

THE APES IN OUR PAST

Khouse – 24 Dec 09
and
CreationScience.com
Source material

THIS IS INCREDIBLE...
Read all the Numbers....
Slowly and in Order!!
Be Careful not to MISS ANY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30



It so easy to fool people !!!
Next time I'll show you the ABC's...

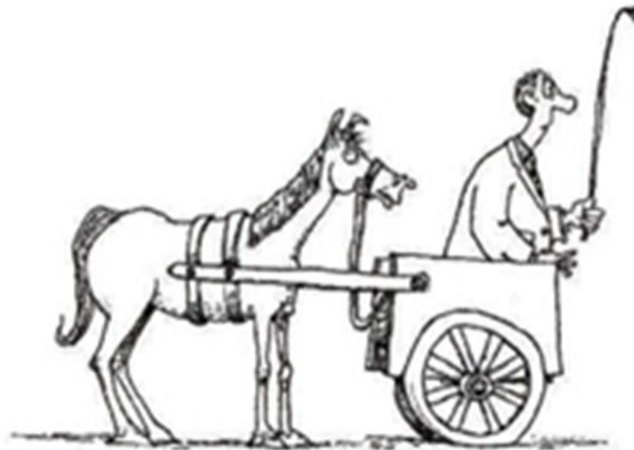
Evolutionist perspective

They have the answers before they have the facts or evidence.

They only ask the questions that support their answers and conclusions.

They provide their conclusions based on theory and assumptions.

They can be counted on to put the cart before the horse.



22 July 2011

4

In Genesis God says:

- ➔ All human beings alive today descended from the three sons and wives of Noah.
 - All the different peoples on Earth came from the variety available in the genetic code of Noah's family.
 - All other genetic lines were wiped out.

- ➔ The Bible also describes races of humans after the Flood that are apparently no longer around.

Paleoanthropology

- ➔ the study of ancient humanity through the excavation of bones and evidences of human culture from thousands of years ago.

The majority of paleoanthropologists long to find out not only about ancient humanity, but also about the descent of mankind from the apes.

The motivation to find missing links colors every new hominid discovery. It distorts true history and true science supported by such 'finds'.

From Lucy to Turkana Boy to Peking Man, many paleoanthropologists believe they have found pieces of humanity's ancient family tree - the links between the apes and modern day humans.

But, do any true missing links exist?

Or is tree of ancient humanity really just a pair of two separate bushes – one of apes and one of humans?

Cavemen ???

Troglodyte

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

- [Caveman](#), a member of a primitive race or tribe of cave-dwellers
- [Hermit](#), who lives in seclusion
 - One of a group of people who built homes into the faces of cliffs, connected by underground passageways, such as in France or Tunisia
- [Troglodytae](#) or Troglodyti, an ancient group of people from the African Red Sea coast
 - Troglodites*, a fictional tribe described in Montesquieu's [Persian Letters](#), supposedly descending from the ancient Troglodytae
- [Troglodyte](#), a race of humanoid monsters in the game *Dungeons & Dragons*
 - Troglodyte*, 2009 film also known as [Sea Beast](#)
- [Troglodytes \(wren\)](#), a genus of small bird

Job 30 KJV

8

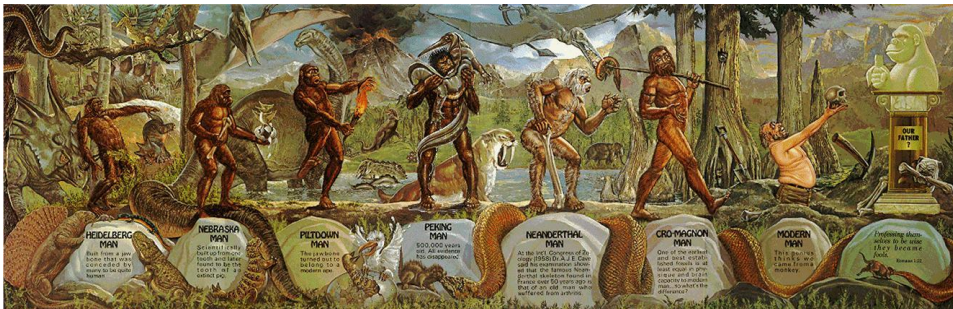
- 1 *BUT NOW they who are younger than I have me in derision,
whose fathers I disdained to set with the dogs of my flock.*
- 2 *Yes, how could the strength of their hands profit me?
They were men whose ripe age and vigor had perished.*
- 3 *They are gaunt with want and famine;
they gnaw the dry and barren ground or flee into the wilderness, into the
gloom of wasteness and desolation.*
- 4 *They pluck saltwort or mallows among the bushes, and roots of the broom for
their food or to warm them.*
- 5 *They are driven from among men, who shout after them as after a thief.*
- 6 *They must dwell in the clefts of frightful valleys (gullies made by torrents)
and in holes of the earth and of the rocks.*
- 7 *Among the bushes they bray and howl [like wild animals];
beneath the prickly scrub they fling themselves and huddle together.*
- 8 *Sons of the worthless and nameless,
they have been scourged and crushed out of the land.*

