

Men in
EMBARRASSING
PLACES

Jonathan Gray

About the author

Jonathan Gray has travelled the world to gather data on ancient mysteries. A serious student of origins and pre-history, he has investigated numerous archaeological sites, and has also penetrated some largely un-explored areas, including parts of the Amazon headwaters. Between lecturing worldwide on archaeology, prehistory and related issues, the author is a regular guest on international radio shows. He has hosted newspaper columns, contributed to various magazines, and authored and produced more than 100 books and DVDs

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1

A BIZARRE DEATH

At the 1994 annual awards dinner given for Forensic Science (AAFS), the president, Dr Don Harper Mills, astounded his audience with the legal complications of a bizarre death. Here is the story:

UNBELIEVABLE, BUT TRUE

On March 23, 1994, the medical examiner viewed the body of Ronald Opus, and concluded that he died from a shotgun wound to the head.

Mr Opus had jumped from the top of a ten-story building intending to commit suicide. He left a note to this effect, indicating his despondency.

As he fell past the ninth floor, his life was interrupted by a shotgun blast passing through a window, which killed him instantly.

Neither the shooter nor the deceased was aware that a safety net had been installed just below the eighth floor level to protect some building workers and that Ronald Opus would not have been able to complete his suicide the way he had planned.

The room on the ninth floor, where the shotgun blast emanated,

was occupied by an elderly man and his wife. They were arguing vigorously and he was threatening her with a shotgun!

The man was so upset that when he pulled the trigger, he completely missed his wife, and the pellets went through the window, striking Mr Opus.

When one intends to kill subject 'A' but kills subject 'B' in the attempt, one is guilty of the murder of subject 'B.'

When confronted with the murder charge, the old man and his wife were both adamant that they thought the shotgun was not loaded. The old man said it was a long-standing habit to threaten his wife with the unloaded shotgun. He had no intention to murder her. Therefore the killing of Mr Opus appeared to be an accident; that is, assuming the gun had been accidentally loaded.

The continuing investigation turned up a witness who saw the old couple's son loading the shotgun about six weeks prior to the fatal accident.

It transpired that the old lady had cut off her son's financial support - and the son, knowing the propensity of his father to use the shotgun threateningly, loaded the gun with the expectation that his father would shoot his mother.

Since the loader of the gun was aware of this, he was guilty of the murder even though he didn't actually pull the trigger. The case now becomes one of murder on the part of the son for the death of Ronald Opus.

Now comes the exquisite twist...

Further investigation revealed that the son was, in fact, Ronald Opus. He had become increasingly despondent over the failure of his attempt to engineer his mother's murder. This led him to jump off the ten-story building on March 23rd, only to be killed

by a shotgun blast passing through the ninth story window. The son, Ronald Opus, had actually murdered himself. So the medical examiner closed the case as a suicide.

A true story from Associated Press.

THE LOADED GUN

The world's best known living atheist, Richard Dawkins, has a loaded gun.

He has set out to shoot dead the God of Creation. Dawkins' loaded gun is the theory of evolution, which says we're all here by chance. Forget a personal God who created life on earth. Kill that dead. God doesn't exist.

That's right, through random processes non-life turned into the first living cell. And that first simple cell had the amazing ability to reproduce itself - and ultimately turn into more complex organisms.

Then, through successive generations, changes in the traits of organisms brought about the variety of more complex life forms we have today.

That's it. No need of any intelligent programmer. Random evolution has got us here.

And what's the evidence? We should find that in the fossils (remains of earlier life) which lie buried in the earth's rock strata. Starting with the "simple" ones in the bottom layers, there should be a progress upwards into more complex remains at the top.




For example, trilobites, a small water creature, lived 570- to 230 million years ago, then died out. So when trilobites are found in a rock, they are an index to the age of the rock. So rocks are

dated accordingly.

Higher up in the sequence we should find coal formed more than 280 million years ago. And still higher up, dinosaurs. Because they evolved and lived 135- to 65 million years ago.

And man appeared 5- to 1 million years ago.

Here's a simplified chart that illustrates this. Be careful to read the sequence from bottom (the "oldest") to the top (the more "recent"):

THE GEOLOGICAL TIME-SCALE		Estimated years ago
QUATERNARY	Age of Man 	Recent (Neolithic, Bronze, Iron) to Pleistocene or Glacial (Paleolithic)
		25,000 to 5,000,000
TERTIARY	CENOZOIC Age of Mammals	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene
		12,000,000 to 65,000,000
	MESOZOIC Age of Reptiles	Cretaceous  Jurassic Triassic
		65,000,000 to 248,000,000
	PALEOZOIC Age of Invertebrates, Fishes, Amphibians 	Permian Carboniferous Devonian Silurian Ordovician Cambrian
		248,000,000 to 590,000,000
	AZOIC Primitive life	Pre-Cambrian
		590,000,000 to 1,800,000,000

THEY TELL US HOW TO FALSIFY EVOLUTION

Now, back to our friend Mr Dawkins. He says, “I challenge anyone to submit ‘out-of-sequence’ fossil finds that disprove evolution.” This good man is so certain the above scenario is true, that in his book *The Greatest Show on Earth* he issues this challenge four times.

And in the January 2010 issue of *Investigate* magazine, his NZ disciple Warwick Don said “evolution would be falsified if even one out of sequence fossil were ever found in the fossil record, e.g. a fossil ‘human’ in the Carboniferous... No such anachronistic fossils have ever been found.”

2

THE UNWELCOME FOSSIL

Oh bother!

A fossil human skull has actually been found in Carboniferous strata near Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.

Ed Conrad found a petrified skull embedded in rock between coal seams. And also other human parts as well.

Oh, come off it, he's only an amateur! What would he know?

Okay, what did he do with the find?

SMITHSONIAN DENIAL VERSUS LATER TESTING RESULTS

Ed Conrad's first petrified skull found between coal veins, was dubbed a concretion by the Smithsonian, but two teeth were found inside it. Here is the story.

In good faith, Conrad went to the prestigious Smithsonian Institute and asked them to examine his specimens. He asked for an examination of cell structure.

In a letter to Ed, they wrote, "We must do a microscopic study of the outer rind to determine if it has the structure of bone."

So Ed removed some granules from the rind of the object resembling a human cranium. However, before mailing them, Ed examined the granules microscopically.

Ed had already learned that bone contains minuscule Haversian canals and their presence is the conclusive evidence of bone, even if the bone had petrified.



This is the boulder with the skull protruding that Ed Conrad discovered in 1982, about a year after finding the specimen resembling the human skull. It was found in the same general area in precisely this position, with the jawbone facing downward. The Smithsonian admitted that the protrusion does indeed resemble a human skull.



This is another view of the human skull-like specimen protruding from the boulder.

This scientific fact appears in the book, *Science in Archaeology*, which states that neither age nor the petrification process can remove what are known as Haversian canals, an integral part of the cell structure of bone.

He was aware that, since the Haversian canals are actually passageways for nutrients to living bone, even the process of petrification cannot displace them because, as tiny tunnels, there was nothing there to begin with.

And, as it turned out, Ed's microscopic examination revealed the presence of "pinholes" in the thinnest pieces, virtually identical to cadaver bone at the same low magnification.

PROMISE BROKEN

However, the Smithsonian, contrary to their promise, did not examine the cell structure. (Or if they did, they suddenly

clamped up on what they found).

Instead, they said they had analysed “its mineral composition”, which “is definitely not that of bone.” (Raymond T. Rye II, National Museum of Natural History – Smithsonian Institution, in a letter dated September 9, 1982)

Nice escape clause. It is “quartz, the most abundant mineral of the earth’s crust.”

Well, Ed knew that. Of course, the object had petrified!

Perhaps I should explain *what happens when a skull is petrified*. As water slowly seeps over a skull, molecule by molecule is washed away. But as each molecule breaks loose and is washed away with the water, it leaves a “hole” the exact size of the molecule that has broken loose. Then, as the water flows over, some of the molecules it has picked up from materials it washed over prior to arriving at the skull, lodges in the “molecule holes” left in the skull. This process is called “petrification”, or “mineral replacement”.

For an object to become petrified, two things are ALWAYS required:

- (a) First, the object must be buried rapidly, and
- (b) second, it must have water flowing through it.

