

Discovering Creation '21, Summary #9 Fossils

Fossils are the preserved remains of plants or animals that lived in the past. But most organisms do not form fossils when they die. They decompose unless they are quickly buried and protected from oxygen or scavengers. We have hundreds of millions of fossils and all of them were buried by some cataclysmic conditions – such as the flood in Genesis. Every fossil, whether jellyfish or dinosaur, speaks of catastrophism, not uniformitarianism. There are many “fossil graveyards” with large numbers (some in the hundreds of millions) of fossils all jumbled together, indicating they were all washed together at the same time. Hell’s Creek canyon in Wyoming has over 10,000 dinosaurs in about one square mile. What kind of water flow would it take to do that?

If Darwin was correct that all life forms came from gradual changes in the first organisms, the rock layers should be full of millions and millions of **forms that show those gradual changes.** But it does not.

Darwin was aware and frustrated by the fact that the geologic record did not show the **transitional fossils** predicted by his theory, and so he wrote “***Why is not every geological formation and every stratum full of such intermediate links? Geology assuredly does not reveal any such finely-graduated organic chain: and this, perhaps, is the most obvious and serious objection which can be urged against the theory.***” He hoped future exploration would find the millions and millions of necessary missing links. But it has not. Dr. Colin Patterson, Senior Paleontologist of the British Museum of Natural History, with over one million fossils in his collection, said he knew of no evolutionary transitions ... fossil or living.

Stephen Jay Gould, Professor of Geology, Biology, and the History of Science at Harvard University, wrote in 1977: “*The extreme rarity of transitional forms in the fossil record persists as the trade secret of paleontology. The evolutionary trees that adorn our textbooks have data only at the tips and nodes of their branches; the rest is inference, however reasonable, not the evidence of fossils.*”¹⁵ “*All paleontologists know that the fossil record contains precious little in the way of intermediate forms*” Speaking of the Cambrian Explosion, Gould said, “*Our confusion now rests on knowledge, rather than ignorance.*” (P126)

We have 500,000 thousand fossils of **fish**, showing 17 families, but ZERO fossils of any of their ancestors or transitional forms.

Over 30 million **dinosaur** bones have been discovered. Of these, thousands of individual dinosaur *skeletons* have been collected by museums representing over 700 dinosaur species. Yet, not a single direct ancestor has been found for any dinosaur. Also, the proposed theoretical common ancestor for all dinosaurs has not been found.

Scientists all say the dinosaurs became extinct 65 million years ago when an asteroid hit the earth. However, in the last ~ 30 years hundreds of fossils of animals supposedly millions of years old have been found with soft tissue, and even DNA, but all scientific research says those tissues could not possible last that long. Dr Jack Horner who has excavated many dinos in Colorado and Wyoming commented about the Hell's Creek formation that "They all smell like cadavers". Those dinos cannot be 65 million years old.

In Sept 2015, Associated Press presented an article of a fossilized skull of a new type of Hadrosaur (duck-billed dinosaur) found in the Liscomb bonebed in northern Alaska. However, the original paper (Gangloff and Fiorillo, 2010) said the bones were "unpermineralized" - meaning **not** fossilized. They were found in 1961 but remained in storage for decades because even under the most ideal conditions, the laws of chemistry would predict that such fresh unfossilized bones decay and disintegrate over the vast eons of time proposed. So the skull was originally **thought to be a recent bison skull!** (How much does a bison skull look like a dino skull? Maybe other dino finds are not so exact after all!) To my knowledge, the mainstream media has still not reported these bones as being unfossilized. But if these dinos were buried in the Flood, it is easy to accept these findings.

In fact, the original paper in 2010 said "The bonebed is posited to reflect a mass mortality event associated with overbank flood deposits." It said the remains were "entirely disarticulated", meaning ripped apart by raging flood waters. Keep your eyes open to see if that is reported in the media.

Scientists have found many thousands of fossils of pterosaurs (flying reptiles) seals, bats, and hundreds of other species on every continent, (including Antarctica), all perfectly formed with no ancestors. The fossil record does not support evolution!

Whales are cited as the "best evidence" for evolution. The theory of evolution maintains that land mammals evolved from reptiles approximately 220 million years ago and then, around 50 million years ago, one species of land mammal (Hyena, Cougar, or Hippo)

went back into the water and evolved into a whale. The University of Michigan has the most prominent display of whale evolution, yet Dr. Philip Gingerich, the director of that museum admitted to Dr. Carl Werner that “...*the* [cat- like *Sinonyx* and the hyena- like *Pachyaena*]...*will have to be put on a side branch... I doubt that they have any special relationship to whales.*” *Pakicetus* was completely a land animal. “*Maybe [Ambulocetus] is not on the main line [of whale evolution].*” (The eyes were on the top of the head, the ear bone (a key indicator) is not at all like a whale) “*I now doubt that Rodhocetus would have had a fluked tail... it doesn't have the kind of arms that can be spread out like flippers.*” And *Basilosaurus* lived at the same time as modern whales, so it is not an ancestor to them. He admitted the actual bones that have been found did not fit the story they were trying to tell. And that is the best example of evolution they have.

“**Ape men**” “Lucy” *Australopithecus Afarensis*, the most famous and important human ancestor, lived “3.18 million years ago”, an ape skeleton, 3.5 feet tall, but said to have walked upright based on the knee cap. But the knee cap was discovered more than a mile from the rest of the bones, and 200 feet deeper in sediment.

Ardipithecus stood up and walked 5.8 million years ago. “This toe bone proves the creature walked on two legs” – but the bone was found 10 miles away, and dated “several hundred thousand” years later. *Time magazine*, July 23, 2001

Ice age – Uniformitarian models say the earth was very cold and very dry. But in UK, Ice Age fossils of woolly mammoths, woolly rhinos (cold weather animals), and hippos, (warm weather animals) are mixed together, and not the exception, but the rule! Because the early ice age was moderate, especially near the oceans. Warm water, lots of rain year round and lots of volcanic ash in the high atmosphere. Sea levels probably 175 feet lower than today and Land bridge from France.

