

Dinosaurs and Humans

(by Bob Pulliam)

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You know the popular scenario: Dinosaurs lived hundreds of millions of years ago; died out to extinction; and then mammals (including humans) evolved onto the scene. This is the picture presented by the geologic column fabricated by scientists. But what if we found evidence that a mammal, or even a human being lived during the time that dinosaurs lived? We would turn evolutionary theory upside down. Consider this quote:

"If a single, well verified mammal skull were to turn up in 500 million year old rocks, our whole modern theory of evolution would be utterly destroyed. Incidentally, this is a sufficient answer to the canard, put about by creationist and their journalistic fellow travelers, that the whole theory of evolution is an 'unfalsifiable' tautology. Ironically, it is also the reason why creationist are so keen on the fake human footprints, which were carved during the depression to fool tourist, in the dinosaur beds of Texas," (Richard Dawkins of Oxford, *The Blind Watchmaker*, 1986, p225)

The first sentence of this quote is actually not true. Human bones have been found in ancient rock *with* dinosaur bones (picture of [Moab Man](#)). Did it turn destroy evolutionary theory? No. They simply reasoned that the bones must have been deposited there millions of years later by a flood (or, perhaps a cave man was trying to fool the tourists of his day by placing them there). So, no evidence is valid if it does not support the scientists preconceived notions.

Now let's focus our attention on these "fake human footprints, which were carved during the depression to fool tourists". While footprints were found in the Paluxy River bed at Glen Rose, Texas (now Dinosaur Valley State Park) during the depression; this statement ignores more recent findings about those original footprints, and more recently excavated footprints outside the park. But then ignoring evidence is an evolutionary scholar's trademark. Take a look at what's been found about the originals, and the additional evidence that exists.

The "Fake" Human Footprints...

The depression era footprints left in the river bed have long since vanished under the forces of erosion. One of those, however, was removed from the river bed and preserved ([picture](#)). This track, which was supposedly carved, has been examined to determine whether the print was formed while the material was soft or hard. This was accomplished by sawing through the track, and examining the cross-section. Pressure exerted on materials like clay and hardening sediment produce a patterned structure in the layer beneath the pressure point(s). If the track were *carved* in the already hardened stone during the 30's, we would expect no pressure patterns to exist beneath the pressure print. But if someone had stepped in the material before it hardened, then the resulting patterns would be adequate testimony to it's authenticity.

When the track was examined, the cross-section at the heel ([picture](#)) showed the classic pressure pattern of having been formed when the material was soft. Scholars admitted that this proved the track was not carved at the heel of the foot, but claimed that it might have

been a small dinosaur track to which toes were attached by careful carving. Back to the saw. A cross-section was cut across the toes to determine whether the striations existed there too. It seemed a little too much to ask, since the toes are so small. But when the cross-section at the toes was examined ([picture](#)), each toe had the pressure signature of having been formed rather than being carved. Each toe!... This was a valid human track in stone.... From the same strata as dinosaur tracks! How did both make tracks in the same rock strata if they did not live at the same time? Very simply... they couldn't have...

More Recent Discoveries...

From 1969 to 1972, an excavation of the overburden at a bend in the Paluxy was undertaken by Stan Taylor. Two tracks had been discovered, and they seemed to lead under the bank of the river. As the earth was removed down to river level, a trail of fourteen human footprints were revealed. They were in perfect stride, and in a discernable left-right sequence ([picture](#)). Some of the tracks were in such perfect condition that they fit like a glove when stepped into.

About thirty feet from Stan Taylor's fourteen prints, in the bed of the Paluxy River, there is another track. This is called the Ryal's Track, named after the man who removed the print just ahead of this one in the thirties or forties (the hole is still there). When examined, it was contended that the big toe was much too long for the remainder of the toes ([picture](#)). On closer examination, it was discovered that clay had filled the toes which had left their prints *in* the limestone, rather than *on* it. When the clay was removed, the toes slide in like a glove, and the big toe is in perfect proportion ([picture](#)). This print even had a toe drag where the person's toes had scraped over the mud in front of the track when he pulled his foot out ([picture](#)).

With time, something very interesting began to occur to these prints. As the river waters eroded them, the prints began to change form. After several years, the prints began to show signs of dinosaurian characteristics. When the waters had worked their magic, it became apparent that our running human was trying to step in dinosaur tracks that had already been left ([picture](#) - slow dial-up load). Possibly he was tracking it, but more than likely he was simply running where the soft sediment had already been compressed. Rather than sink up to his ankles in 'cement' (wet limestone), he chose a firmer footing (where the dinosaur had already stepped). ([additional track](#) - slow dial-up load)

And human footprints have not been the only other discovery. A fossilized human finger has been found ([picture](#)), and an iron hammer ([picture](#)). Incidentally, the iron on that hammer had no rust on it. When examined it was found to have been forged under greater atmospheric pressure than presently exists in natural conditions on Earth. A condition which would have existed if there had been a [Vapor Canopy](#) as previously discussed.

Conclusion...

Human footprints with dinosaur tracks?... We know that these weren't formed someplace else and then redeposited with dinosaur tracks. We know that they weren't carved. Perhaps you would prefer the explanation of one scholar who said: "Well, we don't know that there weren't any dinosaurs with feet that had a human appearance." No, we don't know that. And as was later noted, we also don't know that there weren't any humans with dinosaurian feet.

You can be absurd and deny or ignore the evidence, or you can simply take it as it is given. I suppose that for many, what they conclude will depend on what they *want* to believe. I have higher hopes for you.