If it is not airtight and has no water flowing over it, it suffers from decay and is not preserved.

Evolutionists will tell you that petrification takes millions of years to occur, but that is not true. If petrification does not occur at least as rapidly as the decay rate, the object simply decays away.

Petrification – fossilization – retains the original details of form. “The fact that fossil bone retains its microscopic structure makes comparative histological research possible.” (*Science in Archaeology*)

Anyway, the Smithsonian promised to examine the cell structure. But they did not do that. Instead, they analysed its “mineral composition”. That is, they analysed the new foreign material that had washed into the skull AFTER the original once-living molecules had been washed out.

No wonder they said the skull shape was just rock!

Great science!

CONRAD’S PLEAS IGNORED

He kept coming back to them. First, they broke their promise to him. Then, as he came back, they just ignored him.

His request – and their earlier promise - was ignored.
Ignored?

Try again, Ed.

Well, he pressed them and pressed them. Time passed and they offered him weak excuses. Pitifully weak.

Hey, wait a moment. What’s going on here?

Oh! ...The penny finally dropped.



Ed Conrad is shown in January 1983 in front of a pit being dug by a power shovel to reach -- and remove -- anthracite from veins near the surface. It is between these coal seams that Ed insists he has found petrified bones, teeth and even soft organs, some of them human, proving man inhabited earth while coal was being formed.

Had they discovered something which might blow their evolution theory sky high? Would authentication of Conrad's discovery, in one felt swoop, decimate the evolutionary theory of man's origin?

MORE DISCOVERIES IN THE COAL

Conrad expanded his exploration of the same strip-mined area and kept finding more and more objects which bore a similarity, in appearance, to the contour of bone.

Many of them were attached to - or embedded in - slate (or shale), meaning they obviously were older than the material that had formed around them.

Meanwhile, Ed had penetrated the jaw-like area of his “skull” and discovered a sizeable cavity inside the "jaw" and, after that portion was broken off, Ed learned that the interior contained a pair of hardened inclusions on what resembled a dental arch.

A photo was taken of one of the inclusions, then blown up and forwarded to Wilton M. Krogman, the internationally acclaimed bone expert, one of the world's foremost human comparative anatomists and author of *The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine*.

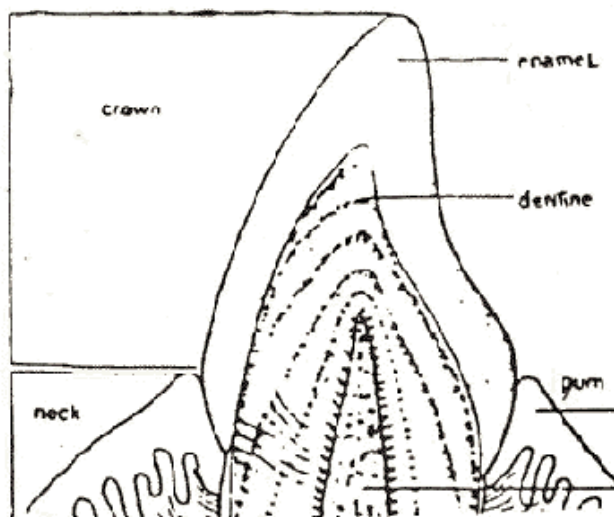
Krogman excitedly identified it as a premolar tooth, explaining that he could easily see that it possesses a pair of cusps.

“Man, oh, man! You got something that will go down in the book on human paleontology. Hominid teeth and ‘mammalian bone’ add up to an unbeatable combination,” he declared. (Letter to Ed Conrad, January 3, 1984)

On Krogman's recommendation, an infrared scan was performed on what he had identified as a premolar at the American Medical Laboratories in Fairfax, Va., in September 1981.



An American dime is positioned near what Krogman had identified as a premolar tooth



This (right) is the other inclusion that was found inside the jaw like area of Ed's original specimen. A veteran dentist had taken an X-ray and, in writing, stated that it "reads" just like a tooth.



Wilton M. Krogman, the internationally acclaimed bone expert and author of "The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine," proudly holds one of Ed Conrad's specimens which he had identified as a human calvarium, a portion of a skull with the eyesockets broken off.

Ed sent a copy of the scan to Rye at the Smithsonian but his request for an interpretation was ignored.

Not only did the Smithsonian fail to interpret the scan for him, but his requests to several major universities were also ignored.

Eventually, Ed learned from a newspaper article that a medical surgeon in Northeastern Pennsylvania possessed the expertise to interpret the scans.

Ed politely asked the doctor if he would interpret the infrared scan (but not mentioning that it had been taken of granules from the specimen that Wilton Krogman had identified as a premolar).



A CATscan had been done of this particular specimen and revealed intriguing characteristics of a human skull.

He agreed to do so. Finally, he presented Ed with this brief but mind boggling response:

The scan identifies your material as compatible with either tooth or bone in origin. It does not date the material, neither does it tell species of origin (i.e. human or otherwise).



Ed Conrad continued to battle the “super” scientists to get his discovery examined.

And for 27 years they kept giving Conrad the royal run-around. Just “rocks,” they said. Human remains could *never* be found in coal.

Shut up, Ed. Case closed.

What a rude shock! Ed Conrad had regarded the integrity of the scientific establishment as beyond reproach. But after years of dealing with this group of paleontologists and archaeologists, he had found them to be “downright dishonest and deceitful.”

Had his discovery frightened them out of their wits? Did they dread the truth, because they know their cozy jobs and huge salaries, made possible by Darwinism, will be gone?

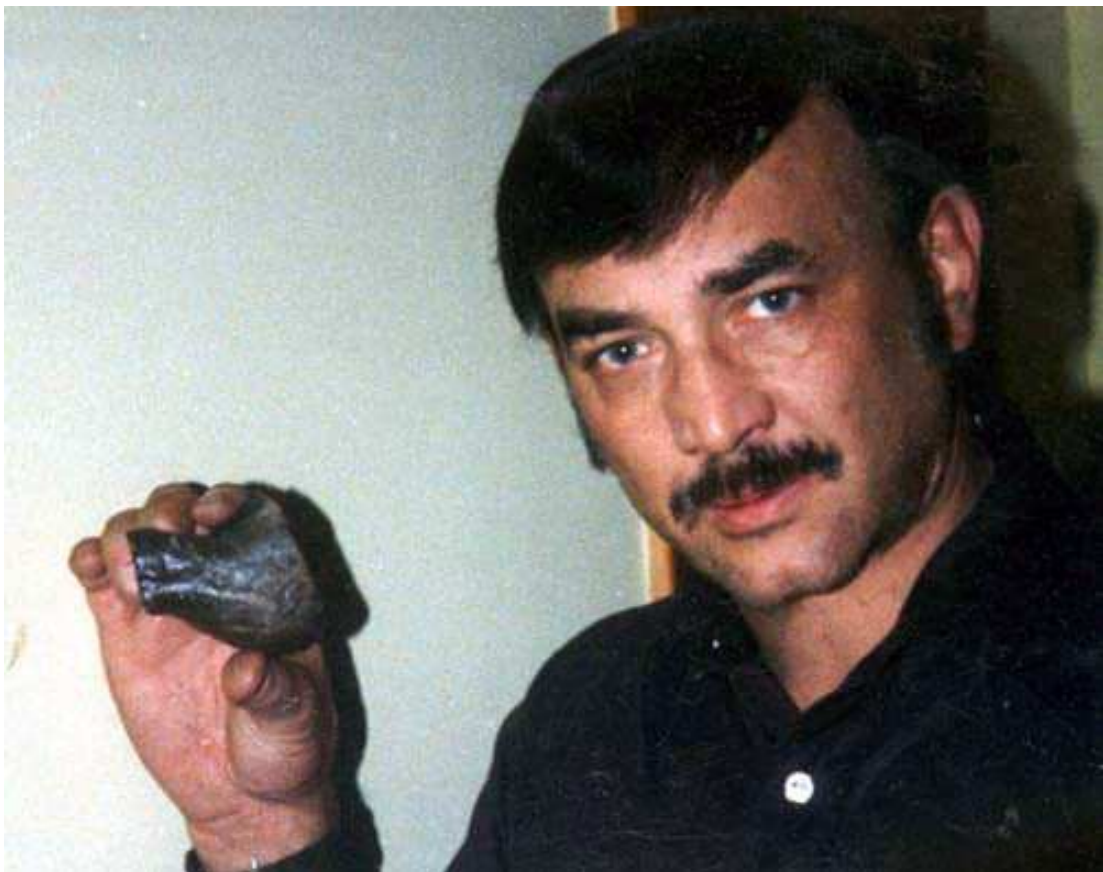


In desperation, Conrad brought the matter to the attention of Gus Yatron, his congressman, in 1984.

