

Fossil Evidence Evaluated

By

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- We have discussed the mechanics of genetics and the specificity of producing the dictated organisms from the basic 20 amino acids. These amino acids are placed in the exact position to comprise the puzzle pieces that become puzzle pieces to successively larger picture puzzles until the whole organism is completed according to its specific kind. Our master molecule, DNA, determines exactly which organism will be produced, and the process continues from life to life with very few variations in the exact genetic instructions.

- Now we will turn to an inspection of fossil evidences of past life and objectively evaluate whether the history of organisms preserved as fossils supports the evolutionist claims.
- How did life first come into being?
- Do the records of fossils actually support the theory of organic evolution?
- What are the limitations to the production of new forms of life?
- If so, how far does the mechanism of evolution extend in producing the variations that we see in fossils and in living plants and animals?

You see this argument in the teachings of evolutionists.

- “Fossil remains begin to prove beyond doubt that organisms had lived on the Earth much earlier than the believers in special creation had thought. Furthermore, the fossil records revealed a wonderfully consistent trend: in general, the older the fossils, the simpler they tended to be in structure. The complex forms tended to be more recent in origin.”

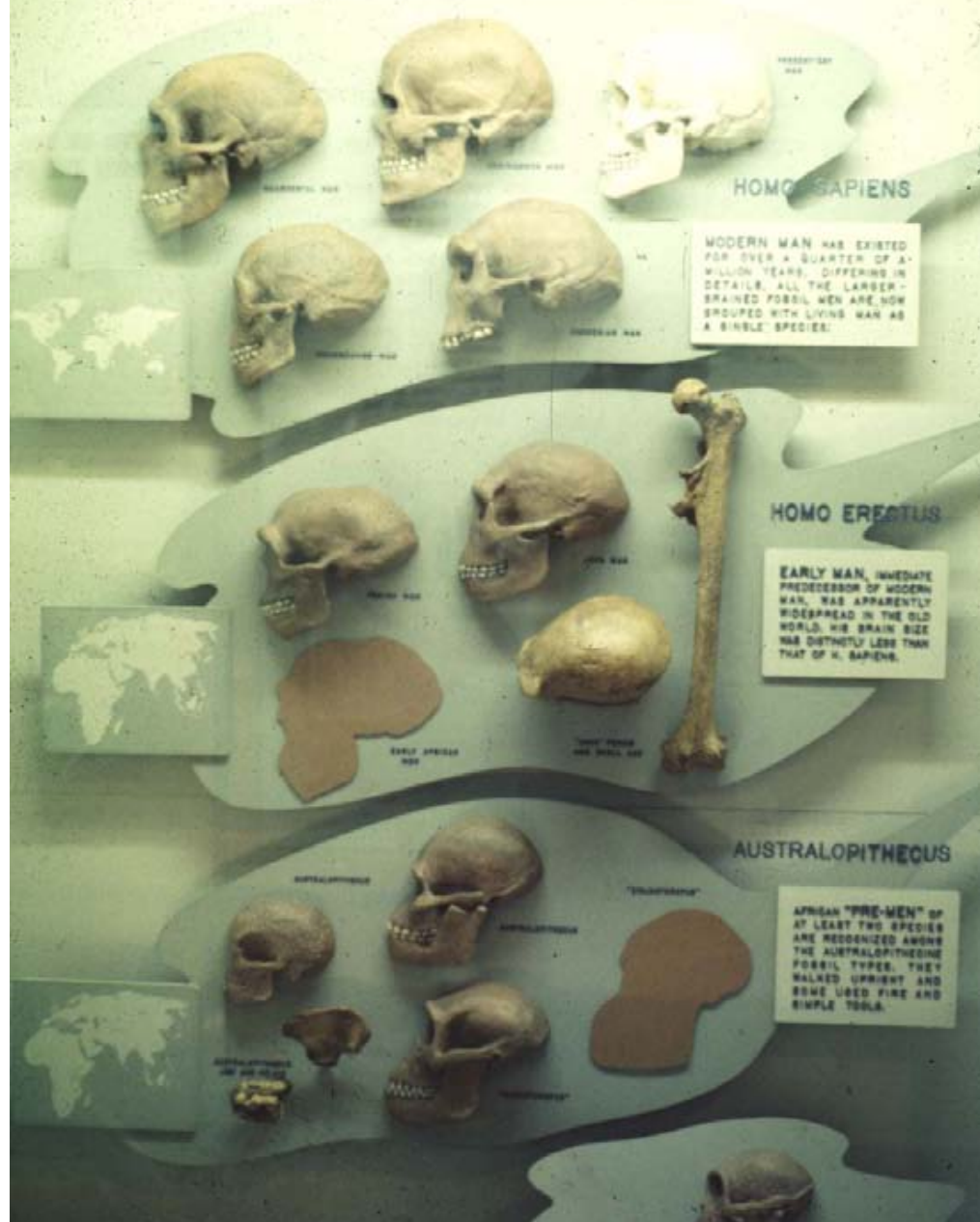


- “This discovery pointed to a process of gradual development of complexity. For example, when geologists examined the sides of a gorge, such as the Grand Canyon, they found fossils of complex plants and animals only near the top.”

- “As they examined fossils at greater depth in the gorge, the fossils were of simpler types. Proceeding toward the bottom, where the older rocks were, was like taking a reverse trip in structural complexity through the plant and animal kingdoms.” (McElroy, William D. & Swanson, Carl P. Foundations of Biology, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice Hall. p. 21)



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1. Summary of the Argument for Evolution through Fossils

- a. The Uniformitarian Theory states that “all natural processes in geology have progressed at relatively the same rates since the beginning of the earth through natural processes”. The evolutionists, therefore, believe that the time element in relationships between any geological events can be measured through the length of time it takes to see the same effect in the geology of the earth today.

Determining the Age Through Deposition

- If, therefore, you can measure the thickness of geological sedimentary deposits from top to bottom, you can divide the thickness of the deposits by the normal rate of sedimentation and be able to determine the age of any strata or fossil found at any specific depth in the geological column.



The Canyon Forming Process

- Conversely, canyons are eroded through the flow of water or other natural forces over the rock over time to cut the canyons that we see today.

Therefore, if you can measure the rate of erosion in the rock at the bottom of a canyon, and can divide that time increment into the depth of the canyon, you will be able to determine the age of the canyon-forming process.

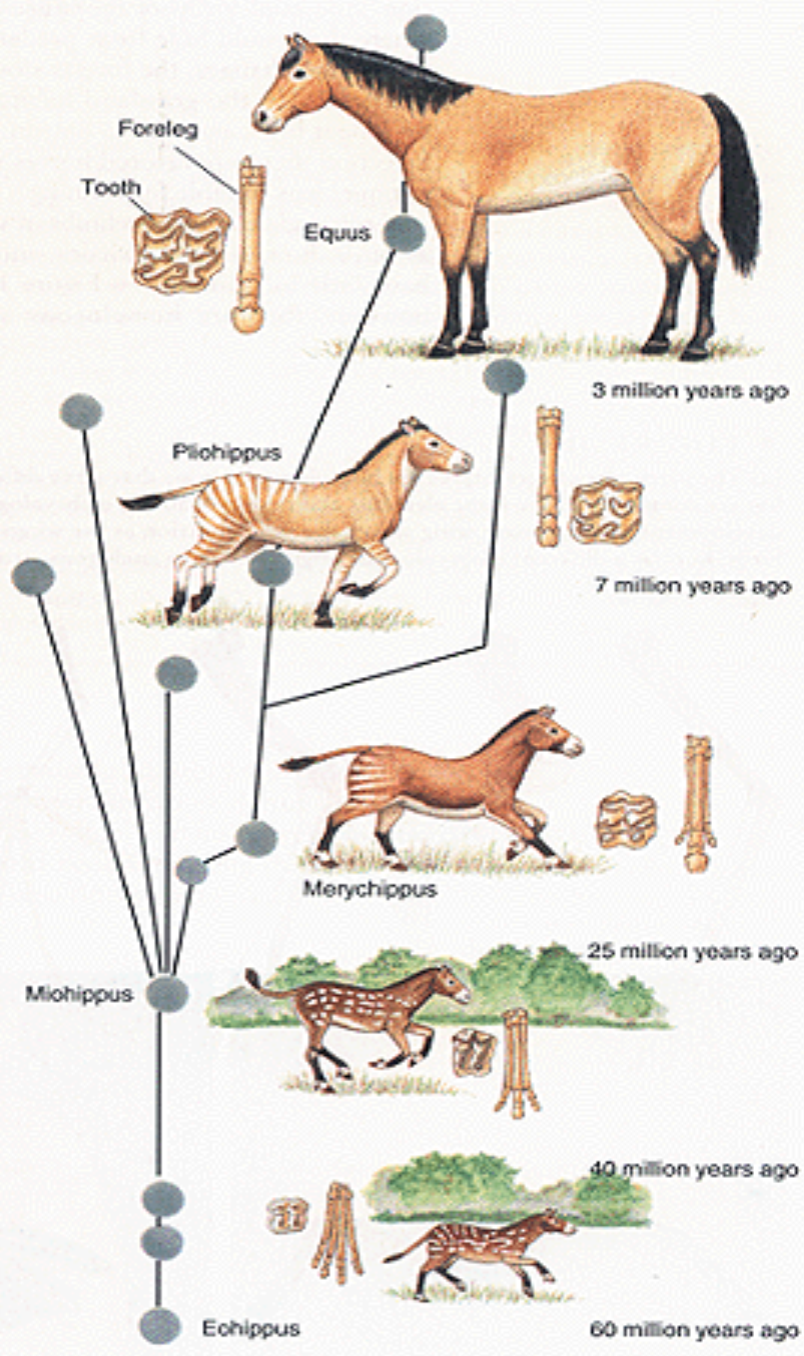


- b. This measuring process would also make it possible to date any fossil found in the rocks in the side of the canyon.

- c. Fossils found in successive rock strata are supposed to become more complex and larger as they are encountered in more recent rock strata.

- d. There is supposedly a gradual and successive development in the fossil record as one progresses from the ancient to the recent rock strata. This fossil record is supposed to demonstrate the gradual transition of life forms from their ancestral fossils to the modern forms of life encountered today.

Recent
Pleistocene
Pliocene
Miocene
Oligocene
Eocene



- e. The fossil record supposedly includes transitional forms of life that show a clear development of existing families of animals from other ancient forms.

- f. Fossils are supposedly found in the geologic rock strata representing the supposed age in which they existed.

2. Evaluation of the fossil evidence.

- How consistent are these records left as fossils? Do they really demonstrate a gradual change of living organisms where more complex organisms were produced from less complex ancestors as one might expect if the dogmas of organic evolution were true? Let us look at the observable facts and re-evaluate this argument to see if the evidence from fossils does indeed support this argument.

A note of reference

- In this discussion we will be using the standard evolutionary age of strata and geological era to establish which strata layer was deposited first, and therefore, the respective ages of each fossil find. This way we can establish which fossil is older, and therefore, objectively question the development of one type of animal or plant from others. The actual age of fossil strata will be discussed later in reference to the account of creation in Genesis 1 and 2, and other data.

The Uniformitarian Theory

- a. The Uniformitarian Theory states that "all natural processes in geology have progressed at relatively the same rates since the beginning of the earth through natural processes".

Rapid Deposition and Erosion

- Fact: Around Mount St. Helens deposits were rapid and deep and the erosion of canyons was almost immediate. The more rapid the deposition of silt, the softer the silt and consequent rock will be. The softer the rock the more rapid will be the erosion. If erosion occurs before the deposit can harden into rock, any water flow or wind abrasion will wear the rock away faster. This yields apparent age, not actual age.





- After the rock hardens the erosion effect will slow down to allow it to be measured in modern rates.
- Newly quarried lime stone or marble can be cut with a common crosscut saw. After exposure to the air it hardens and is hard to work or shape.

Dating Fossils

This measuring process by locating the fossil in the geologic column, if valid, would also make it possible to date any fossil found in the rocks in the side of the canyon.

- b. Geologic rock strata is seldom found in the "proper sequence" which would support the evolutionary hypothesis.
- (1). Incomplete sequences. The rock strata are seldom found in complete sequential formations. The normal pattern is that any geological formation will contain incomplete sequences of the geological strata,

- (2). Out of order strata. Geological strata are also seldom found in the proper sequence. Fossil strata often are found out of order below other strata which are supposed to come before the strata being studied.

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- (3). Upside-down strata sequences. As is the case with the Lewis Overthrust, many times the fossil sequences are found in completely reverse order to what is to be expected if the theory of organic evolution were to be substantiated. It is hard to explain thousands of square miles of rock formations being completely upside down without showing geological evidence of upheaval.

The evolutionary method of determining the age of fossils is based on **circuitous reasoning**.

Evolutionists reason like this:

- (1) One can determine the age of a fossil by the age of the strata of rock in which the fossil is found. This can be translated to mean "Dinosaurs lived in the Mesozoic Period and became extinct toward the end of the Cretaceous Period".

- (2) If you know the age of a fossil, you can use the fossil to date and identify the rock strata in which the fossil was found. This can be translated to mean "If you find dinosaur fossils, you can date the strata and identify it as Mesozoic, either Triassic, Jurassic or Cretaceous".

- (3) Fossils are not found in rock strata other than in the strata in which they belong. This can also be translated to say “Non-Mesozoic fossils found with dinosaurs do not exist. The hominid and large mammal fossil evidences discovered in Cretaceous rock strata with dinosaur foot prints do not exist and must be explained by some other means.”

Increasing Complexity

- c. Fossils found in successive rock strata are supposed to become more complex and larger as they are encountered in more recent rock strata.

More complex older fossils

- The following fossil dragonflies are from the Carboniferous Period. They reached to a wingspan of about a meter or a little over a yard. Many of the older fossils were larger than their counterparts today.



Delitzschala

Late Mississippian. From
Zherikhin (2002).



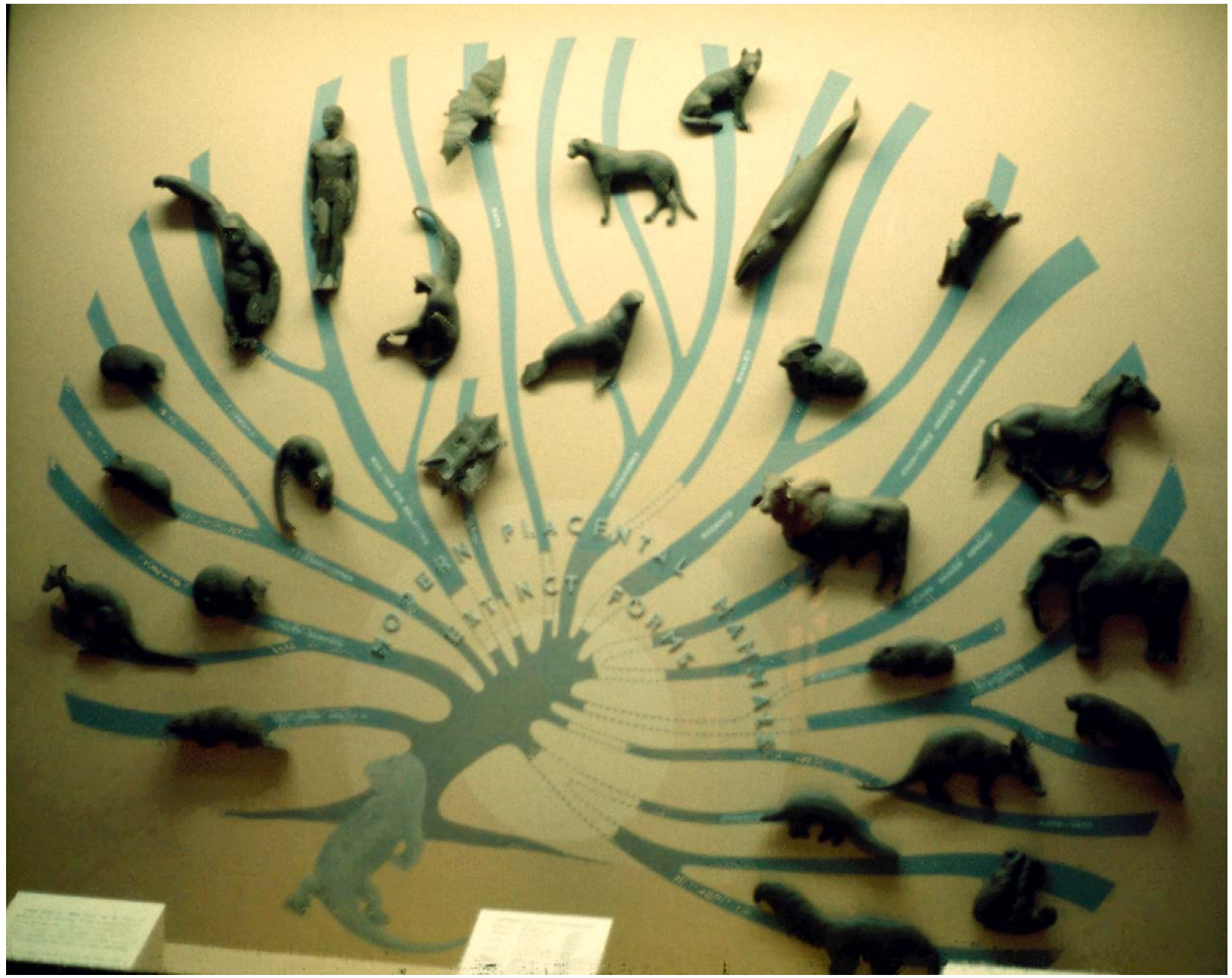


Meganeuropsis permiana

Werner Kraus reconstructed this model in life-size (72 cm wingspan) for the University Museum of Clausthal-Zellerfeld. He worked in cooperation with Prof. Carsten Branchmann.

