

**Separating Fact from
philosophy
Series 2:**

Dinosaurs

Isaiah 27:1 "In that day the LORD with his sore and great and strong sword shall punish leviathan the piercing serpent, even leviathan that crooked serpent; and he shall slay the *dragon* that is in the sea."

Jeremiah 14:6 "And the wild asses did stand in the high places, they snuffed up the wind like *dragons*; their eyes did fail, because there was no grass."

Job 40:15-18 "Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. Lo now, his strength is in his loins, and his force is in the navel of his belly. He moveth his tail like a cedar: the sinews of his stones are wrapped together. His bones are as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron."

Job 41:14-21 "*Leviathan*...his teeth are terrible round about. His scales are his pride, shut up together as with a close seal. One is so near to another, that no air can come between them.... Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out. Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or caldron. His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth."

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The word dinosaur, meaning 'terrible lizard' was not invented until the 19th century by an English biologist named Richard Owen, until then the word more commonly used was dragon. Dragon legends can be found throughout world mythology.

Dinosaurs have been consigned in recent history to the far distant past as the creatures that present day animals evolved from. In direct contrast to this our history seems to tell a very different story. Hundreds of depictions, legends and historical accounts still exist today but are rarely regarded as anything but fantasy. These accounts pre-date and contradict today's recognised theories.

The characteristics of all dinosaur remains indicate rapid burial in a catastrophe such as Noah's flood, around 4,400 years ago.



(Above) Rapid burial of a fish, <http://www.icr.org/fossilization/>

In 1571 the Spanish conquistadors brought back stories that there were stones with strange creatures carved on them found in the region of Ica Peru. In the early 1930's, Dr. Javier Cabrera Darquea's father found many of these ceremonial burial stones in Ica's numerous Peruvian tombs and noted that dinosaur-like creatures were represented on some of them. Retired from the University of Lima, Dr. Cabrera had focused upon validating these finds within the scientific community. In the town of Ica, Peru, over 11,000 stones were collected, organized, and analyzed by Dr. Javier Cabrera Darquea. His home has become a museum for these artifacts which are engraved with scenes of an ancient people, and are believed to be an encyclopedia of ancient knowledge.



(Above) Some of the stones are too large to easily fit on the museums shelving and others are the size of boulders and must sit on the floor. Every room in the museum is filled with partitions full of shelving that are laden with stones. Most of the stones are sorted by category or theme.

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Dinosaurs in History

Moortgart, Anton, *The Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*, 1969, plate 292.

A Mesopotamian cylinder seal from around 1,520 BC, the Biblical period of Job, shows creatures intertwining their tails and necks, their anatomies as depicted seem identical to today's representations of dinosaurs such as Barosaurus, Nemegtosaurus and Pleurocoelus.



(Above left) Mesopotamian (Uruk, Biblical Erech) cylinder seal, compelling evidence that dinosaurs lived with men and were part of God's creation. (Above right) Artists impression of Barosaurus.

Barnes and Pendleton, *Canyon Country Prehistoric Indians - Their Culture, Ruins, Artifacts and Rock Art*, 1995.

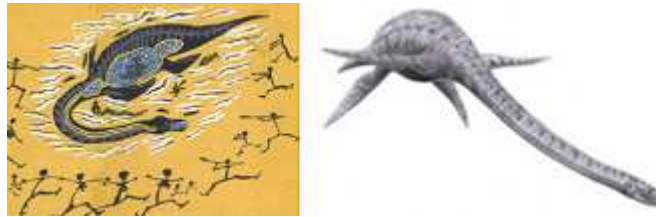
"There is a petroglyph in Natural Bridges National Monument that bears a startling resemblance to a dinosaur, specifically a Brontosaurus, with a long tail and neck, small head and all."



(Above left) Anasazi Indian Natural Bridges National Monument Petraglyph. (Above right) Artists impression of apatosaurus.

CEN Technical Journal, Vol.12, No. 3, 1998, p. 345.

There are stories of a plesiosaur-like creature seen in Queensland, Australia. Both the aborigines of Lake Galilee and tribes farther North tell of a long-necked animal with a large body and flippers.



(Above left) Elders of the Kuku Yalanji aboriginal tribe of Far North Queensland, Australia, relate stories of Yarru (or Yarrba), a creature which used to inhabit rain forest water holes. The tribal painting above shows an outline of the gastro-intestinal tract, indicating that these animals had been hunted and butchered. A person is also visible inside the creatures stomach suggesting a carnivorous nature and a context for the apparent hunting of the animal (Above right) Artists impression of a Plesiosaur Filey's Jurassic Coast.

Fong, Wen ed., *The Great Bronze Age of China*, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1980, p. 285.



(Above left) Zhou Dynasty Chinese bronze dragon. (Above right) Artists impression of an Oviraptor placed by evolutionists within the conceptual late Cretaceous period 100 - 65 million years ago. Britannica encyclopaedia.

Asian stories and stylized dragon depictions are common. An unusual beaked dragon statue came up on the antiquities market and is now in the Genesis Park collection. The bronze styling on this artifact suggests it is from the Zhou Dynasty 1122 B.C. - 220 B.C. Or possibly from the Han Dynasty 206 B.C. - 220 A.D. It displays numerous characteristics of beaked dinosaurs such as the oviraptor, tridactyl feet, metatarsal stance, scale-like representation all over the body apart from the horn which has a striated pattern, long thin tail, elaborate head crest and a long neck.



(Above left) Dragon artefact from the Shang dynasty extending from 1766 to 1122 BC. Advertised on the Chinese antiquities market as a dinosaur depiction. It displays relief lines in a scale-like pattern, a broad beak, a dermal frill, and a head-crest that is strikingly like the dinosaur Saurolophus (Above right). This jade statue, now in the Genesis Park collection, is made of white coloured nephrite with differential weathering demonstrating authenticity.

In the jungles of Cambodia are elaborate temples and palaces from the Khmer civilization. One such temple known as Ta Prohm holds stone statues and reliefs. These depict familiar animals such as monkeys, deer, water buffalo, parrots, and lizards. However, one column contains a carving of a creature which looks similar to stegosaurus. Artisans are thought to have decorated these builds more than 800 years ago. Western science only began assembling dinosaurs skeletons in the past two centuries.



(Above Left) Zoomed image of Cambodian temple relief at Angkor Wat. (Above right) Stegosaur stenops image from Palaeos.com.

Exerts and images taken from the case studies relating to mans coexistence with dinosaurs from the book, *Empires of the Fallen*, by Dale Pywell

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