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2013 Jan - New Adventure Safaris Dinosaur Learning Center Displays

Remodeling was started in January

Review of Past History First Museum in our Living Room

Feb. 2010



Overview of the dining area.



Microscope to see God's invisible creation.



Overview of the living room.

We had people over who were interested and some now provide support for the building rental.

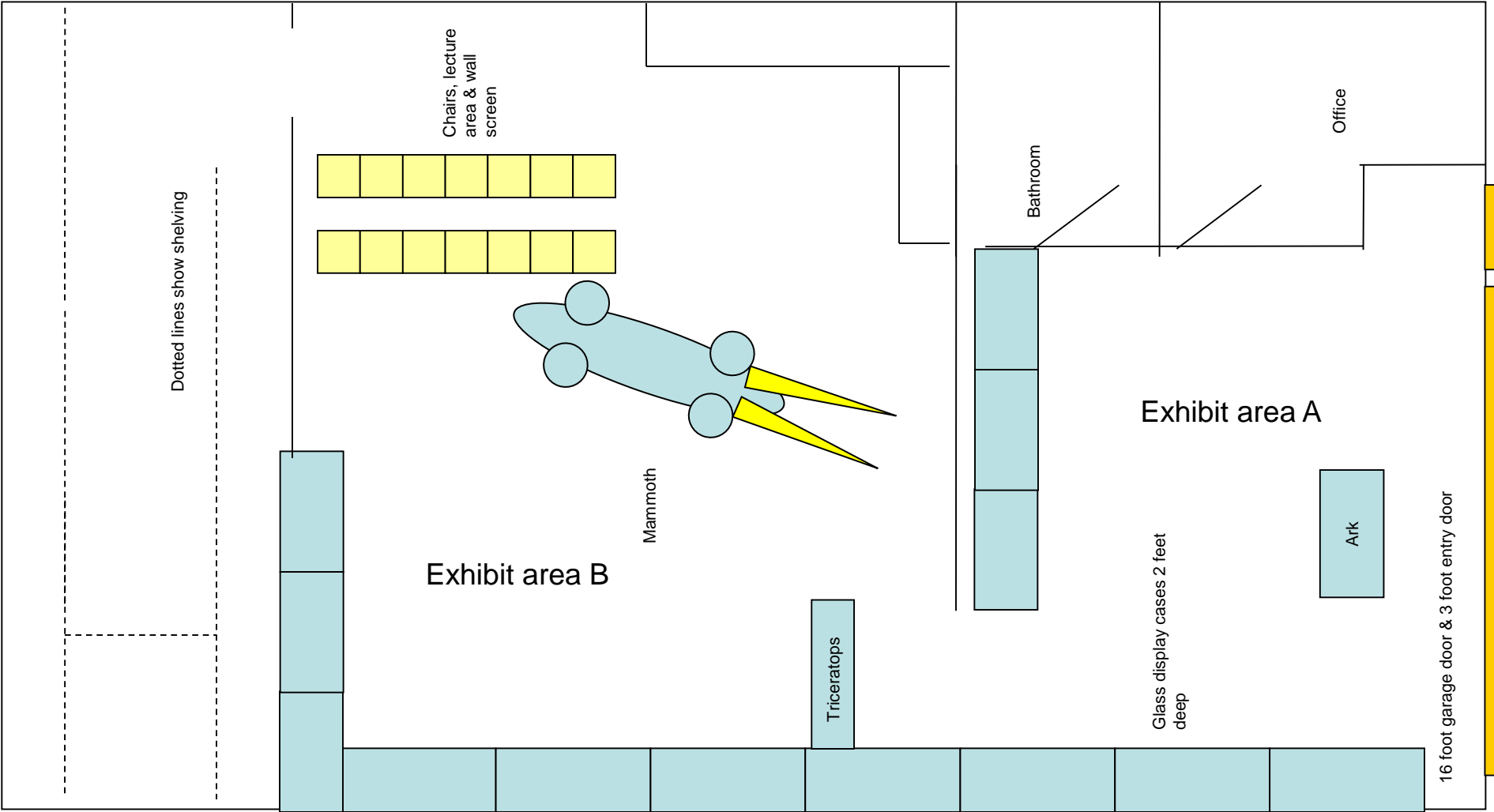




Second Museum Jay Hardy's Ware House

Started Oct, 2010

The original “Plan.”



The ware house.



25x45 room



NOT A FLOOR - NO STORAGE PERMITTED
MAXIMUM LIVE LOAD 100 PSF





Moving in.

Megalithic Museum Feb. 2013

How life started after the Flood.

I have put the main photos of the exhibit at the beginning for an overview. The rest is the behind the scenes and how I made some of the models and exhibits. This is for those who might want to copy what I did for their own museum.