Successive Development

- There is supposed to be a gradual and successive development in the fossil record as one progresses from the ancient to the recent rock strata.

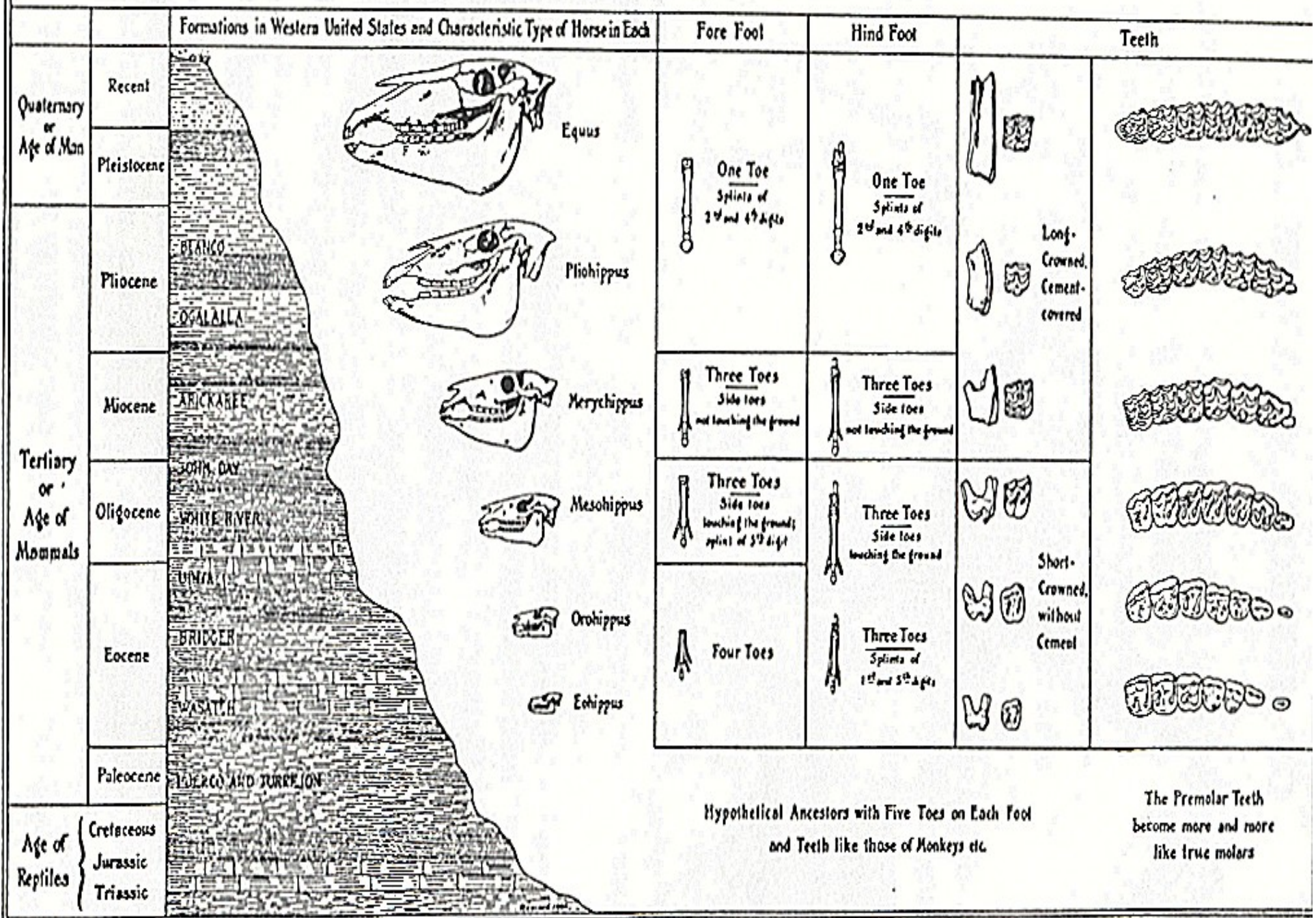


Misplaced Fossils

- c. Fossils are sometimes found in strata which are supposedly older than the fossil species.
- (1). Carboniferous grasses such as Calamites are often found in some Mississippian strata.

- (2). Modern horses are found in strata that occurred before the strata supposedly containing its ancestral horses. It is difficult to demonstrate that the offspring existed prior to its parents.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HORSE.







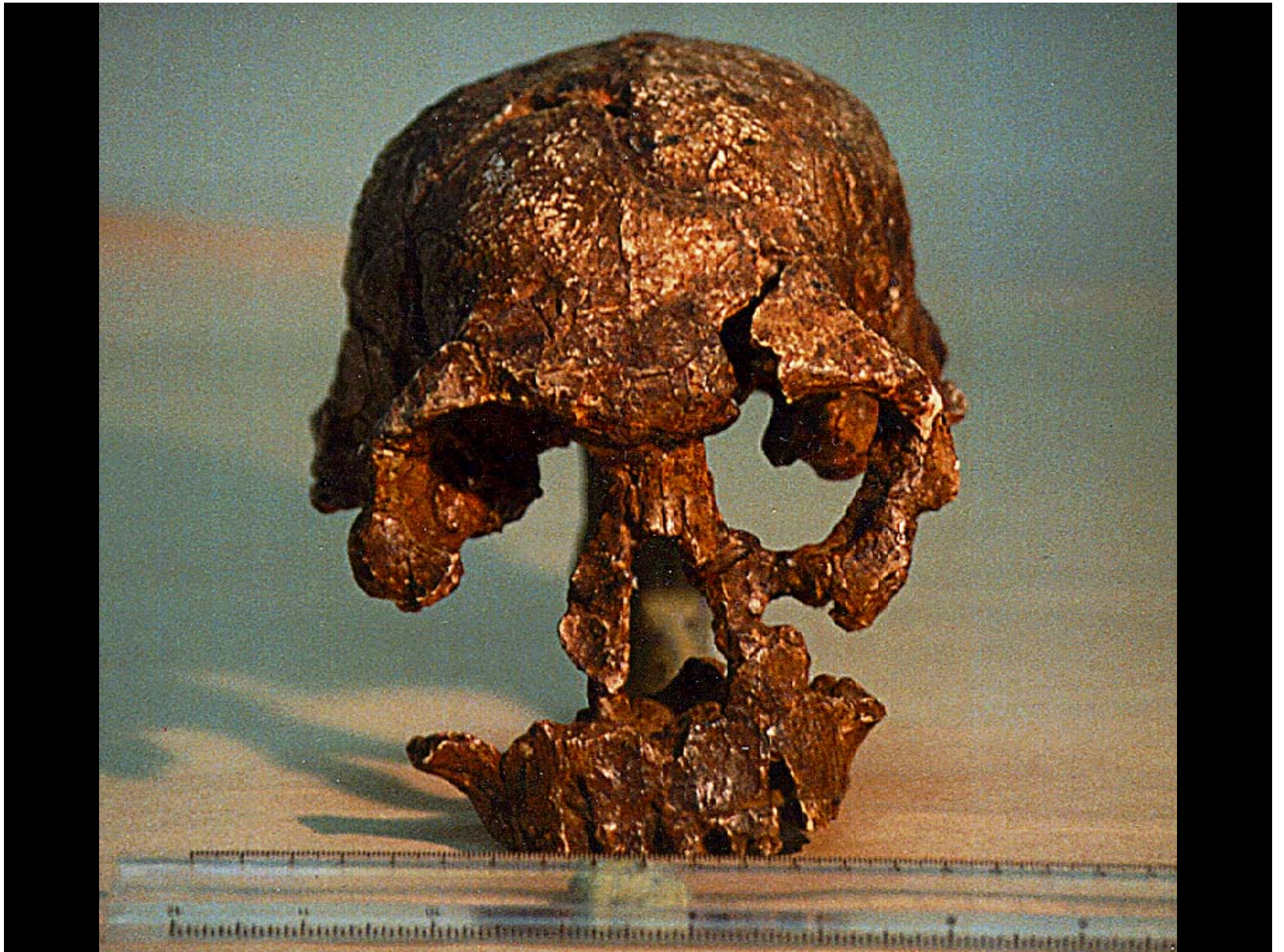
- (3). Fossils of **modern man** appear in strata that supposedly predates "ancestral man".

Vertesszollos man

- (c). Vertesszollos man (*Homo sapiens*). Found in Hungary in the mid 1960's, part of a skull was found. Relating the segment of skull to similar skulls, the cranial capacity was estimated at 1516 cc. This find was dated to Mindel II or roughly 400,000 to 700,000 years BP. This find is so chaotic to the theory of the evolution of man that the evidence is resisted by statements from anthropologists that "We know that Vertesszollos cannot be modern man because it is too old. Therefore it must be the type of creature that we find elsewhere who lived at this time-namely *Homo erectus*". (Fix, 1984, p. 102-105).

KNM-ER 1470

- When excavating in the same strata where Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*) was found the paleontologists found a skull that amazingly resembled modern human skulls. The skull was crushed. When reconstructing all the pieces the skull was estimated to have a brain capacity of 835 cc. With this type of crushing it is virtually impossible to accurately measure the cerebral capacity.



- The finding of this skull caused Richard Leaky to state:
- "This remarkable skull [1470] confirmed two things. First, that the human ancestral line, Homo, originated much earlier than most people suspected....Second, because the history of Homo goes back that far, it means that the individuals were living at the same time as some of the earliest australopithecines, making it unlikely that our direct ancestors are evolutionary descendants of the australopithecines-cousins, yes, but descendants, no. Up to that time when 1470 was discovered workers in this field believed that...Australopithecus africanus was certainly marching along the main route, eventually to give rise to the Homo line." (Quoted in Fix, 1984, p.55-56).

- Since Homo habilis (KNM-ER 1470) and Australopithecus afarensis were living at approximately the same time the Australopithecus afarensis and the other Australopithecus types could not be the ancestors of modern mankind.

- (4). Human footprints have been found in the same strata with dinosaurs and trilobites.











Unchanged Fossils

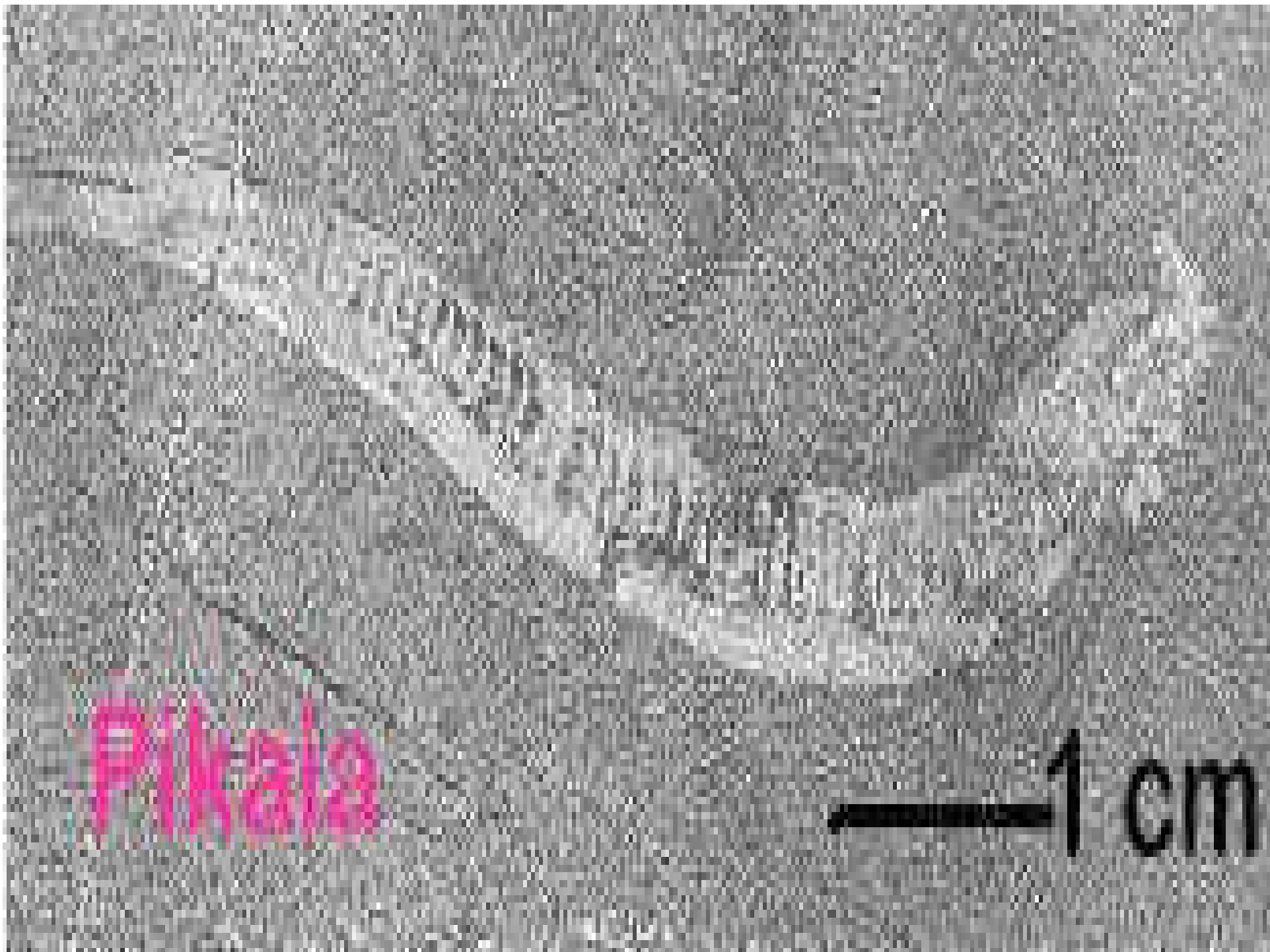
- d. Fossil forms do not always demonstrate the evolutionary development. The exceptions to the pattern raise serious questions to the validity of the evolutionary argument.

- (1). A simple study of any paleontology text will demonstrate that many fossils have not changed at all since they first appear in the fossil record.

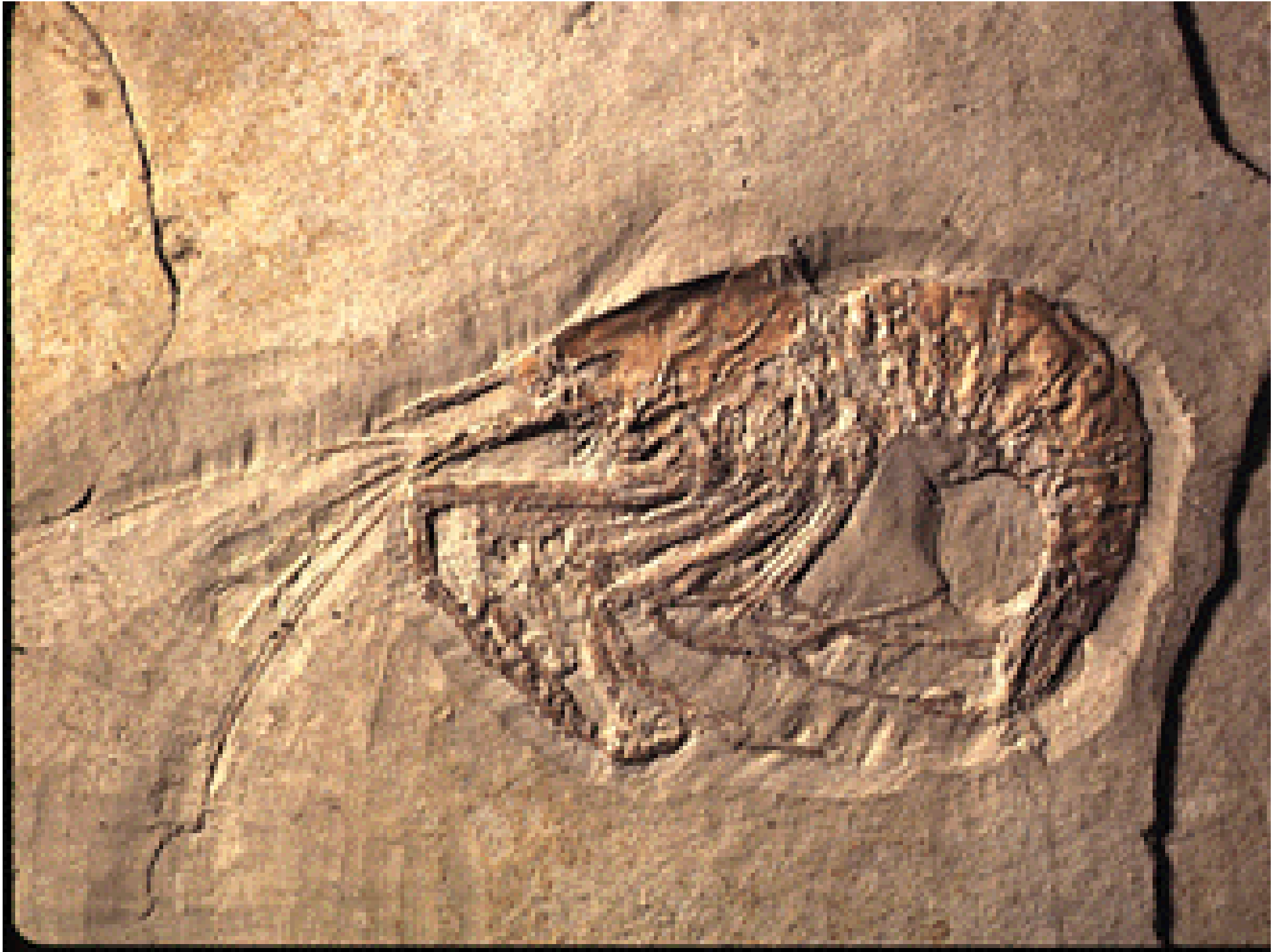


















Lost Complexity

- (2). In many instances, it is possible to show that fossil families lost complexity instead of gaining structural complexity.



