

The
Watch Maker



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Introduction

The history of watches began in 16th century Europe, where watches evolved from portable spring-driven clocks, which first appeared in the 15th century. ... The invention of the quartz watch in the 1960s, which ran on electricity and kept time with a vibrating quartz crystal, proved a radical departure for the industry.

One account of the origin of the word "watch" is that it came from the Old English word *woecce* which meant "watchman", because it was used by town watchmen to keep track of their shifts. Another says that the term came from 17th century sailors, who used the new mechanisms to time the length of their shipboard *watches* (duty shifts). Encyclopedia Wikipedia

The first timepieces to be worn, made in the 16th century beginning in the German cities of Nuremberg and Augsburg, were transitional in size between clocks and watches.^[4] Portable timepieces were made possible by the invention of the mainspring in the early 15th century. Nuremberg clockmaker Peter Henlein (or Henle or Hele) (1485-1542) is often credited as the inventor of the watch.^{[5][6]} He was one of the first German craftsmen who made "clock-watches", ornamental timepieces worn as pendants, which were the first timepieces to be worn on the body. His fame is based on a passage by Johann Cochläus in 1511,

Peter Hele, still a young man, fashions works, which even the most learned mathematicians admire. He shapes many-wheeled clocks out of

small bits of iron, which run and chime the hours without weights for forty hours, whether carried at the breast or in a handbag.

However, other German clockmakers were creating miniature timepieces during this period, and there is no evidence Henlein was the first.

These 'clock-watches' were fastened to clothing or worn on a chain around the neck. They were heavy drum-shaped cylindrical brass boxes several inches in diameter, engraved and ornamented. They had only an hour hand. The face was not covered with glass, but usually had a hinged brass cover, often decoratively pierced with grillwork so the time could be read without opening. The movement was made of iron or steel and held together with tapered pins and wedges, until screws began to be used after 1550.

Many of the movements included striking or alarm mechanisms. They usually had to be wound twice a day. The shape later evolved into a rounded form; these were later called Nuremberg eggs. Still later in the century there was a trend for unusually shaped watches, and clock-watches shaped like books, animals, fruit, stars, flowers, insects, crosses, and even skulls (Death's head watches) were made.

These early clock-watches were not worn to tell the time. The accuracy of their verge and foliot movements was so poor, with errors of perhaps several hours per day that they were practically useless. They were made as jewelry and novelties for the nobility, valued for their fine ornamentation, unusual shape, or intriguing mechanism, and accurate timekeeping was of very minor importance.

Can A Watch Make Itself?

The Calibre 89 made by Patek Philippe contains 1728 parts and is probably the most complex watch ever produced. The main parts of a simple mechanical watch include: The Mainspring, which provides the power. The Balance Wheel and Hairspring, which oscillate, thereby marking the division of time. By the end of the war, almost all enlisted men wore a wristwatch and after It has a purely mechanical movement consisting of only 51 parts.

The most complex watch has 1725 parts. The simple wristwatch has a little as 51 parts. What are the odds of all the parts coming together at one place and one time to join together in exactly the right positions and make a working watch? I am not a mathematician but I'd estimate the odds to be hundreds of trillions to one that this could never happen. It would be safe to say that it is impossible.

Can Anything Make Itself?

The sum of all the parts does not make the item. Why, because each part has to be fashioned to do a certain job and must be made in such a way as to interact with other parts. Everything that is made must have a maker in order for the item to work. The outcome is never based upon an act of evolution over time.

If we go back to the watch and see 1728 parts on a tree stump, sitting there for billions of years, we will right away realize that they will corrode, rust and become useless. They have no power in themselves to join together.

How then can a single cell evolve into billions of cells with specific functions? You can claim because of DNA but DNA supports an "Intelligent Design" theory that says there is a Divine Maker.

Mixing billions of years with lots of different chemicals produces a soup of chemical mush. It has no power to create life.

Intelligent Design

Michael Behe and Stephen Meyer of the Discovery Institute Explain the Inference to Design.

How do we recognize design? How do we realize that something has been put together intentionally by an intelligent agent? What is intelligent design? Our minds recognize the effects of other intelligent beings when we see the purposeful arrangement of parts, such as the letters and words in a book. Or,

the intentional design of something like Mt. Rushmore. We know from our own experience that such things as books and art only come from one source, a mind. So, when we see intentionally designed systems, purposeful arrangement of parts, we know that at an intelligent agent, a mind, must be the cause. The theory of intelligent design simply says that certain features of the universe and of living things are best explained by an intelligent cause, not an undirected process such as natural selection.