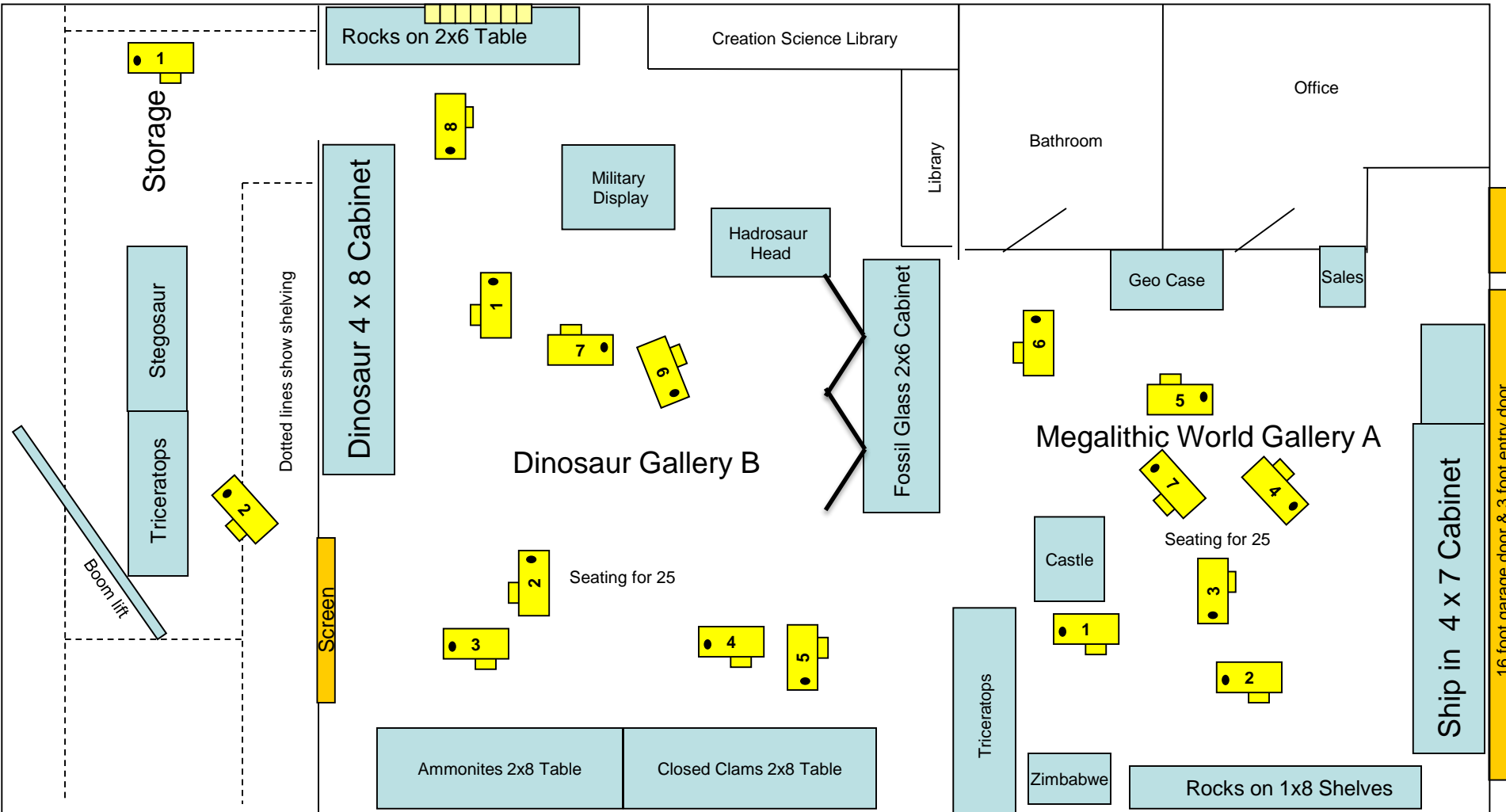
The Dinosaur Gallery B

This is a permanent display but has been remodeled in February 2013 with more bones exhibited that were in storage. More signage has been added for self guided tours.

The Feb. 2013 “Plan.”



Camera position for photos



Bones & reproductions from 18 years of dinosaur digs.



an Map for Sites Co ... 3... 4... 5...

You can touch this bone.

Hadrosaur Tail Vertebrae

Foot Prints in Stone

Apatosaurus
Pelvic Hip Socket

Hadrosaur Thoracic Vertebra
Lemmon, SD, 2003

Human Footprint

Triceratops Vertebra
Bowman, ND 1998

Metacarpals

Apatosaurus Front Foot
For a 30... Belle Fourche, SD 1999

Chevrons
shaped bone hanging
tail vertebrae.

Hadrosaur Toe Bone

Please do not touch.

Toe Claw

Fibula

You can touch this bone.

Tibia

Apatosaurus Rib

Chewed Bone
Dead cows do not



Triceratops Vertebra
Bowman, ND 1998

Human Footprint

Ischium

Hadrosaur Toe Bone

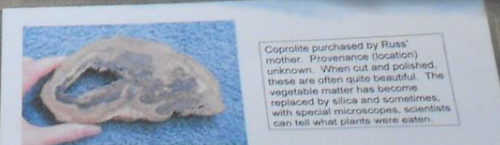
Apatosaurus Tail Vertebrae

Femur

1107H
8H3E
SW 1/4

Kib
Kevin McClellan
Ben Kromholz

Dinosaur Coprolite

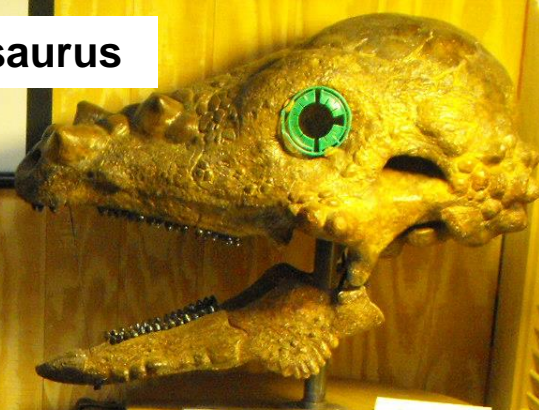


Coprolites – This is fossilized animal manure. If it lays on the ground like a cow patty, the rain and weather will melt it away in a few months. We learn two important facts from these fossils. 1. They were made by fast & deep burial as the Flood waters came, so every 12 hours and quickly covered them in mud before they decayed. 2. About 95% of all animals and humans were vegetarians before the Flood. It makes paleontological sense when scientists find bone matter in coprolite. In the first 40 days of the Flood, the vegetation was washed into the seas. As the Flood waters receded, the animals ate the vegetation and were quickly buried in mud. The animals attacking and killing each other for food was very little. Vegetation is found fossilized with animals. It is generally matted together separate from animal fossils and appears in the strata as low-grade lignite coal. We have seen this in many of our digs in the Badlands.

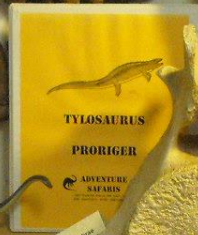


2

Pachycephalosaurus



Mosesaur



Whale bones

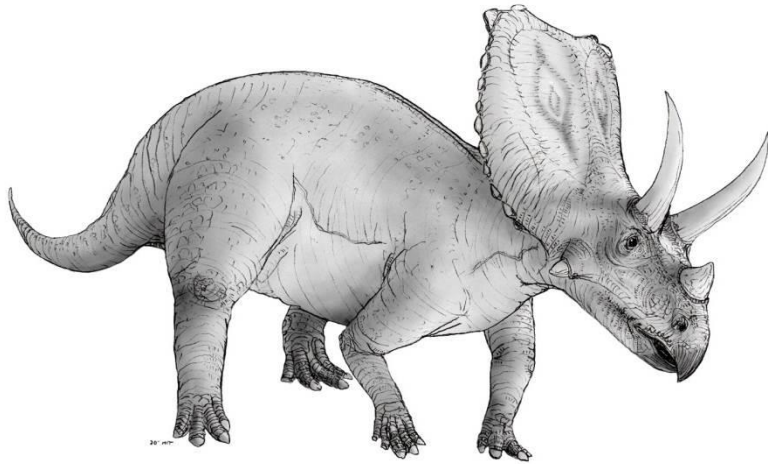


Mishipishu Petroglyph by Russ

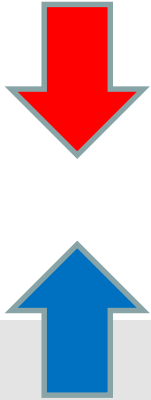
Russ made this from a piece of ½ inch sandstone using a die grinder. It is about 3x3 feet in size.



Mishipishu Petroglyph on the North Shore of Lake Superior



Ceratopsian - *Chasmosaurus belli* This medium sized horned dinosaur was a species of the Chasmosauridae, or long frilled ceratopsians. Note the cheek horns on the side of the face similar to Mishipishu .



Could this be a species not yet found in the fossil record? It has two brow and cheek horns but no frill. The Indian petroglyph is called Mishipishu or “water panther” of Lake Superior. It had a row of spikes down it’s back like Kentrosaurus. Maybe Mishipishu is a new dinosaur species with some characteristics similar to both the dinosaurs shown. He may have liked living in the water like a hippopotamus or water buffalo. The spikes might look like sticks in the water and help camouflage the animal.