Transitional Forms

- e. The fossil record should include transitional forms of life that show a clear development of existing families of animals from other ancient forms.

(3). The lack of transitional fossils. There is an amazing lack of transitional fossils (missing links) showing that the sudden appearance of animal phyla, classes and orders is not an artificial problem but a real problem for those who believe in the theory of organic evolution. This sudden appearance of animal groups supports the creationist viewpoint from a scientific position.

Phyla.

- (1). Phyla. Concerning the appearance of the phyla Sarcodina, Porifera, Coelenterata, Bryozoa, Brachiopoda, Mollusca, Echinodermata and Arthropoda, A. Lee McAlester in his book, The History of Life states:
- **"Unfortunately, there is no fossil record of the origin of these phyla, for they are already clearly separate and distinct when they first appear as fossils" (p. 53)**

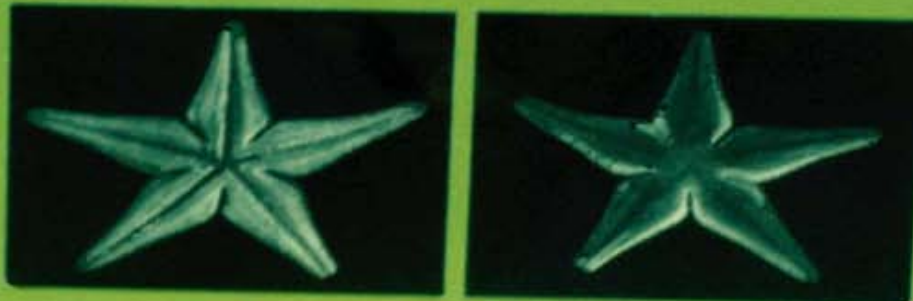
Class
STELLEROIDEA
 (Sea Stars, Serpenti Stars,
 and Basket Stars)



Diceraster armatus



Optioderma appressum



Platasterias latradiata

Diagnostic Characteristics Body generally star-shaped with central disc and usually five arms. Some species have more than five arms, and in others the five arms are branched. Mouth on underside of disc and usually surrounded by five jaws. Digestive tract straight, either restricted to disc or with appendages extending into arms. Anus when present, on upper side of disc. Circulatory system open.

Other Characteristics Sense organs of eyes on tips of arms in many sea stars. Tube feet usually in two or four rows on underside of arms. Gonads in arms or in disc. Mainly with sexes separate, some hermaphroditic.

Disc	Arms
Size a few mm to 140 mm diameter	a few mm to 700 mm long

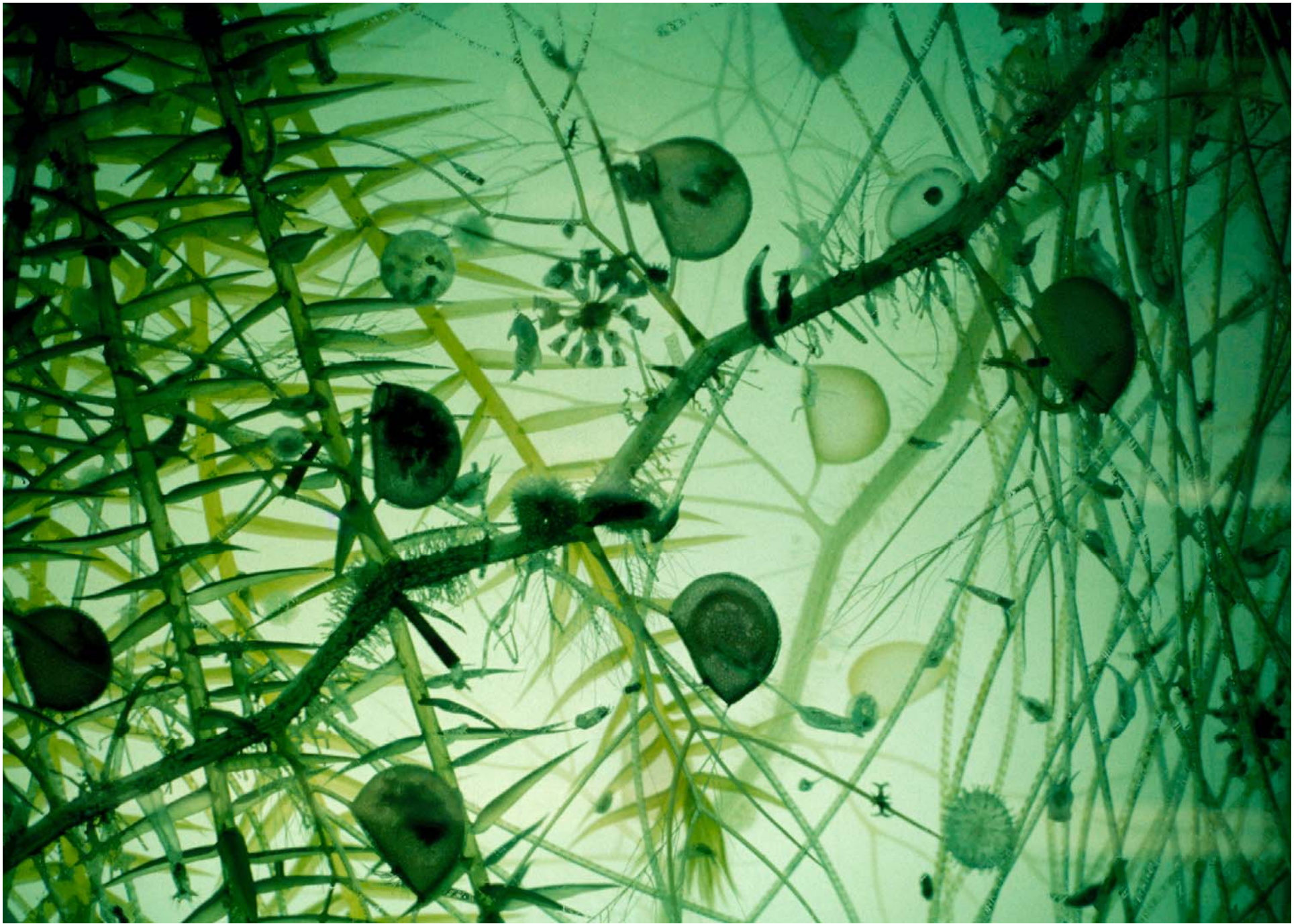
Described Species 3500

Habitat Marine, mainly free living, some parasitic, some commensal

Classes

- (2) Classes. This same author states concerning the appearance of the classes of animals:
- "We have seen that the phyla are already clearly differentiated when they first appear in the fossil records. A similar pattern exists within the classes" (p. 55).

- (3) Between algae and trachophytes.
When speaking of the fossil records of the origins of many plants and animals, this author states: "Unfortunately there is no fossil record of the transition between the algal ancestor and the first land-dwelling trachophytes." (p. 65).



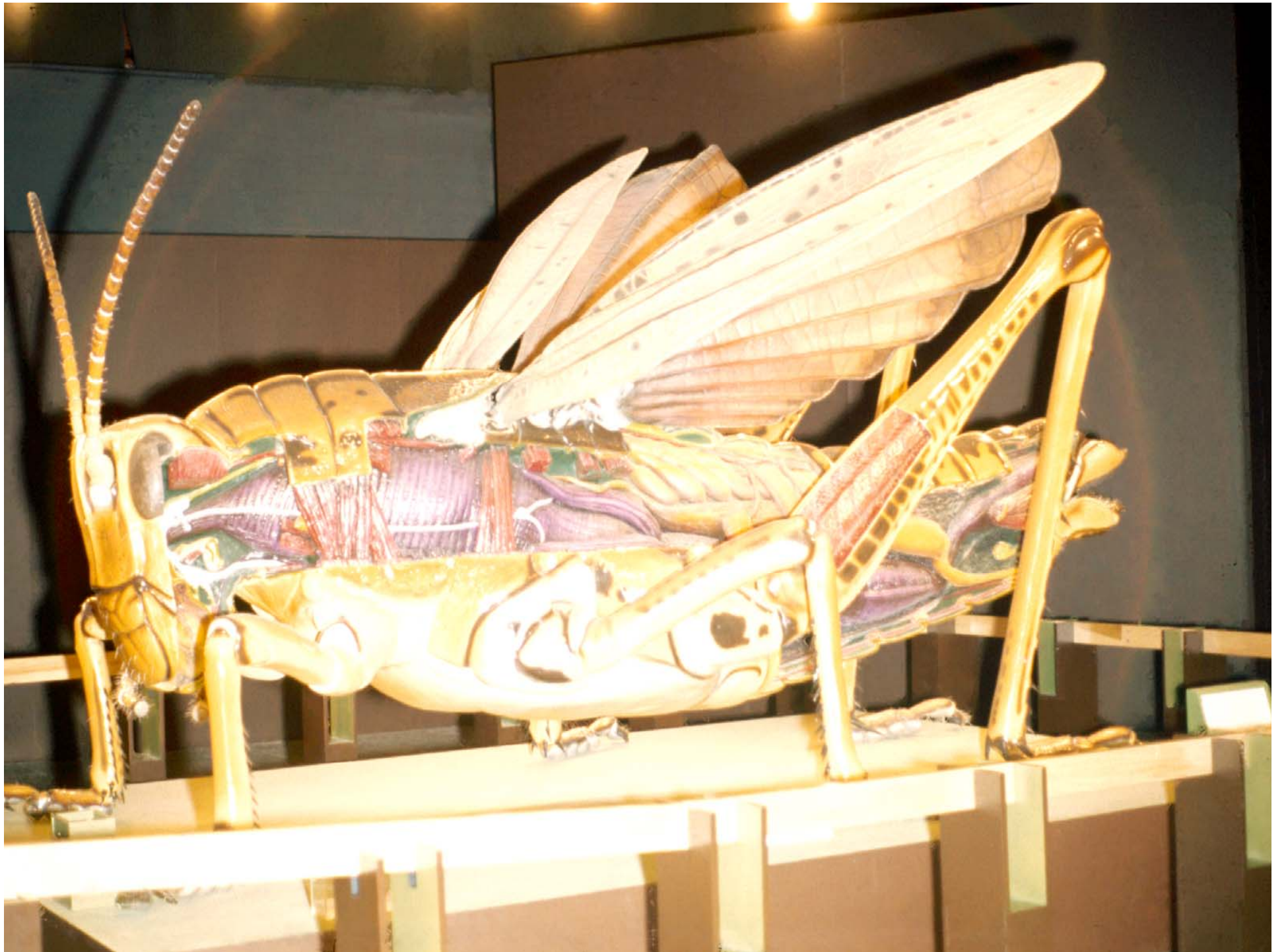


Arthropods and Gastropods

- Arthropods and terrestrial Gastropods.
"Unfortunately, the first fossil record of insects, arachnids, and terrestrial gastropods is too spotty to document the transition from their water-dwelling ancestors; instead, these rarely preserved groups are already fully developed terrestrial forms when they first appear in the fossil record" (p. 69).

MOLLUSKS FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST





Vertebrates

- Vertebrates certainly arose from some sort of invertebrate ancestor, but as is so often the case, the exact ancestral group is uncertain. The fossil record provides no clues because the earliest fossil vertebrates, bone fragments of primitive fish found in Middle Ordovician rocks, are already fully differentiated from their invertebrate ancestors" (p. 69).

Class

ENTEROPNEUSTA (Acorn Worms)



**Anatomy of Anterior Part
of Body**
(Sagittal Section)

Saccoglossus kowalevskii



Diagnostic Characteristics

Body slender and without arms. Digestive tract straight. Numerous pairs of gill slits present. Internal skeletal support for proboscis present.

Other Characteristics

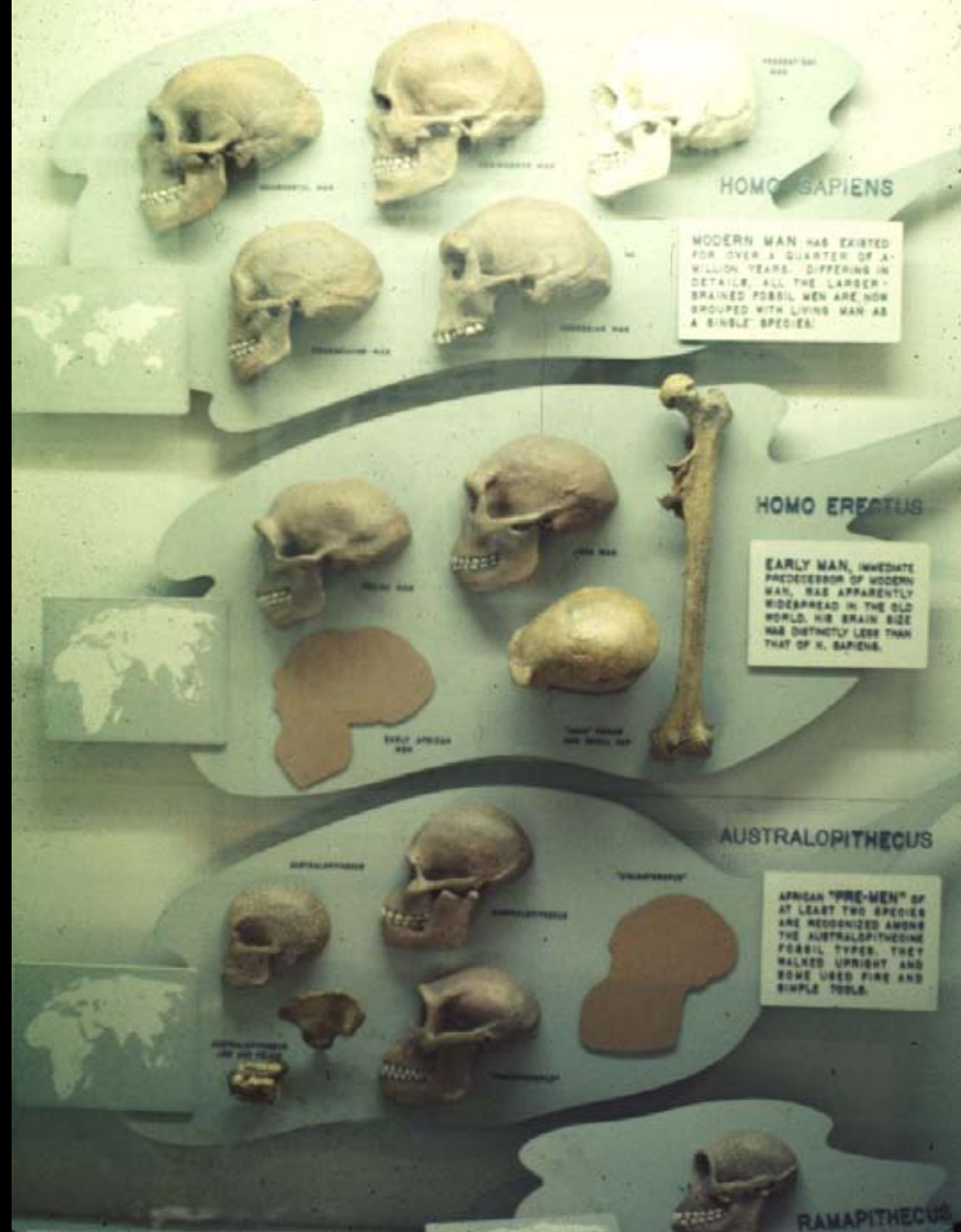
Sense organs poorly developed. Respiration through gill slits and body surface. Sexes separate. Solitary.

