived 433 years; Abraham lived 175 years; Moses died an old man at 120 years; to the familiar 70 year life-span (Psalm 90:10)."

Ancient Traditions of Longevity

One last comment from Dr. Blick is also especially relevant: "It should also be pointed out that the tradition of longevity among the folklore of Egypt, Syria, Persia, India and Greece is well known. If ancient people (prior to the flood) did live for hundreds of years, then one would certainly expect to find stories and legends concerning their great age to exist in folklore—and this is exactly what we find!"

The eruption of the canopy is possibly highly relevant. Genesis Chapter 1 speaks of waters above the sky, and waters below it, and of course that is not the case today. Apparently when "the windows of heaven" were opened, the canopy was erupted, combining with divinely arranged geological phenomena to cause the Flood.

One side effect would relate to the problem of oxygen for these huge creatures. W. B. Yapp writes: "Further, if oxygen can make its way in only by diffusion from the surface, the bigger an animal the lower, under given conditions, will be the concentration of oxygen at its center. It is obvious that there must be some size at which the concentration becomes too low for activity, and that the animal cannot exceed this size."²¹

This might explain the disappearance of insects with 25-inch wingspans, of giant shell creatures, and of certain spiders and invertebrates.

According to "canopy theorists," these creatures from the past lived in an atmosphere in which the partial pressure of oxygen was perhaps twice what it is today. One consequence would be their much greater sizes. It would also mean that the large vertebrates would have greater oxygen requirements than the present diffusion driving force could supply. The situation would be even worse if speculation that dinosaurs were warm-blooded turned out to be true. Fossils of dinosaurs do not demonstrate the lung capacity that would be required.

Put simply, dinosaurs would become lethargic as they continued to grow, and would not survive long in the changed atmospheric conditions.

Dinosaurs in the Ark?

What about the dinosaurs Noah would have taken into the ark? It would seem obvious that those so chosen would have been juveniles, and so they would have the probability of living for some time before the oxygenation problems caught up with them. Eventually they—and their possible offspring—would have died of suffocation. The few that might have survived would presumably be relatively small.

A clue regarding the changes to be expected comes from the Bible. There is an exponential curve associated with the ages of men as listed in Genesis Chapters 5 and 11. The ages are approximately the same in the pre-Flood conditions, but they reduce systematically after the Flood. They drop from an average of 912 years before the Flood to 70 years only 850 years after it. Clearly, also the Bible's claim that giants existed are greater for before the Flood than after it. Reduction of both size and age are linked to the Flood of Noah's time. It did not happen immediately, but took some hundreds of years.

We have already seen that we have a clue from the Bible, at Job 40:15, where the Lord tells Job, "Look now at the behemoth, which I

made along with you." Some commentators suggest that "behe-moth" is an elephant, but the elephant does not fit the description in Job 40. In fact, no known living animal fits that description, but the dinosaurs do:

*"He moves his tail like a cedar,
The sinews of his thighs are tightly knit.
His bones are like the beams of bronze,
His ribs like bars of iron" (verses 17 and 18)*

There is good reason to believe that Job lived in the Patriarchal Age: his method of sacrificing does not conform to the (later) Mosaic Law. One of his friends is Eliphaz the Temanite (Job 4:1), the Temanites being descended from Esau (Genesis 36:15), the father of the Edomites.

Job apparently knew what a dinosaur was like, and in any case there are plenty of indications throughout the world that dinosaurs were known in ancient but post-Flood times.²² As a group they have long since died out, but given lush, tropical conditions (as with some reported sightings in Africa), it is possible that occasional "middle-aged," smaller dinosaurs might still be around—relatively lethargic, and soon to expire, but alive for all that. The mythological stories about dragons sometimes might point to the same conclusion, as do drawings in Australian Aboriginal (and other) caves.

A Reconstruction by Dr. Henry Morris

Another interesting point touches the relationship between men and animals after the Flood. Dr. Henry Morris suggests that Genesis 9:2 indicates that it was at this time, after the Flood, that enmity between man and the beasts began.²³ That would explain why man and dinosaurs could leave their fossil imprints in the same tracks. Neither feared the other. Man's use of animals as food is first mentioned after the Flood (Genesis 9:3).

Summarizing, we are suggesting that the "canopy theory" should be taken seriously. The worldwide Flood thus resulted from the break-up of an invisible moisture vapor around the earth, as well as the break-up of pressure systems from within the earth itself—

leading to what the Bible describes as all the fountains of the deep being broken up (Genesis 7:11). Dr. Henry Morris recreates a possible sequence of events:

“Once the postulated pressure rise caused the first fountain to crack open, the pressurized fluid would surge through at this point and further weaken nearby boundaries, until soon a worldwide chain reaction would develop, cleaving open all the fountains of the great deep throughout the world.