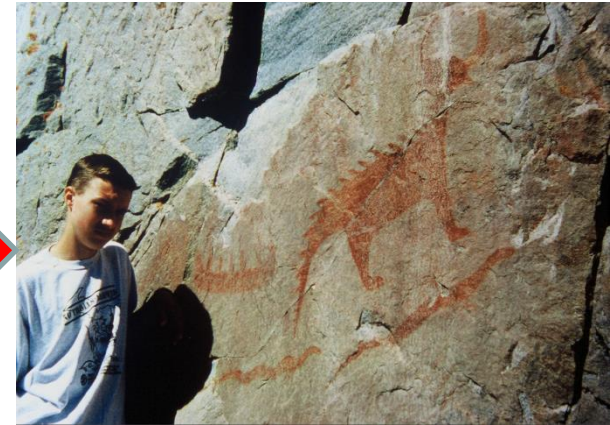
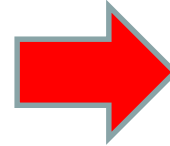
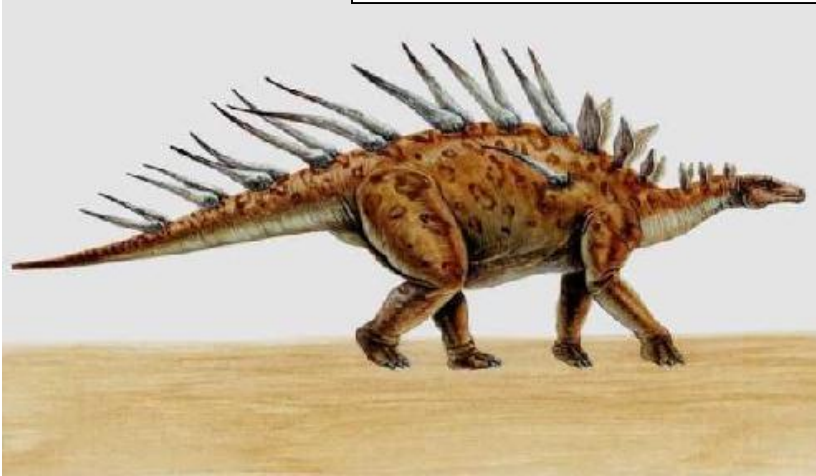


Photo taken by Bob Helfinstine with his nephew. This was painted possibly with a mixture of animal blood and clay. The museum example is a full sized model and has been cut into the rock with a die grinder. Indians would have used a “pecking” stone.



Kentrosaurus was a stegosaurid dinosaur. Its fossils have been discovered in Africa. It is thought to be closely related to the **Stegosaurus**. Kentrosaurus had back & tail spikes instead of the bony plates. The site does not say if a head was found so this picture may be speculation and the head on Mishipishu might be a better interpretation.

Model of a 3 foot Trilobite

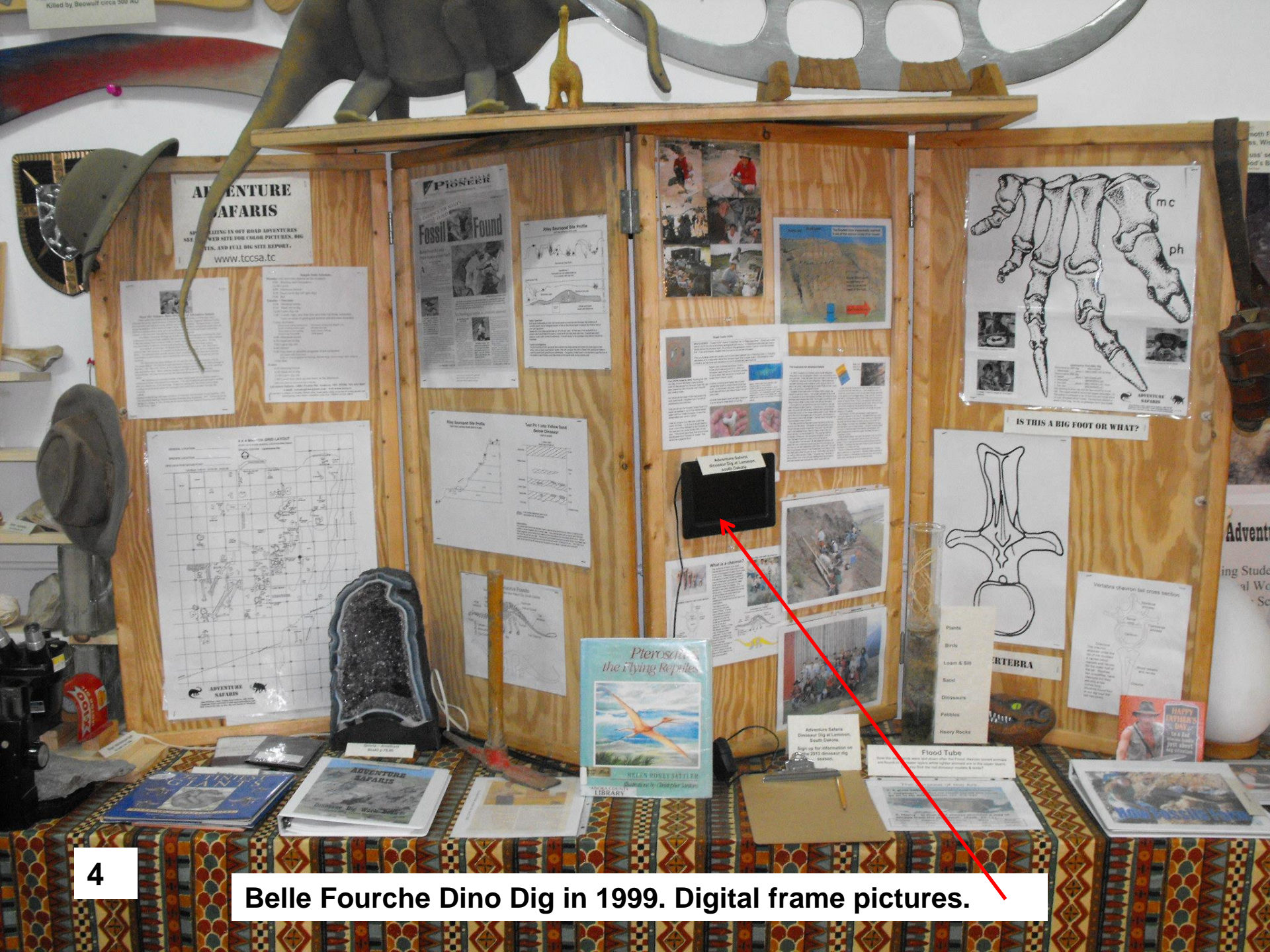


3

Ammonite & Trilobite Case







4

Belle Fourche Dino Dig in 1999. Digital frame pictures.



Closed Clam Shells



Cephalopod Fragment Fp.77H
Mississippi Sandstone, Lilydale, MN 1996



Sponge Fossil
Lilydale, MN. 1995 Science
Name - Receptaculite. Fp.76



Brain Coral Genevieve Aguirre
2012. Atascadero, CA.



Small, stacked, rounded objects, possibly fossilized shells or coral.

Closed Clam Shells



Gastropod, Texas Fp.111



Brachiopod Fp.82 ff



Location: Lammon, SD
Date: 2003
Found: Reptiles Korynta
Notes: Old Road bridge
Minerals layer suggests
approximate location
(Receptaculite sp. 1000)



Name: Science
Triptera: Triptera
Location: Patagonia,
Chile
Date: 7/2004
Brought: Rock Show,
Mendocino, MN. Mcardle
Notes:



Location: Vandenberg
Air Force Base, CA
Date: 7/2004
Brought: Rock Show,
Pismo, CA
Notes:



Location: Madagascar
Date: 10/2007
Brought: by friend for reuse for
Chromolaena in Virginia City, UT
Notes: Small shell from an island
not mentioned to have fossils as
they are too young according to
evolution.