22 JULY 2011

Job 30 NIV

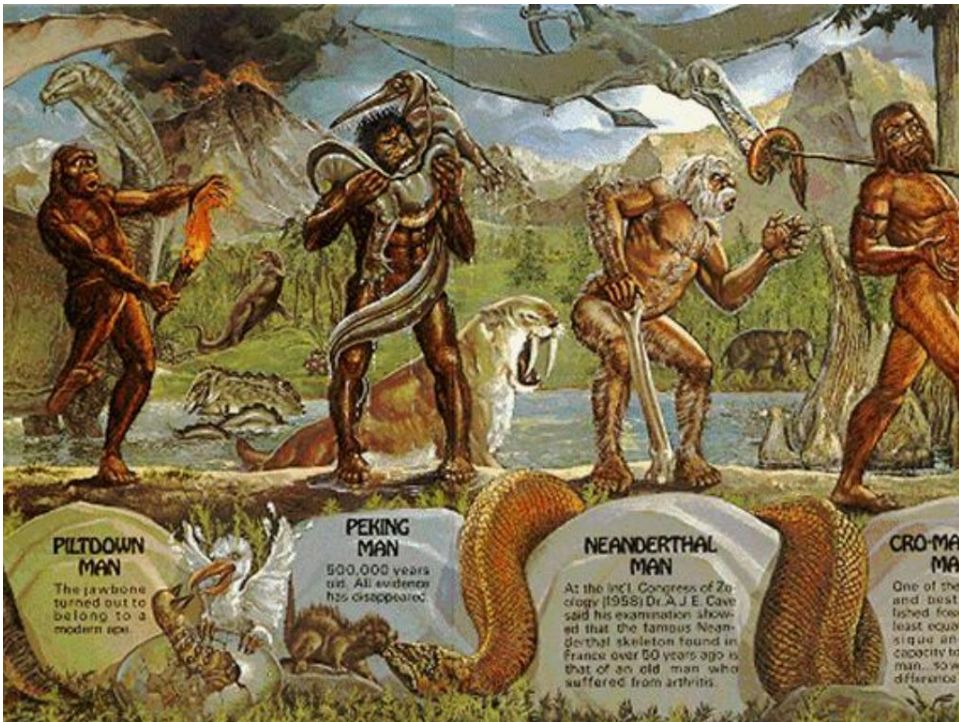
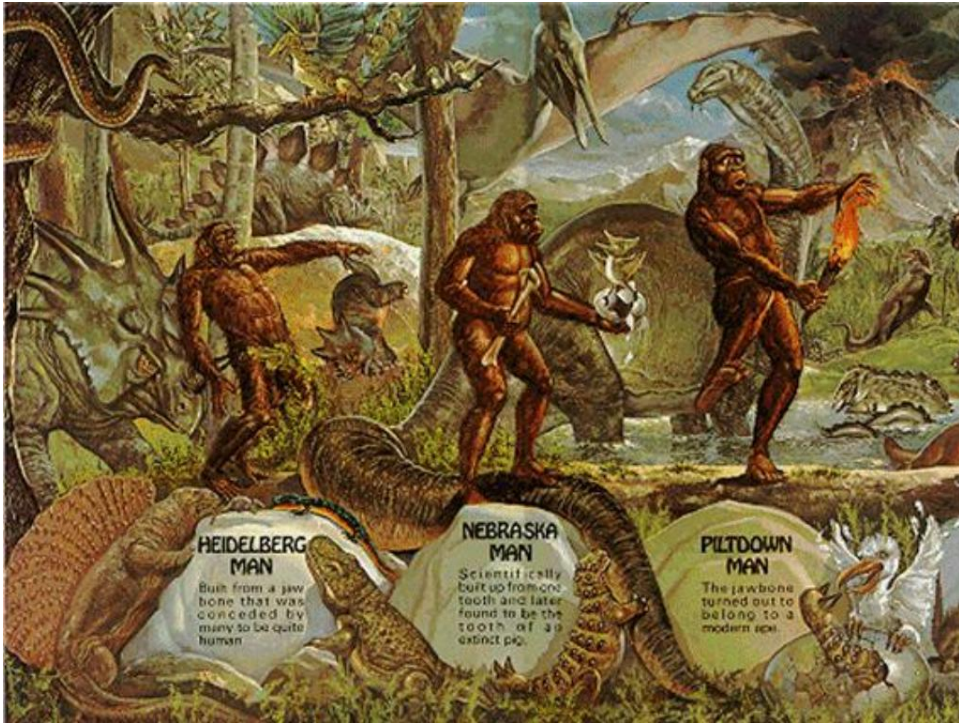
- 1 "But now they mock me, men younger than I,
whose fathers I would have disdained to put with my sheep dogs.
- 2 Of what use was the strength of their hands to me, since their vigor had gone from them?
- 3 Haggard from want and hunger,
they roamed the parched land in desolate wastelands at night.
- 4 In the brush they gathered salt herbs, and
their food was the root of the broom tree.
- 5 They were banished from their fellow men,
shouted at as if they were thieves.
- 6 They were forced to live in the dry stream beds, among the rocks and in holes in the ground.
- 7 They brayed among the bushes and
huddled in the undergrowth.
- 8 A base and nameless brood, they were driven out of the land.