Ed pulled no punches with Yatron, accusing the Smithsonian of a lack of integrity concerning the honest investigation of his specimens.

Yatron's office then diplomatically contacted the Smithsonian on Ed's behalf and, in response, was promptly greeted with an extremely sarcastic, hostile letter from the office of its top administrator, Secretary Robert McCormick Adams.

Banning, deceit and vilification. Can you believe that an honest layman could be subjected to all this?



Ed Conrad, holding a portion of a petrified human mandible

If such finds cannot be ignored, they will be denied, discredited or yes, even physically destroyed. I have collected enough evidence now to cram fill a book. But that can wait.

3

BRAVE SCIENTIST INTERVENES

In any case, the Smithsonian thought they had killed the investigation.

How little did they guess that a brave scientist on the other side of the world would come bursting into the picture!

A Chinese scientist was to spend \$50,000 of his own money to get to the truth of it.

Acquiring specimens from Ed Conrad, he examined through microscopes more than 30 thin sections cut from Ed Conrad's "rocks".

First these were taken to the geology department of National Taiwan University. Then also, on March 28, 2008, the fossil skull was scanned by the Computed Tomography system of Alberta Research Council in Canada.

This fossil and more than 20 others from the same Carboniferous strata have now been thin sectioned and more than 1,000 microscopic pictures taken.

Examinations have been made through

- a stereo-microscope,
- a digital microscope,
- a transmitted-light microscope and

- a scanning electron microscope.

Very thorough, if you ask me.

ROCK OR FOSSIL?

First, the question was asked, Is this A ROCK OR A FOSSIL?

And the result?

Examination showed, for a start, that its computed- tomography images don't look like any rock.

Images of the object show numerous remains of :

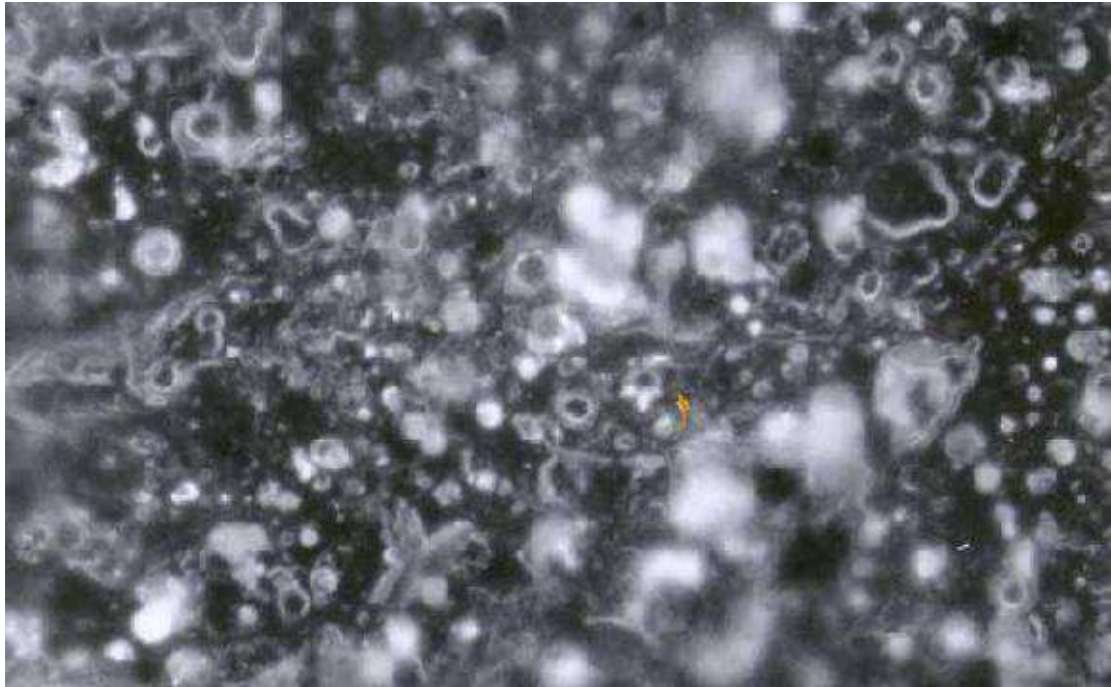
- bone cells (osteocytes)
- branching blood vessel remains, Haversian canals and osteons;
- transverse section remains of blood vessels;
- red blood cells;
- degraded remains of neurons, neuroglial cells and nerve fibers
- muscle fibres;
- various fossilized tissues.

It contains fossilized nerve cells, dendrites and somas of brain cells, that exist only in the central nervous system and which are not found in any organ except in brains.

These remains point to a calvarium fossil that once contained brain tissue. The blood vessels in the brain have carbonized into shiny bituminous coal/anthracite.

No rocks or plants contain all at the same time the remains of neurons, neuroglial cells, bone cells, red blood cells, Haversian

canals, osteons and blood vessels.



WHAT THE SMITHSONIAN DIDN'T WANT YOU TO SEE: Granules that were removed from the specimen resembling a human skull embedded in the boulder reveal Haversian canals, the telltale indicator of bone. This photo was taken at 400X, using top lighting and a dark field. It is important to note that, because of height differential, portions of the photo are blurry.

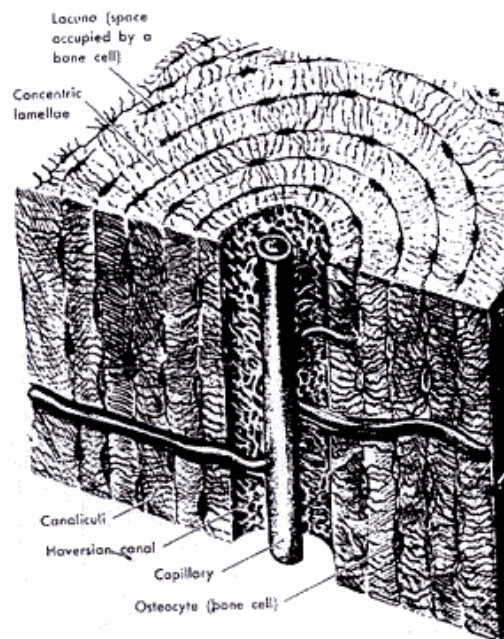
Pictures of the other Carboniferous fossils likewise show Haversian canals and osteons, which are distinguishing features of fossil bone micro-structures. They include organs such as

- human liver,
- fingers,
- penises,
- testes,
- kidneys,

limb, and so on.



The Haversian canals in granules from the boulder are seen at approximately 800x magnification.



Photograph of cross section of bone, showing Haversian systems. Each Haversian system is seen as a nearly round area. The light circular core of each system is the Haversian canal, through which blood vessels pass. Artwork of compact bone shows details of the Haversian systems. According to "Science in Archaeology," the Haversian canals always exist and are always identifiable in bone, despite its age or that it has been subjected to the process of petrification.

ANIMAL OR HUMAN?

The next question was, Is this ANIMAL OR HUMAN?

All crania have different, distinctive shapes among different orders of animal. Human skull caps have a unique shape from mammalian skull caps.

The skull's inner cavity has a capacity of 1,025 c.c.- 1,665 c.c. The No. 1 distinction of human skulls lies

in their large cranial capacity. No animal has a skull that remotely matches human skulls in

- cranial capacity
- cranial shape and
- cranial size.

The analysis shows that this subject fossil matches human skull caps in cranial size, cranial capacity, and cranial shape.

Thus, it can be identified as a human calvarium fossil by forensic experts on human skulls. One such expert has been Mr Wilton Krogman, who physically examined the fossil and confirmed it to be a human calvarium fossil.

CARBONIFEROUS OR MODERN?

The final question was, Is it CARBONIFEROUS OR MODERN?