“The volcanic explosions and eruptions which would have accompanied these fractures would have poured great quantities of magma up from the earth’s mantle along with the waters.

“Furthermore, immense quantities of volcanic dust would have been blown skyward, along with gigantic sprays of water and turbulent surges of the atmosphere. The combination of atmospheric turbulence, expanding and cooling gasses, and a vast supply of dust and other particles to serve as nuclei of condensation would suffice to penetrate the upper canopy of water vapor and trigger another chain reaction there, causing its waters to begin to condense and coalesce and soon to start moving earthward as a torrential global downpour of rain.”²⁴

Only Those in the Ark Could Survive

If this is indeed along the lines of what happened, who or what could survive? The answer is, those safe in the ark that Noah and his family had built.

What would happen to the others? They would run for their lives, moving to higher ground as the Flood waters and debris relentlessly pursued them. The smaller and weaker creatures—man and animals alike—would soon drop out and be engulfed by the swirling waters, sediment, magma, and so much more.

The dinosaur and other trails at the Paluxy River point to the possibility that animals of various kinds were moving to that higher ground. Go on, for example, to Denver, Colorado, and there are well-known dinosaur prints in the outer areas of the city. The “mile-high” city is an obvious place for some of these huge creatures to leave their calling cards, in the form of fossilized footprints.

The Carl Baugh hypothesis that the dinosaurs were trying to escape the biblical Flood is at least feasible.

Chapter Thirteen

“A Sudden and Global Flood”

(Clifford Wilson Continues)

We finished our last chapter on the note that the explanation for the dinosaur becoming extinct was a sudden and global flood.

We have also stressed that dramatic temperature and other changes took place at that time. The evidence indicated that Siberia, Alaska, Europe, and North America were all involved in that one great catastrophe. Evidence from Australia and other parts indicates that the southern parts of the world were also involved.¹

Dr. Henry M. Morris has an interesting further point: “A worldwide rain lasting forty days would be quite impossible under present atmospheric conditions; so this phenomenon required an utterly different source of atmospheric waters than now obtains. This we have already seen to be ‘the waters above the firmament,’ the vast thermal blanket of invisible water vapor that maintained the greenhouse effect in the antediluvian world. These waters were somehow to condense and fall on the earth.”²

A worldwide flood could not take place today. There was a vast thermal blanket of invisible water vapor which maintained a greenhouse effect for the early world. The waters fell on the earth at the time of the flood. Those are remarkable statements, helping us to understand what actually happened at the time of the biblical Flood, and also fitting into the facts we have presented about mammoths and dinosaurs.

Floods are a constant problem around the world, but when the people of Australia hear of massive flood damage in Missouri there is no thought that the Great Southern Continent is about to be inundated—and vice versa. Apart from anything else, the seasons are different. When Missouri has floods, Victoria in Australia might be fighting brushfires.

Only once is there a record of a worldwide flood. Even the floods of the Euphrates-Tigris Valley region of ancient times were not THE flood. Sir Leonard Woolley found evidence of massive destruction at Ur of the Chaldees—there was an 8-foot deposit of silt caused by the huge inundation. At first he suggested this was evidence of Noah's Flood, but it was later revealed that the destruction did not leave its permanent mark in all of that one city. Woolley sank five shafts and found evidence of that particular flood in only two of them.

Not only Ur has given evidence of such flooding, for similar deposits have been found at such sites as Tell Fara, Uruk, and Kish. However, the pottery fragments indicated that the floods were separated by centuries. They were floodings of the Euphrates-Tigris basin, limited even as to the parts of that area that were inundated.

Ancient Records Point to a Great Flood

There are other pointers from ancient times to a flood that was far more extensive. That is shown by the eleventh tablet of the famous *Epic of Gilgamesh* which says that all of mankind had turned to clay. It is also indicated by the more recently found flood tablet from Ebla in Syria, and also from the evidence within the Sumerian *Epic of Atrahasis*.

The Sumerian King List found at Kish is also relevant, for it talks about the long-living kings who lived "before the flood." Their ages supposedly ranged from approximately 10,800 to 64,800 years. (They vary somewhat in different translations.) The dates after the flood are more or less similar to those of modern people. The Bible records of the ages of pre-diluvian men are conservative by comparison with the Sumerian list.³

That tablet refers to the kings who lived "before the flood." What happened to cause men to live after that catastrophe for such dramatically reduced periods of time? A recent article in the prestigious "Biblical Archaeologist" tells of a new approach to the system of numbering used by the Sumerians, and it could bring the Sumerian dates remarkably close to those in the Genesis record.

