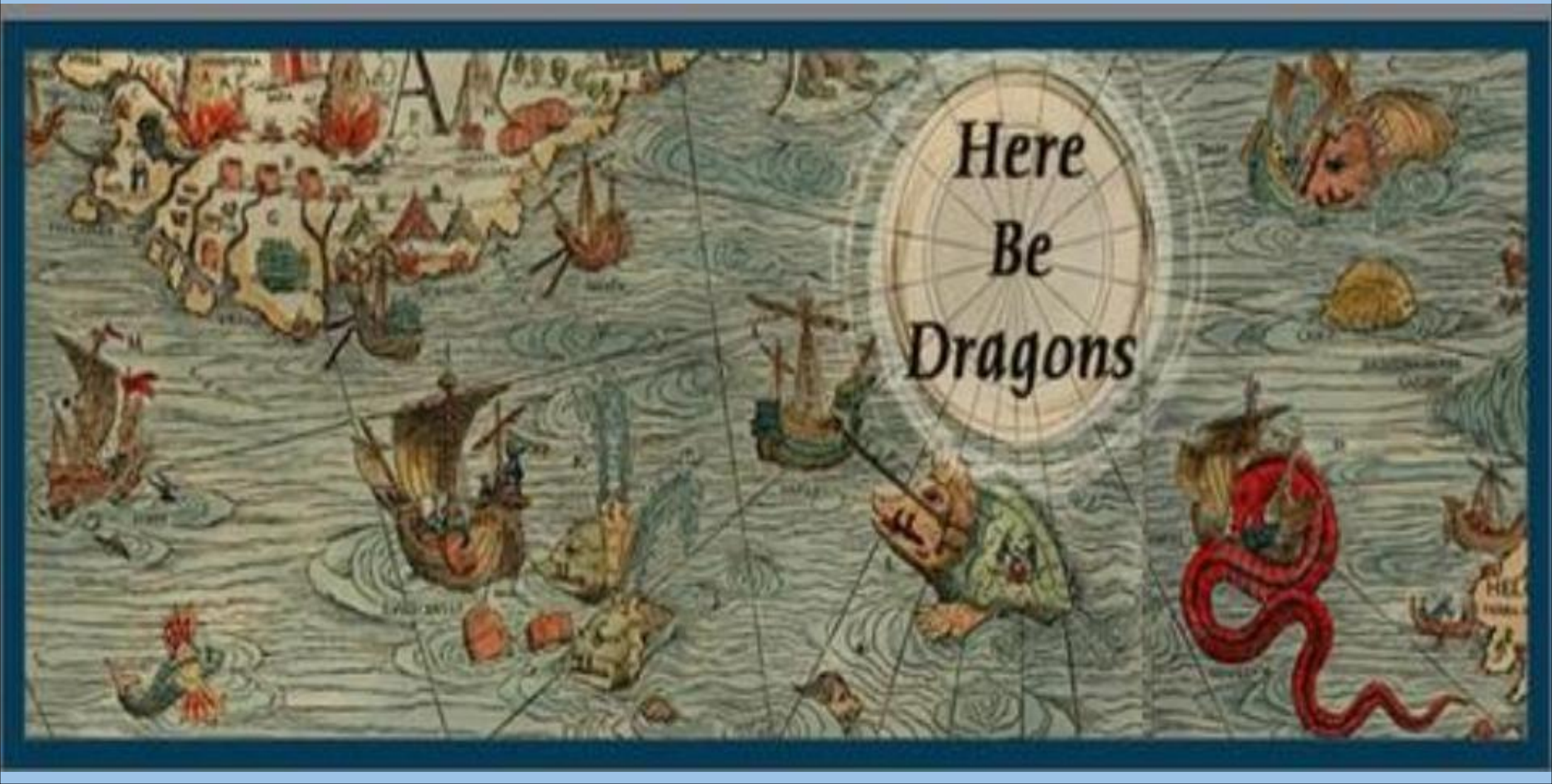
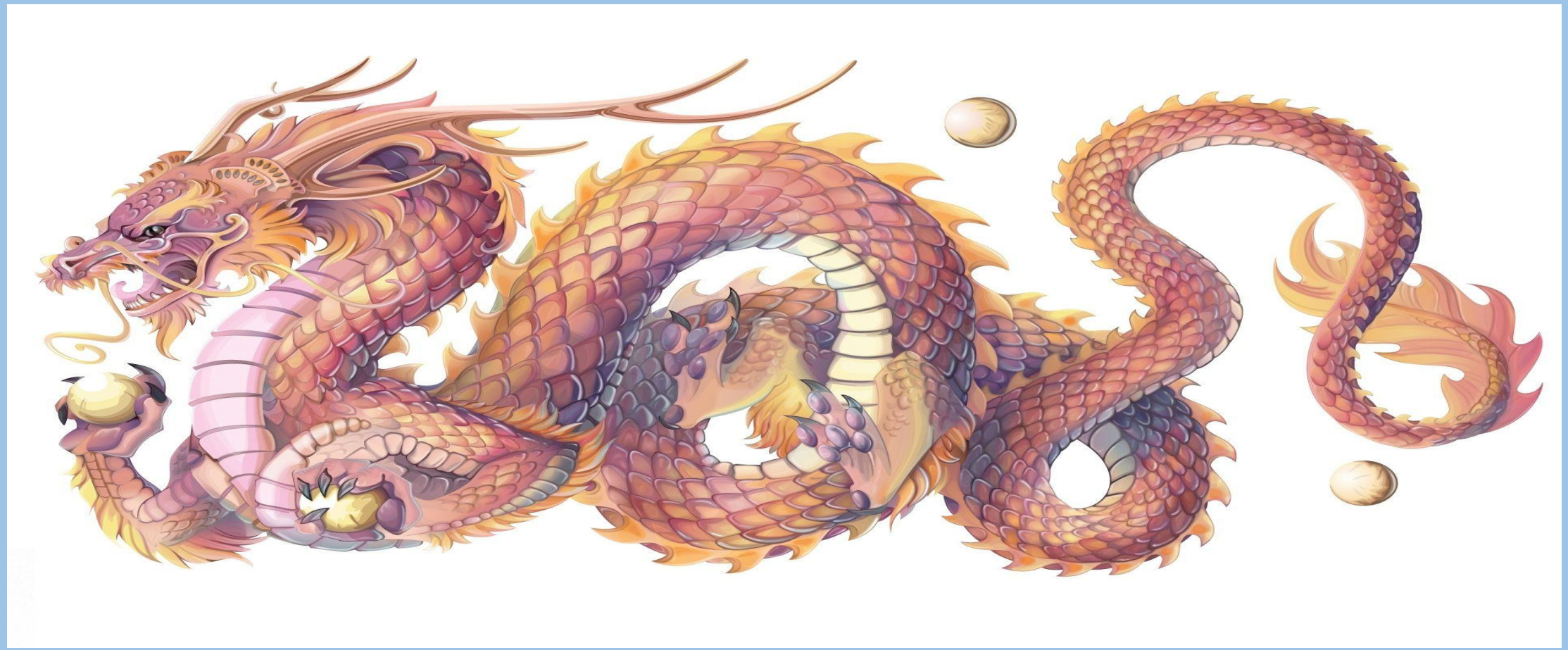