Portions of the fossil, including some of the fossil's blood vessels have turned into coal.

The skull was discovered near Mahanoy City between the coal veins. The Pennsylvania state government's geological unit has

confirmed in writing that fossils found near Mahanoy City are all 305 (+/- 7) million years old.

For over 27 years, the owner of the fossils, Ed Conrad, has attested many times that all his fossils were found between coal veins near Shenandoah and Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania.

That is in the anthracite region, the only one in the U.S. proper. It's a most-studied geological area of the Carboniferous age.

That is to say any animal fossil found there must have lived there in the Carboniferous age.

In this area there are between 17 and 22 veins of coal, one below another, down to as far as 500 feet below the surface. Because these veins have buckled since they were laid down, they both dip and also come closer to the surface. The human specimens are not found between all, or even most, of the veins, but specifically between the 7th and 8th veins – at a point where the veins are easier to be accessed by strip mining, closer to the surface.

However, the point is that the 7th coal vein is *above* the human remains found. This is important. It means that the coal was laid down *after* these human remains were deposited.

This is one of the biggest shocks of this century.

I have addressed this issue at length with Ed Conrad, who has all this time battled the entrenched “experts” to come clean about the discoveries.

REPEATED LAB EXAMINATIONS

Here is a brief summary of testing done on bones, teeth and/or soft organs – SOME HUMAN – between coal veins in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

One of the human skulls has been subjected to tests at

* American Medical Laboratories in Chantilly, Virginia, considered the world's foremost medical lab. They performed testing using Calculus Analysis by Crystallography and identified dried blood, protein and/or crystals of calcium oxalate dihydrate.

* Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, considered the world's foremost facility for primate research. What an official described as its most knowledgeable expert perform testing on one of the specimens. Dr Jeremy Dahl identified the specimen as "fossilized bone." Examination through a SEM (a scanning electron microscope) revealed the presence of Haversian canals – and at 2,000-power magnification were similar to those in unpetrified bone.

* At the geology department of National Taiwan University . Verdict: human fossils

* At the Alberta Research Council in Canada, the fossil skull was scanned, using their Computed Tomography system.

I now have in my possession copies of the original reports, CAT scans and tests from these reputable and recognised world class scientific labs.

MORE CARBONIFEROUS HUMAN FOSSILS

Among Conrad's other fossils are

- a coalified axe handle as well-made as those sold on e-bay.
- a coalified piece of limb cut flatly across soft flesh and hard bone, as if with a sharp knife, and
- a fossilized human finger complete with skin
- tissue, finger nail, ligaments, and the middle phalanx.

Twenty medical experts have pronounced this as a genuine human finger.

This is not good news for the evolution theory. But it gets worse...

4

MEN IN EMBARRASSING PLACES

As you know, the evolution elite theorise that life forms evolved from simple to complex, ending in man.

But what if human remains were to turn up in the very “oldest” strata? Would that mean that man was here at the beginning of life on earth? Well, brace yourself for this reality:

HUMANS IN ALL GEOLOGICAL “AGES”

Not only have numerous other human remains been discovered in Carboniferous strata – but also in EVERY other so-called geological age. For example:

- Billings, Montana, November 1926: In the Number 3 Eagle Mine at Bear Creek, a tooth, declared by dentists to be the second lower molar of a human being, was found in “70 million year old” Eocene coal. (*The Carbon County News*, Montana, Nov.11, 1926. Ref. 13, N.Y. Reader’s Digest, p.46)
- Freiberg, Saxony: “In the coal collection in the Mining Academy in Freiberg, there is a puzzling human skull composed of brown coal and manganiferous and phosphatic limonite, but its source is not known. This skull was described by Karsten and Dechen in 1842. (Otto Stutzer, *Geology of Coal*. Trans. By A.C. Noe, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940, p.271. Stutzer was Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the School of Mines at Freiberg, in Saxony.)

- Tuscany, Italy, 1958: Professor Johannes Hurzeler of the Museum of Natural History in Basel, Switzerland, found in a “10 million year old” lump of Miocene coal the jawbone of a child flattened like a piece of sheet iron. (J.R. Jochmans, *Strange Relics From the Depths of the Earth*. Lincoln, Nebraska: Forgotten Research Society, 1979, p.3)
- Castenedolo, Italy, 1860: Skulls of two children, a man and a woman of the "modern" type, were found in undisturbed Pliocene strata "at least 12 million years old. (A. Keith, *The Antiquity of Man*, 1925, pp.335-340. Sergi, *Rivista di Anthropologia*, vol. XVII. Fasc. I-II, Rome. M. Bowden, *Ape-Man: Fact or Fallacy?* Bromley, Kent: Sovereign Publication, 1981, pp.79,80)
- Calaveris, California, 1886: A skull identified as unmistakably human was found in the middle of a mountain, likewise in Pliocene strata. (B.W.H., “Alleged Discovery of an Ancient Human Skull in California”, *American Journal of Science*, 2:42, 1866)
- Gilman, Colorado: A human skull was found in Cretaceous strata “70 million years old”. (*Saturday Herald*, Iowa City, April 10, 1867)
- Macoupin County, Illinois: A human skeleton was found in a coalfield of the Carboniferous period dated to “300 million years old.” (*The Geologist*, 1862)
- Franklin County, Mo.: A human skeleton was found in Silurian rock “300 million years old”. (“Ancient Man in Missouri,” *Scientific American*, Sept. 1880, p. 169)

And these are just the start. Did you know that hundreds and hundreds of “modern” human skeletons have been discovered in rock that dates back more than “100 million years?” And also man-made artefacts.

- In Captain Lacy’s strip *coal mine* near Hammondsville, Ohio, workman James Parsons loosened a huge mass of

coal which fell into the pit, 100 feet below the surface, revealing a large, smooth slate **wall** which was literally **covered with hieroglyphics**, in lines about 3 inches apart. Crowds flocked to see this marvel. Local scholars could not read the hieroglyphics. “The letters are raised; the first line contains 25.” (*Los Angeles News*, December 17, 1869)

- In 1886, near Lexington, Kentucky, a **massive, well-dressed stone wall** was unearthed by workmen quarrying rock. Under about 10 feet of drift and 20 feet of rock, and at least 40 feet in, it was firmly embedded in a solid limestone quarry, which certainly was formed about it since the wall was built. (*Scientific American*, January 14, 1886)
- On or about January 1, 1927, near Fisher Canyon in Pershing County, Nevada, Albert E. Knapp found a fossilized **imprint of a shoe sole** in limestone of the **Triassic** period “160 to 195 million years old”. A geologist of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York verified the specimen as definitely **Triassic** limestone. Micro-photographs made of the fossil show very distinctly that the imprint was that of a well-made piece of leather that had been stitched by hand. At one place the thread (which was smaller than that used by shoemakers today) was seen to be double-stitched. (*Jour Trans Vict. Institute*, 80:21-22)
- On June 9, 1891, Mrs S.W. Culp accidentally dropped a shovelful of coal on the floor. One large piece broke open. Inside it was an intricately made **8 carat gold chain**, 10 inches long, coiled and embedded. When the coal broke into two pieces, the two ends of the chain remained attached, one to each piece of coal. The coal, said to be of the “**Carboniferous era**” and 300 million years old, came from a mine in Pennsylvania. (Morrinsville, Illinois, *Times*, June 11, 1891; *Mysteries of the Unexplained*, N.Y.: Readers Digest, 1982, p. 46)

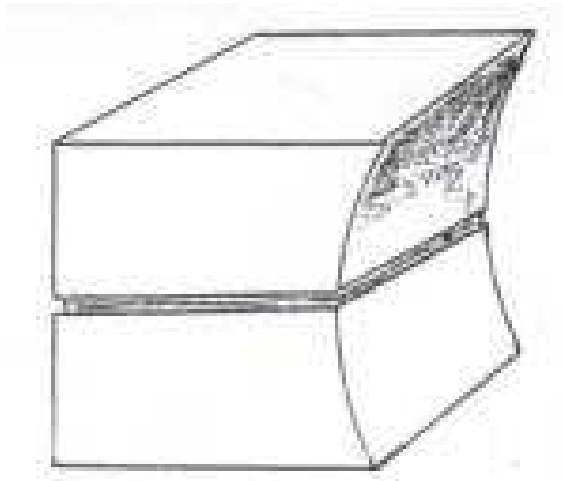
- Meeting House Hill, Dorchester, Massachusetts: A **metallic vase** was blown out of an immense mass of solid rock. The rock was said to be **Precambrian**, “over 600 million years old.” Made of an unknown metal, the artefact was beautifully inlaid with pure silver. It portrayed six figures of a flower, a bouquet, and a vine or wreath. The chasing, carving and inlaying are cleverly and exquisitely done. (*Scientific American*, Vol.7, p.298, June 5, 1852)



As is the case with many puzzling finds, the object was circulated from museum to museum, then it vanished. Perhaps it is gathering dust in some curator's dank basement.