Oyster - Inoceramus
up to 4 ft. long Fp.120



Baculite Fp.130



Clam Cat Canyon, CA



Clam
Salinas, CA 2012



Clam Cat Canyon, CA
Steve Salazar 2009



Clam Venture Co, CA 2012



Scallops
Lake Lopez, CA. 2005 Fp.118, 122



Cephalopod
Lilydale, MN. 1995 Fp. 124

Baculite Fp.130

Scallops

Nacimiento Lake area, CA. 2011 From Whisper Canyon Camp, Fp.118 & 122

Clam, Java, Indonesia
From Bobby Mikkelsen, 2012

Brachiopod Ohio
From Bobby Mikkelsen, 2012

Coral
Science Name – Tetracoral Fp.78

Sand Dollar
Salinas CA 2012

Baculites
Nacimiento Lake area, CA. 2011 From Whisper Canyon Camp, Fp.118 & 122

Scallops
Nacimiento Lake area, CA. 2011 From Whisper Canyon Camp, Fp.118 & 122

Clam
Salinas, CA 2012

Clam Cat Canyon, CA
Steve Salazar 2009

Clam Venture Co. CA 2012

Scallops
Lake Lopez, CA. 2005 Fp.118

Cephalopod
Lilydale, MN. 1995 Fp. 124

Crinoid
at looks
17

Read me.



The Story of Calamity Clam

Clarence the Clam slept in the mud. Morning soon came, and he tunneled out as fast as he could. He opened wide his shell, and into it his breakfast fell. What Clarence didn't know was that this was a day of mystery. The ocean was covering the whole earth. For the first time in history.

For the tide came in. Loaded with sand it covered Clarence deeper. He couldn't climb out of the mud that far. And was fossilized closed, like a pickle in a jar. He was caught in a major mud jam. That's when he was named: Calamity Clam. By Rhys & Tricia McGinn 2003

Fossil Recipe

Hard bodies + Water + Fast + Deep + Minerals = Fossils

1. Hard bodies. A few soft parts have been fossilized but it is unusual. Dinosaurs, heart, jellyfish, finger.
2. Water and Mud. The mud presses out the air and the water carries minerals for the fossilization process.
3. The specimen has to be buried fast for no scavenging, so animals do not eat it or drag the bones away.
4. It has to be buried deep to cut off air (oxygen), so there is little aerobic action to cause rot.
5. Next, minerals are brought in by water to replace the hard tissues to make the fossil. Example: ammonite.

Diagrams showing a clam being buried in mud, the process of fossilization, and a cross-section of a fossil.

Archaeologist seeks a creative answer

McGinn examines a Scapropod fossil while he explains the Creationist view of history. Traditional science would place the fossil in the Jurassic Period, but over 85 million years ago, Creationists believe the fossil is around 4,000 years old when there was a world wide flood.

McGinn holds the remains of a Scapropod he recently excavated. Scapropods roamed the earth over 85 million years ago during the Jurassic Period.

over 500 home school students per year, says he presents both the fossil, science stories and facts, according to McGinn. McGinn, who teaches evolution and creation theory. See McGINN on PAGE 15A

There was an evolutionary geologist there that they interviewed, but they used most of my material not his

"Read Me" area.



Fossils stir up 'creative' questions

Tanana Indian Plate

Read me
Triceratops

Triceratops (Skin Bone)

Pseudocory

Triceratops (Skin Bone)

Triceratops (Skin Bone)

Triceratops (Skin Bone)

Triceratops (Skin Bone)

Triceratops (Skin Bone)

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Triceratops (Skin Bone)

Triceratops (Skin Bone)

5

Triceratops Bowman, ND 1998



Edmontasaur

Salamander Skull - Body 8 Foot Long
Scientific Name - Metoposaurus



Six foot Salamander model



Pre Flood sea bed





**Six foot
diameter
Ammonite**

**Lez Verez
Military
Memorial
honoring all
veterans.**



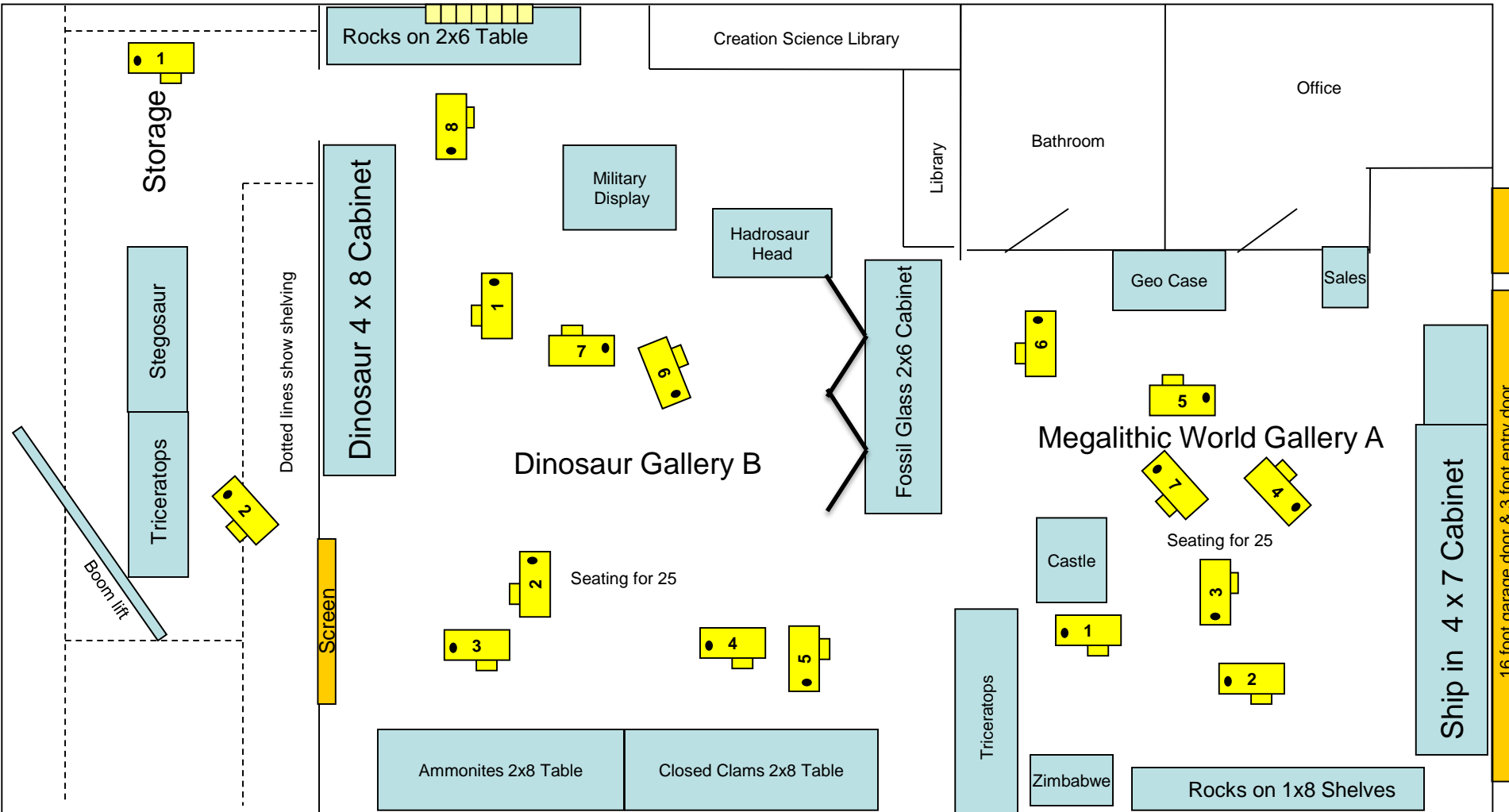
The Megalithic & Geology Gallery A

This is a rotating display introduced in February 2013. It shows how life got started after Noah's Flood. To go with this year's geology class about 100 pounds of rocks & minerals are on display. More signage has been added for self guided tours. It will remain until Feb. 2014

The Feb. 2013 "Plan."