Here
Be
Dragons

Here Be Dragons!



exists to support the biblical position.

The Bible really does explain dinosaurs!

Contrary to the view of evolutionary history, that dinosaurs existed in some 'prehistoric' era, the Bible declares that dinosaurs were created on Day 6 of Creation Week along with the rest of the land animals and with Adam and Eve (Genesis 1:24–25). This means that humans and dinosaurs did coexist. Some people object, asking "why, then, does the Bible not mention dinosaurs?" However, this is no surprise, seeing that the word dinosaur is a relatively recent invention, coined in 1841[5] by Sir Richard Owen. Before then, many of these creatures were described using the word 'dragon'. There are many places in the Bible where these creatures are mentioned (e.g. Psalm 74:13; Isaiah 34:13). The book of Job also provides a fascinating description of an animal called behemoth, which matches the characteristics of a sauropod dinosaur (Job 40:15-24). Further evidence that dinosaurs and man coexisted can be seen in the array of artistic depictions resembling dinosaurs found throughout the world. There are also the many recorded encounters with 'dragons' which appear in many cultures across the globe.

> *When dinosaurs are interpreted within a biblical worldview, a framework is*

More recently, the continued discovery of soft tissues, red blood cells, bone cells, proteins and even radiocarbon in dinosaur bones indicate that they cannot be as old as the evolutionary timeline suggests. Still further evidence is seen in the way that dinosaur fossils are found in sedimentary rock layers stretching right across the continents, and often in positions which require rapid burial and demonstrate that enormous forces were once at work. The global Flood of Noah's day

This is a **list of dragons in mythology and folklore.**

Contents [hide]

Stylized Stegasaurus carving at the temple of Ta Phrom, Angkor complex, Cambodia approx. 1200 AD

Ancient Mesopotamian roller seal at the Paris Museum

Making an impression from the roller seal

Palau de la Generalitat Saint George or Sant Jordi Tapestry, Plaza Sant Jaume, Gothic District, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

Engravings on Bishop Bell's tomb in Carlisle Cathedral, UK (Died 1496)

Narner Palette

Sea monsters depicted in a fourth century mosaic at Lydney, Gloucestershire, England

Camarasaurus lenti depicted as handles on Ancient Chinese bronze container. (3rd century BC)