- Austria: In 1865, a **machine-made metal cube** was discovered in coal “from the Tertiary period, 12 to 70 million years old.” The discovery was in the foundry of Isidor Braun of Vocklabruck. The edges were perfectly straight and sharp. Four of its sides were flat. The other two sides opposite each other were convex, and a fairly

deep incision ran all the way around its middle. The object was made of hard steel and nickel alloy. Machine-cut, it seemed to be part of a larger mechanism. (*Nature*, London, Nov., 1886; *L'Astronomie*, Paris, 1887)



The son of Braun took it to the Linz Museum. It remained in the Salzburg Museum until 1910. It is presently at the Heimathaus Museum, Vocklabruck.

In mines in the **U.S.A.**, **Italy**, **England**, **Germany**, **France** and **Russia**, a large number of metallic objects with intersecting angles have been discovered. (These are not cylindrical objects, which would be natural.)

- Thomas, Oklahoma: In 1912, at the Thomas Municipal Electric Plant, fireman Frank J. Kenword split a large piece of *coal* and discovered an *iron pot* embedded inside. The source of the coal was the Wilburton, Oklahoma, Mines. The pot, now on display at the Miles Musical Museum in Eureka Springs, has been examined by thousands of curious people. (M. Leakey and R.L. Hay, *Nature*, March 22, 1979)



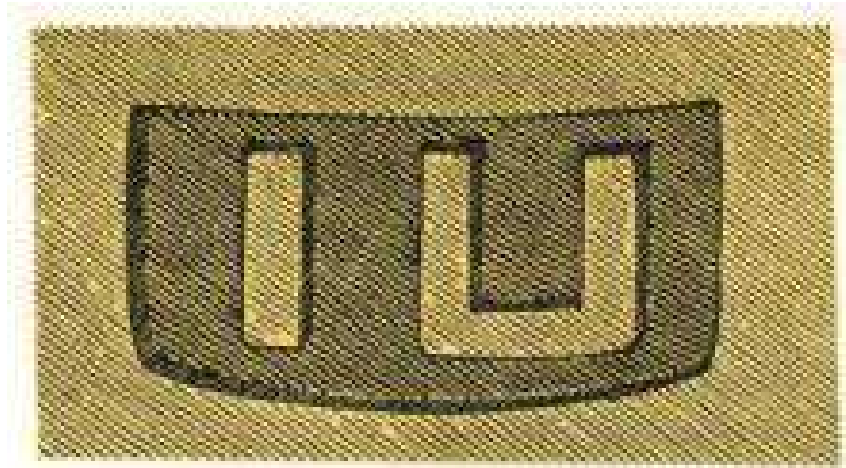
- Colorado: An *iron thimble* was found in a *coal seam* “70 million years old.” (*The American Journal of Science*, 3:26, 139-140, July-Dec. 1883)
- Pennsylvania: A *spoon* was found inside *coal*. (R.T. Bird, “Thunder in His Footsteps,” *Natural History*, May 1938, p.255)

“What!” I hear someone exclaim, “Surely not!! Man on earth before the coal was formed???! How can this be? Our evolution theory...”

Evolution? Hmm...

- Pennsylvania: In November 1829, in a quarry twelve miles northwest of Philadelphia, at a depth of 69-70 feet below ground, a **block of marble** was found, which bore an indentation containing the **raised *alphabet characters***

‘I’ and ‘U’. The discovery was authenticated by several reliable witnesses and two years later an illustration appeared in the *American Journal of Science*, vol.19, p.361.



- Antelope Springs, Utah: Prints of a man wearing *shoes*, in which the left foot had trodden on a *trilobite*, a creature of “440 million years ago.” Prints included one of a child’s foot, with all five toes showing dimly. (*Mysteries of the Unexplained*, N.Y. Reader’s Digest, 1982, p.46)

This discovery was made in the Wheeler Formation, in the House Range east of Antelope Springs, in shaly limestone rock.

On June 1, 1968, William Meister was looking for trilobite fossils. With difficulty, he was climbing a 2,000 ft high rock face.

He paused, and broke off a 2 inch thick lump of rock with his geology hammer. It opened like a book, revealing a trilobite in the heel of a sandal print.

A consulting geologist was called in. He found more sandal-prints and some footprints of bare-foot children. It would seem from this evidence that mankind and trilobites co-existed.



A sandalled foot worn by a human crushed this trilobite while it was alive. The Trilobite era is alleged to be “300 million years ago”.

Now think! If one evidence of mankind were found in situ with one trilobite, then the whole scheme of evolution would be in ruins.

The result would be to COMPRESS INTO SIMULTANEOUS TIME ALL THE GEOLOGICAL EPOCHS from the Permian (230 million years ago – the last accepted trilobite) to the Pleistone (5 million years ago – the alleged first evidence of modern man).

“IN ALL THE WRONG PLACES”

Boy! And these are just a few of the human remains “in all the wrong places.” I compiled the following chart so you can see for

yourself just a small sampling of embarrassing discoveries that have been documented over the years.

HUMAN REMAINS

Pleistocene		Skull Skeleton Skeleton Pelvis Jaw Upper arm bone	Olmo, Italy Clichy, France Gally Hill, England Natchez, North America Abbeville, Africa Kanapoi, Africa
Pliocene		Skull Skull Skull Jaw Footprints Footprints Sandal prints	Calaveras, California Castenedolo, Italy Table Mt., California Foxhall, England Laetolil, Africa Tulsa, Oklahoma Carson City, Nevada
Miocene		Skull Jaw Shoe print	Stanford, California Tuscany, Italy Gobi Desert, Asia
Eocene		Skull Tooth	Germany Bear Creek, Montana
Paleocene		Cast iron cube	Wolfsegg, Austria
Cretaceous		Skeletons (2) Skull Tooth; footprints Foot, shoe prints Cast metal nodules	La Sal, Utah Gilman, Colorado Glen Rose, Texas Carrizo Valley, Oklahoma Saint-Jean de Liver, France
Jurassic		Leg & foot bones Footprint	Spring Valley, Nevada Parkersburg, W. Virginia
Triassic		Sandal footprint Footprint	Pershing County, Nevada Mt. Victoria, Australia
Permian		Footprints	St. Louis, Missouri
Carboniferous		Footprints Iron pot Tools Gold chain Footprints Hieroglyphics Inscription Imprinted slab Concrete wall	Bera, Kentucky Oklahoma Aixen-Provence, France Illinois Missouri Hammondsville, Ohio Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Webster City, Iowa Heavener, Oklahoma
Devonian		Precision pattern	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Silurian		Skeleton	Franklin County, Mo.
Ordovician		Sandal print Metal Hammer	Lake Windermere, England London, Texas
Cambrian		Sandal, footprints Iron bands	Antelope Springs, Utah Lochmarea, Scotland

MY PREDICTION

For some time now I have been insisting that mankind, and dinosaurs, and every other life form started out on earth together.

- that the Cambrian, Triassic, Carboniferous, and so on, are NOT geological “ages” at all.
- that there was NO succession of new types of life evolving one after another.
- that the stratified burial of all life forms, including man, occurred mostly during one brief, but enormous cosmic disaster.

If my thesis is true, we can expect to find human remains in ALL LEVELS of strata – man in the Cambrian, man in the Jurassic, man in the Carboniferous, and so on.

Well, do we? You be the judge.

WHAT THIS MEANS

Evidently:

1. Man was on earth BEFORE the coal was formed.
2. Dinosaur and man lived at the same time.
3. Man was around in the “EARLIEST” geological periods.

