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Stratomorphic intermediates: a baraminological reading list

Compiled by Paul Garner (1 September 2020).

Notes

Answers Research Journal can be accessed at <https://answersingenesis.org/answers/research-journal/>

Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal (now *Journal of Creation*) can be accessed at <https://creation.com/journal-of-creation-articles>

e-Origins can be accessed at <https://biblicalcreationtrust.org/resources-e-origins.html>

Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences can be accessed at <https://coresci.org/jcts/index.php/jctsb/issue/archive>

Occasional Papers of the BSG can be accessed at <https://tinyurl.com/b2h929>

Proceedings of the International Conference on Creationism can be accessed at <http://creationicc.org/papers.php>

General

Wise, K.P. 1995. Towards a creationist understanding of 'transitional forms'. *Creation Ex Nihilo Technical Journal* 9(2):216-222.

Reptile-mammal series

McLain, M.A. 2017. Baraminology of non-cynodont therapsids I: "basal" therapsids, biarmosuchians, and dinocephalians. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 7:4.

McLain, M.A. 2017. Baraminology of non-cynodont therapsids II: anomodonts, gorgonopsians, and therocephalians. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 7:4-5.

Talavera, A. and M. McLain. 2017. Applying baraminological methods to understand mammal-like cynodonts. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 7:7-8.

Talavera, A. and M.A. McLain. 2018. Applying baraminological methods to understand “basal” mammaliaforms. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 8:4.

Lay, A. and M. A. McLain. 2019. Preliminary results from reanalyzing the cynodont to mammal transitional sequence. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 9:3-4.

Dinosaur-bird series

Wood, T.C. 2011. Using creation science to demonstrate evolution? Senter’s strategy revisited. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology* 24:914-918.

Wood, T.C., M. Ross and P.A. Garner. 2011. Preliminary baraminological analysis of Jurassic and Cretaceous Avialae. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 1:25-26.

Garner, P.A., T.C. Wood and M. Ross. 2013. Baraminological analysis of Jurassic and Cretaceous Avialae, n.p. in: Horstemeyer, M. (ed). *Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Creationism*. Creation Science Fellowship, Pittsburgh.

Doran, N., M.A. McLain, N. Young and A. Sanderson. 2018. The Dinosauria: baraminological and multivariate patterns, pp.404-457 in: Whitmore, J.H. (ed). *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Creationism*. Creation Science Fellowship, Pittsburgh.

McLain, M.A. 2020. Feathered dinosaurs and the creation model. *e-Origins* 2:2-8.

Turtle series

Wood, T.C. 2005. *A creationist review of the history, geology, climate, and biology of the Galápagos Islands*. CORE Issues in Creation 1:59-82.

Wood, T.C. 2009. *Odontochelys* as an intermediate form. *Occasional Papers of the BSG* 13:7.

Horse series

Garner, P. 1998. It’s a horse, of course! A creationist view of phylogenetic change in the equid family. *Origins* (25):13-23.

Cavanaugh, D.P., T.C. Wood and K.P. Wise. 2003. Fossil Equidae: a monobaraminic, stratomorphic series, pp.143-153 in Ivey, R.L. (ed). *Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Creationism*. Creation Science Fellowship, Pittsburgh.

Garner, P. 2004. Is the Equidae a holobaramin? *Occasional Papers of the BSG* 4:10.

Garner, P. 2016. A further attempt to detect discontinuity surrounding the Equidae, using a new dataset. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 6:60.

Whale series

Mace, S.R. and T.C. Wood. 2005. Statistical evidence for five whale holobaramins (Mammalia: Cetacea). *Occasional Papers of the BSG* 5:15.

Wood, T.C. 2007. Evidence that some toothed mysticetes are archaeocetes (Mammalia: Cetacea). *Occasional Papers of the BSG* 10:23-24.

Wood, T.C., G. Fears and N.A. Doran. 2020. A baraminological analysis of fossil mysticetes. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 10:7-8.

Other mammal series

Wood, T.C. 2008. *Animal and Plant Baramins*. CORE Issues in Creation 3.

Thompson, C. and T.C. Wood. 2018. A survey of Cenozoic mammal baramins, pp.217-221, A1-A83 (appendix) in: Whitmore, J.H. (ed). *Proceedings of the Eighth International Conference on Creationism*. Creation Science Fellowship, Pittsburgh.

Hominid series

Wood, T.C. 2010. Baraminological analysis places *Homo habilis*, *Homo rudolfensis*, and *Australopithecus sediba* in the human holobaramin. *Answers Research Journal* 3:71-90.

Wood, T.C. 2013. *Australopithecus sediba*, statistical baraminology, and challenges to identifying the human holobaramin, n.p. in: Horstemeyer, M. (ed). *Proceedings of the Seventh International Conference on Creationism*. Creation Science Fellowship, Pittsburgh.

Wood, T.C. 2013. The value of dental characters for resolving the baraminic status of *Australopithecus sediba*. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 3:4-5.

Wood, T.C. 2016. An evaluation of *Homo naledi* and “early” *Homo* from a young-age creationist perspective. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 6:14-30.

O’Micks, J. 2016. Preliminary baraminological analysis of *Homo naledi* and its place within the human baramin. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 6:31-39.

Wood, T.C. 2016. Baraminological analysis of cranial characters implies that *Homo floresiensis* was human. *Journal of Creation Theology and Science Series B: Life Sciences* 6:66-67.

Wood, T.C. 2017. Identifying humans in the fossil record: a further response to O’Micks. *Answers Research Journal* 10:57-62.