Native American petroglyph under the Kachina Bridge at Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah, USA.
Original
Enhanced
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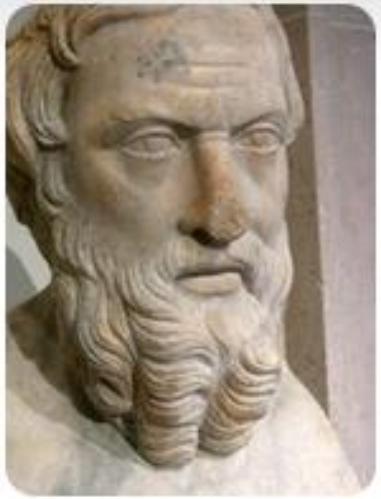
HERODOTUS



The Greek historian Herodotus has been called "the Father of History" because he was the first historian we know who collected his materials systematically and then tested them for accuracy. He noted these observations during the 5th century BC (500 BC to 400 BC).

"There is a place in Arabia, situated very near the city of Buto, to which I went, on hearing of some winged serpents; and when I arrived there, I saw bones and spines of serpents, in such quantities as it would be impossible to describe. The form of the serpent is like that of the water-snake; but he has wings without feathers, and as like as possible to the wings of a bat."

Herodotus, in speaking of Egypt, talks about the ibis, a bird held in high esteem there. The reason the ibis is so revered in Egypt is because of its habit of killing snakes - particularly nasty snakes, in fact. And not just regular snakes, but flying snakes. According to Herodotus, these snakes come flying into Egypt every year from the east (i.e., the Arabian peninsula or Sinai wilderness), but the ibises catch them as they fly through a rocky pass, and slaughter the flying snakes there, so that they do not invade Egypt (Herodotus 2.75-76). This is all to the good, as Herodotus reports that these snakes only live in the Middle eastern deserts, perching in trees in large numbers, and happen to be very vicious and poisonous. They also happen to be cannibalistic in reproducing, as the female consumes the male in the style of the praying mantis, and then when the young are born (live, not from eggs), they eat their way out of their mother's belly. (3.107-110)

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ALEXANDER THE GREAT

In 330 BC, after Alexander the Great invaded India, he brought back reports of seeing a great hissing dragon living in a cave, which people were worshiping as gods. One of Alexander the Great's lieutenants named Onesicritus stated that the Indian king Abisarus kept serpents that were 120 and 210 feet long. Subsequent Greek rulers are said to have brought dragons back alive from Ethiopia.

When Alexander threw some parts of India into a commotion and took possession of others he encountered among many other animals a Serpent which lived in a cavern and was regarded as sacred by the Indians who paid it great and superstitious reverence. Accordingly Indians went to all lengths imploring Alexander to permit nobody to attack the Serpent; and he assented to their wish. Now as the army passed by the cavern and caused a noise, the Serpent was aware of it. (It has, you know, the sharpest hearing and the keenest sight of all animals.) And it hissed and snorted so violently that all were terrified and confounded. It was reported to measure 70 cubits although it was not visible in all its length, for it only put its head out. At any rate its eyes are said to have been the size of a large, round Macedonian shield. Aelianus, Claudius, On Animals, Book #XV, Chapter 19-23, c.210-230.

PLINY

Gaius Plinius Secundus (AD 23 – August 25, AD 79), better known as Pliny the Elder, was a Roman author, naturalist, and natural philosopher, as well as naval and army commander of the early Roman Empire, and personal friend of the emperor Vespasian. He wrote the following:

"Africa produces elephants, but it is India that produces the largest, as well as the dragon, who is perpetually at war with the elephant, and is itself of so enormous a size, as easily to envelop the elephants with its folds, and encircle them in its coils. The contest is equally fatal to both; the elephant, vanquished, falls to the earth, and by its weight crushes the dragon which is entwined around it.

The sagacity which every animal exhibits in its own behalf is wonderful, but in these it is remarkably so. The dragon has much difficulty in climbing up to so great a height, and therefore, watching the road, which bears marks of their footsteps, when going to feed, it darts down upon them from a lofty tree. The elephant knows that it is quite unable to struggle against the folds of the serpent, and so seeks for trees or rocks against which to rub itself.

The dragon is on its guard against this, and tries to prevent it, by first of all confining the legs of the elephant with the folds of its tail; while the elephant, on the other hand, tries to disengage itself with its trunk. The dragon, however, thrusts its head into its nostrils, and thus, at the same moment, stops the breath, and wounds the most tender parts. When it is met unexpectedly, the dragon raises itself up, faces its opponent, and flies more especially at the eyes; this is the reason why elephants are so often found blind, and worn to a skeleton with hunger and misery."