My hat is off to the brave battlers who have confirmed that the scientific elite are members of a pseudo establishment. Why? Because they have not sought truth about man’s origin and ancestry, but have gone along with a colossal lie to protect their vested interests.

A simple, down-to-earth person gets the impression that although many of them hate facts, they truly relish their theory.

5

WHAT ABOUT MEN WITH DINOSAURS?

You may be wondering about dinosaurs. This is covered more fully in some of my other books. But to whet your appetite, just try these discoveries:

- The findings of scientists uncovering *dinosaur* prints and related *human* prints have been verified by similar human/dinosaur print combinations in Australia and Turkmenia. (Alexander Romashko, *Moscow News*, 1983; Carl E. Baugh and Clifford A. Wilson, *Dinosaur*. Orange, CA: Promise Publishing, 1991, pp.140-145)
- Under the mountains of California, amidst *dinosaur* bones, have been found actual *human* remains. Famous among these is the Calaveras skull, found beneath repeated layers of volcanic rock, at a depth of 132 feet. We referred to this earlier. (*American Journal of Science*, 2:42, 1866)
- South Australian scientist Dr Barry Setterfield lists eight locations where the activity of *mankind* is recorded in *Mesozoic* (Dinosaur Age) strata. Among them are human skeletons found in separate areas within the Dakota Sandstone. In each case, they were about 7 meters below the top of the formation and had been exposed by quarrying operations. When uncovered, the strata went through the bones. This seemingly indicated burial at the time the strata was formed. Skeletons of ten “modern”

humans have been excavated from 58 feet below the surface in the Dakota Sandstone, in the same formation known for its dinosaurs. This formation (found at Dinosaur National Monument) is a member of the Lower Cretaceous, supposedly 140 million years old. At least four of the ten individuals are female. One is an infant. (Setterfield, *Creation and Catastrophism*, 1993, pp.12-13)

PROTEIN STILL IN DINOSAURS

More surprises! Dinosaur bones have yielded the protein osteocalcin. Since long chains such as proteins also naturally fall apart, such a discovery supports a “recent” age for these fossils. (*New Scientist*, October 31, 1992, p.18)

In 1961, a petroleum geologist discovered a large bone bed in northwestern Alaska. Among these were bones of duckbill dinosaurs, horned dinosaurs and large and small carnivorous dinosaurs. At the time of writing, William A. Clemens and other scientists from the University of California and Berkeley and the University of Alaska were quarrying the bone bed.

It took 20 years for scientists to accept that these were dinosaur bones. An initial announcement was printed in 1985 in *Geological Society of America abstract programs* vol.17, p.548. Already in press at that time was an article describing the site and the condition of the bones: Kyle L. Davies, “Duckbill Dinosaurs [Hadrosauridae, Ornithischia] from the North Slope of Alaska”, *Journal of Paleontology*, vol.61, no.1, pp.198-200

Now, here is the problem: these bones are still in *fresh* condition. They are not fossilised. And they were *not preserved by cold*. It is standard geological interpretation that even after the dinosaurs died out, the entire planet was *much warmer*.

Dr Margaret Helder, science editor of *Reformed Perspective* magazine, comments on this find:

These recent developments are certainly food for thought. It is undeniable that fresh dinosaur bones have been found. Items have appeared in the secular literature saying exactly that. It is also evident that preservation in the fresh state for even one million years is highly unlikely.

The obvious conclusion is that these bones were deposited in relatively recent times. This bone bed is stunning evidence that the time of the dinosaurs was not millions of years ago, but perhaps only thousands. It is time geologists recognised the implications of their own data. (*Creation Ex Nihilo*, vol.14, no.3, June-August, 1992, pp.16-17)

UNFOSSILISED BLOOD CELLS FOUND IN DINOSAUR BONES

Real blood cells in dinosaur bones? With traces of the blood protein hemoglobin?

Preposterous!... that is, if you think these dinosaur remains are 65 million years old or more.

Okay, let me share with you the discovery. In the United States in 1990, the bones of a beautifully preserved *Tyrannosaurus Rex* skeleton were unearthed. When these were brought to the Montana State University's laboratory, it was noticed that "some parts deep inside the long bone of the leg had not completely fossilized." (M. Schweitzer and T. Staedter, 'The Real Jurassic Park', *Earth*, June 1997 pp. 55-57)

Mary Schweitzer and her co-workers took turns looking through a microscope at a thin section of this dinosaur bone, complete with blood vessel channels.

She says, "The lab filled with murmurs of amazement, for I had

focused on something inside the vessels that none of us had ever noticed before: tiny round objects, translucent red with a dark center. Then a colleague took one look at them and shouted, 'You've got red blood cells. You've got red blood cells!'

"I got goose bumps. It was exactly like looking at a slice of modern bone."

She confronted her boss, famous paleontologist 'Dinosaur' Jack Horner.

"I can't believe it," she said. "The bones, after all, are 65 million years old. How could blood cells survive that long?"

"How about you try to prove they are NOT red blood cells," responded Horner.

So she tried. And the verdict? "So far, we haven't been able to." The evidence that hemoglobin (the protein which makes blood red and carries oxygen) has indeed survived in this dinosaur bone casts immense doubt upon the 'millions of years' idea. Here is that evidence:

- The tissue was colored reddish brown, the color of hemoglobin, as was liquid extracted from the dinosaur tissue.
- Hemoglobin contains heme units. Chemical signatures unique to heme were found in the specimens when certain wavelengths of laser light were applied.
- Because it contains iron, heme reacts to magnetic fields differently from other proteins - extracts from this specimen reacted in the same way as modern heme compounds.
- To ensure that the samples had not been contaminated with certain bacteria which have heme (but never the

protein hemoglobin), extracts of the dinosaur fossil were injected over several weeks into rats. If there was even a minute amount of hemoglobin present in the *Tyrannosaurus Rex* sample, the rats' immune system should build up detectable antibodies against this compound. This is exactly what happened in carefully controlled experiments.

Evidence of hemoglobin, and the still-recognizable shapes of red blood cells in unfossilized dinosaur bone, testifies strongly that this dinosaur did not live and die millions of years ago. The process of biochemical decay starts soon after death. These cells should long since have disintegrated... unless they are just a few thousand years old.

It hasn't been so long!

Surely such physical discoveries require a no nonsense, "look in the mirror with new honesty" approach. And when one who is honestly mistaken hears the truth, he will either quit being mistaken or cease to be honest.

For more detailed evidence regarding dinosaur finds, see:

Surprise Witness, chapter 18
<http://www.beforeus.com/second.php>

DISCOVERIES SUPPRESSED

The discoveries of human remains and/or artefacts in all geological "ages" are a matter of record. There are several hundred discovery reports like those you have just seen. You will notice that they are well documented. *Scientific American* is full of them.

But, someone will ask, Why are most of these examples from the 19th and early 20th centuries? Why not more recent accounts?

I agree with you, that is an excellent question.

The truth is that most of this evidence was discovered by reputable scientists in the 19th and early 20th centuries, *before* the modern truncated timescale of human evolution became firmly established.

Some of the old county and regional history books of the early days contain real gems because the people were not subjected to a rigid indoctrination about evolution and were astonished about what they found and honestly reported it.

However, they are not well known today. In far too many cases, the objects themselves have been mislaid, inadvertently tossed away, or sent to some museum and stored out of sight and forgotten.

But such finds were made not just in the 19th and early 20th centuries. They are still being made even today.

Here is an email I received from one of my clients, Mark Isganitis, resident in the US.:

My family is from the coal mining area of Tamaqua Pa. My father and all my uncles worked the mines at one time or another.

I was talking to my uncle Joe one day shortly before he passed away. He had spent the most time of any of my uncles actually mining. He was one of the last mining crews to use mules to haul out the coal.

Knowing of these stories of strange things found in coal I asked him if he had ever come across anything unusual while mining.

He looked thoughtfully for a second and said, "Well, one time we ran into a block wall". He then related the story of when he and his crew were clearing away coal from the tunnel face and came across a block wall 300 ft down in the mine.

He called his supervisor who put them to work in a different tunnel and closed off that vein. Nothing was ever said about it again.

Not long after that my uncle passed away. At his wake my father introduced me to an elderly fellow as "One of Joe's mining buddies". I got to talking with this man and asked him if he had ever heard of this story of the block wall.