Size 10 mm to 2.5 m long

Described Species 80

Habitat Marine free living.

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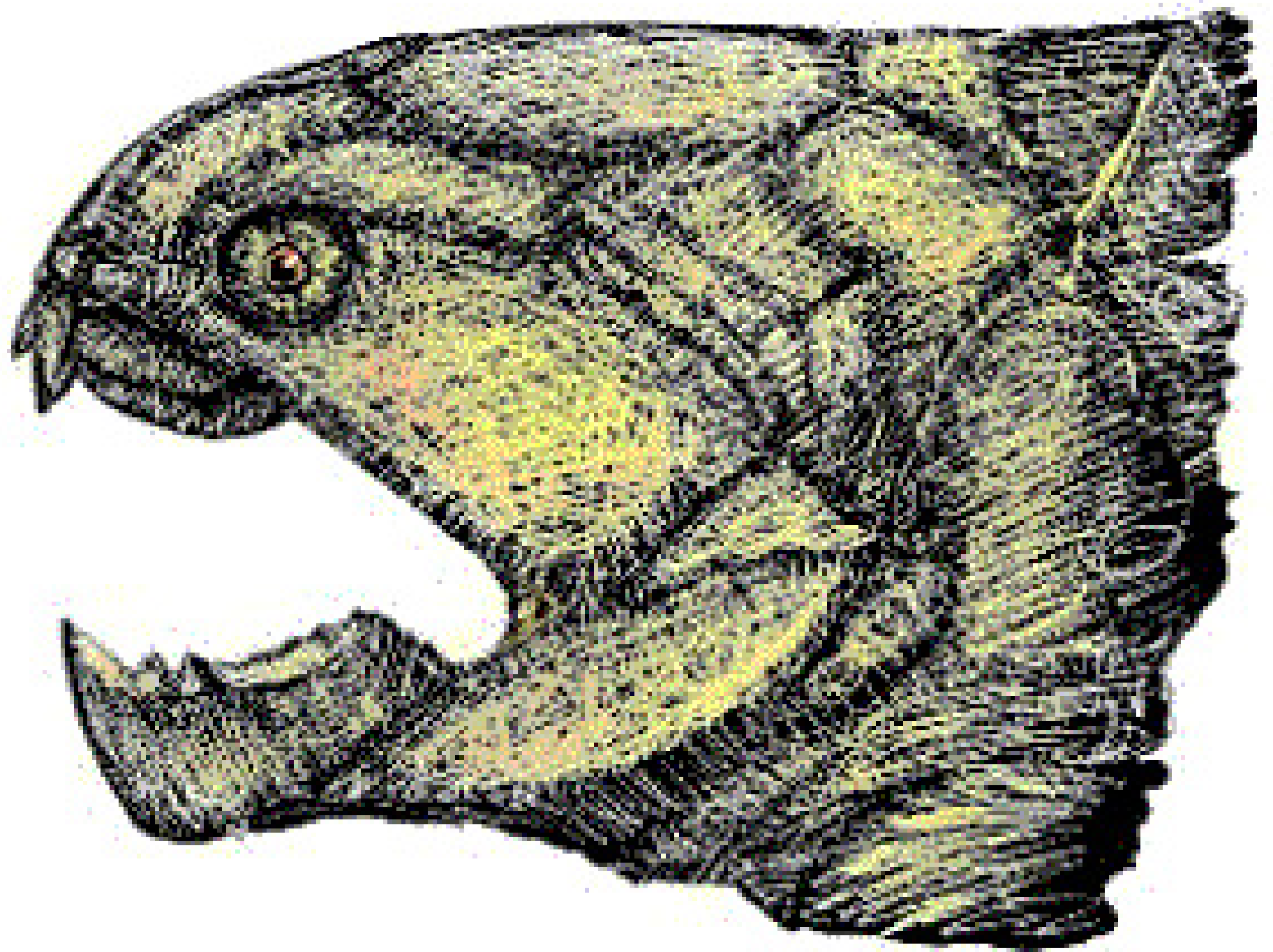
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RAMAPITHECUS

- "Although there is no fossil evidence for the origin of the vertebrates, the history of the group, once it was differentiated, is documented by an unusually complete record. The earliest vertebrates, from which all others arose, were primitive fishes." (p. 72).



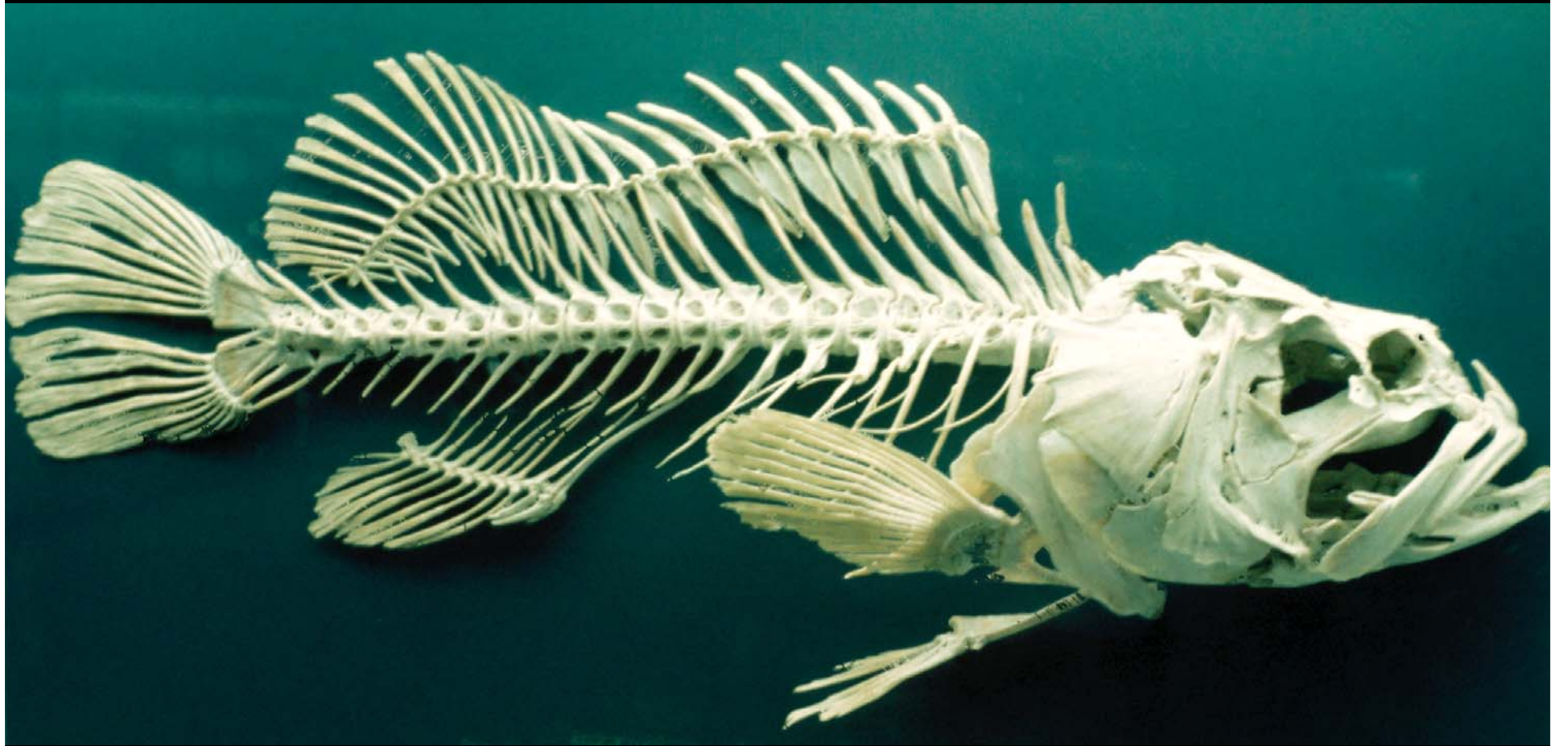
- This author then comments on this "Unusually complete record" by saying: "Although no transitional fossils are known, Placoderms, the first jaw-bearing fishes, almost certainly originated from the agnaths." 8p. 75).





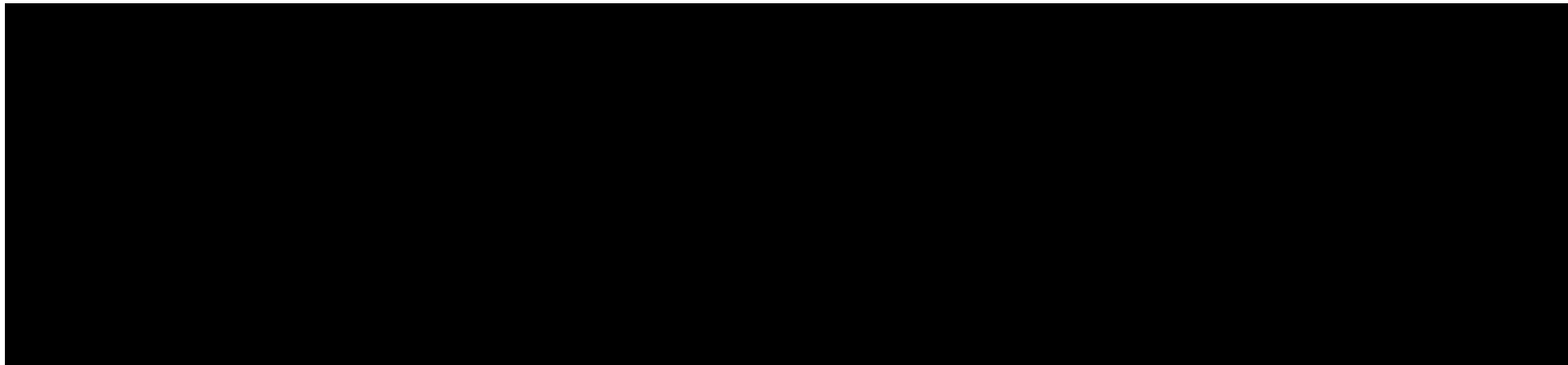
Osteichthyes and Chondrichthyes

- "Both groups (fishes and sharks) appear in the Devonian Period and both probably arose from the placoderms, although, once again, intermediate fossils are lacking." (p. 76).
- "When the bony fishes first appeared in the Devonian Period they were already differentiated into two groups that were to have divergent evolutionary roles." (p. 77).



Crocodylians

- "The crocodiles, another group that originated from the thecodonts, have apparently always been specialized, semi-aquatic carnivores." (p. 111).



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DOLPHINUS - CHILONA
The fossilized remains of a dolphin skull, showing the eye socket and other features. It is a dark, textured fossil.



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SAURUS - LACERTIS
The fossilized remains of a lizard, showing the skull and vertebrae. It is a dark, textured fossil.



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BLANCA - SERPENTE
The fossilized remains of a snake, showing the head and coiled body. It is a dark, textured fossil.



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PROCOELUS - SPINOSA
The fossilized remains of a dinosaur, showing the skull and vertebrae. It is a dark, textured fossil.



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PROCOELUS - SPINOSA
The fossilized remains of a dinosaur, showing the skull and vertebrae. It is a dark, textured fossil.

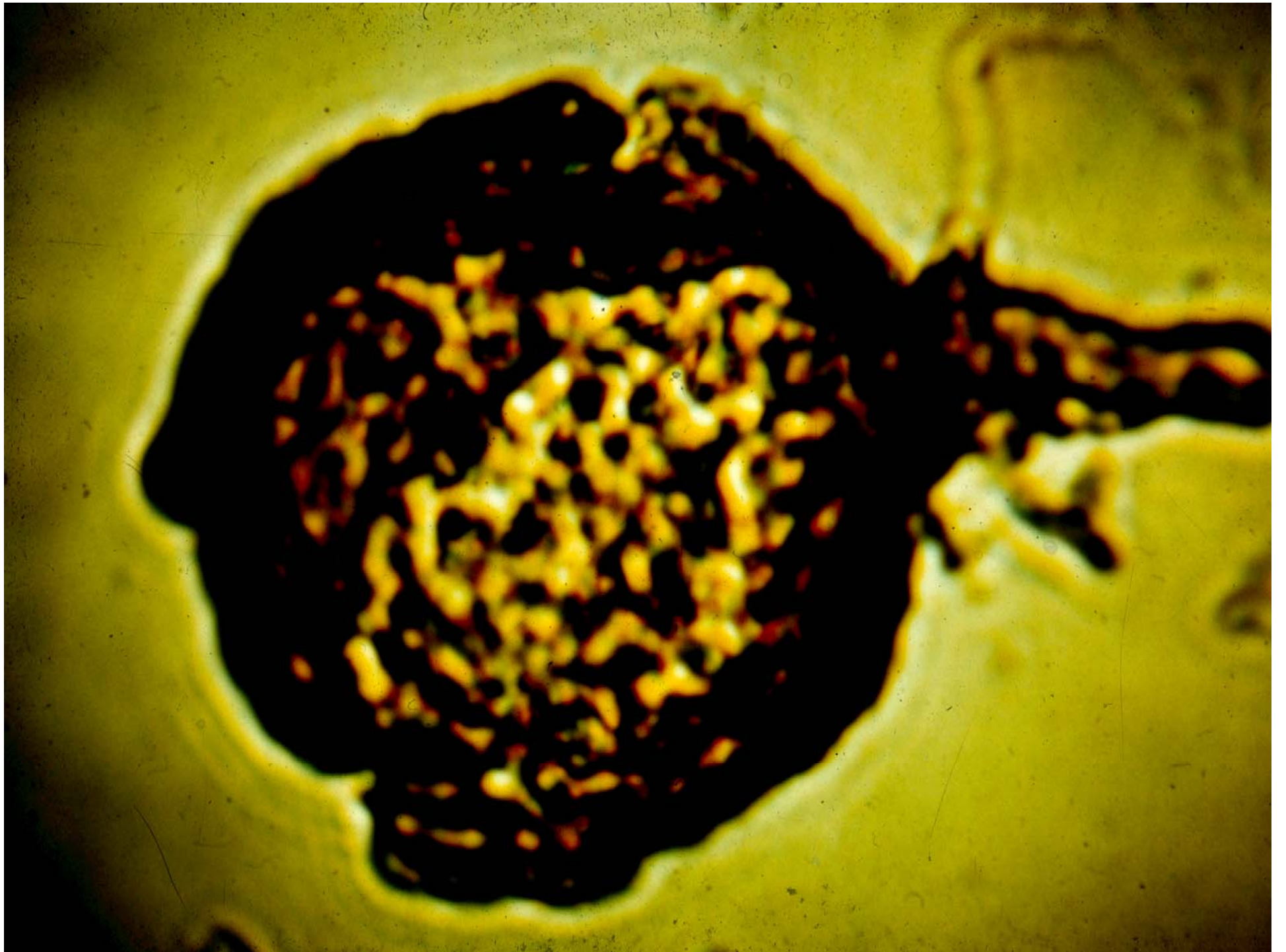


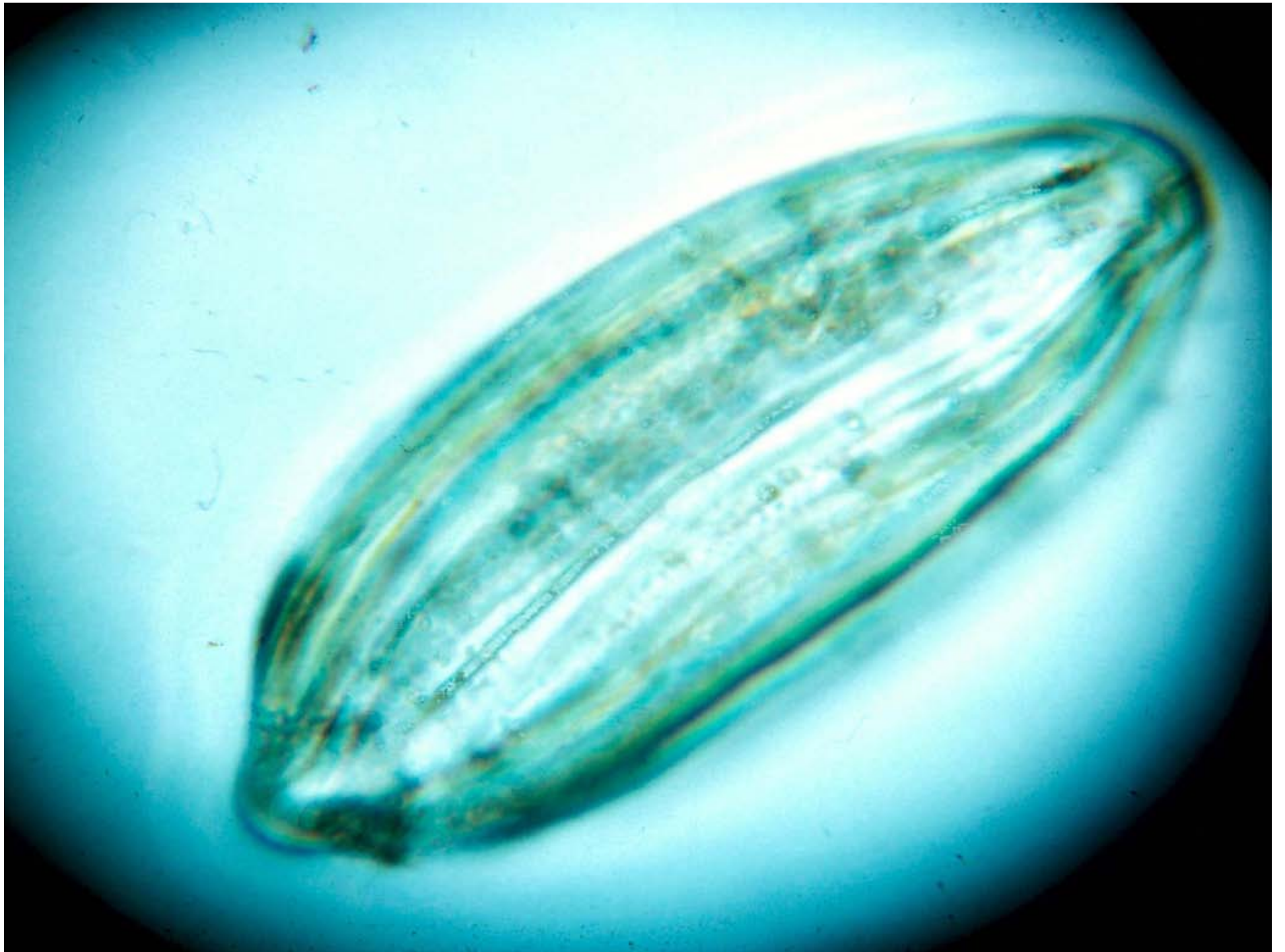
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Flowering Trees

- (6). Angiosperms. "One of the most perplexing problems in the entire evolutionary record of plants concerns the origin of the angiosperms (flowering plants)... The certain record of the group begins suddenly in the lower Cretaceous deposits. Moreover, many of the major angiosperm subgroups are already differentiated when they first appear in the fossil record. This fact suggests that the group had a considerable pre-Cretaceous history that, for some reason, is not recorded in the fossil record." (p. 100).