Camera position for photos



Zimbabwe Model



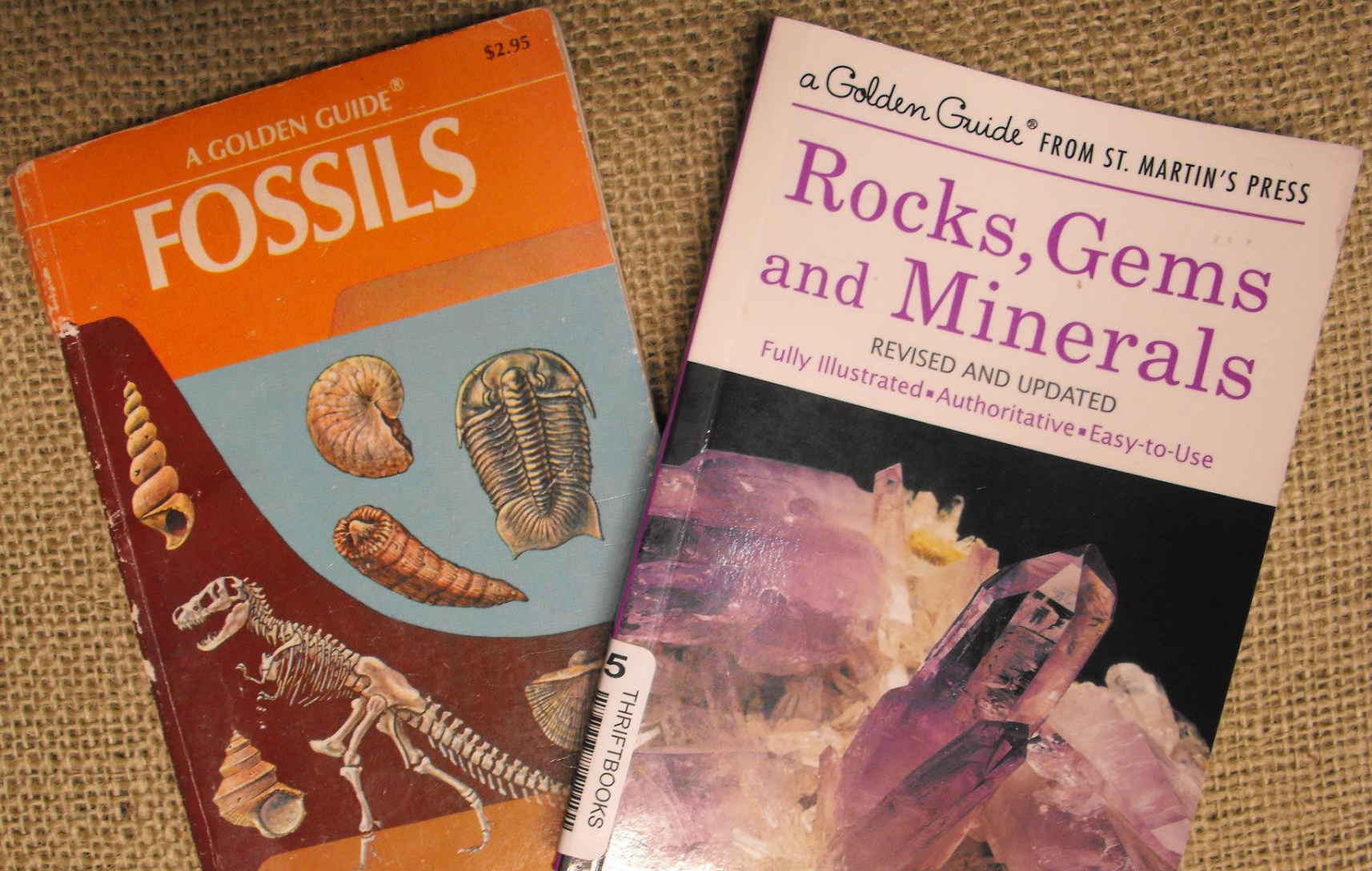


The area around Zimbabwe.



Rocks and minerals





Nearly all rocks, minerals and fossils have a name and page number from these two books so students can look up more information on the displays. Persons who have loaned or donated samples are given credit on the labels. See the following slides.



Palm Fossils Mt. Baker WA.
Found at 800 ft. level 1995 Fp.63



Cave Flow Stone with
Brown Garnets p.85



Ammonite
Texas - from Bob Helfenstine Fp.123-130





Giant Beaver Model
Model based on an 8 foot long beaver in the St. Paul, MN, Science Museum. An Ojibwa Indian song tells of the time when beavers were as big as men. Laid out and cut by Brandon Heller 2011

"King" a German Shepherd Dog
A black and white photograph of a German Shepherd dog, likely a historical specimen or a breed standard illustration.

3

4 foot Phoenician Ship



ewt undland
00071
Replie

g Cross Newf England (Vineland)
AD Replica by Rich LaValle, Russ Cousin

Viking Axe, Alexandria, MN.
Found by a farmer while plowing the field.
Dated to the 10th century.

Load Stone Compass
A small vessel was used to hold the
loadstone to make a compass.

Viking axe models. The above model's tag says: A Scandinavian Battle Axe of the Middle Ages (c.1000 AD) found near Norway Lake, MN. Museum model is based on this axe. Disk (Rt) is Viking compass. Bowl carries water for a loadstone compass

3b

the St. Paul, MN, Science Museum. An
Ojibwa Indian sang this of the time when
heavens were as big as men. Laid out and
cut by Brandon Heller 2011



Kang a German Shepherd Dog
Kang was the first German Shepherd dog to be shown in the United States. He was born in 1898 and died in 1908. He was the first of a breed that was to become one of the most popular in the world.



Iron Tools
These tools were made by the Ojibwa people of the Great Lakes region. They were used for hunting, fishing, and everyday tasks.



Shoshone Cedar Tree Toy
This toy was made by a Shoshone child. It is made of cedar wood and is used for playing.



Wooden Toys
These toys were made by the Ojibwa people of the Great Lakes region. They were used for playing and teaching.



The Ojibwa - Great Lakes People
The Ojibwa people are one of the many Native American tribes that live in the Great Lakes region. They are known for their traditional clothing and their skills in canoeing and fishing.



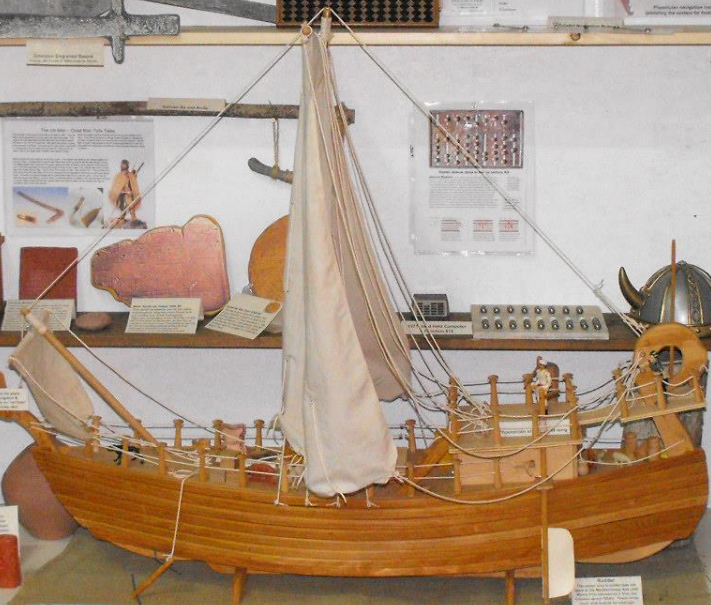
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Phoenician bust