He replied that he had been there when it was found! I asked if he remembered where this was and he said it could not be gotten to anymore. I was able to determine this was somewhere between Tamaqua and Hazleton Pa. (From: <isganim@dsg-inc.com> To: "Jonathan Gray" <info@archaeologyanswers.com> Saturday, October 29, 2005 4:28 AM. Subject: Re: Mark, cover-up of hot discovery)

However, the acceptance of such discoveries raises insoluble problems. Despotic scientific prejudice rules the day. Therefore, *discoveries nowadays never make it into the pages of any respectable academic journal.*

A proud and biased scientific community is suppressing evidence that could easily disprove their empty theories.

If pseudo-science and government can convince society that we evolved from primates, then they can more easily deny us our God-given rights.

And so it is that modern students of paleo-anthropology are not in possession of the complete range of scientific evidence concerning human origins and antiquity. Rather most people, including professional scientists, are exposed to only a *carefully edited selection* of evidence supporting the currently accepted theory.

Even just one man found in the Carboniferous falsifies the evolution theory. SO WHY DOES THIS SCAM GO ON?

The truth is, many honest but misinformed scientists are caught up in the system – while their mentors deliberately suppress this

information. At stake are careers, reputations and financial grants – so they have to protect the evolution fraud.

A fraud? Of course it's a fraud but the money is genuine.

So, if the facts do not agree with the favoured theory, then such facts, even an 'imposing array' of them, must be thrown out of the window.

6

IS MAN OLDER OR THE COAL YOUNGER?

Now this may come as a shock to you, but the methods used for dating coal, dinosaurs, and so on, are just as flawed as the evolution fairytale!

There is available a substantial amount of evidence that showing that the long geological ages are imaginary – only in the heads of the evolutionist. Human relics in coal are NOT millions of years old, at all.

Evolutionary theory requires millions of years in the formation of coal, in order to afford time for the development of living organisms whose fossils are found in coal deposits.

Research shows that coal does not take millions of years to form. In fact, the formation of coal has been proven to be a rapid process. And it can be duplicated in modern laboratories in a matter of days - or even hours!

Likewise, field research has demonstrated that coal is formed rapidly and in vast quantities even under natural conditions.

These vast natural coal deposits are unsullied by other material. The conclusion is drawn that actual research indicates a young age to the earth containing such coalified materials.

STARTLING DISCOVERY

In May of 1972, George R. Hill, Dean of the College of Mines and Mineral Industries, formed coal artificially. He did it under conditions similar to volcanism and tectonism.

Hill wrote an article published in the *Journal of Chemical Technology*, now known as *Chemtech*. On p. 292, he commented:

A rather startling and serendipitous discovery resulted. . . . These observations suggest that in their formation, high rank coals, . . . were probably subjected to high temperature at some stage in their history. A possible mechanism for formation of these high rank coals could have been a short time, rapid heating event.

What happened was that Hill made coal (indistinguishable from natural coal); and, he did it in six hours.

In 1984, after Mt. St. Helens had erupted, Argonne National Laboratories in Illinois, U.S.A. produced coal from simple heating of wood in 28 days. They combined wood, water and acidic clay. Heating it in a sealed container (with no added pressure) at 150 degrees Celsius for 28 days, they obtained good grade black coal.

And they reported on research proving that under natural conditions coal may be formed in only 36 weeks. In an article published in the *Journal of Organic Chemistry* in 1984 (Volume 6: 463-471), the ANL reported that all that was required for coal to form was that wood with alkaline clay as a catalyst must be buried deep enough that there is no oxygen, with a ground temperature of 150 degrees Celsius, and you will get coal in only 36 weeks. Further, it was noted that *if the temperature were higher, the coal would form faster*.

For coal to be formed, several factors are required - pressure, temperature, water, time, and some sort of vegetation.

EVOLUTIONARY GEOLOGY CANNOT ANSWER THIS

According to evolutionary theory, the slow accumulation and decomposition of vegetation over long ages accounts for the coal seams.

However, this theory cannot answer *these two questions*:

1. Why are such large amounts of original vegetation without soil found in the areas that are now coal seams?
2. How did these coal seams become so thick - some being over two hundred feet in depth?

For a typical example of thick coal seams we might cite those found in the Powder River Basin of Gillette, Wyoming, which range from 150 to 200 feet in depth.

These coal seams run remarkably thick and unsullied by other material. Usually, unwanted sediments, such as clay, wash over a deposit before coal seams can get very thick. This leaves scientists with the baffling question of how the seams get so massive and still remain undiluted by influxes of clay and other impurities before they thicken. (*Earth Magazine*, May 1993)

CRUSHED WHILE STILL SOFT

Dr Robert Gentry analyzed coalified wood found on the Colorado Plateau. (Robert V. Gentry, DVD: *Young Age of the Earth*) By treating coal with epoxy and slicing it into thin sheets, Dr Gentry was able to examine tiny radiohalos (discolorations) found in the coal. These had been ejected by radioactive elements in the centers (such as uranium).

However, these had been *compressed flat* by pressure from above.

According to evolutionary theory, in order for these halos to form, several processes must have occurred. First, water-saturated logs must have been laid down in several different geologic formations, including the Triassic, Jurassic and Eocene layers. Later, uranium solutions infiltrated the water-saturated logs, and uranium decay products were collected at tiny sites within the logs. The radioactive decay from the tiny particles ejected spherical radiation damage regions around those sites, thus producing halos. Finally, a pressure event on the site of the formations compressed the logs as well as the radioactive halos within them.

However, *coal is not a malleable substance*. So we know that at the time the compression event occurred these logs could not have been coal but *were still soft*, compressible wood.

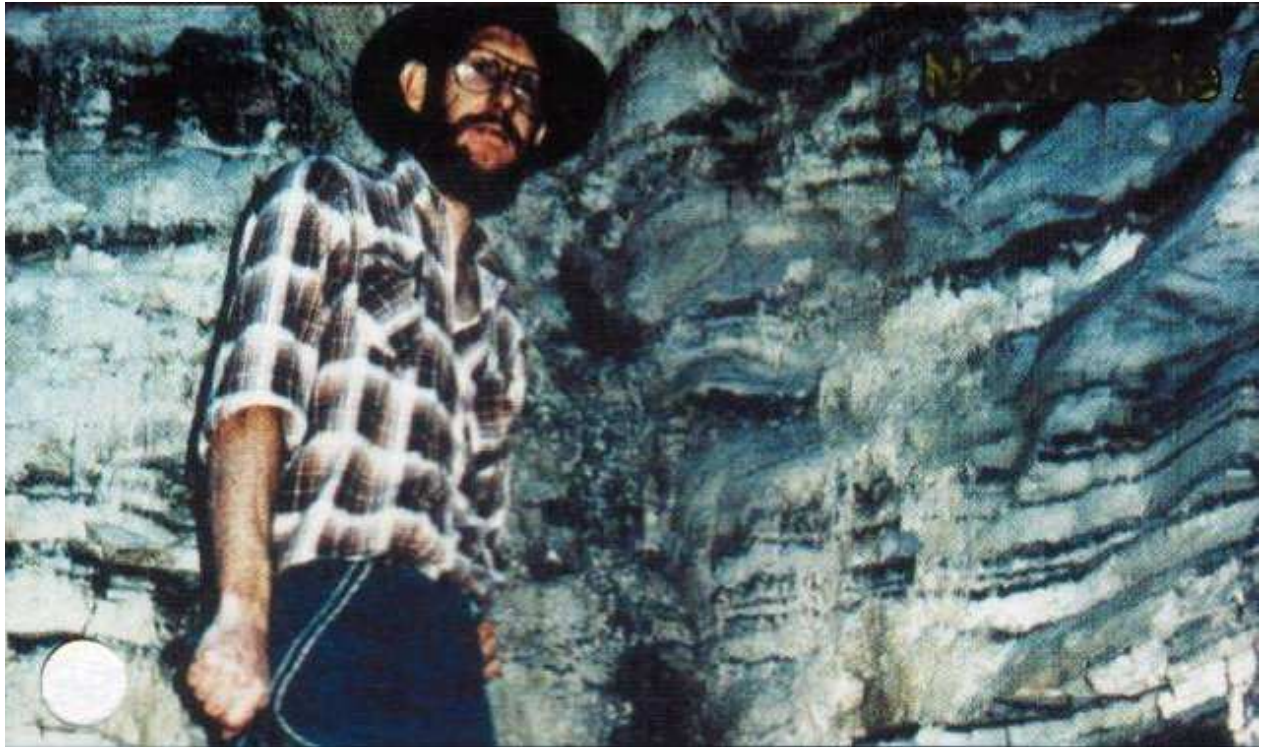
This points to a *quick burial and coalification* of the logs – rather than a long time period. (*Ibid.*)

14 COAL SEAMS FORMED RAPIDLY

Something else. There is a growing body of evidence that tree trunks are sometimes found penetrating through several layers of coal and other interspersed sediments. These are known as polystrate tree trunks.

