Live Pterosaurs Versus Extinct Woodpeckers

Norman Huntington (a pseudonym used by American author Jonathan Whitcomb), a writer on a cryptozoology blog, contends that sightings of apparent pterosaurs in Cuba, in the 1960′s and 1970′s, are not from misidentified woodpeckers. He was replying to another cryptozoology post, by a Dale Drinnon, in which extinct woodpeckers were suggested as an explanation for the "pterodactyl" encounters.

According to Huntington/Whitcomb, eyewitness accounts of featherless flying creatures with head crests and long tails, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, are not from the imaginations of persons who had watched too many Flintstones cartoons. He suggests that the most modern insights into pterosaur fossils allow for the possibility that a large long-tailed pterosaur species with a head crest might very well have lived, and might still be living.

That line of thinking comes from details in two sighting reports from the U.S. military installation at Gitmo, Cuba. Patty Carson reported a flying "dinosaur" was there in 1965 and Eskin Kuhn reported two "pterodactyls" were there in 1971. Both eyewitnesses drew sketches, neither of which looked anything like a woodpecker. Both sketches looked like pterosaurs with long head crests and no feathers.

In addition, those two sketches have compared favorably to details in sighting reports from other areas of North America, including in the United States, according to Whitcomb.

Pterosaurs and Woodpeckers in Cuba

> *There were at least a small number of basal pterosaurs that had head crests, and basal pterosaurs are the ones that had long tails.*

Pterosaur Sightings in Cuba

> *“I was looking in the direction of the ocean when I saw an incredible sight. It mesmerized me! I saw two pterosaurs . . . flying together . . . perhaps 100 feet [high], very close in range from where I was standing, so that I had a perfectly clear view of them.”*

New Word for Marriage



A new word was introduced into the English language on June 28, 2013, the same day that licenses were granted to same-gender couples in California. “Adahmeve,” pronounced u*h-‘**dah**-meev,* refers to the marital relationship between a man and a woman, according to the nonfiction author Jonathan Whitcomb, of Long Beach, California. He states that the traditional husband-wife no longer has a word specific to itself, without the introduction of the word “adahmeve.”

Even with popular acceptance of the word, the legal battles remain unaltered, for government licenses will continue to be labeled “marriage licenses.” Whitcomb introduced the word to allow those with traditional religious values to continue to have one word for the traditional marriage union, rather than have to use a phrase like “husband-wife marriage.” The verb is “admeve,” pronounced *uhd-‘**meev**.*

In the last week of June, 2013, the United State Supreme Court made two judgments related to gender in marriage. The first overthrew the federal marriage law; the second refused to make a decision about California’s Proposition 8, stating that the defenders of that law did not have authority to bring up the case before the Supreme Court. Contrary to what some news media may have reported, the Supreme Court did **not** side with Judge Walker in declaring Proposition 8 unconstitutional.

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Adahmeve Marriage

> *The word “adahmeve” allows us to refer to the husband-wife marriage in one word. The word “marriage” is becoming polluted by the alternate meaning of same-sex government-authorized unions . . .*

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