Revolutionary tells the story of biochemist Michael Behe and the revolution he helped spark with his book *Darwin's Black Box*. Behe inspired a new generation of scientists and thinkers who are now challenging Darwinian evolution and exploring evidence in nature of intelligent design. Learn about Behe's journey, how those opposed to his ideas tried to kill intelligent design in federal court, and how recent scientific discoveries have vindicated and extended his work.

The *Revolutionary* website, at www:revolutionarybehe.com, features more information about Dr. Behe's research, other molecular machines, and evidence for intelligent design, and the stories of revolutionary scientists changing the evolutionary paradigm.

*From bacterial propulsion systems to human DNA,
evidence of intelligent design is everywhere*

By Stephen C. Meyer

What tell-tale signs of intelligence do we see in living organisms?

Over the last 25 years, scientists have discovered an exquisite world of nanotechnology within living cells. Inside these tiny labyrinthine enclosures, scientists have found functioning turbines, miniature pumps, sliding clamps, complex circuits, rotary engines, and machines for copying, reading and editing digital information-hardly the simple "globules of plasm" envisioned by Darwin's contemporaries.

Moreover, most of these circuits and machines depend on the coordinated function of many separate parts. For example, scientists have discovered that bacterial cells are propelled by miniature rotary engines called flagellar motors that rotate at speeds up to 100,000 rpm. These engines look for all-

the world as if they were designed by the Mazda corporation, with many distinct mechanical parts (made of proteins) including rotors, stators, O-rings, bushings, U-joints, and drive shafts.

Is this appearance of design merely illusory? Could natural selection have produced this appearance in a neo-Darwinian fashion one tiny incremental mutation at a time? Biochemist Michael Behe argues ‘no.’ He points out that the flagellar motor depends upon the coordinated function of 30 protein parts.

Yet the absence of any one of these parts results in the complete loss of motor function. Remove one of the necessary proteins (as scientists can do experimentally) and the rotary motor simply doesn’t work. The motor is, in Behe’s terminology, “irreducibly complex.”

This creates a problem for the Darwinian mechanism. Natural selection preserves or “selects” functional advantages. If a random mutation helps an organism survive, it can be preserved and passed on to the next generation.

Yet, the flagellar motor has no function until after all of its 30 parts have been assembled. The 29 and 28-part versions of this motor do not work. Thus, natural selection can “select” or preserve the motor once it has arisen as a functioning whole, but it can do nothing to help build the motor in the first place.

This leaves the origin of molecular machines like the flagellar motor unexplained by the mechanism-natural selection-that Darwin specifically proposed to replace the design hypothesis.

Is there a better alternative? Based upon our uniform and repeated experience, we know of only one type of cause that produces irreducibly complex systems, namely, intelligence. Indeed, whenever we encounter irreducibly complex systems — such as an integrated circuit or an internal combustion engine — and we know how they arose, invariably a designing engineer played a role.

Thus, Behe concludes — based on our knowledge of what it takes to build functionally-integrated complex systems — that intelligent design best

explains the origin of molecular machines within cells. Molecular machines appear designed because they were designed.

The strength of Behe's design argument can be judged in part by the response of his critics. After nearly ten years, they have mustered only a vague just-so story about the flagellar motor arising from a simpler subsystem of the motor -a tiny syringe-that is sometimes found in bacteria without the other parts of the flagellar motor present. Unfortunately for advocates of this theory, recent genetic studies show that the syringe arose after the flagellar motor-that if anything the syringe evolved from the motor, not the motor from the syringe.

But consider an even more fundamental argument for design. In 1953 when Watson and Crick elucidated the structure of the DNA molecule, they made a startling discovery. The structure of DNA allows it to store information in the form of a four-character digital code. Strings of precisely sequenced chemicals called nucleotide bases store and transmit the assembly instructions—the information—for building the crucial protein molecules and machines the cell needs to survive.

Francis Crick later developed this idea with his famous “sequence hypothesis” according to which the chemical constituents in DNA function like letters in a written language or symbols in a computer code. Just as English letters may convey a particular message depending on their arrangement, so too do certain sequences of chemical bases along the spine of a DNA molecule convey precise instructions for building proteins. The arrangement of the chemical characters determines the function of the sequence as a whole.

