

Subject: He Is As Old As Coal.

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Subject: He Is As Old As Coal.

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That is an expression that is used when a person is very old.

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Subject: Welcome to 6000years.org | Amazing B-ble Discoveries |
Proof the Bi-le is True

"Site presenting archaeological evidence for the most amazing
Bib-e discoveries: Noah's Ark, Sodom & Gomorrah, Red Sea Crossing,
the real Mt. Sinai and much more"

content "bibl-, je--s c-rist, messiah, mooses, mount sinai, sodom &
gomorrah, ark of the covenant, e-olution, red sea crossing, noah's ark,
giants, rapture, baptism, Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, Noah's Flood, Young
Earth, h-aling"

"In six days the L-RD made the h-avens and the earth, the sea and
all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day"

"For with the Lo-d one day is like a thousand years and a thousand
years like one day"

Stuff in Coal and Rock

Odd Things in Wrong Places

Every once in a while archaeologists (and sometimes regular Joes)
make some remarkable discoveries.

Stunned, they are often unable to explain what it is
they've found, how it came into existence, or ascertain its value.
This is a comprehensive list of such artifacts; artifacts that
many believe should have never existed given the discerned
age/period of their creation.

In June 1936 (or 1934 according to some accounts), Max
Hahn and his wife Emma were on a walk when they
noticed a rock with wood protruding from its core. They
decided to take the oddity home and later cracked it open
with a hammer and a chisel. Ironically, what they found within
seemed to be an archaic hammer of sorts. A team of
archaeologists checked it, and as it turns out, the rock encasing
the hammer was dated back more than 400 million year; the
hammer itself turned out to be more than 500 million years old.
Additionally, a section of the handle has begun the
transformation to coal. The hammer's head, made of more
than 96% iron, is far more pure than anything nature could
have achieved without an assist from modern technology.

<http://6000years.org/graphics/hammer3.jpg>
http://6000years.org/graphics/clay_figurine.gif

As man digs and scrapes and drills into the mysterious earth,
many surprising finds are made. It follows that mining and
farming have been fruitful sources of curious finds in the past.
We can feel strong regrets that as both occupations have
become more and more mechanized, fewer and fewer finds
of value for scientific study will occur. The following
interesting items make two important points. If conventional
dating is followed, ancient man seems to be far more ancient
than he should be. In fact, he must have been thriving before
he is supposed to have ev-lved.
Second, ancient man was a very sophisticated person. There
is no indication that his brain gradually evo-ved. Both of these
conclusions, obviously, are completely opposite to evol-tionary
theory.

One of the most prodigious lava flow in the history of the

world occurred in the Pacific Northwest. The lava spread over an estimated 200,000 square miles in depths up to 5,000 feet.

In 1972, a competent geologist stated that the eruptions took place a mere fifteen million years ago. Much of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and portions of neighbouring states was covered. The immense age of the deposit "can easily be imagined by the fact that the Snake River has cut canyons through the deposit to depths of up to 3000 feet".

Still, there are several curious things about this lava flow. Many competent observers have commented on the remarkable freshness of the deposit, as though the eruptions took place in very recent times. A startling find was made in 1889 near Nampa, Idaho. While workers were boring an artesian well, a small figurine of baked clay was extracted from a depth of 320 feet. Above the figurine, the drill, inside a 6-inch tubing, had cut through fifteen feet of basalt lava and many other strata. The find has never been challenged except to say that it was impossible. The conclusion is unmistakable. Before the basalt flowed, sophisticated humans lived in the area (Velikovsky, 1955, p.87; Pensee, May 1972, 2:2, p.18). Ancient men lived in California. They worked the hardest stones, fabricated perfect granite mortars and dishes, used a circular, skillet-like vessel made of lava, hard as iron, which had three legs and a spout, made polished stone axes with perfect holes drilled in them for a handle, and fashioned ladles, disks or quoits. They were able to bore into the bowels of mountains for gold and silver. One ancient shaft was drilled 210 feet down into solid rock. An altar for worship was found there. Other finds include the following: a mortar for grinding gold ore at a depth of 300 feet in a mining tunnel, a mortar and pestle weighing 30 pounds, beads, perforated stones, a 40-pound oval granite dish. One human skull was found at a depth of 130 feet under five beds of lava and tufa separated by layers of gravel. Man came before the lava flowed, and deep canyons have been cut by rivers since the lava spread. An amazing number of stone relics have been found. The findings are almost always in gold-bearing rock or gravels (Victoria Institute, 1879, 15:193-198).