Easter Island Bust

Crinoid sculpture

All by Russ



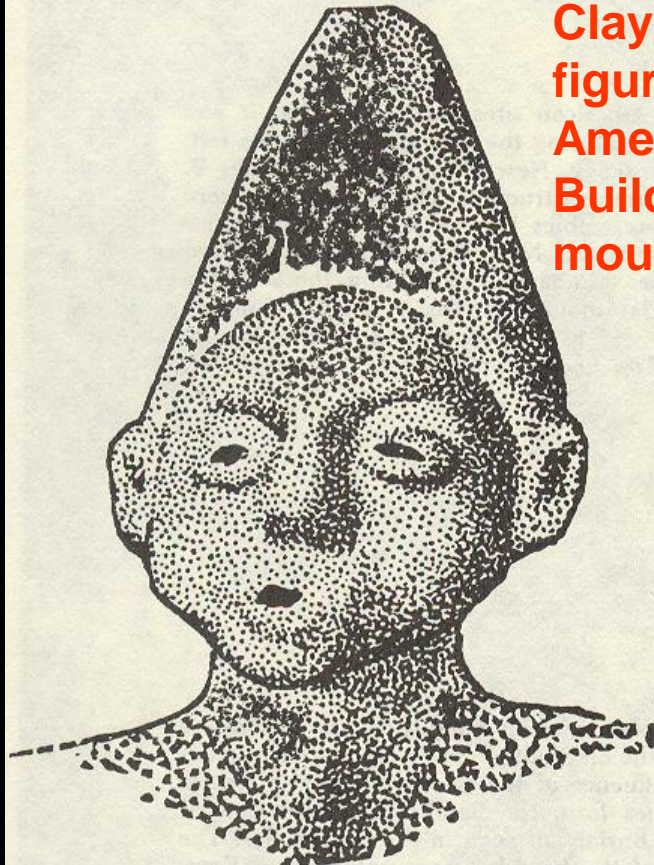
Cleaning the grooves
after it dried.

Model Russ made of
a Viking Compass.

Cuneiform tablet of Clay
2000 BC showing the
Pathagerous Therom



Clay Phoenician
figurine from an
America Mound
Builder burial
mound.



Phoenician
figure from
Cyprus



The Phoenician at home and abroad retained his characteristic high-crowned hat, the *hennin*, worn on formal occasions. It is here illustrated by two terracotta figurines. Left, an American example, excavated from a Mound Builder burial mound. Right, a figurine from Hagia Irene, Cyprus Museum. Both figurines date from the 8th to 6th century B.C. For a comparison of the alphabets used by the Phoenician colonists in Iowa and in southern Spain, see page 162. From S. D. Peet, *The Mound Builders*, 1892.

Similarities in pottery find...

Similarities in writing 800 BC...

	Phoenicia	Iowa	Spain
Sound	Style of Syria and Leb- anon (Phoenicia) 800–600 B.C.	Style of Punic settlers of Iowa 800–600 B.C.	Style of Punic settlers of Spain 800–600 B.C.
b	𐤁	9, 9	9, 9
g	𐤂	>	>
d	𐤃	Δ	Δ
h	𐤄	Π	Π
w	𐤅	↗.	↗, γ
z	𐤆	↘, 𐤆	↘
h	𐤇		, 𐤇
t	𐤈	Ω	Ω
k	𐤉, 𐤊, 𐤋	≡	𐤉, K
l	𐤌	λ	λ
m	𐤍	ω	ω, γ
š	𐤎	↘	↘
‘, i	𐤏	○, :	○, :
s	𐤐	S	2
t	𐤑	ψ	ψ

The Phoenician (Punic) colonists of Iowa used an alphabet that shows clearly that their homeland was in the Iberian peninsula. The Iowa inscription was found at Davenport in 1874, and is written in the Iberian alphabet whose sound values were determined in Spain 60 years later. Failure to identify the Iowan alphabet led archeologists until now to suppose that the Davenport finds were fraudulent.

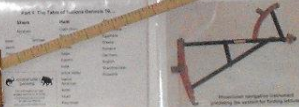
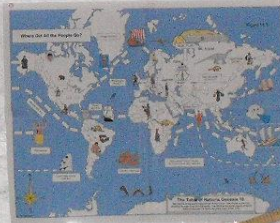
Giant 8 foot Beaver Model



Giant Beaver Model
Model based on an 8 foot long beaver in
the St. Paul, MN. Science Museum. An
Ojibwa Indian song tells of the time when
beavers were as big as men. Laid out and
cut by Brandon Heller 2011



"King" a German Shepherd Dog
Painted by George H. R. Meyer, 1900. The dog was
owned by the artist and was a champion of the
 breed. The painting is a reproduction of the
 original, which is in the collection of the
 St. Paul, MN. Science Museum.





Early Homes & Totem Pole African petroglyph of Sirius A & B Star system.



Tower of Babel





5

Fossil gifts for a contribution.



5

Rocks and fossils



Rose Quartz & Condrites p.78
Condrites are minerals that look like fossil leaves.



Jasper, Red p. 80
Little Falls, MN.1996



Geode



Geode Guadalupe, CA. 20011



Zink Smithsonite p.47



Quartz Crystals with
Iron Oxide p.78



Jasper, Purple, p. 80



Galena, (Lead) Mexico



Chalcedony p.80
On loan Joshua Morrison 2013



Tourmaline p.95
Associated with Aluminum & Boron on
Loan Joshua Morrison 2013



Quartz Clear Crystals p.76



Conglomerate p.128



Biotite Granite
(Black specks) p.111



Serpentine p.107
Associated with oil reserves.



Gypsum (Selenite) Brazil p.67
Precipitated from evaporating sea water.
Massive beds are a result of Noah's Flood.



Quartz - Amethyst
Mexico p.78,86



Gold Ore Drill Sample
p.36 Lead, SD



Like Meteorite Iron p.40



Gneiss, Granite p.138
Silver often associated with it.



Agate & Pseudo Fossils/Condrites p.78
Condrites are minerals that look like fossil leaves.

Quartz Clear Crystals p.76



Quartz - Amethyst
Mexico p.78,86

Conglomerate p.128



Gold Ore Drill Sample
p.36 Lead, SD

Biotite Granite
(Black specks) p.111



Like Meteorite Iron p.40

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Gypsum (Selenite) Brazil p.67
Precipitated from evaporating sea water.
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Agate & Pseudo Fossils/Condriles p.78
Condriles are minerals that look like fossil leaves.

s Ash 1980

Fish Skeleton in Diatoms
Lompoc Mine, Terry Bane, 2012, Fp.136



History Written in Stone

This photo shows a human handprint found in Cretaceous rock in the same layer with the Glen Rose dinosaur footprints. [which shows dinosaurs and humans lived together] The fossil handprint is so specific that it displays impressions of the thumbnail, impressions of the tissue webbing between the thumb and index finger, and the impression left by penetration of the middle finger into the mud. (It was found near Glen Rose and purchased by Carl Baugh in 2006 and is in his museum in Glen Rose, TX) <http://www.creationevidence.org/>

What it may have looked like! The mud would have been firmer if the Sun had dried it out in between high tides so it would retain an impression. (Cartoon by Dan Loebner)



Our theory is that a man was fleeing the rising Flood waters. He slipped and fell into the mud and braced himself with his hand. Every 12 hours, as the tide came in, more mud was washed in by Noah's Flood. That new mud would fill in and preserve the print. Cretaceous corresponds to the beginning of the Flood from day 41 to day 150 when the tallest mountains were covered. During this time humans and larger animals would flee to higher ground and die last. That is one reason we find larger animals like dinosaurs and mammals in the youngest strata (The last strata laid down by the flood)



Badger Skeleton
Minnesota road kill, 1997

Hadrosaur Sacrum
Bowman, ND, 1997

5

Hadrosaur Sacrum, Bear Skull, and Badger skeleton.

