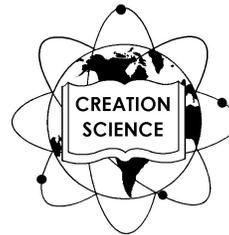


# Twin Cities Creation Science Association

Organized 1973

# CREATION BULLETIN



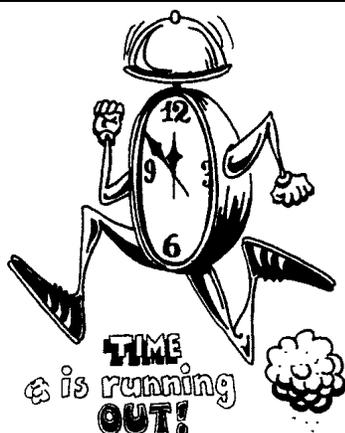
Bob Helfinstine President 421-8964 October, 1997 Beatrice Flaming Treas. 929-9368

## ***Topsy-Turvey Fossils***

**Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1997, 7:30 p.m. Totino Fine Arts Center, Rm. 115 Northwestern College, Roseville**

A Geologist and nationally known speaker from Dallas, Dr. Don Patton is involved in research on the Taylor Trail Tracks. Dr. Patton will present information on his trips to Peru, New Mexico and Colorado among other places. You will enjoy hearing about his research on fossils that are out of place according to evolutionists. Don't miss this chance to hear a fascinating world class speaker.

Memberships to the *Creation Bulletin* and *TCCSA* run out in December of each year. Do you want to be kept up to date each month? We want everyone who wants a copy to receive one, however, to remain on the mailing list you must let us know. After your name on the label is a 3 digit code with an M for Member, R for Requested or S for Student and two digits for the year. If your date code is 97 or older your subscription may be canceled.



Please return the form below, or E-Mail your information to the address listed on the form.

## Adventure Safaris

John Nuckols has assumed the book store operation from Walt Lang. Books, tapes and other materials are available at the monthly meetings or may be ordered directly from John.

Both John and Russ McGlenn have filled most of their schedules for this school year.

Are your home schooled kids planning for the Science Fair at Har Mar Mall in January? This is a wonderful opportunity to stretch their scientific minds and meet some great kids. Contact Russ or John for information.

**Russ McGlenn** "FOX-IN-THE-VALLEY" (612)434-5047  
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- I want to become a member of **TCCSA** and I subscribe to the Statement of Belief (Calendar year membership dues are \$20.00. Students do not pay dues.)
- I want to renew my membership in **TCCSA**. (note dues above)
- Please keep me on your mailing list (must be renewed each year)
- I want to make a donation to help **TCCSA** promote Creation Science.  
**TCCSA** \_\_\_\_\_ **Adventure Safaris** \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/STATE/ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

**E-Mail [djohnson@net-info.com](mailto:djohnson@net-info.com)**

### TCCSA's STATEMENT OF BELIEF

We believe in God: The Father, Son and Holy Spirit. We believe that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, and that all of its assertions are historically and scientifically true in the original autographs; this means that the account of origins in Genesis is a factual presentation of actual historical truths.

We believe that the origin of matter and all basic types of living things, including man, came about through direct creative acts of God during the six-day creation week described in Genesis. Whatever biological changes have occurred since the creation week have accomplished only changes within the created kinds.

We believe that the great flood described in Genesis, commonly referred to as the Noachian Flood, was an historic event, world-wide in extent and effect.

We accept the account of the special creation of Adam and Eve as the first man and woman. Their subsequent fall into sin, by disobedience of God's direct command, is the basis for our belief in the necessity of a Savior for all mankind.

Therefore, we believe that Jesus Christ is our Lord and only Savior and that personal faith in Him is necessary for salvation.

# OCTOBER 1997

Twin Cities Creation Science Association  
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Brooklyn Park, MN 55428-2526

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## CREATIONWISE



## COMING EVENTS!

Nov. 18 Dr. Randy Guliuzza M.D. The Visual System  
The eye-brain system in structure and function.

No meeting or newsletter in December

**Put Christ first in your Christmas**

A full slate of programs for the new year is being finalized that you will enjoy and learn from.