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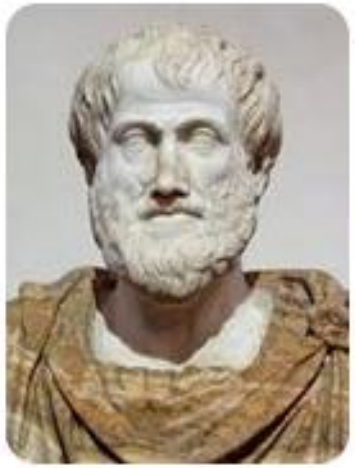
ARISTOTLE



Aristotle was a Greek philosopher and scientist born in Stagirus, northern Greece, in 384 BCE. He wrote the following: *"The eagle and the dragon are enemies, for the eagle feeds on serpents"*; and again, *"the Glanis in shallow water is often destroyed by the dragon serpent."* It might perhaps be supposed that the crocodile is here referred to, but this is specially spoken of in another passage, as follows: *"But there are others which, though they live and feed in the water, do not take in water but air, and produce their young out of the water; many of these animals are furnished with feet, as the otter and crocodile, and others are without feet, as the water-serpent."*

MARCO POLO

Marco Polo traveled through Asia, Persia, China, and Indonesia from 1271-1291 AD, and recorded his journey in a work titled The Travels of Marco Polo, which was published in 1300 AD. Much of his book detailed the interesting customs of the different ethnic groups he encountered, as well as the varieties of animals and plants associated with them. In chapter 49, Polo describes a dragons found in a province named Karajan, which is relayed in a matter of fact manner without any embellished mythologizing. He also goes on to explain the behavior of the creature and how the people of the area killed them. Marco Polo wrote: *"Leaving the city of Yachi, and traveling ten days in a westerly direction, you reach the province of Karazan, which is also the name of the chief city....Here are seen huge serpents, ten paces in length (about 30 feet), and ten spans (about 8 feet) girt of the body. At the fore part, near the head, they have two short legs, having three claws like those of a tiger, with eyes larger than a forepenny loaf (pane da quattro denari) and very glaring.*

The jaws are wide enough to swallow a man, the teeth are large and sharp, and their whole appearance is so formidable, that neither man, nor any kind of animal can approach them without terror. Others are met with of a smaller size, being eight, six, or 5 paces long; and the following method is used for taking them. In the day-time, by reason of great heat, they lurk in caverns, from whence, at night, they issue to seek their food, and whatever beast they meet with and can lay hold of, whether tiger, wolf, or any other, they devour;

After which they drag themselves towards some lake, spring of water, or river, in order to drink. By their motion in this way along the shore, and their vast weight, they make a deep impression, as if a heavy beam had been drawn along the sands. Those whose employment is to hunt them observe the track by which they are most frequently accustomed to go, and fix into the ground several pieces of wood, armed with sharp iron spikes, which they cover with sand in such a manner as not to be perceptible.

THE EPIC OF GILGAMESH

A Sumerian story dating back to 3,000 B.C. or more tells of a hero named Gilgamesh, who, when he went into a remote forest to cut down cedar trees, and encountered a huge vicious dragon which he slew, cutting off its head as a trophy.

BEOWULF

Beowulf was a legendary heroic dragon slayer of the Geats who lived from 495–583 AD. His exploits include killing several sea reptiles and a terrestrial dragon called a grendel. Beowulf ultimately lost his life at the age of 88 from wounds he received while fighting a flying reptile that may have been a giant pterosaur. The flying reptile is documented to live on a promontory overlooking the sea at Hronesness on the southern coast of Sweden. Interestingly, the Saxons also described this creature as a ligdraca, or fire-dragon. The story of Beowulf is preserved in an epic poem of the same name that is often considered to be one of the most important pieces of Anglo-Saxon literature.

LIVY

Titus Livius Patavinus (64 or 59 BC – AD 17)—known as Livy, was a Roman historian who wrote a monumental history of Rome and the Roman people.

The African wilderness has always been a good place for large animals to flourish. One African reptile attacked the Roman army of General Regulus. According to the Roman historian Livy, *"After many soldiers had been seized in its [the dragon's] mouth, and many more crushed by the folds of its tail, its hide being too thick for javelins and darts, the dragon was at last attacked by military engines and crushed by repeated blows from heavy stones."*

ANTONIO PIGAFETTA

The 16th century Italian explorer Pigafetta, in a report of the kingdom of Congo, described the province of Bemba, which he defines as *"on the sea coast from the river Ambrize, until the river Coanza towards the south,"* and says of serpents, *"There are also certain other creatures which, being as big as rams, have wings like dragons, with long tails, and long chaps, and divers rows of teeth, and feed upon raw flesh. Their colour is blue and green, their skin painted like scales, and they have two feet but no more. The Pagan negroes used to worship them as gods, and to this day you may see divers of them that are kept for a marvel. And because they are very rare, the chief lords there curiously preserve them, and suffer the people to worship them, which tendeth greatly to their profits by reason of the gifts and oblations which the people offer unto them."* (Pigafetta, Filippo, The Harleian Collections of Travels, vol. ii, 1745, p. 457.)