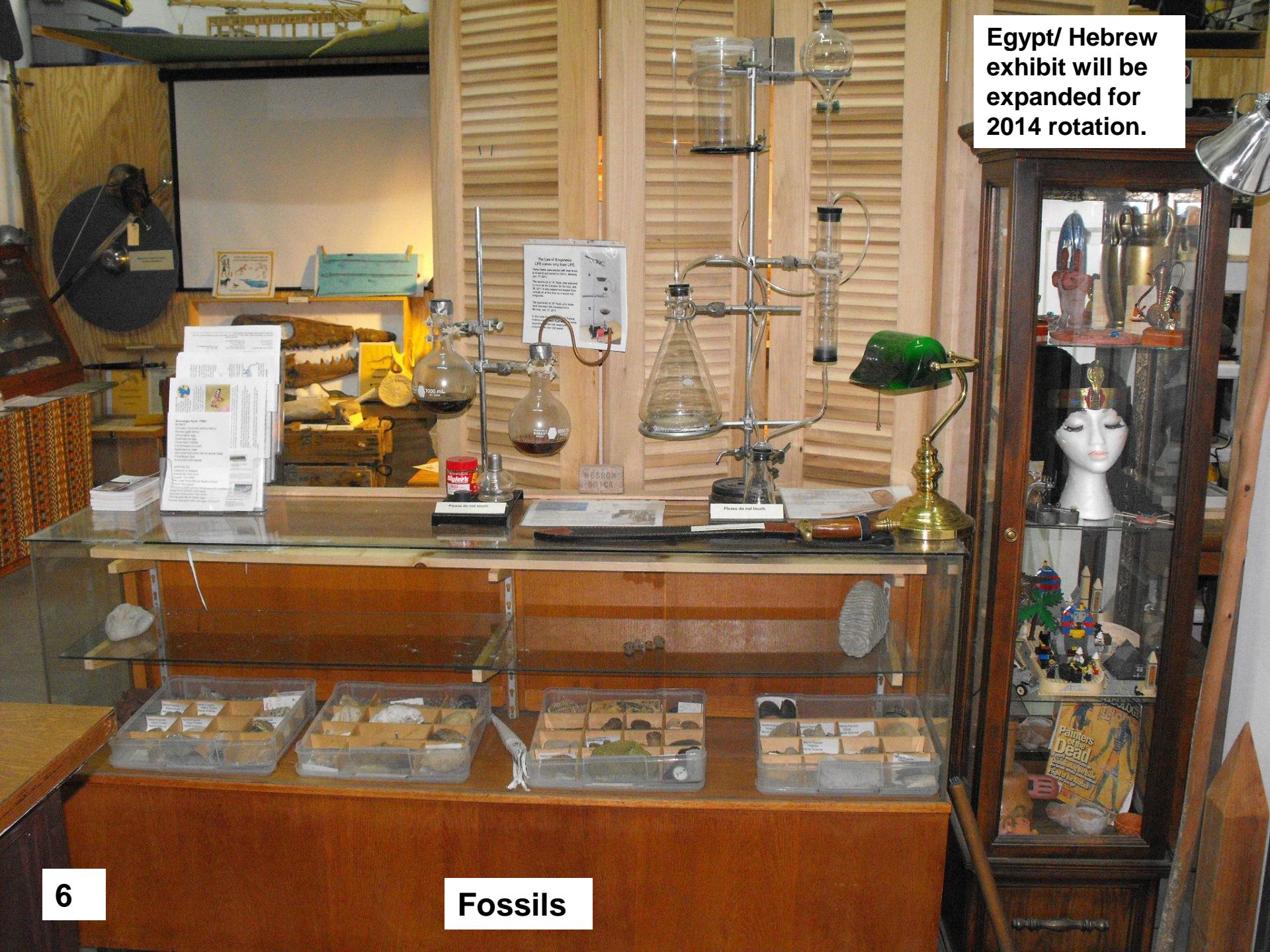
A portable rock collection that students study to see sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks. The paper is a quiz.

Name	Type	Notes
Mosesaur Vertebra		Flood
Fossilized Wood		Flood
Pumice	Igneous	Flood and Mt. Baker volcano
Feldspar granite	Igneous	Day 3 Basement rock
Silver ore	Metamorphic	Day 3
Agate	Sedimentary	Day 3 or Flood from silica
Sandstone Tan	Sedimentary	Flood
Granite	Igneous	Day 3 Basement rock Chemically weathered
Magnesium nodule	Sedimentary	Flood Ocean flood
Serpentine	Sedimentary	Flood
Sandstone Red	Sedimentary	Flood
Dinosaur Vertebra		Flood
Conglomerate	Sedimentary	Flood
Shale	Sedimentary	Flood
Biotite Granite	Igneous	Day 3 Basement rock
Limestone Concretion	Sedimentary	Geode like
Red Jasper		Day 3 Semi precious stone

438



Egypt/ Hebrew
exhibit will be
expanded for
2014 rotation.



Pteranodon with 40 foot wing span.

Beowulf's Castle

Pteranodon with 40 foot wing span.

Beowulf's Castle

7

Pteranodon with 40 foot wing span.

7

Store Room

There is a Triceratops &
Stegosaurus display here as well
as storage boxes.





Tricia teaches on how fossils were made by Noah's Flood.

Boom Lift

I rigged a 16 foot long 2 x 4 with a 4 to 1 block and tackle to lift boxes off the shelves. I am not to lift more than 5-8 pounds because of a bad back and two hernias. My students help when I need a lot moved but for one or two boxes this works nicely.



2013 Feb Museum Visitors













VBAFB 12 people



Paul's Bible study May 2013

Military Memorial

Lez Verez Military
Memorial Honoring
all veterans.