A California newspaper reported the find of an elaborately carved rock and other worked stones weighing up to 800 pounds which had been found in hydraulic operations hundreds of feet underground. The original site was an ancient river bed dated long before the last Ice Age (Edward, 1964, p.109).

Nothing describes what has been discovered in California quite as well as J-b 28 (TEV). Similar locations have been studied in many parts of the world. Read this detailed and sophisticated memory of what mining in ancient times was like.

Far from where anyone lives or human feet ever travel, men dig the shafts of mines. There they work in loneliness, clinging to ropes in the pits. There are mines where silver is dug. There are places where gold is refined. Men dig iron out of the ground and melt copper out of the stones. Men explore the deepest darkness. They search the depths of the earth and dig for rocks in the darkness. Food grows out of the earth, but underneath the same earth all is torn up and crushed. The stones of the earth contain sapphires, and the dust contains gold. No hawk sees the roads to the mines, and no vulture ever flies over them. No lion or other fierce beast ever travels those lonely roads. Men dig the hardest rocks, dig mountains away at their base. As they tunnel through the rock, they discover precious stones. They dig to the sources of rivers and bring to light what is hidden. The value of wisdom is more than coral, or crystal, or rubies, or the finest topaz and the purest gold. -- From the book of Jo-, chapter 28

In the museum at Moses Lake, Washington, are some very crude scrapers on exhibit which were found under a glacial morain. This would appear to date man in Washington to a time before the Pleistocene epoch, which scientists are reluctant to do.

A similar discovery was made near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Crude choppers and scrapers of quartzite were found deep in the earth and had been tumbled and mixed in glacial till. Again this is evidence that man lived there before the glacial advance. Scientists do not want to put man in America that long ago (Folsom, 1971, p.70; p.184). Such finds are no problem for creationists who see no conflict for such finds within a biblical time framework.

A strange account comes from the little village of Plateau City, Colorado, a short distance east of Grand Junction. A resident was digging a cellar in 1936. At a depth of ten feet he found paved tile laid in some kind of mortar, different from any other construction in the valley. While the tiles are dated anywhere from 20,000 to 80,000 years old, they lie in a Miocene formation, which could make it up to 25,000,000 years old by conventional dating (Edward, 1962, p.100-101).

In 1871 near Chillicothe, Illinois, well drillers brought up a bronze coin from a depth of 114 feet. This remarkable discovery was described in the Proceedings of the American Philosophic Society. This is additional evidence that man had been present there. Rapid change of the terrain is also indicated (Edwards, 1962, p.101).

Heizer notes a number of impossibilities according to commonly accepted geological dating: a hyena tooth sawed by a flint before it became fossilized, cutting operations on the fossilized bone of an extinct rhinoceros and on other animals at a site near Paris, and evidence of the use of a sharp tool on the horn of fossilized rhino remains in Ireland. Under the surface of the North Sea the trunk of an oak was removed from a long submerged forest. The trunk showed the marks of a hatchet on it. (Heizer, 1962, p.107-114).

http://6000years.org/graphics/ancient_arrowhead.jpg

Conventional theory has early hunters migrating from Asia to America. One of the best known early projectile points is the Folsom point, and the identical pattern is found both in China and over much of America. It is of particular interest that this point is dated as early as 10,000 B.C. in America, but no earlier than 2000 B.C. in China (Mertz, 1972, p.99). Theory, however, requires the points in China to be older.

Should "age" depend on where you find it?

Part 1.

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