STRABO

The first century Greek historian Strabo, who traveled and researched extensively throughout the Mediterranean and Near East, wrote a treatise on geography. He explained that in India *"there are reptiles two cubits long with membranous wings like bats, and that they too fly by night, discharging drops of urine, or also of sweat, which putrefy the skin of anyone who is not on his guard;"*
(Strabo, Geography: Book XV: "On India," Chap. 1, No. 37, AD 17, pp. 97-98.)

Strabos account may have been based in part on the earlier work of Megasthenes (ca 350 – 290 BC) who traveled to India and states that there are *"snakes (ophies) with wings, and that their visitations occur not during the daytime but by night, and that they emit urine which at once produces a festering wound on any body on which it may happen to drop."*
(Aelianus, Greek Natural History:On Animals, 3rd century AD, 16.41.)

ESARHADDON

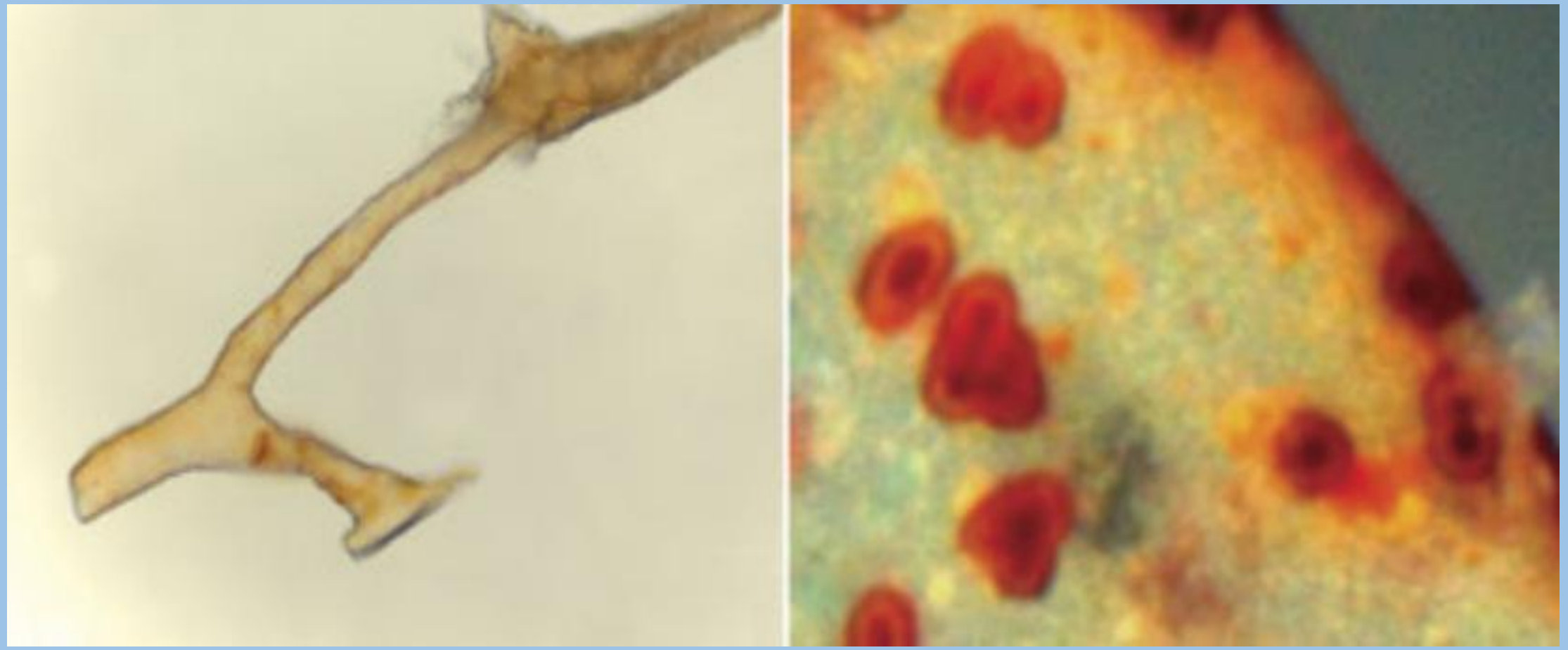
The Assyrian monarch Esarhaddon recounts how he marched south into the desert *"where serpents and scorpions cover the plain like ants"* and he recorded seeing yellow serpents that could fly as he marched to fight against Tirhaka, king of Egypt and Nubia.

TOMBSTONE EPITAPH


The Tombstone Epitaph.