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Phyla, Classes and Orders

- e. The sudden appearance of phyla, classes and orders of animals and plants suddenly appearing in profusion in the fossil record supports the creationist position, not the evolutionary argument.

MOLLUSKS FROM THE ATLANTIC COAST



Sudden Appearance

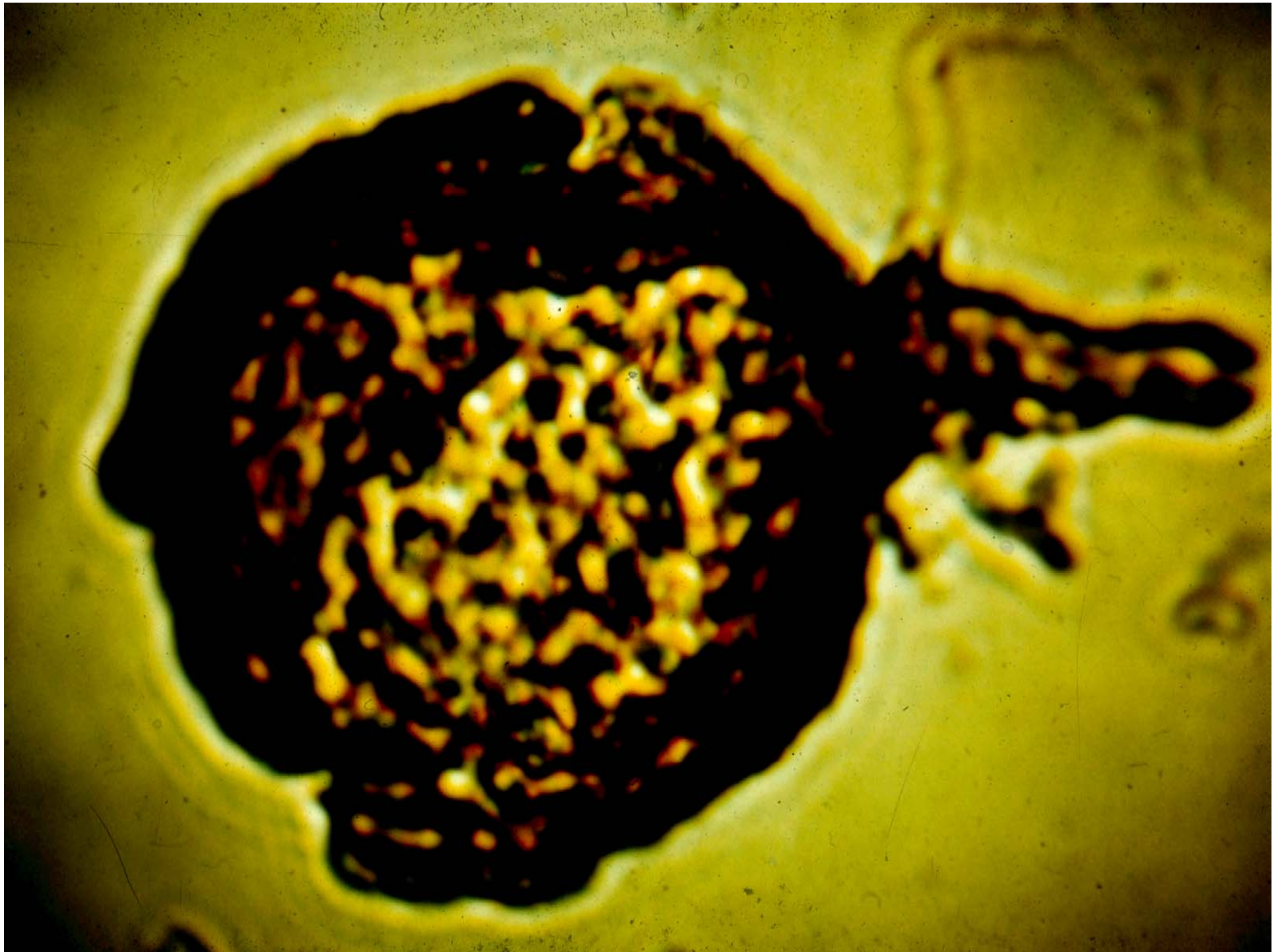
- Concerning this phenomenon of sudden appearance, James R. Beerbower states in his book, Search for the Past:
- "Many of the major animal types, phyla, classes, and orders, pop abruptly into the fossil record. Their ancestry, if known at all, is vague, and they are much more advanced than the presumed ancestral types. So far as the fossil record goes, their evolution was extremely fast." (p. 169).

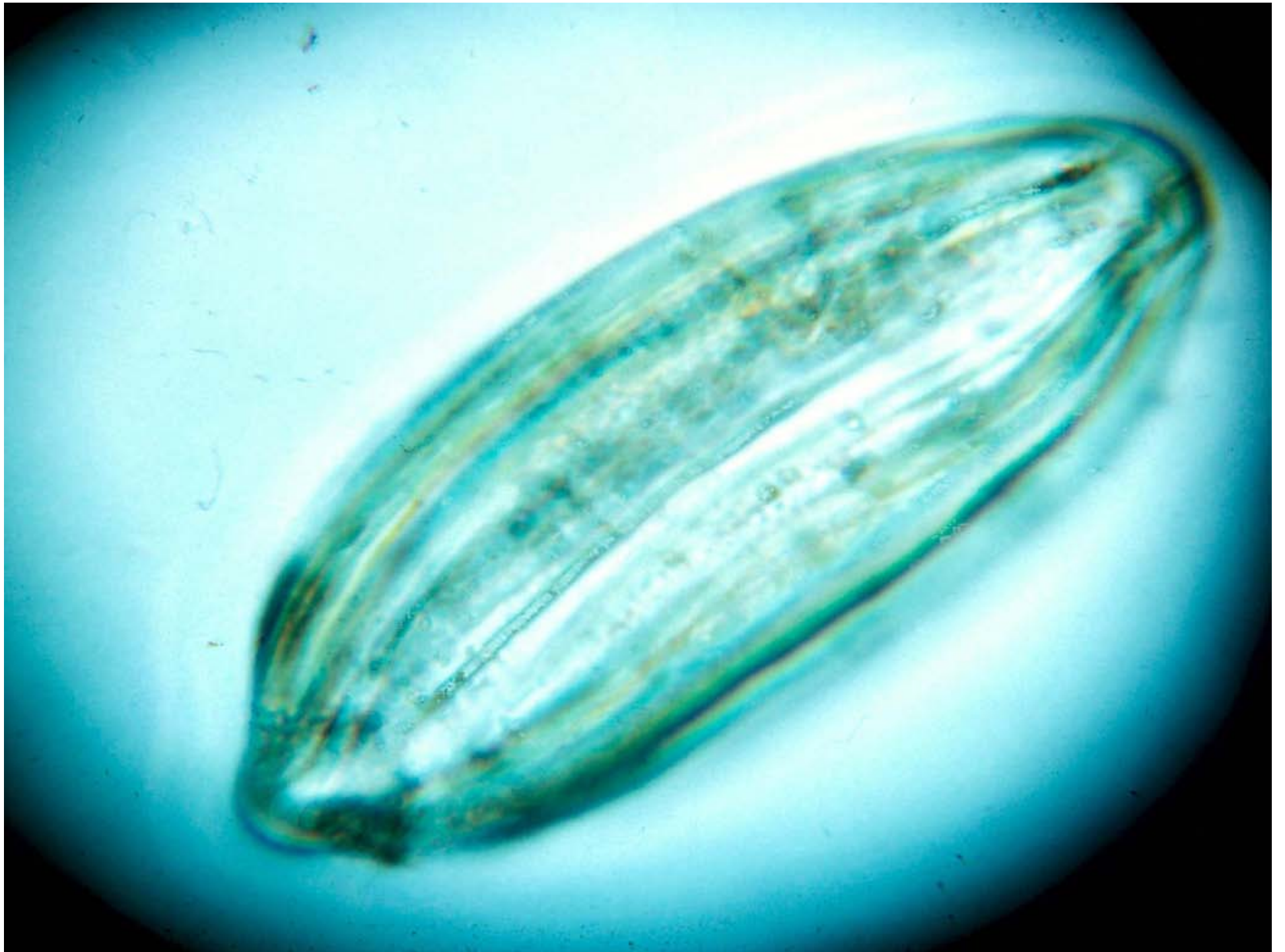
Punctuated Equilibrium

- "One paleontologist, Schindewolf, has recently argued that such transformations were abrupt, and, therefore, the origin of the categories was equally abrupt.... Since fossil evidence is lacking in many such cases, proof or disproof is difficult." This view is known as "Punctuated Equilibrium", which states that evolution continues slowly over a long period of time and then manifests itself suddenly and dramatically as new life forms and species suddenly appear in the sphere of life. (Beerbower, James R. Search for the Past, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1960). Concerning the sudden appearance of fossil animal and plant types note also the quotations from A. Lee McAlester in his book The History of Life, pages 12, 13, 19, 20, 37, 53, and 60. (McAlester, A. Lee, The History of Life. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice Hall, Inc. 1968).

Misplaced Fossils

- f. There are many instances where fossils have been found out of their proper evolutionary position, found in rock strata that was deposited before the fossil was supposedly developed, in strata with animals that were supposedly their ancestors, or which were theoretically extinct long before the animals or plants in question were purportedly in existence.





Large Mammals in the Cretaceous

- (1). Tracks of a ground sloth or bear, a sabertooth tiger, and man tracks were found in a Cretaceous rock strata with dinosaur tracks in the Paluxy River bed in Glen Rose, Texas. Dinosaurs supposedly became extinct over 63 million years ago. The giant ground sloth and the sabertooth tiger supposedly appeared in the Miocene Epoch, about 25 million years ago. Man was not supposed to appear until about three million years ago. It must be mentioned that all of these large mammals were supposedly equally out of place in the Cretaceous period, since the largest mammal of this period was presumed to be no bigger than a house-cat. The dinosaurs were supposed to have eaten all larger mammals, keeping the selective size of mammals small.