## FIND US ON THE WEB

Our web page has a new look with expanded information on what's happening in our area. Check it out.

<http://members.aol.com/tccsa/tccsa.htm>

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## Upcoming Metropolitan Creation Science Association Events

The **Metropolitan Creation Science Association** holds its meetings at Redeemer Lutheran Church, 1301 E. County Rd. 42, Burnsville, the first non-holiday Monday of each month starting at 7:30 p.m.

October 6 - Jonathan Krueger, Time Keeping Devices

November 3 - John Nuckols, Missing Links and Out of Place Fossils

December 1 - Bill Overn, Star of Bethlehem

# ADVENTURE SAFARIS

## NORTH DAKOTA DINOSAUR DIG

### SUMMER 1996 PRELIMINARY REPORT

We had the dig for six weeks with forty-five people in attendance. We had several sites gridded and opened up. Site 1 was called the turtle site which consisted mostly of turtle bones, turtle shell, crocodile teeth, and a sting ray tooth. Finding the sting ray tooth was rather interesting, because the sting ray is considered to be a deep sea creature. The tooth was lying in an area which is supposed to be a swamp type environment. Our preliminary interpretation of this find is that the sting ray had been mixed into this environment by Noah's Flood.

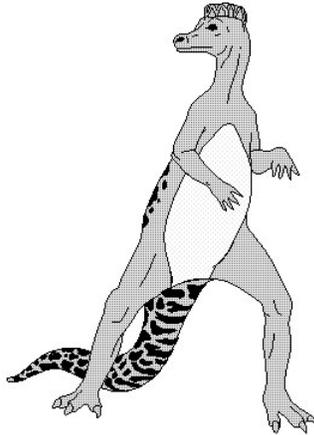
Site 2 was mostly of the hadrosaurus, or "duck billed dinosaur" species. At this site we found, three vertebrae, five ribs, a dromaeosaurus tooth, and a crocodile tooth. We also found gar scales in both the turtle and the hadrosaurus sites. The scales are from a "gar type" fish called a Lipodotus.

Site 3 was a triceratops site. There we found some ribs, pelvis, several vertebrae, and possibly a shoulder blade. This site was opened late in the six week period so we got only about 4 two meter grids excavated. We re-covered it and will continue to dig on it next year. We hope to find the skull, skull horns, the frill, femurs, and perhaps the tibias. Two nearly complete Triceratops

have been excavated on the ranch in the last five years.

A fourth site was called the Houston

Museum triceratops site. The preliminary excavation had been done by the Houston Museum which excavated a triceratops nose horn but had left part of the frill. We cut the frill out of a large stone concretion (rock that has grown into and around the bone), incased it in plaster and hauled it out. Even though we had cut off much of the concretion., it still weighed over one hundred pounds.



During the week, a typical day would start at seven-thirty with a lesson at the campsite on some creation subject; normally geology, paleontology, or fossils and how they related to the Flood. Then we would go to the dig site and work until about noon. We would return to camp for lunch break and free time until about four o'clock. During free time, the campers could go on horseback rides, go into town for swimming, visit the Bowman museum which has a nice dinosaur section. They could also relax around camp playing games or learn how to make latex molds, and cast bone replicas.

One afternoon, we took some of the students hiking up to Cedar Ridge to get a panoramic view of the ranch and look for new fossil sites. Another afternoon activity was to visit a huge pile of rock and gravel with hundreds of pieces of petrified wood, agates, magnesium nodules and other interesting things. One student found an arrowhead in this pile while another discovered a fossilized brachiopod (shell) in an agate.

After free time we met again for a lesson then returned to the pits to dig until seven or eight P.M. At eight o'clock the campers would prepare their dinners and head for bed around nine.

During our six weeks we removed seventeen major bones plus several small but important finds, like the Dromaeosaurus and sting ray tooth. Currently all finds go to the man who owns the bone lease, but we hope to buy into the lease next year in order to keep some of the bones we excavate. If we sell them the rancher gets a percentage, the remainder would help pay for equipment and supplies.