B17 Clock, Compass & Altimeter 1940





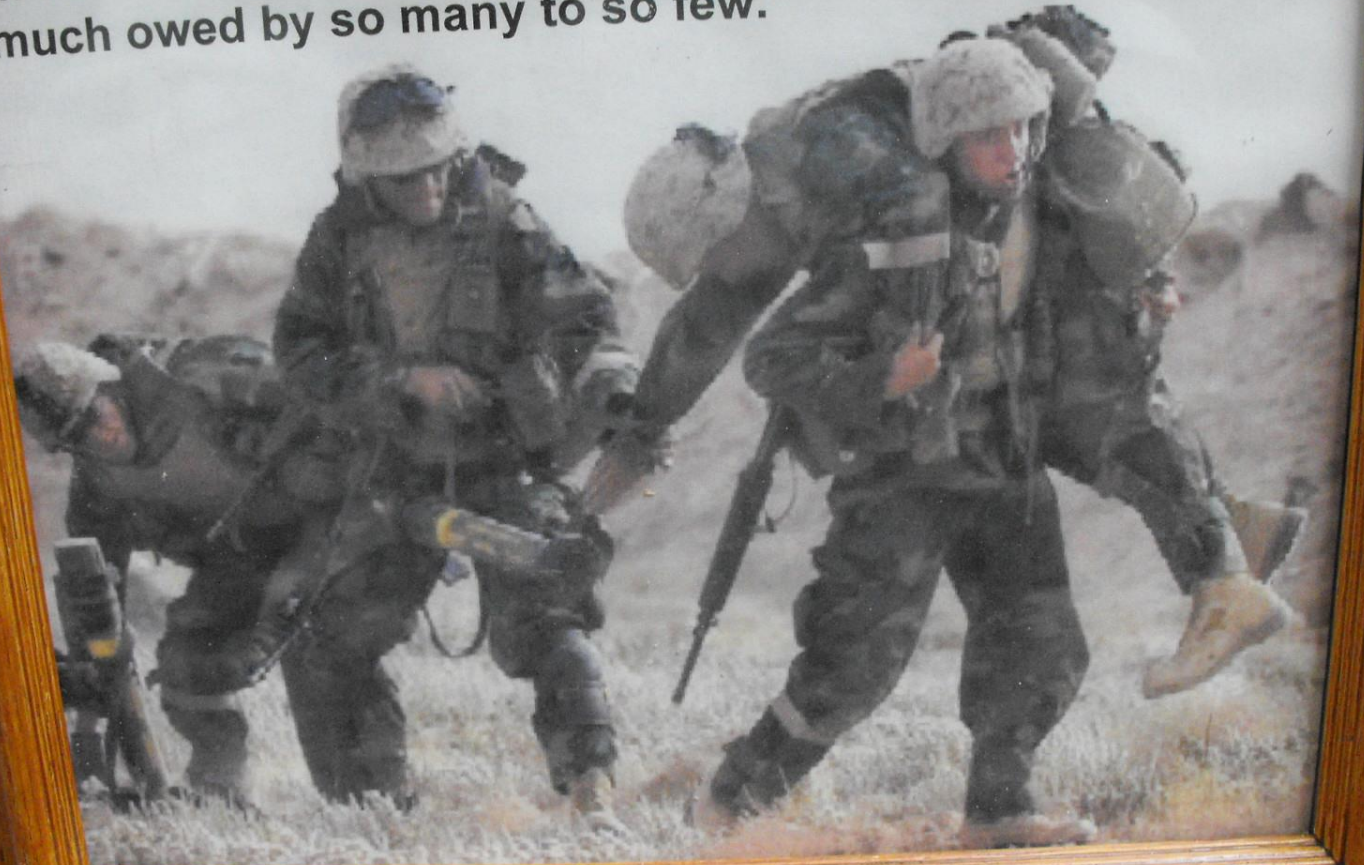






Swedish Army Field Telephone similar to those used in WWII. Crank in the front rang the other unit. Hard wires carried the signal to the other twin unit. They were often more reliable than radios as the vacuum tubes were subject to breakage when the unit was dropped. The hard wire phone system meant the message could not be intercepted by the enemy. Think about what it would be like to have cell phones on the battle field. What would the pros and cons be?

In honor of our military. "Never was so much owed by so many to so few."



Flyers

We wanted to invite your group to come along with the Lompoc homeschool to our Adventure Safaris Museum April 29 from 10 -12 noon with a scavenger hunt and a special at \$5 per person. It is completely remodeled with many new dinosaur bones as well as a whole new Gallery on the "Megalithic World" see announcement below. A drawing will be held for a unique map Russ has designed that shows where all the people went after the Tower of Babel based on The Table of Nations in Genesis 10. Hope you all can come. In Him, Russ

ADVENTURE SAFARIS PRESENTS 'THE MEGALITHIC WORLD'

Megalithic World - How civilization was restarted after Noah's Flood.

A main highlight is Russ' 4 foot long model of a Phoenician Swan Ship. These were the ships referred to in 2 Chron. 9:21 as the "Ships of Tarshish" Archeological artifacts show that the Phoenicians "Ruled the Seas" from about 2300 BC to beyond the time of the Apostle Paul. With a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean and reproductions of ancient artifacts the exhibit shows trade routes to Southern Africa, Niagara Falls, NY, Tucson AZ, St Louis MO, Honduras and Brazil, South America.

Also shown will be the trade routes of the Vikings who had a colony in Minnesota at 900 AD and how Indus Valley, India seafarers may have had a colony on Easter Island around 2000 BC. Other model highlights:

- *Beowulf's Castle

- *Tower of Babel

- *Zimbabwe

- *Ancient navigation tools & weapons

- *Petroglyphs of dinosaurs and humans together

- *Geology – Displays of rocks and minerals round out the exhibit and are related to this years lessons on geology

- * Les Verez Military Memorial honoring our military.



Russ has renovated and added new bones to his permanent display of dinosaur, marine and mammal fossils.

Students will enjoy these displays and will be challenged to a scavenger hunt to see what they can discover about the ancient world. Parents will be amazed at this exhibit as they learn about world history not taught in schools today. Students can buy dinosaur bone reproductions as well as books and DVDs in our gift shop so bring some dollars for that!

Museum tours by appointment only. Lasts about 1- 2 hours with 1-2 twenty five minute slide presentations depending on your groups wishes. Suggested donation of \$6 per person. Russ & Tricia McGlenn 805 588 3353: Email russmcglenn@juno.com Web www.adventuresafaris.org Suit 3 1360 W. McCoy Ln. Santa Maria 93455

Scavenger Hunt (Older) - FIND:

BONES

Goliath giant femur

Velociraptor egg

Apatosaurus egg

Three foot Trilobite

Edmontasaurus tooth

Apatosaurus claw

Dinosaur hip bone called a femur

Toe bone that looks like an arrow head

Triceratops tibia

Ammonite from Nepal

Mishipishu Dinosaur

ARTIFACTS

Catapult (2 models)

Spaceman foot print

Copper "Ox Hide"

Canoe Petroglyph

Easter Island Head

Pterosaur/Pterodactyl head crest (2 models)

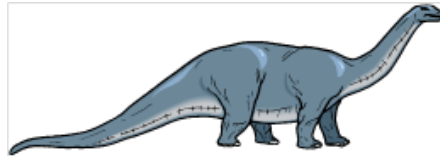
Argentina Closed clam shell

German bolt action rifle WWII

Shrimp borrow in ocean bed

Human foot print with dinosaur foot print

Star chart from before Noah's Flood



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How Did Russ Get Started?

For students who like collecting I have a few ideas to share. I want to encourage young people that their talents & collections can be used of God.

When a youth, I always wanted to give something I made myself to my Mom & Dad or Grandpa & Grandma for Christmas. Also, I did not have much money so I made things like camping gear for my safaris from scratch (Mom sewed things on her machine for me according to my specifications)

In the 50's, when I was about ten, I collected many stones & shells when we went to a beach cabin once a year. For my Aunt, I took an old shampoo bottle (most every container was glass not plastic!) and put the stones and beach materials into it for a Christmas present.

One time my Mom had the church missionary ladies over for tea. I came to the back porch and asked if she had a jar. She said "Wait there and I'll bring you something." She figured I had something alive in my pocket and didn't want to upset the ladies. It turned out to be a frog I had collected!

Mom was very patient with me as she was a collector, too. She took in a sickly lizard, gold fish, and other animals from neighbors. She would nurse them back to health and we had them as pets for many years.

I am putting my collections in the museum for others to enjoy. Exhibits like the dinosaur & mammal bones help students learn about God's handiwork.

If you are making a collection, have a goal or theme in mind, Categorize and label the objects and make a mini museum that shows God's handiwork. If you need help let me know.

**The original
bottle given
to Russ's
Aunt.**