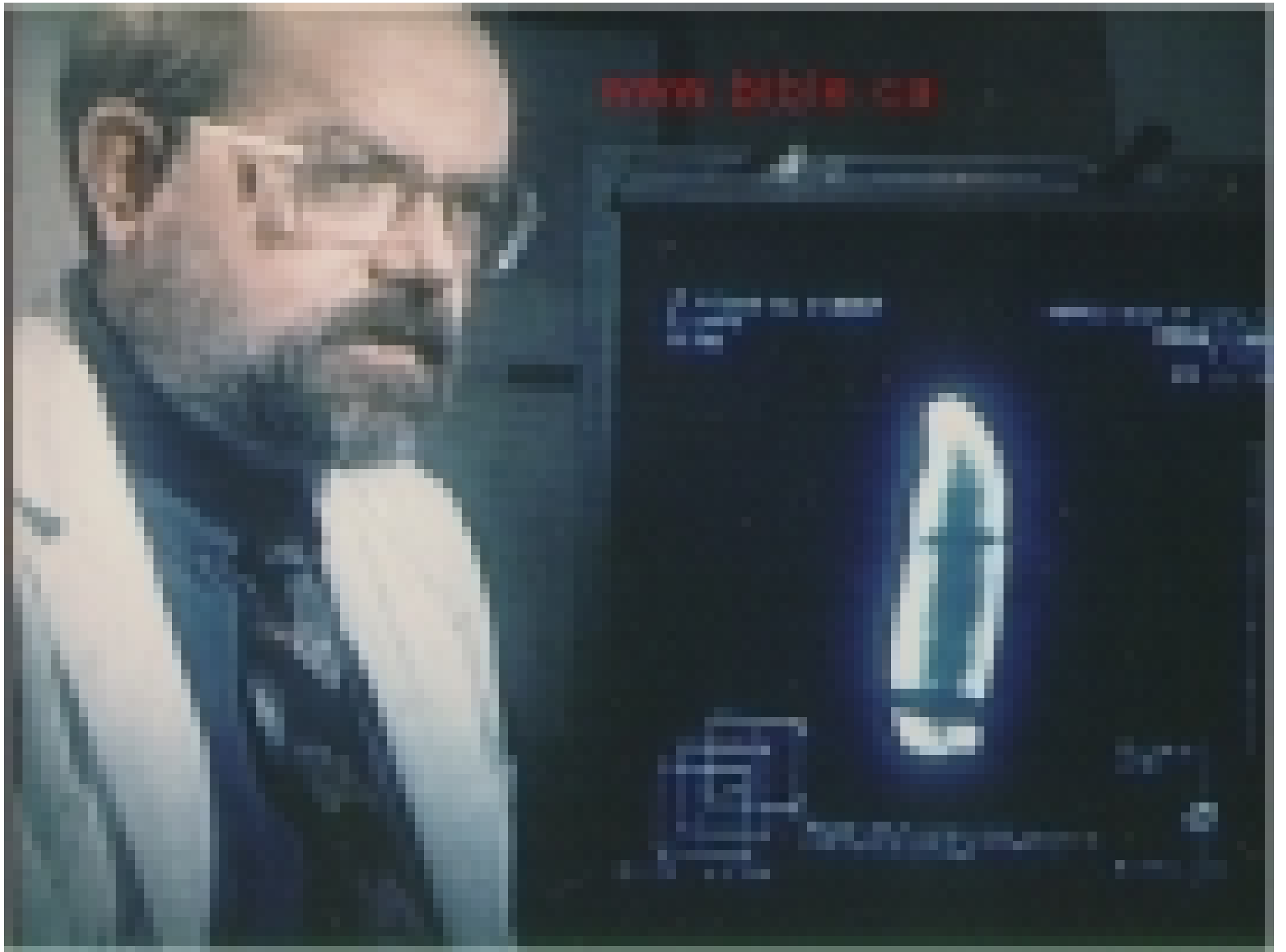




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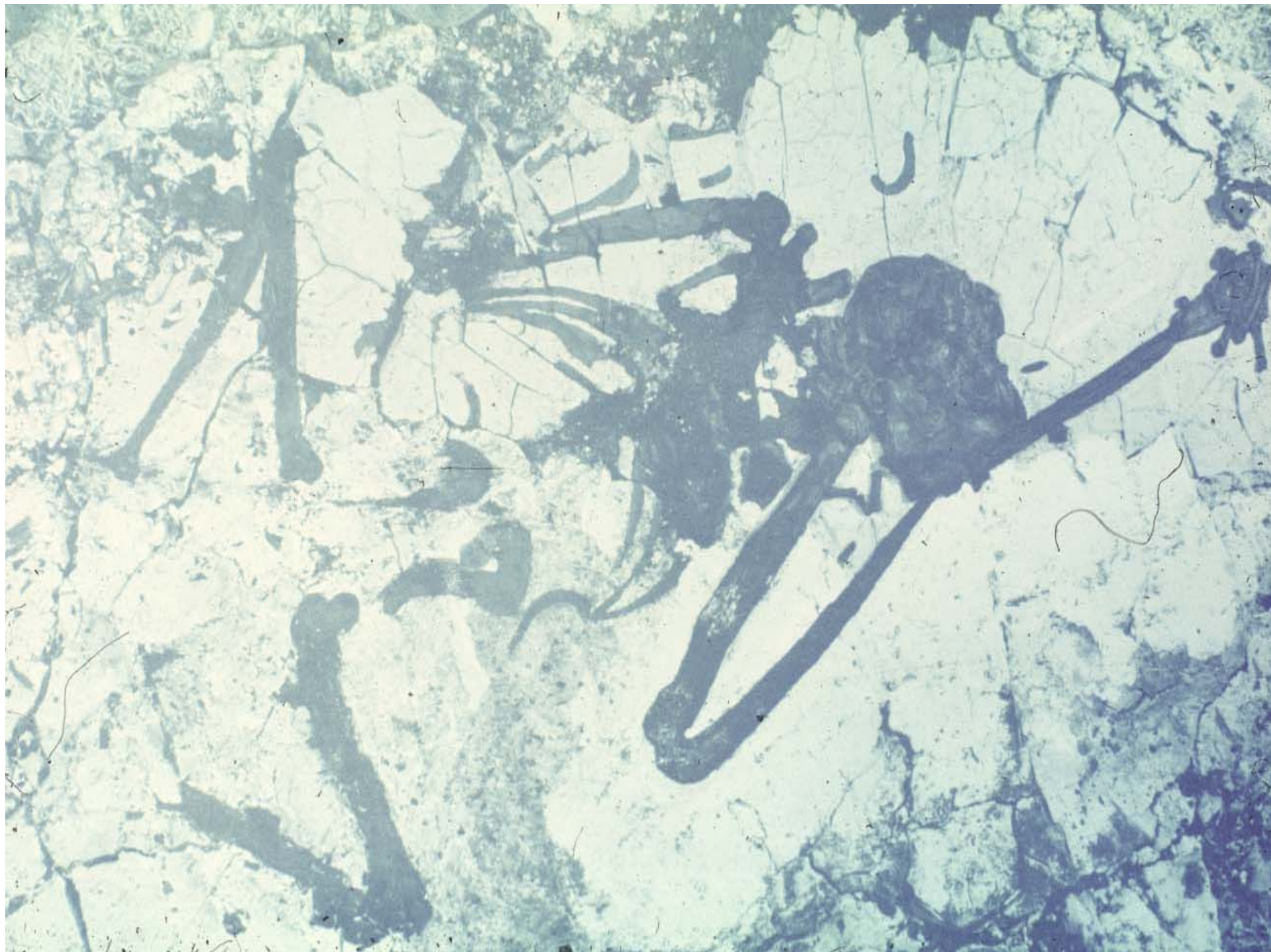
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- Medical Doctor Dale Peterson of Oklahoma City, OK examined the sectioned specimen by means of x-ray, CT Scan and MRI. He was able to identify joints and to trace tendons throughout the length of the fossil. His expert conclusion is: "There can be no reasonable doubt that this is a fossil finger."

Carboniferous Period

- A primitive ape was found in a coal mine in Italy. Primitive mammals were supposed to have evolved in the Cretaceous Period and primates were supposed to have evolved after the Miocene Period.



Meister Prints

- (2). A series of shoe prints walking through a trilobite bed was found by Joseph Meister in Arrowhead Springs, Utah. Trilobites supposedly became extinct before the Triassic Period, 230 million years ago.

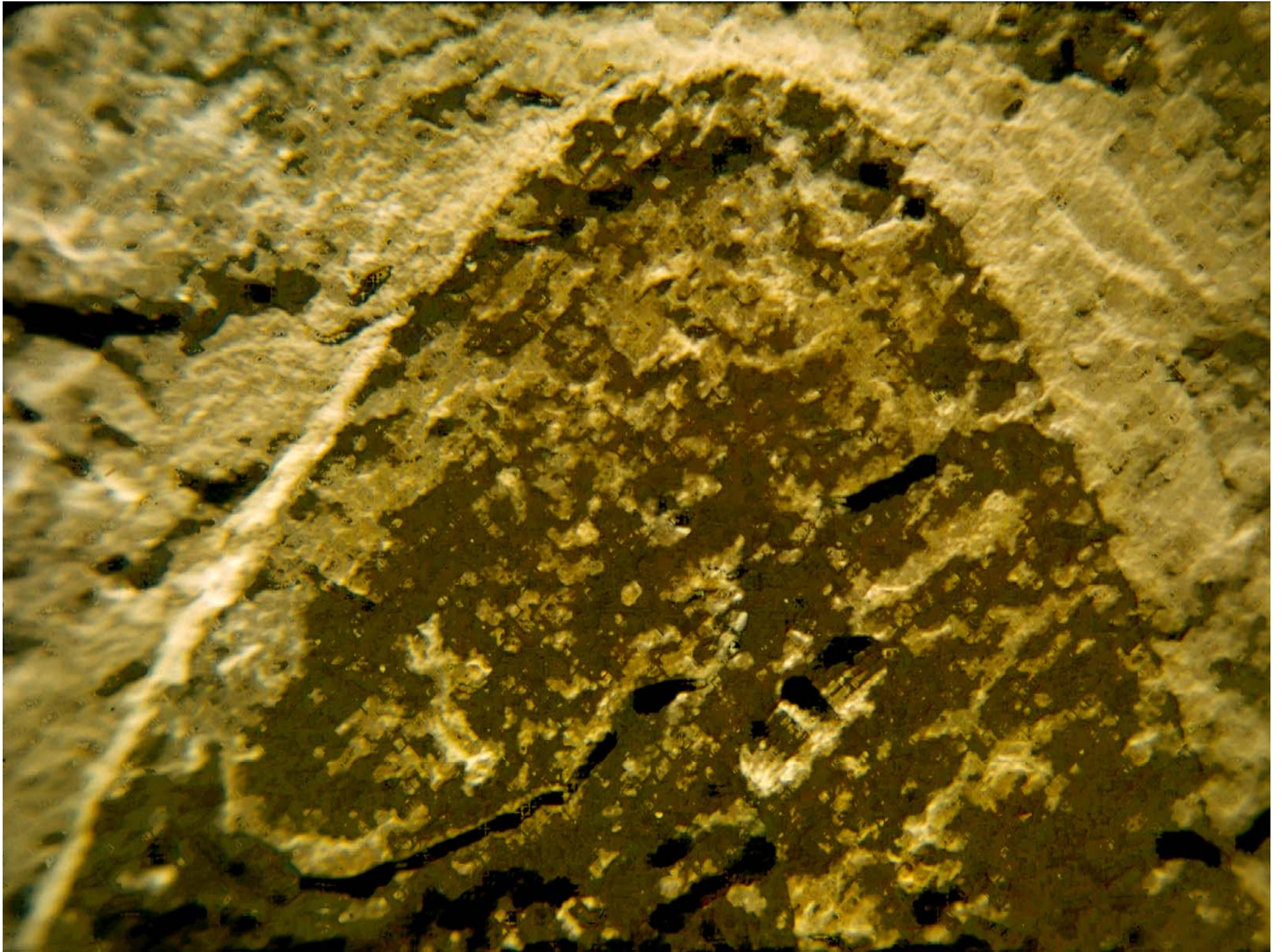
- One complete shoe print was found with a portion of a matching toe print of the next step in the same strata as the trilobites, and stepping on trilobites, indicating that man could have been in existence and walking in shoes during the same period that contained trilobites.











The London Hammer

- (3) A hammer was found imbedded in Ordovician strata in 1934 near London, Texas. This artifact was submitted to Battel Laboratories for metallurgical analysis. The laboratory report state that there was no carbon content in the iron, which would have been present with any iron smelted in the past several thousand years. There was no iridium content, which would have been present if the metal was from meteoric origin. The metal also has a high sodium content as though it had been submersed in salt water.

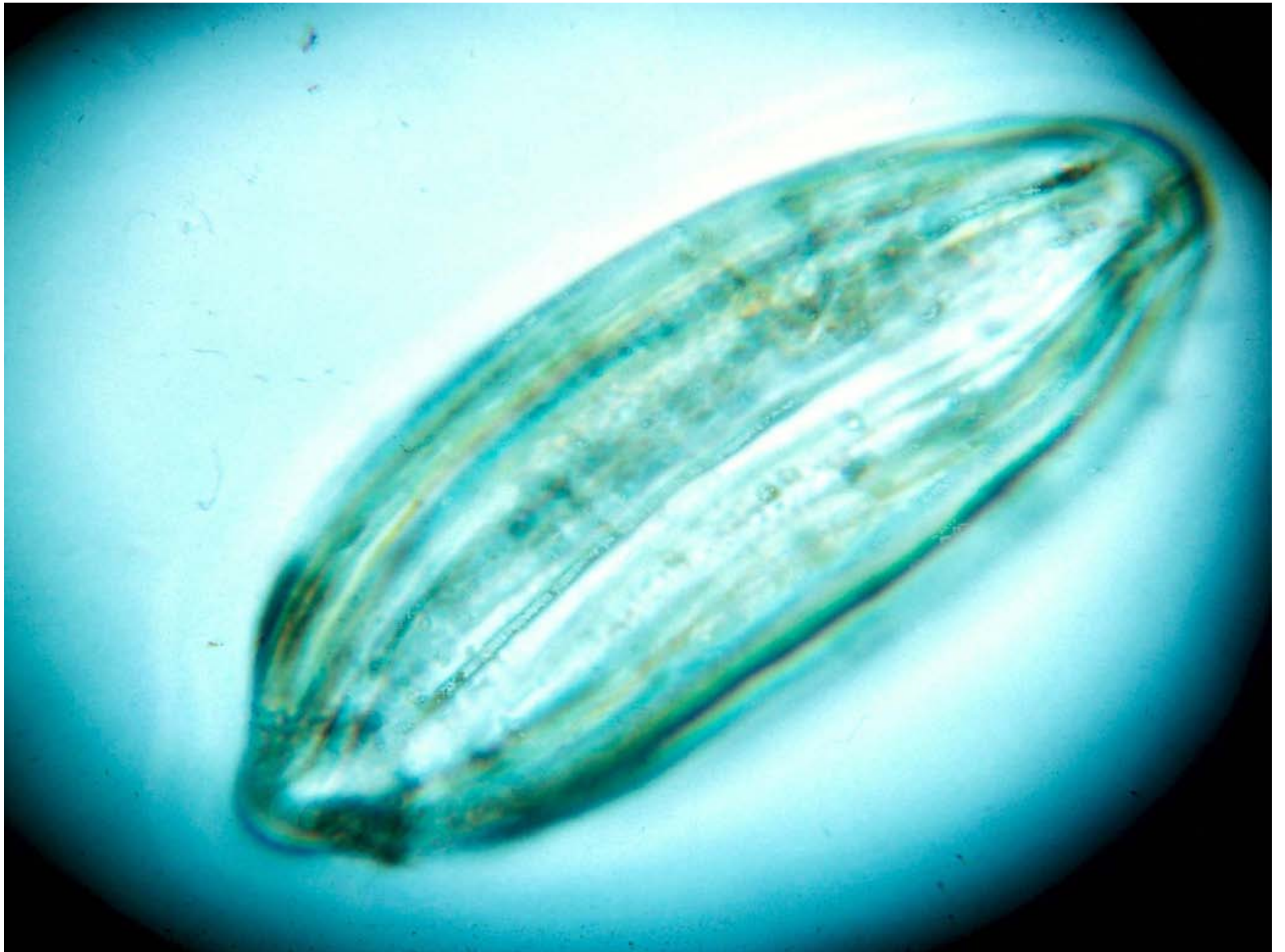


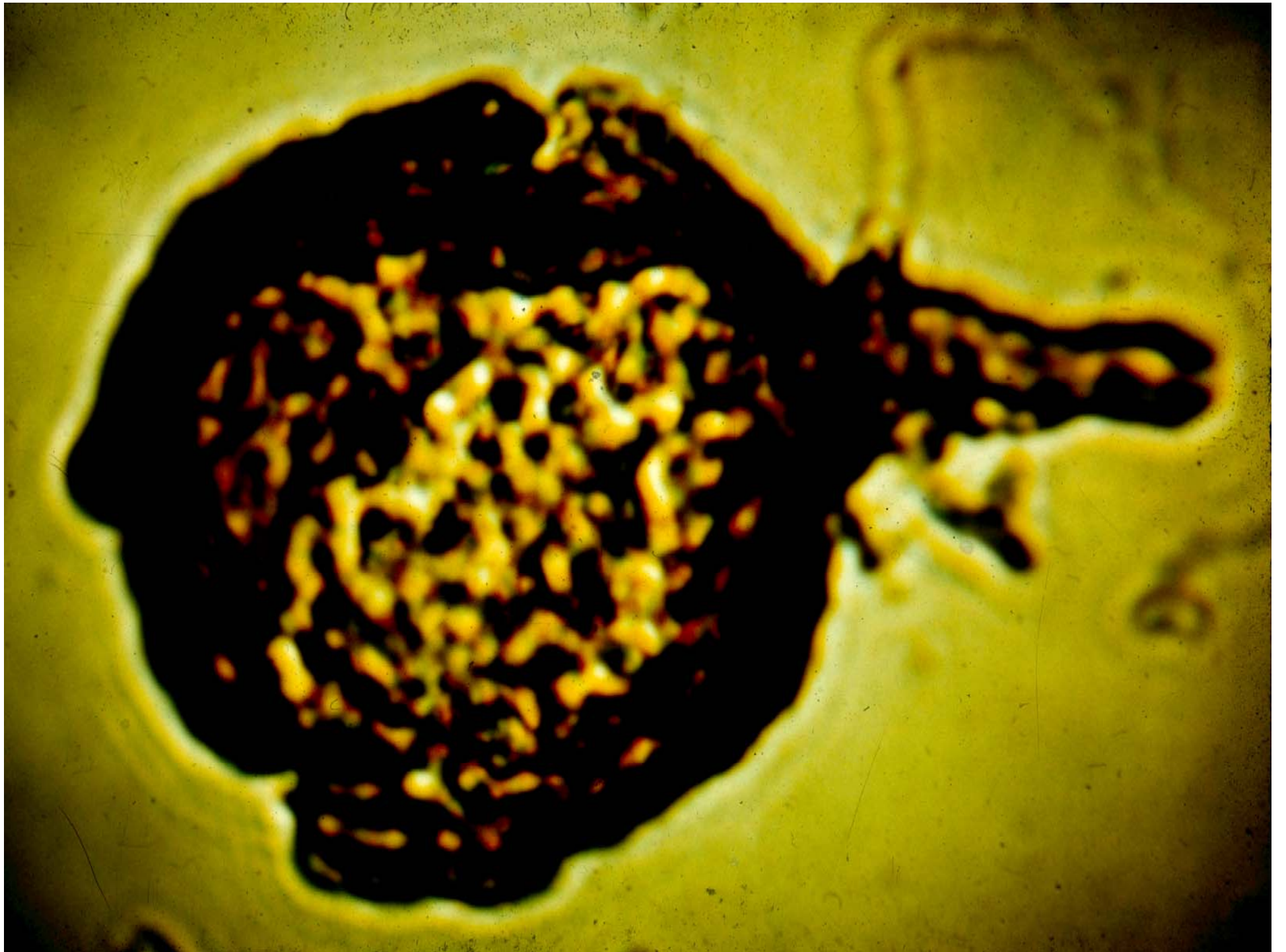


- The hammer handle was agatized or turned to stone with the exception of a small portion that had been coalafied or turned to coal. The iron of the hammer has been charred on the outside of the hammer head, but had not rusted. This was in a matrix with other Ordovician fossils, and there appeared to be no interruption of the Ordovician rock within which this fossil was found. This was definitely a manmade artifact, and completely out of place in the Ordovician strata supposedly dated at around 480 million years before the present.



- (4). The discovery of both Gymnosperm (cone bearing trees) and Angiosperm (flowering trees) pollen grains in the Hakati shale which is supposedly Pre-Cambrian, long before the land plants were supposed to evolve, and in a period when the largest plants were supposed to have been small single celled water dwelling algae.





A fish with legs?

- Scientists have discovered fossils of a 375-million-year-old fish, a large scaly creature not seen before, that **they say** is a long-sought missing link in the evolution of some fishes from water to a life walking on four limbs on land.

In two reports today in the journal Nature, a team of scientists led by Neil H. Shubin of the University of Chicago say they have uncovered several well-preserved skeletons of the fossil fish in sediments of former streambeds in the Canadian Arctic, 600 miles from the North Pole.