On April 26, 1890 the Tombstone Epitaph (a local Arizona newspaper) reported that two cowboys had discovered and shot down a creature – described as a *"winged dragon"* – which resembled a pterodactyl, only MUCH larger. The cowboys said its wingspan was 160 feet, and that its body was more than four feet wide and 92 feet long. The cowboys supposedly cut off the end of the wing to prove the existence of the creature. The paper's description of the animal fits the Quetzelcoatlus, whose fossils were found in Texas. (Gish, Dinosaurs by Design, 1992, p. 16.) Could this be thunderbird or Wakinyan, the jagged-winged, fierce-toothed flying creature of Sioux American Indian legend? This thunderbird supposedly lived in a cave on the top of the Olympic Mountains and feasted on seafood. Different from the eagle (Wanbli) or hawk (Cetan) the Wakinyan was said to be huge, carrying off children, and was named because of its association with thunder and lightning–supposedly being struck by lightning and seen to fall to the ground during a storm. (Geis, Darlene, Dinosaurs & Other Prehistoric Animals, 1959, p. 9.) It was further distinguished by its piercing cry and thunderous beating wings (Lame Deer's 1969 interview).

Soft tissue and even intact blood cells found in dinosaur bones from Hell's Creek Formation.



What is Science?
Astronomy
Biology
Chemistry
Environmental Science
Fossils
Genetics
Geology
Human Body
Mathematics
Physics

If radiocarbon lasts only a few hundred thousand years, why is it found in all the earth's diamonds dated at billions of years old?

Even if every atom in the whole earth were carbon-14, they would decay so quickly that no carbon-14 would be left on earth after only 1 million years. Contrary to expectations, between 1984 and 1998 alone, the scientific literature reported carbon-14 in 70 samples that came from fossils, coal, oil, natural gas, and marble representing the fossil-bearing portion of the geologic record, supposedly spanning more than 500 million years. *All* contained radiocarbon.[2] Further, analyses of fossilized wood and coal samples, supposedly spanning 32–350 million years in age, yielded ages between 20,000 and 50,000 years using carbon-14 dating.[3] Diamonds supposedly 1–3 billion years old similarly yielded carbon-14 ages of only 55,000 years.[4]

Even that is too old when you realize that these ages assume that the earth's magnetic field has always been constant. But it was stronger in the past, protecting the atmosphere from solar radiation and reducing the radiocarbon production. As a result, past creatures had much less radiocarbon in their bodies, and their deaths occurred much more recently than reported!

A sea creature, called an

Radiocarbon in dino bones

International conference result censored

by Carl Wieland

Published: 22 January 2013 (GMT+10)

Wikimedia commons/Julian Fong, LA Natural History museum

AOGS - AGU (WPGM) Joint Assembly
- Office Bearers
- Program at a Glance
- Distinguished Lectures
- Scientific Program
- Speaker Guide
  - Oral
  - Poster

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Session Chair(s): Jung-Hyun Kim, Carme Huguet

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16:15 BG02-A007	**BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-002** Reconstruction of Paleo-temperature Using Biomarker Diols in Arctic and Antarctic Ocean	Soo A JEON[1], Seung Il NAM[2], Ho Il YOON[2], Ku Chul YU[2], Kyung-Hoon SHIN[1] [1] Hanyang University [2] Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute
16:30 BG02-A011	**BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-003** Carbon Caption and Storage in Rocks-perspective from Cyanobacteria and Conical Stromatolite	Biqing LIANG[1], Ting-Di WU[2], Tanja BOSAK[3], Chung-Ho WANG[1] [1] Academia Sinica [2] Institute Curie, Laboratory of Ion Microscopy [3] Massachusetts Institute of Technology
16:45 BG02-A005	**BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-004** Tracing Soil Organic Carbon in the Lower Amazon River and Its Tributaries Using GDGT Distributions and Bulk Organic Matter Properties	Jung-Hyun KIM[1], Claudia ZELL[1], Patricia MOREIRA-TURCQ[2], Marcela A.P. PÉREZ[3], Gwenaël ABRIL[4], Jean-Michel MORTILLARO[5], Johan W.H. WEIJERS[6], Tarik MEZIANE[5], Jaap S. SINNINGHE DAMSTÉ[1] [1] NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research [2] IRD-GET-HYBAM [3] Federal University of Amazonas [4] University Bordeaux 1 [5] BOREA [6] Utrecht University
17:00 BG02-A012	**BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-005** A Comparison of δ13C & pMC Values for Ten Cretaceous-jurassic Dinosaur Bones from Texas to Alaska Usa, China and Europe	Hugh MILLER[1], Hugh OWEN[1], Robert BENNETT[1], Jean DE PONTCHARRA[1], Maciej GIERTYCH[1], Joe TAYLOR[1], Marie Claire VAN OOSTERWYCH[1], Otis KLINE[1], Doug WILDER[1], Beatrice DUNKEL[1] [1] Paleo Group
17:15 BG02-A009	**BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-006** Carbon Isotopic and Organic Biomarker Evidence of Terrigenous Organics Export to the Deep Sea through Hyperpycnal Injection	Selvaraj KANDASAMY[1], Elizabeth CANUEL[2], Jinyu YANG[1], Jr-Chuan HUANG[3], Tsung-Yu LEE[3], Minhan DAI[1], Shuh-Ji KAO[4] [1] Xiamen University [2] Virginia Institute of Marine Science