In the photo below, Jeff Smith, a long time industrial chemist, is standing beside a fossil pine tree in the Pilot coal seams south of Newcastle, Australia.

He was shocked to count at least 14 coal seams, each of which was, according to evolution theory, formed slowly over thousands or millions of years. But, horror of horrors, here was one tree going through all of them. The coal seams were interspersed with layers of sand.



Each of these coal seams supposedly formed during a cycle of millions of years. You may well ask, why do fossil tree trunks extend through several successive and separate coal seams?

How on earth could any tree trunk survive these ups and downs while waiting to get buried? Could it be that the sediment layers were *built up rapidly* – and not the way evolution taught?

That tree had no time to rot, before it was buried!

Perhaps, someone asks, such fossil trees standing upright through many layers are a rarity. A rarity?

The truth is that we can soon come across more examples. And we discover that polystrates are *common*... and found in large numbers on all continents.

Even though, in some cases, the living tree had only a pithy interior, they have not rotted away.

Just take another look at that photograph. Since the bottom of the pine tree is the same age as the top of the tree, these layers could not represent accumulating time.

In fact, one found at Blackroad, Lancashire, measuring 38 feet high was cited in the *American Journal of Science* (vol.262, p.865) as evidence of rapid formation. Trees 80 feet long have been found, obviously remaining in place during several tides of sediment deposition.

Professional coal geologists will assure you that coal *had to* form by rapid burial.

This INVALIDATES our popular concepts of an evolutionary earth history.

SO WHAT BURIED MEN DEEP DOWN IN COAL BEDS?

It is evident that men were buried rapidly by some catastrophe, like a flood. Some of the remains are articulated. This indicates rapid burial.

These humans appear to have been buried by the same catastrophe that buried vast standing forests – and dinosaurs, too – in continent-spanning formations. Humans, dinosaurs and forests (ultimately to become coal) must have lived at the same time.

The disaster was global in its scale – and water-borne. I submit to you that here is evidence of the Great Flood. And this occurred only a few thousand years ago.

More and more fascinating evidences are pouring in about that global disaster which wiped out most life and entombed men and women in carboniferous flotsam.

THICKNESS OF SEDIMENT

It has been scientifically estimated that over 75 percent of the earth's surface is sedimentary in nature (the balance being of volcanic origin).

This sediment is miles deep in places. Imagine sediment to fill a whole 8 miles (12 km) deep! This is common, not the exception. The deepest sedimentary deposit thus far found is in India – 60,000 feet deep! In the U.S.A., oil wells have been drilled 25,000 feet down into the sediment.

No present process is capable of explaining the source or origin of these deep deposits of sediment. This is one of the major unsolved problems of geology.

These deep troughs filled with sediments may contain 50,000 to 100,000 feet of sediments and may be 1000 or more miles long and 100 miles in width.

SUCH SEDIMENT SUGGESTS A MASSIVE GLOBAL FLOOD

Such sediments are to be expected if the waters of a universal Flood ever covered the earth.

A global maelstrom of storm-whipped tidal waves could transport material for hundreds of miles and fill depressions, whatever the height or extent of nearby landscapes.

The rock strata reveals that the earth's surface must have been torn up for miles down and relaid by the action of water. The earth's crust was churned into a mass of water, vegetation, animal life and soil sediment.

So violent was the Flood that not only were surface soil and minerals mixed with vegetation and animal life; the deeper

strata of the original crust was also broken up. Thus layers of primeval gypsum, dolomite and anhydrate suffered breakup and were redeposited alternately with fossil-bearing surface materials.

And in this manner we find them.

The character, texture and colour of the rocks of individual strata would differ according to the locality from which the material was moved. Sometimes it would measure but a few feet in thickness, and elsewhere up to thousands of feet, depending on the depth of the basin to which it was carried. From place to place, material varied from clay, gravel and sand, to boulders, volcanic ash, ooze from an uplifted ocean bed, or loess. At times it was carefully assorted into strata.

In the numerous layers, revealed in the rock strata, we find sandstone, coal, shale, limestone – and these layers in some places have been repeated up to 70 times.

Elsewhere it was buried together in wild confusion, as in smaller floods today.

During all this period, the laws of nature governing water, tides and waves were active.

Repeating cycles were formed by mighty currents sweeping in masses of debris, in a brief span of time. Travelling long distances under water, fast-moving currents of suspended mud spread out over thousands of square miles.

Can strata form rapidly? Yes. The photo on the next page, taken shortly after the Mount St Helens eruption above shows 25 feet (8 meters) of thick layers that were formed in one day – and more probably in just three hours! It was formed by flowing ‘rivers’ of volcanic ash (not lava) moving at speeds of 100 miles (160 kilometres) an hour.



This strata on the North Fork of the Toutle River south west of Spirit Lake formed in one day. (Creation Ex Nihilo magazine, Vol.15, No.3)

FOSSILS LIKEWISE SUGGEST A GREAT FLOOD

The supposed proofs of evolution can be more satisfactorily interpreted in terms of Creation and the Flood. The evolution theory's unresolved difficulties are indeed positive evidence for some other explanation.

The fossil record is not at all a record of gradual evolution over long ages at all, but rather the chronicle, written in the rocks, of the sudden destruction of life – of the terrible events of a single year, the year of the Great Flood.

The geological time scale will eventually be seen as the most incredible misinterpretation of scientific data in the history of geology, if not in the history of science.

The obviously **catastrophic** source of the earth's strata, the manner in which it was laid down, renders the evolutionary geological time-scale **meaningless**.

The fossils testify to SUDDEN death and RAPID burial before they could be dismembered by normal decay processes.

In recent times, I have been privileged to uncover a treasure trove of suppressed information on this amazing event. It will tantalise and shock you.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

You will find a comprehensive overview of the Great Disaster in my book *Surprise Witness*. This can be ordered at:

<http://www.beforeus.com/second.php>

On the other hand, if you want some further concrete evidence concerning our present topic, you will find it in these two books:

The Great Dating Blunder

http://www.beforeus.com/shopcart_ebooks.html

Then scroll down to the order button for Item No. 14.

The Discovery That's Toppling Evolution

<http://www.beforeus.com/evol.php>

And also on these websites:

<http://www.photokb.com/Uwe/Forum.aspx/photography/9795/TESTING-CONFIRMS-MAN-INDEED-AS-OLD-AS-COAL-Lin-Liangtai-of>

<http://www.edconrad.com/ug/index.html>

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Now, would you please do the people you care about a favor.

1. Email this report to everyone you know.
2. Put it up on line - blog it - let everyone have it free.
3. Invite them to share it also.

7

SHOOTING ONESELF IN THE FOOT

Well, you can now see for yourself that mankind has existed from the very earliest times. The evidence now confronts the gurus of evolution.

It is in plain sight as eyes are wide shut.

Now, back to our friend Richard Dawkins. He uttered this interesting truth:

Out-of-sequence fossil finds would disprove evolution.

Quite so, Mr Dawkins. Quite so.

And his New Zealand parrot echoed the challenge:

Evolution would be falsified if even one out of sequence fossil were ever found in the fossil record, e.g. a fossil 'human' in the Carboniferous... No such anachronistic fossils have ever been found.

Dawkins' big gun is his theory of evolution. He loads his gun to shoot down the Creator. But it backfires.

He has shot himself badly. Really, you have to feel sorry for the dear man.

I trust, Mr Dawkins, that your integrity will now take over, and you will admit it... your evolution fairytale is snookered.