- The skeletons have the fins, scales and other attributes of a giant fish, four to nine feet long. But on closer examination, the scientists found telling anatomical traits of a transitional creature, a fish that is still a fish but has changes that **anticipate** the emergence of land animals — and is thus a predecessor of amphibians, reptiles and dinosaurs, mammals and eventually humans.

In the fishes' forward fins, the scientists found evidence of limbs in the making. There are the **beginnings** of digits, proto-wrists, elbows and shoulders. The fish also had a flat skull resembling a crocodile's, a neck, ribs and other parts that were similar to four-legged land animals known as tetrapods.

- The discovery team **called** the fossils the most compelling examples yet of an animal that was **at the cusp** of the fish-tetrapod transition. The fish has been named Tiktaalik roseae, at the suggestion of elders of Canada's Nunavut Territory. Tiktaalik (pronounced tic-TAH-lick) means "large shallow water fish."

"The origin of limbs," Dr. Shubin's team wrote, "**probably** involved the elaboration and proliferation of features already present in the fins of fish such as Tiktaalik."

In an interview, Dr. Shubin, an evolutionary biologist, let himself go. "It's a really amazing, remarkable **intermediate** fossil," he said. "It's like, **holy cow**."

Two other paleontologists, commenting on the find in a separate article in the journal, said that a few other transitional fish had been previously discovered from approximately the same Late Devonian time period, 385 million to 359 million years ago. But Tiktaalik is so clearly an intermediate "link between fishes and land vertebrates," they said, that it "**might in time** become as much an evolutionary icon as the proto-bird Archaeopteryx," which bridged the gap between reptiles (**probably** dinosaurs) and today's birds.

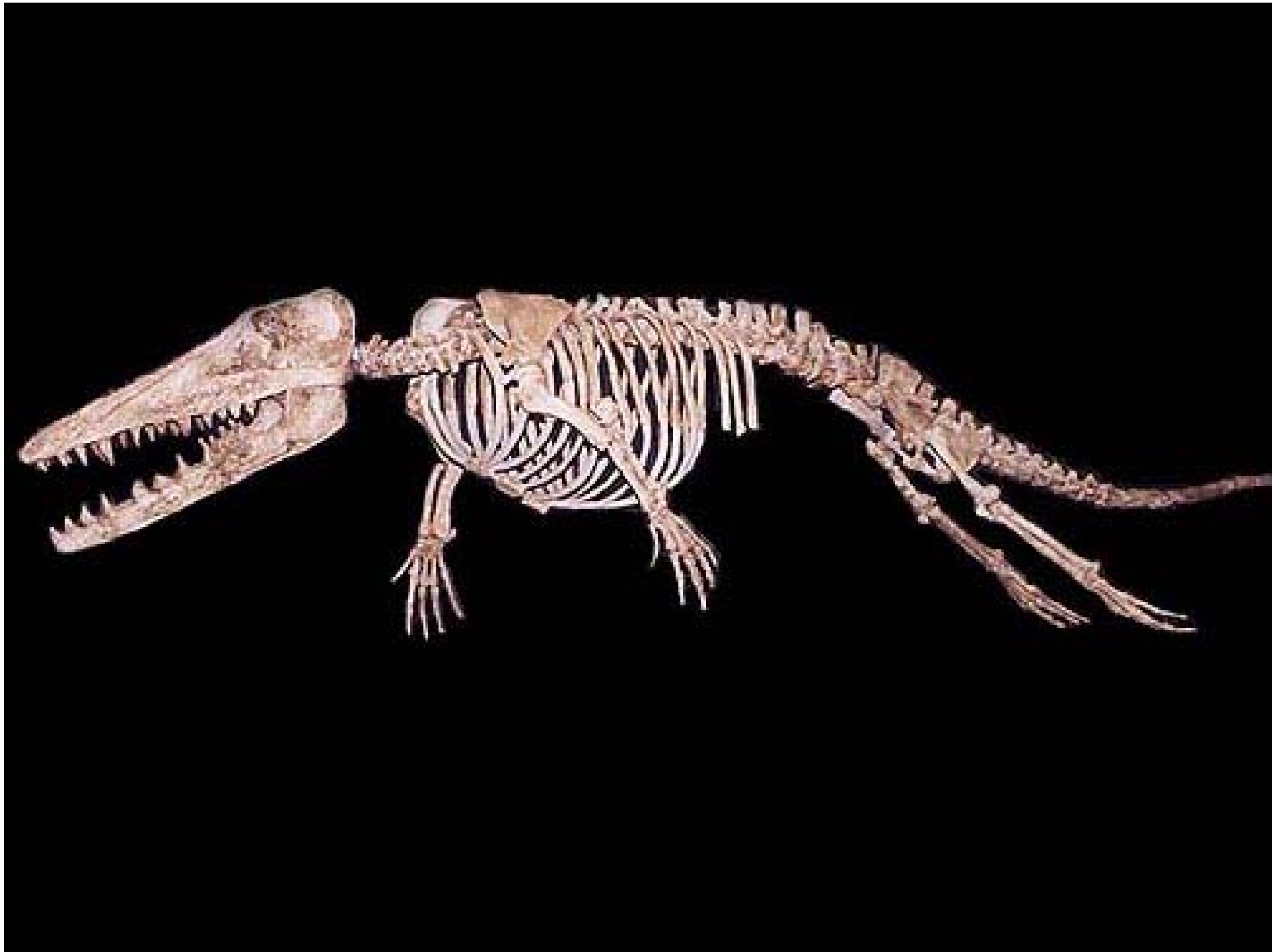


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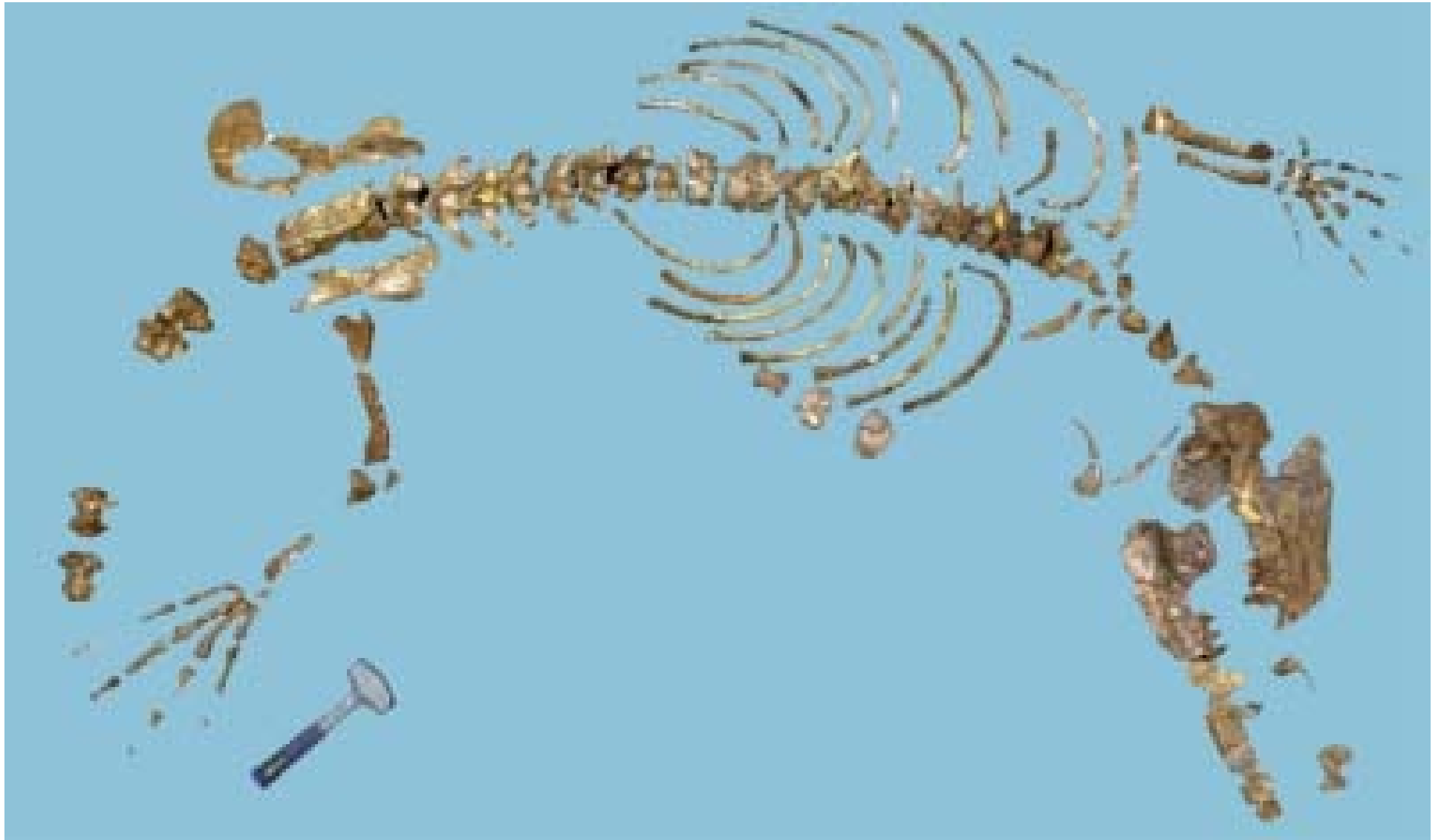
- 1. *Tiktaalik roseae* was found in Devonian strata.
- 2. Since the Meister shoe tracks and the London hammer were found in the Ordovician or Silurian (Before the Devonian Period), the fossil could not be transitional.

Ambulocetus natans

- Fossil remains of the extinct mammal Pakicetus inachus, to give it its proper name, first came onto the agenda in 1983. P. D. Gingerich and his assistants, who found the fossil, had no hesitation in immediately claiming that it was a "primitive whale," even though they actually only found a skull.
- Yet the fossil has absolutely no connection with the whale. Its skeleton turned out to be a four-footed structure, similar to that of common wolves. It was found in a region full of iron ore, and containing fossils of such terrestrial creatures as snails, tortoises, and crocodiles. In other words, it was part of a land stratum, not an aquatic one.
- So, why was a quadrupedal land dweller announced to be a "primitive whale" and why is it still presented as such by evolutionist sources like *National Geographic*? The magazine gives the following reply:
- *What causes scientists to declare the creature a whale? Subtle clues in combination—the arrangement of cusps on the molar teeth, a folding in a bone of the middle ear, and the positioning of the ear bones within the skull—are absent in other land mammals but a signature of later Eocene whales.* [160](#)
- In other words, based on some details in its teeth and ear bones, *National Geographic* felt able to describe this quadrupedal, wolf-like land dweller as a "walking whale." These features, however, are not compelling evidence on which to base a link between Pakicetus and the whale:



- **Distortions in the Reconstructions of *National Geographic***
Paleontologists believe that Pakicetus was a quadrupedal mammal. The skeletal structure on the left, published in the Nature magazine clearly demonstrates this. Thus the reconstruction of *Pakicetus* (left) by Carl Buell, which was based on that structure, is realistic. National Geographic, however, opted to use a picture of a "swimming" *Pakicetus* (left) in order to portray the animal as a "walking whale" and to impose that image on its readers. The inconsistencies in the picture, intended to make *Pakicetus* seem more "whale-like," are immediately obvious: The animal has been portrayed in a "swimming" position. Its hind legs are shown stretching out backwards, and an impression of "fins" has been given.
Pakicetus reconstruction by *National Geographic*. *National Geographic's* Ambulocetus: The animal's rear legs are shown not with feet that would help it to walk, but as fins that would assist it to swim. However, Carroll, who examines the animal's leg bones, says that it possessed the ability to move powerfully on land. The real Ambulocetus : The legs are real legs, not "fins," and there are no imaginary webs between its toes such as National Geographic had added.



False Fossils

- Manufactured fossil evidence is non evidence.
- Although neither proving nor disproving the evolutionary argument, it is important to note that several attempts have been made to strengthen the evolutionary evidence through manufactured fossils. It must be admitted that zealots on both the evolutionary and creationist sides of the debate have occasionally manufactured fake evidence to support their position.

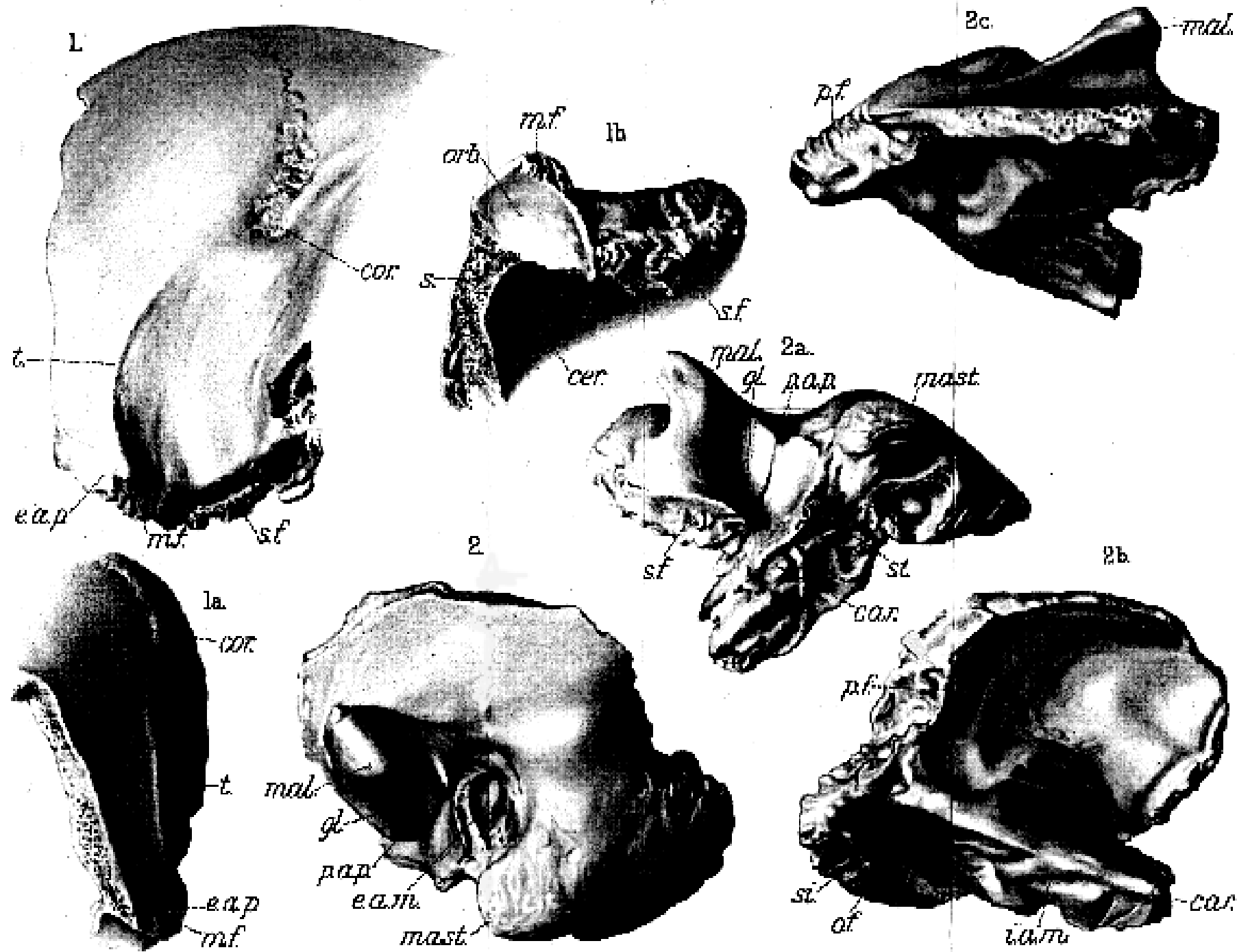
- It is important that any evidence be carefully evaluated and that only the authentic evidence be accepted. All truth is God's truth. One should not try to strengthen an argument for "the truth" from falsehood. On the other hand, it is possible to see where the evolutionary position was seriously weakened through the acceptance of false evidence over decades even though the immediate findings of scientists through empirical forensic evidence indicated that the manufactured evidence was faked.

