

The Acámbaro Figurines are a collection of more than 32,000 pieces of strange looking figurines discovered in the Municipality of Acámbaro, Mexico. Some of these artifacts depict humans coexisting with dinosaurs.

The **Acámbaro Figures** consist of thirty-seven thousand small, double fired ceramic figurines from Acámbaro, Guanajuato, Mexico, Pre-classical Chupicuaro Culture (800 B.C. to 200 A.D.) excavated by Waldemar Julsrud and many others. This dinosaur figurine collection are a part of the larger field of **Dinosaur-Archaeology** in which there are innumerable archaeological examples throughout the world. These clay figurines depict people and various animals, living and extinct. Many of the figurines portray recognizable dinosaurs, some resembling species discovered only recently.

There are figurines of Dinosaurs, some of a larger scale from Ica, which are part of the [Ica figurine collection](#). The Ica collection consists of Ica burial Stones, and dinosaur figurines. The "Ica collection of figurines" is the second largest collection of dinosaur figurines.

These figurines belong to that class of objects called [out-of-place artifacts](#). (ooparts) These of course are only out of place if you have adopted the exaggerated ages that evolutionists have adopted. The Ica Stones have been found in numerous locations here we will list some of the excavation sites:

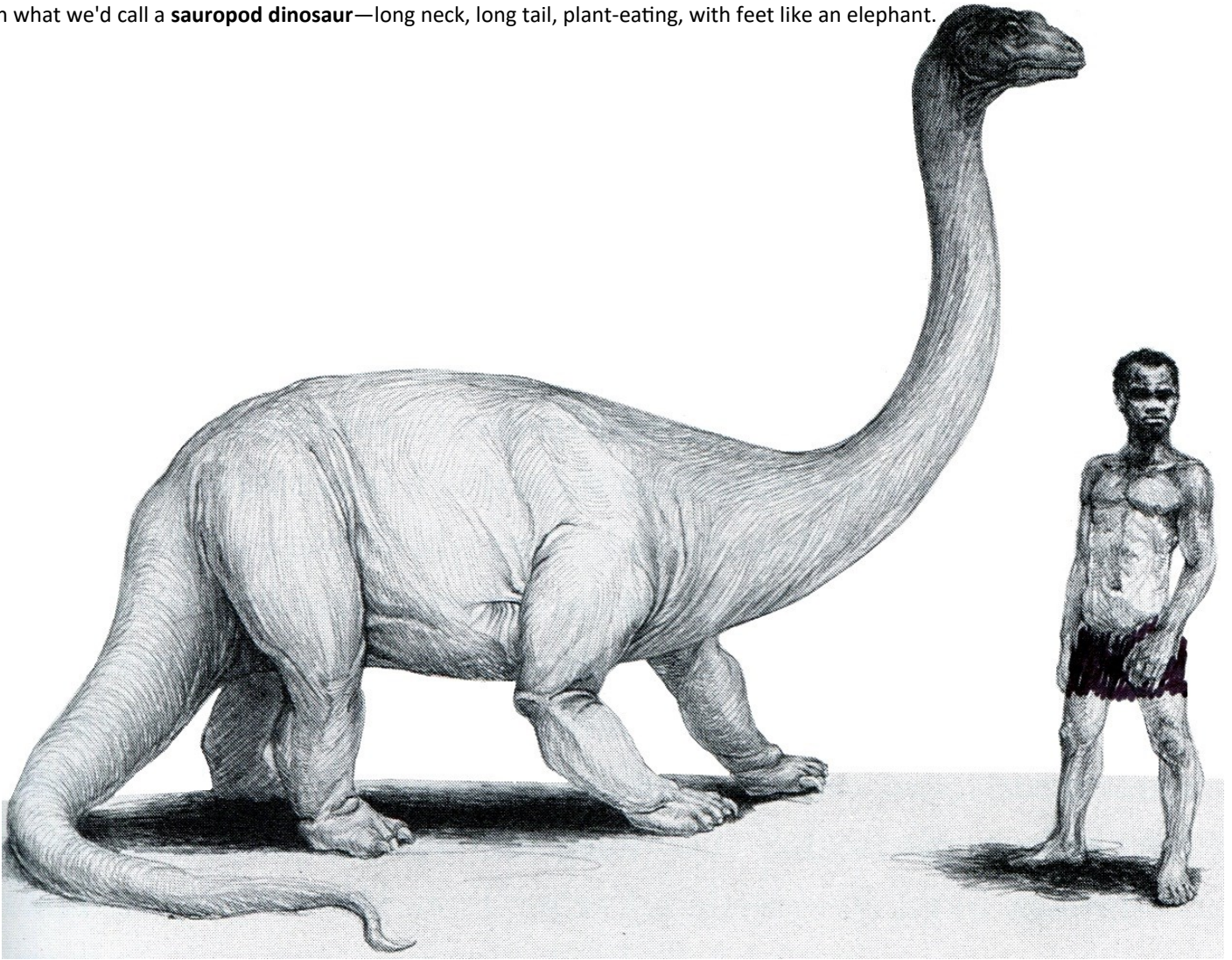
In 1953: INAH sent four Archaeologists to do excavations in Acambaro;

They chose their own independent site about a mile away from Julsrud's site. They found figurines 6 feet down. (including dinosaurs) INAH in a released statement claimed the saurian's that were uncovered were faked, and all the others genuine in spite of their excavation together, same hole, same location while intermixed with other Chipicuaro pieces in undisturbed situ.



The "dinosaur of Ta Prohm" is a bas-relief in the Khmer Empire temple-monastery of Ta Prohm. Numerous reliefs of various animals are present in the temple; the "dinosaur" is one of its more ambiguous artworks. The relief first gained modern notoriety in the late 1990s when the lobe-like features running down the animal's back were compared to the back plates of stegosaurian dinosaurs. The relief has since become a popular piece of "evidence" for the fringe belief that non-avian dinosaurs once coexisted with humans.—WIKIPEDIA

- In the dense **Congo Basin** of Africa, local tribes have long spoken of a creature called **Mokele-Mbembe**. Descriptions match what we'd call a **sauropod dinosaur**—long neck, long tail, plant-eating, with feet like an elephant.



Searching for Ropens and Finding God



The quest for discovering modern pterosaurs ("flying dinosaurs")

Nonfiction

Jonathan David Whitcomb

Fourth Edition

Ropen Expeditions In five expeditions, from 1994 through 2004, several Americans have explored *Umboi Island in search of the nocturnal ropen. *(Natives of Papua New Guinea call this island *Siasi*.) On this island, eyewitnesses report that the glowing ropen flies between the sea and the island interior or between one mountain and another. Many report the glow of the flying creature, which lasts about five or six seconds, but few natives have gotten a good view of the ropen. The exceptions include Jonah Jim, Jonathan Ragu, Wesley Koro, Mesa Augustin, and Gideon Koro. Investigators believe the ropen is a long-tailed animal. They conclude that it is a *Rhamphorhynchoid* pterosaur, in spite of the skeptics who declare that all those animals are extinct.