Thus, the DNA molecule has the same property of “sequence specificity” that characterizes codes and language. As Richard Dawkins has acknowledged, “the machine code of the genes is uncannily computer-like.” As Bill Gates has noted, “DNA is like a computer program, but far, far more advanced than any software we've ever created.”

After the early 1960s, further discoveries made clear that the digital information in DNA and RNA is only part of a complex information processing system-an advanced form of nanotechnology that both mirrors

and exceeds our own in its complexity, design logic and information storage density.

Where did the digital information in the cell come from? And how did the cell's complex information processing system arise? Today these questions lie at the heart of origin-of-life research. Clearly, the informational features of the cell at least appear designed. And to date no theory of undirected chemical evolution has explained the origin of the digital information needed to build the first living cell. Why?

There is simply too much information in the cell to be explained by chance alone. And the information in DNA has also been shown to defy explanation by reference to the laws of chemistry. Saying otherwise would be like saying that a newspaper headline might arise as the result of the chemical attraction between ink and paper. Clearly "something else" is at work.

Yet, the scientists arguing for intelligent design do not do so merely because natural processes-chance, laws or the combination of the two-have failed to explain the origin of the information and information processing systems in cells. Instead, they also argue for design because we know from experience that systems possessing these features invariably arise from intelligent causes.

The information on a computer screen can be traced back to a user or programmer. The information in a newspaper ultimately came from a writer-from a mental, rather than a strictly material, cause. As the pioneering information theorist Henry Quastler observed, "information habitually arises from conscious activity."

This connection between information and prior intelligence enables us to detect or infer intelligent activity even from unobservable sources in the distant past. Archeologists infer ancient scribes from hieroglyphic inscriptions. SETI's search for extraterrestrial intelligence presupposes that information imbedded in electromagnetic signals from space would indicate an intelligent source. As yet, radio astronomers have not found information-bearing signals from distant star systems.

But closer to home, molecular biologists have discovered information in the cell, suggesting — by the same logic that underwrites the SETI program and ordinary scientific reasoning about other informational artifacts — an intelligent source for the information in DNA.

DNA functions like a software program. We know from experience that software comes from programmers. We know generally that information—whether inscribed in hieroglyphics, written in a book or encoded in a radio signal—always arises from an intelligent source. So the discovery of information in the DNA molecule, provides strong grounds for inferring that intelligence played a role in the origin of DNA, even if we weren't there to observe the system coming into existence.

Thus, contrary to media reports, the theory of intelligent design is not based upon ignorance or religion but instead upon recent scientific discoveries and upon standard methods of scientific reasoning in which our uniform experience of cause and effect guides our inferences about what happened in the past.

Of course, many will still dismiss intelligent design as nothing but warmed over creationism or as a “religious masquerading as science.” But intelligent design, unlike creationism, is not based upon the Bible. Design is an inference from biological data, not a deduction from religious authority.

Even so, the theory of intelligent design may provide support for theistic belief. But that is not grounds for dismissing it. To say otherwise confuses the evidence for a theory and its possible implications. Many scientists initially rejected the Big Bang theory because it seemed to challenge the idea of an eternally self-existent universe and pointed to the need for a transcendent cause of matter, space and time.

But scientists eventually accepted the theory despite such apparently unpleasant implications because the evidence strongly supported it. Today a similar metaphysical prejudice confronts the theory of intelligent design. Nevertheless, it too must be evaluated on the basis of the evidence not our philosophical preferences or concerns about its possible religious implications. Antony Flew, the long-time atheistic philosopher who has

come to accept the case for design, insists correctly that we must “follow the evidence wherever it leads.”

Conclusion

It should be obvious by now that there was and still is a supernatural mind behind the creation of the universe and life itself. Let me introduce you to Him. He is The Lord God Jehovah, the true and living God who created everything and watches over it to be sure it all works...and guess what? He does it all just for us. He is the “Watchmaker.” It just didn’t happen by chance.

Indisputable Evidence

Here are 10 facts that support intelligent design and show evolution as being false.

Moon Dust

Meteoritic dust falls on the earth continually, adding up to thousands, if not millions, of tons of dust per year. Realizing this and knowing that the moon also had meteoritic dust piling up for what they thought was millions of years, N.A.S.A. scientist were worried that the first lunar ship that landed would sink into many feet of dust which should have accumulated. However, only about 1/8 of an inch of dust was found, indicating a young moon. The assumption is, that if the 1/8 thickness is evident on the moon, it also has to be the same for the earth because they are in close proximity.