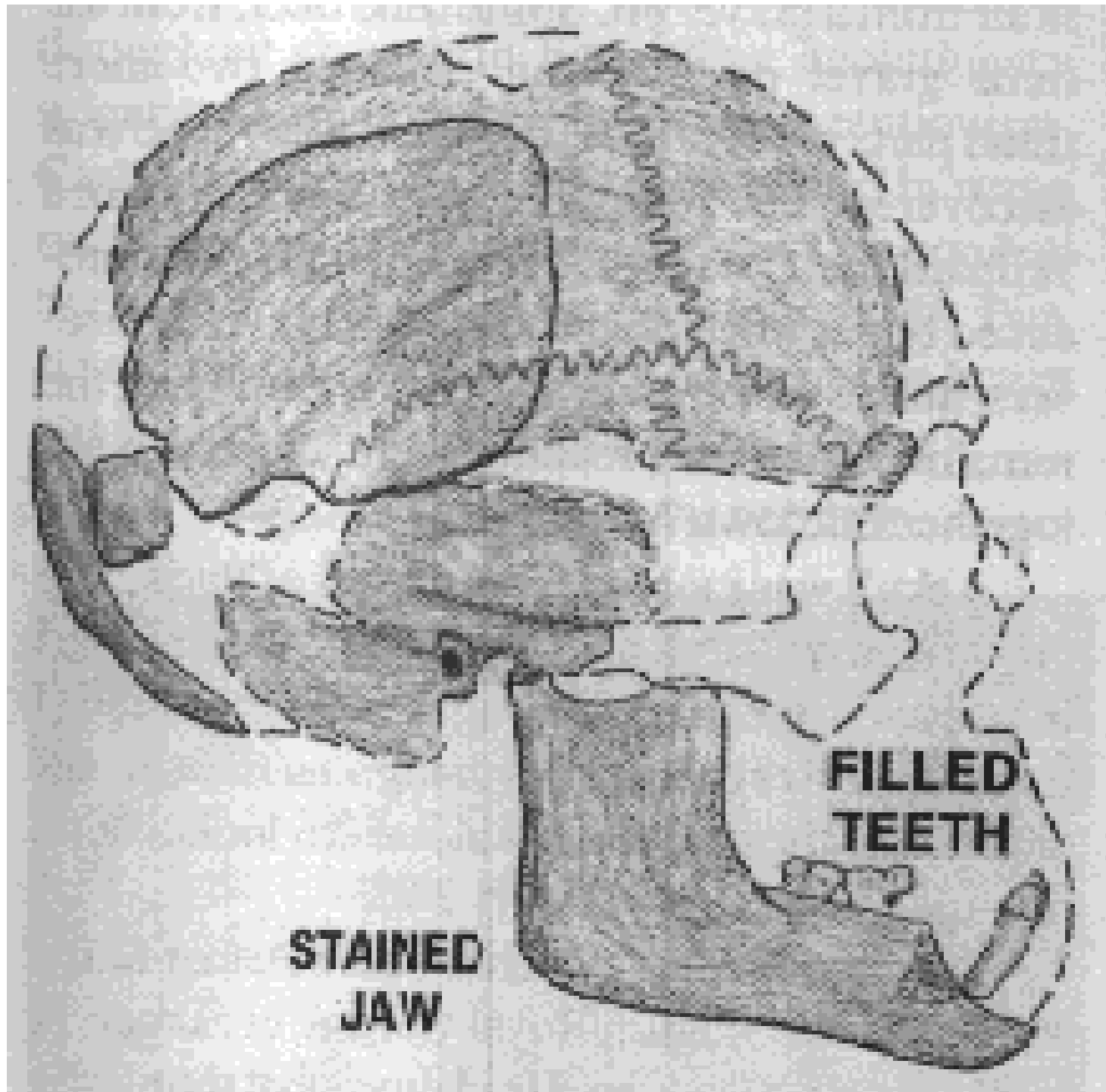
The Piltdown Man

- (1) The Piltdown Man, *Eoanthropus dawsoni*.
- The Piltdown man was discovered in a gravel pit in Piltdown, England, over a seven year period around 1912 by Charles Dawson. The evidence consisted of four small fragments of human skull, two teeth and a small segment of jaw bone. When this "fossil evidence" was first introduced, an international board of scientists scrutinized the bone fragments.

- The cranial fragments were definitely found to be human and drill samples showed the bone to be agatized or partially replaced with rock as is the case in true fossils. The jaw fragments and teeth were definitely reported to be of a different individual, chimpanzee or orangutan and was modern.

- The drill samples demonstrated that the jaw samples were modern. Furthermore, these jaw fragments were stained to look like the fossil human bone fragments and the teeth had been filed to make them match the human fragments. This was reported by reputable scientists who adhered to the theory of evolution in the year that the Piltdown Man was introduced. (Nelson, 1927) (Nelson, Byron C. After Its Kind. New York, N. Y.: Augsburg Publishing House, 1927, reprinted Mineapolis, Minn.:Bethany Fellowship, Inc. 1968) In spite of this evidence that the Piltdown Man was a fake, the scientific community taught the Piltdown Man as scientific evidence for the theory of evolution until 1953, when Dawson admitted the hoax in his will. (c.f.: Fox, 1984, p. 12-14).

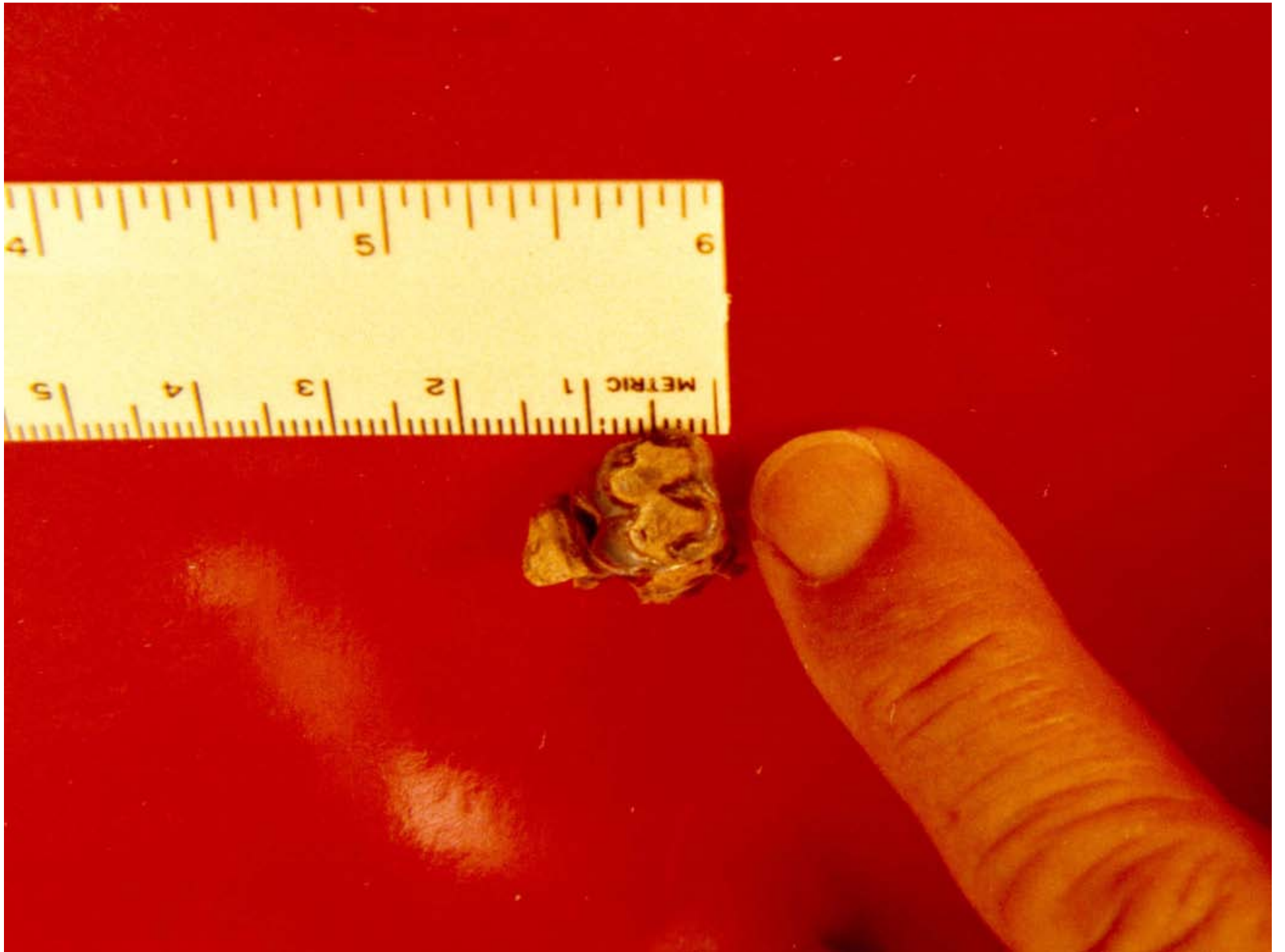




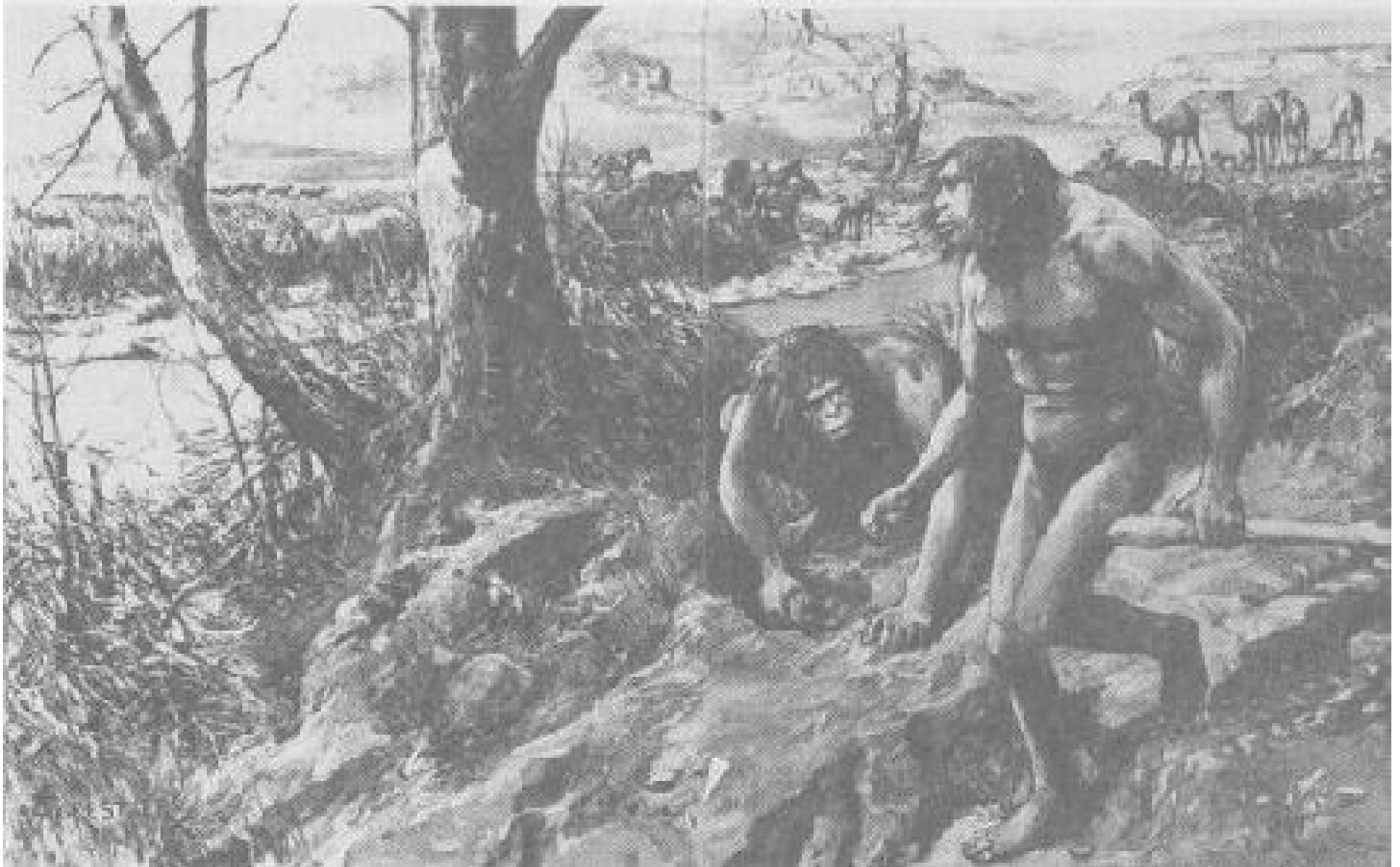


The Nebraska Man,

- (2). The Nebraska Man, *Hesperopithecus heraldicooki*. This fossil of Nebraska Man was discovered in a cave in Nebraska in 1922 by Harold Cook, an amateur archaeologist. The extent of the evidence was a single tooth which Mr. Cook submitted to the professors of the department of anthropology at the University of Chicago, since he believed that the fossilized tooth appeared to be the tooth of a human being. The distinguished scholars of this prestigious institution scrutinized the tooth, and concluded that it was indeed the oldest evidence of human habitation seen as yet on the North American Continent. These professors were thrilled that the North American Continent was linked at last with the evolution of man. They studied the tooth, and through their exact science, reconstructed the person from whom the tooth originally came.



Nebraska Man



- They placed this "ancestor" on display and named him *Hesperopithecus heroldicookii* in honor of Harold Cook, his discoverer. This illustrious ancestor was introduced as part of the evidence for evolution at the Scopes "monkey trial" in 1925 at Dayton, Tennessee. Harold cook was so pleased with his new found fame that he decided to take the time to excavate the entire Nebraska cave in 1927 to see if he could find the rest of the "Nebraska man".

- When the evidence was finally found it was a profound embarrassment to the scholarly community, especially to the anthropologists that had fabricated the "Nebraska man" from the single tooth. The tooth, it was discovered, did not belong to a fossil human ancestor.

- It belonged to an extinct type of wild pig. These scholars who tried to manufacture evidence for the evolution of man from the tooth of a pig in reality had succeeded only in making monkeys out of themselves. (Fix, 1984, p. 11) (Fix, William R. The Bone Peddlers. New York, N. Y.:MacMillan Publishing Co. 1984).

Polystrate Fossils

- The evolutionists hold to a doctrine called the uniformitarian theory. This dogma states that all natural processes continue at the same rate as they have since the beginning. By measuring the rate of deposition of sediment in natural processes today, through applying the uniformitarian theory, evolutionists judge that sedimentation occurs at a slow rate. If fossils can be found that stand vertically through many strata, the existence of polystrate fossils would support the Biblical record of floods rather than the idea of gradual sedimentation.

Polystrate Grass

- (1) Polystrate grass fossils. When hunting fossils, one usually finds the fossil compressed in between layers of rock. Occasionally you can find grass blades that will be preserved vertically through several layers of strata. I have personally seen grass blades fossilized up through about five inches of rock strata. Obviously the grass blade could not last long enough to be buried through five inches of gradual silt deposit. An investigation of any coal mine will let you find your own polystrate grass fossils.

Polystrate tree fossils

- (2) Polystrate tree fossils. In Germany there was a fossilized tree extending vertically up through several meters of rock strata. Again we must recognize that a tree can not last long enough to be buried through gradual sedimentation. The average dead tree only lasts only a few years. The sedimentary layers must have been successively deposited in a short period of time.



- There are many other instances of polystrate fossil trees, one of them found near Oakridge, Tennessee, and another one in Squachie Valley.





Polystrate Fossil Whale

- (3) The polystrate fossil whale in diatomaceous earth. "The Chemical and Engineering News carried a report describing a Baleen whale estimated to be 80 feet in length which has been found fossilized standing on end in the diatomaceous earth beds near Lampoc, California." Reported in the Christian Evidences Digest, about 1981.





2

1





All fossils are classifiable organisms

- i. So far, no fossil has ever been found that cannot be classified with some family of living organisms.

Living Fossils

- There are thousands of living fossils that have been discovered recently. Once considered extinct or missing links in the evolutionary chain, there are thousands of animals and plants that are living today that are unchanged from their fossil forms.



Living Dinosaurs

- The Natives in Africa, where I grew up, spoke of jungle animals that they identified from pictures of sauropods, alliosaurs, cerotopsians, and steigosaur like animals. The natives killed and ate a small sauropod in 1954 because it kept tearing down their fish nets that they needed to feed their tribe.

Missionary Joe Ellis

- While traveling down the River in the French Congo, going between villages, missionary Joe Ellis almost ran into a sauropod swimming across the river. He cut the engine on his 30 foot canoe and just drifted, watching the beast swim across the river until it climbed out on the other bank and disappeared into the jungle. Mr. Ellis stated that the sauropod was longer than his canoe.

Conclusions

- 1. Whereas, the geologic record is seldom found in the “proper sequence”.
 - A. Incomplete sequences,
 - B. Out of order strata,
 - C. upside-down strata,
- 2. Whereas, fossils are often found in strata before their supposed ancestors.

- 3. Whereas, fossils do not always demonstrate evolutionary development.
 - A. Unchanged fossils,
 - B. Lost complexity,
 - C. Lack of transitional fossils,
- 4. Whereas, fossils phyla, classes, orders and families appear suddenly, fully formed all over the earth at the same time.

- 5. Whereas, there are many fossils found that are out of their evolutionary position in strata.
- 6. Whereas, polystrate fossils demonstrate rapid deposition, not slow, gradual deposition of fossil strata.
- 7. And whereas, all fossils can be classified with living phyla, classes, orders and families.

- We must therefore conclude that the fossil evidence does not support the theory of organic macro evolution through random natural processes, but is consistent with the Biblical account of creation.