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PM1	OS23	OS-AS03	PS08	IWG07-	ST03	SE106	SE76	SE105-107	
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Total Presentation Time Scheduled		105 minutes		

BG02	Biomarkers in Living Organisms, Particulate Matter, and Sediments and their Application in Paleolimnology, Paleoceanography, and Paleoclimate
Main Convener	Dr Jung-Hyun Kim (NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, Netherlands) Jung-Hyun.Kim@nioz.nl
Session Chair	Jung-Hyun Kim, Carme Huguet

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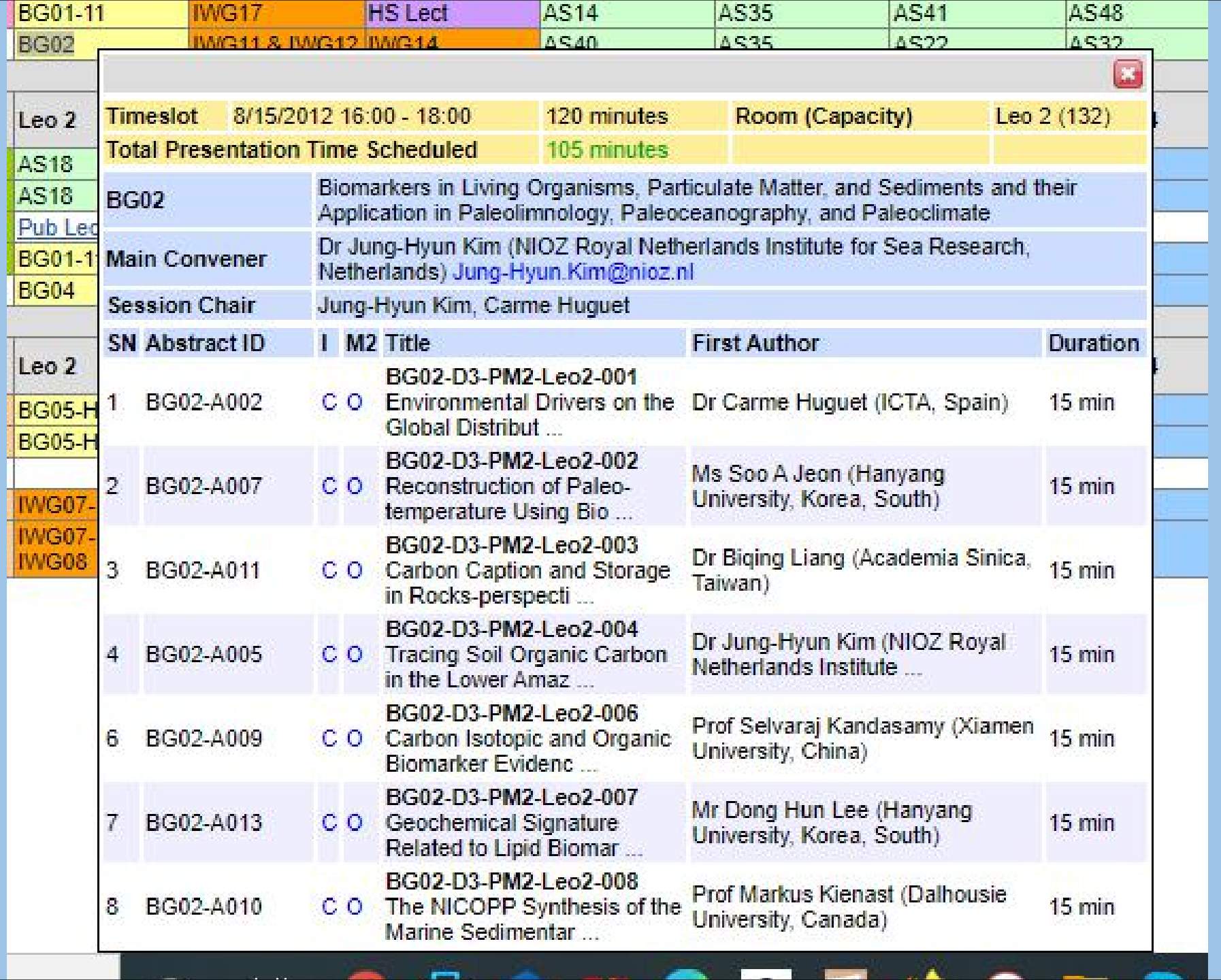
2	BG02-A007	C	O	BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-002 Reconstruction of Paleo-temperature Using Bio ...	Ms Soo A Jeon (Hanyang University, Korea, South)	15 min
3	BG02-A011	C	O	BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-003 Carbon Caption and Storage in Rocks-perspecti ...	Dr Biqing Liang (Academia Sinica, Taiwan)	15 min
4	BG02-A005	C	O	BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-004 Tracing Soil Organic Carbon in the Lower Amaz ...	Dr Jung-Hyun Kim (NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute ...	15 min