Meteoritic material contributes nickel to the oceans. Taking the amount of nickel in the oceans and the supply from meteoritic dust yields over the years indicates that the age of the earth is only several thousand years, certainly not millions as evolutionists claim. Thus the nickel count in our oceans and meteoritic dust deposits found on the earth clearly indicates a younger planet.

Magnetic Field

The earth's magnetic field is decaying rapidly at a constant rate. Using this rate of decline, one can back step and determine the magnetism of the earth. 8,000 years ago, the earth would have equaled that of a magnetic star, a highly unlikely occurrence. Also, if electric currents in the earth's core were responsible for the earth's magnetism, the heat generated would have dissolved the earth.

Fossil Record

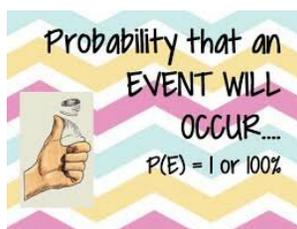
Charles Darwin stated, in his Origin of Species, "The geological record is extremely imperfect and this fact will, to a large degree, explain why we do not find intermediate varieties, connecting together all the extinct and existing forms of life by the finest graduated steps. He who rejects these views on the nature of the geological record will rightly reject my whole theory."



Now, over 130 years and billions of fossils later, we can rightly reject the view of an incomplete fossil record or of one, "Connecting together all forms of life by the finest graduated steps."

Out of millions of fossils in the world, not one transitional form has been found. All known species show up abruptly in the fossil record, without intermediate forms, thus contributing to the fact of special creation.

Probability



The science of probability has not been favorable to the evolutionary theory. Dr. James Coppedge, of the Center for Probability Research in Biology in California, made some amazing calculations. Dr. Coppedge applied all the laws of probability studies to the probability of a single cell coming into existence by chance. He computed a world in which

the entire crust of the earth...all the oceans; all the atoms and the whole crust were available. He then had these amino acids bind at a rate one and one-half trillion times faster than they do in nature.

In computing the possibilities, he found that to provide a single protein molecule by chance combination would take 10, to the 262nd power, years to get a single cell. (That is, the number 1 followed by 262 zeros) The single smallest living cell known to mankind – which is called the mycroplasm hominis H39, would take 10, to the 119,841 power, years. That means that if you took thin pieces of paper and wrote 1 and then wrote zeros after it, you would fill up the entire known universe with paper before you could ever even write that number. That is how many years it would take to make one living cell, smaller than any human cell!



According to Emile Borel, a French scientist and expert in the area of probability, an event on the cosmic level with a probability of less than 1 out of 10, to the 50th power, will not happen. The probability of producing one human cell by chance is 10, to the 119,000 power.

Sir Fred Hoyle, British mathematician and astronomer, was quoted in Nature magazine, November 12, 1981, as saying “The chance that higher life forms might have emerged in this way (evolution) is comparable with the chance that a tornado sweeping through a junkyard might assemble a Boeing 747 from the materials therein.”

Second Law of Thermodynamics

The second law of thermodynamics states that although the total amount of energy remains constant, the amount of usable energy is constantly decreasing. This law can be seen in most everything. Where work is done, energy is expelled. That energy can never again be used. As usable energy decreases, decay increases. Herein lies the problem for evolution. If the natural trend is toward degeneration, then evolution is impossible, for it demands the betterment of organisms through mutation.

Sun's Diameter



The sun's diameter is shrinking at the rate of five feet per hour. At this rate, life could not have existed on the earth 100,000 years ago because the sun's heat output would have rendered the earth inhabitable.

Earth's Rotation

The spin rate of the earth is slowing .00002 second per year. If the earth were the billions of years old, as the evolutionists say it is, the centrifugal force would have notably deformed the earth billions of years ago.



Written Record

The 22nd edition of Robert Young's concordance lists thirty-seven ancient written accounts which all place the date for creation at no earlier than 7000 B.C.

The Bible



Finally, and most importantly, the Bible says that God created the universe and every living thing, so the world must have been created. In denying this, we call God a liar.

SOURCES

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The above evidences against evolution are taken from Kevin Martin's 17 reasons against evolution website.

<http://www.jesus-is-savior.com/Evolution%20Hoax/evidences.htm>