Our facilities included a solar powered shower with the best time to use it being from noon to six in the afternoon. It would start out scalding hot for the first minute or two and then you have about four

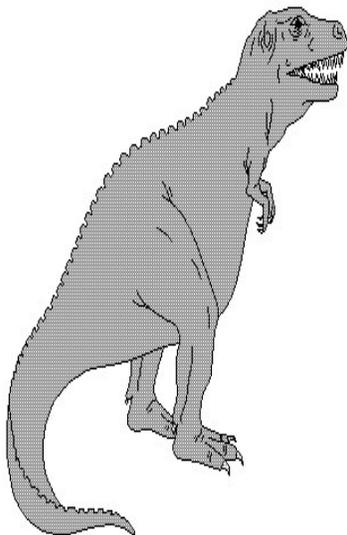
*(Continued on page 4)*

minutes of warm to hot water. You could finish with a nice cool shower at the end. It was a big success.

People who had campers could hook-up to water and electricity. The first week in July was quite stormy, but after that the weather stabilized with rain a few times on the weekends. Most of the time it was quite sunny with dry humidity. My son Kevin and I took several one day safari trips to other locations. One week-end we looked at a trackway about two hours east of Bowman. Another time we went to visit Randy Guliuzza in Rapid City, who is very interested in developing creation teaching materials, and a creation science museum. We might be able to supply bones or bone replicas to put in his museum. Another week-end, we visited Jewel Cave in the Black Hills, the guide said it had been formed entirely by water activity. This may be another example of Flood related activity. Next year we want to visit a dinosaur trackway about an hour south of our camp.

One of the interesting things my son and I noticed was, from Rapid City, S.D. north to Bowman, west to Miles City in Montana, and down to Newcastle, Wyoming the strata all looks the same. It is all called The Bad Lands but each state has different names for the strata. However, when you get down on your hands and knees and are working in it, it all looks very similar. The county just south of Bowman (Harding County, SD) claims to be the T Rex capitol of the world. They say that out of the thirteen full T Rexes found, seven came from Harding County. We are in the same strata, so it is possible we could find a T Rex where we are working.

When you look at the strata while driving along it is all perfectly flat like it was all laid down in one big chunk. We believe this was a result of Noah's Flood. One of our goals was to see if this strata can be interpreted from the perspective of Noah's Flood. We found many things that would indicate flood activity, such as the sting ray tooth at the turtle site. The second example, the strata tends to run in perfectly flat bands for hundreds of miles. There is a consistency in this strata of color, texture and of course the fossils. Thirdly, it is interesting to note that five to six miles west of us a deep sea whale like creature called a Masosaurus was found. Parts of it are in the museum in Bowman. It appears the Masosaurus was found in the same Hell



Creek strata which we were working, but because it was a marine animal they renamed the strata where it was found, the Brule level.

One question we often heard at the dig is "why do we not find mammals and dinosaurs buried together?" Here are two ideas for which we want to do more research. One reason is that when mammals are found in a strata, even though the strata may look similar to a dinosaur strata, they give the strata a different name because of the type of fossil found in it. As you know, this is often called circular reasoning. The geological strata is named by the fossils that are found in it, and the index fossils are dated by the strata they are found in.

The second reason we are not finding mammal fossils with dinosaurs is what I am calling "Biological Neighborhoods" based on the work of John Woodmorappe. It could be that dinosaurs lived in an area where there were very few mammals. When the Flood buried them, they tended to be buried in their biological neighborhoods. For example, in an African animal type neighborhood we would find elephants, giraffes, tigers, and monkeys but we wouldn't find bears, cougars, or moose which live in a North

American Neighborhood. These are two theories we are working on and will try to falsify or verify at the North Dakota dig.

We plan to go back next summer in July and the first week in August. There will be four 5 day camps starting from July 13th to August 7th. Space will be limited to 10 registrants per week, so book early.

This is a preliminary report and will be putting together a booklet of the dig site, showing the grids, specimen locations, and a catalogue of the specimens found. If anyone is interested in these materials please contact Russ.

We are working on a web site with pictures of the participants as well as the bones we found. We will let you know

the web site address as soon as it is running. Russ is also available to speak about the dinosaur dig at Christian schools, home schools and churches. Russ has a series of slides and bone reproductions, he is available to put on a one to two hour presentation.

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