6	BG02-A009	C	O	BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-006 Carbon Isotopic and Organic Biomarker Evidenc ...	Prof Selvaraj Kandasamy (Xiamen University, China)	15 min
7	BG02-A013	C	O	BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-007 Geochemical Signature Related to Lipid Biomar ...	Mr Dong Hun Lee (Hanyang University, Korea, South)	15 min
8	BG02-A010	C	O	BG02-D3-PM2-Leo2-008 The NICOPP Synthesis of the Marine Sedimentar ...	Prof Markus Kienast (Dalhousie University, Canada)	15 min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Timeslot 8/15/2012 16:00 - 18:00 120 minutes Room (Capacity) Leo 2 (132)
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Main Convener Dr Jung-Hyun Kim (NIOZ Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research, Netherlands) Jung-Hyun.Kim@nioz.nl
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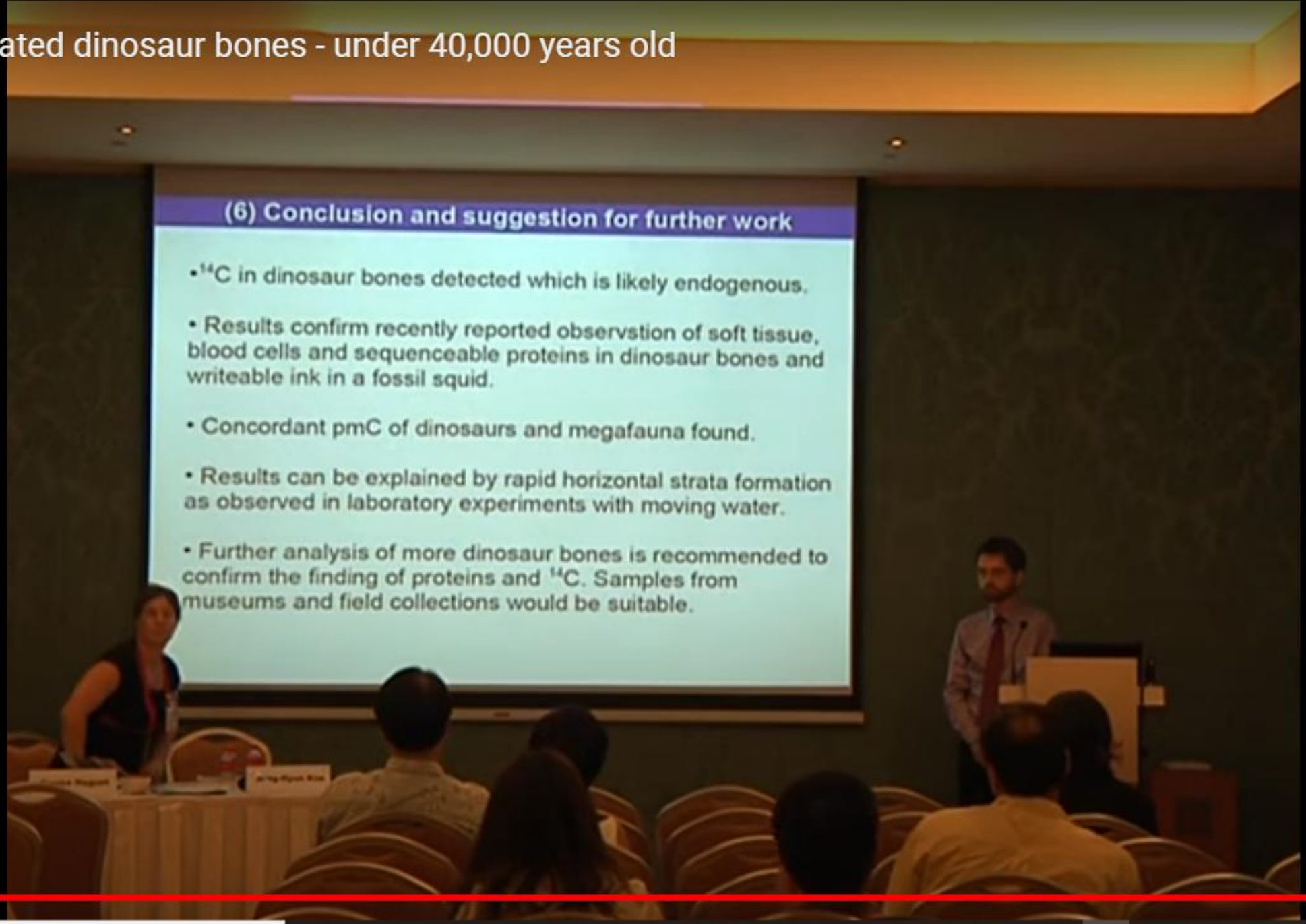
Carbon-14 dated dinosaur bones - under 40,000 years old



Dinosaurs want us to know their true age.
Even if paleontologists don’t.