Another possibility is that the Bible records were distorted by the Sumerians, becoming grossly exaggerated as the records were passed on as legends.

The written records of the Bible remained set. And by the way, if it was only a localized flood, why didn't Noah simply migrate—he could have gotten out of the area in just a few weeks instead of laboriously building an ark over many years! At first sight the Bible figures and details might be seen as unacceptable, but if the possibility of dramatic changes at the Flood is conceded, suddenly they are acceptable after all. The fact that such a thing as a world-wide flood does not now happen does not mean it never happened.

No one who has investigated the available evidence doubts that huge creatures once roamed all over the earth, but they no longer do so. Similarly the Bible says, almost in passing, "There were giants in the earth in those days" (Genesis 6:4). "In those days" is a pointer back to ancient history. The implication is that that particular type are no longer around. If the "greenhouse effect" to which Dr. Henry Morris referred was no longer there, would this mean that certain rays would now penetrate in a new way? Did greater amounts, for example, of ultraviolet rays do their damage to a much greater extent? Years ago Donald Patten pointed to a variable in the exponential decay curve associated with the pre-diluvian men. He suggested that this was linked to the great increase of ultra-violet radiation, and the washing down of ozone within the canopy as a direct consequence of the biblical Flood.⁴

Possibly more relevant are the changed conditions in relation to oxygenation.

*Reptiles Grow All their Lives—
And the Effects of a Reduced Oxygen Supply*

Did the same conditions that produced huge dinosaurs and mammoths also mean that people (and other creatures) lived together?

Indeed, the very size of the dinosaurs could point to this. Reptiles continue their growth pattern all their lives in a quite different way from mammals. Dillow points out: "Mammals have secondary centers of ossification in the growing ends of the bones. When these centers have replaced most of the surrounding cartilage, they fuse with the bone shaft so that no further increase can take place. Most reptiles do not possess these secondary centers, so their bones are free to grow throughout life. So great size is sometimes an indication of old age in these animals."⁶

The longevity of dinosaurs would correlate with the biblical data in Genesis Chapters 5 and 11, telling us that men also lived for great periods of time.

In his fascinating booklet, *Correlation of the Bible and Science*, Dr. Edward F. Blick, Professor in the School of Aerospace, Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering at the University of Oklahoma, has relevant comment:

"Another effect of the 'Greenhouse Theory' could have been a reduction in the amount of short-wave radiation reaching the earth's surface from the sun. This would be caused by the large amount of water vapor and ozone in the atmosphere. Ozone is concentrated in the upper atmosphere zone, and in the pre-Flood era it was probably in much greater concentration than in our present atmosphere. This would be due to the reduced vertical turbulence in the uniform atmosphere surrounding the earth, which would reduce the turbulent mixing and cause large concentrations at the upper levels. Therefore, water vapor would not only shield the earth from solar radiation, but would also partially shield the outer ozone layer from the earth's long-wave radiation. The earth's long-wave radiation causes the ozone (O_3) to recombine back to its normal diatomic state of oxygen (O_2). Thus the water vapor and ozone would form an effective shield against the sun's short-wave radiation.

Chapter Fourteen

Dinosaurs Down Under

(Clifford Wilson Writes Further)

We have mentioned dinosaurs in the Northern Hemisphere. I have visited the mining company at Mt. Morgan in Central Queensland, and the guide was able to show the clear outline of a dinosaur footprint high up in the ceiling of a limestone cave.

"What's that alongside it?" I asked, pointing to an impression that looked very much like a giant human footprint. "It looks like a human print!"

I was not taken seriously. Surely a man with an earned Ph.D. must be joking to make such a suggestion!

Then I went to Texas, and while I was there I took colored slides of both dinosaur and human prints. I became convinced as to the possibility of the two being contemporary and on my return I wrote an article to that effect for "*New Life*," the leading "Christian newspaper" in Australia.

I also showed some slides at one of the larger Baptist Churches in Victoria. After the service a man approached me.

"I've got some slides of dinosaur footprints in Western Australia," he told me.

We talked about them for a while, and then I asked, "Can you get me a copy?"

"Gladly," he told me, and he was as good as his word. Soon I had evidence of dinosaur tracks in both Queensland and West Australia.