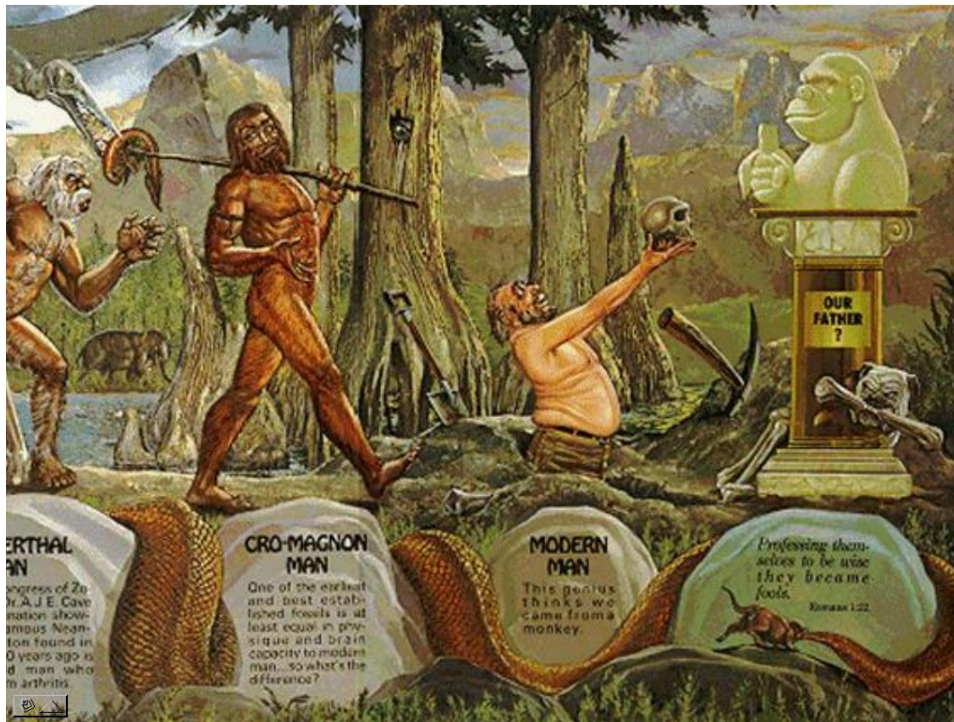
22 July 2011



1. **Heidelberg Man** - Built from a jaw bone that was conceded by many to be quite human.
2. **Nebraska Man** - Scientifically built up from one tooth and later found to be the tooth of an extinct pig.
3. **Piltown Man** – Built from a jawbone that turned out to belong to a modern ape.
4. **Peking Man** - 500,000 years old. All evidence has disappeared.
5. **Neanderthal Man** - At the Int'l Congress of Zoology (1958) Dr. A. J. E. Cave said his examination showed that the famous Neanderthal skeleton found in France over 50 years ago is that of an old man who suffered from arthritis.
6. **Cro-Magnon Man** - One of the earliest and best established fossils. It is at least equal in physique and brain capacity to modern man ... So, what's the difference?
7. **Modern Man** - This is the genius that claims we all came from a monkey.

Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools - Romans 1:22





Lab scans bones that may belong to Amelia Earhart

Dec 17, 3:38 PM (ET) By SEAN MURPHY

(Associated Press Writer Kelly P. Kissel contributed to this report from Oklahoma City)

NORMAN, Okla. (AP) - Three bone fragments found on a deserted South Pacific island are being analyzed to determine if they belong to Amelia Earhart - tests that could finally prove she died as a castaway after failing in her 1937 quest to become the first woman to fly around the world.

Scientists at the University of Oklahoma **hope to extract DNA from the bones** if they can get DNA, and if they can match it to Amelia Earhart's DNA, that's pretty good." [Ric Gillespie, director of the International Group for Historic Aircraft Recovery in Delaware]

....The pieces appear to be from a cervical bone, a neck bone and a finger.

But Gillespie offered a word of caution:

The fragments could be from a turtle. They were found near a hollowed-out turtle shell that might have been used to collect rain water, but there were no other turtle parts nearby....

"It's like science. **You take the information you have and formulate a hypothesis, but 9 1/2 times out of 10 you turn out wrong**, then you go through the whole thing again - but you're closer."

"**Ancient DNA [1937 !?!?!] is incredibly unpredictable**," said Cecil Lewis, an assistant professor of anthropology at University of Oklahoma's Molecular Anthropology Laboratory .

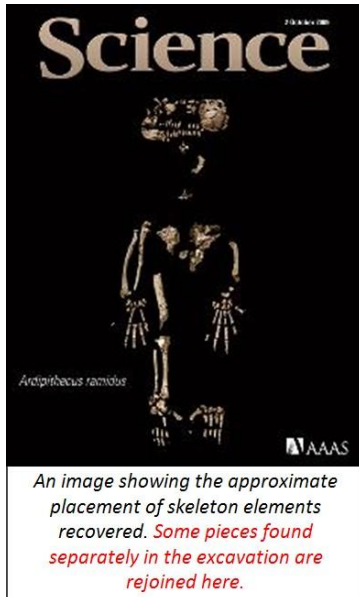
Gillespie said the group had tried to test possible genetic material recovered during a 2007 expedition, but a **Canadian lab was unable to extract DNA from dried excrement**.

4.4-million-year-old fossil could reshape human origins

By [Dan Vergano](#), USA TODAY

Updated 10/1/2009 1:32 PM

Slide 1 of 3



The **nearly complete** fossil of a **4.4-million-year-old human ancestor**, a female dubbed "Ardi," is rewriting the story of human origins, paleontologists reported Thursday.

The analysis of *Ardipithecus ramidus* (it means "root of the ground ape"), reported in the journal *Science*, changes the notion that humans and chimps, our closest genetic cousins, both trace their lineage to a creature that was more like today's chimp. Rather, the research suggests that **their common ancestor was a walking forest forager more cooperative in nature than the competitive**, aggressive chimp and that chimps were an evolutionary offshoot of this creature.

So that could mean that **while humans didn't diverge much from their evolutionary ancestors**, "chimps and gorillas look like really special evolutionary outcomes," says *Science* study author Owen Lovejoy of Ohio's Kent State University. The species was **first discovered in fragments in 1992**. The new analysis suggests our predecessors **lacked tusk-like canines** to brawl with, **or hand-like feet** to swing from trees, dashing the popular image of a chimp-like start for *homo sapiens*.

4.4-million-year-old fossil could reshape human origins

By [Dan Vergano](#), USA TODAY

Updated 10/1/2009 1:32 PM

Slide 2 of 3

"We're going to have to rewrite the textbooks on human origins," Lovejoy says. The **47-member team** published **11 reports of this fossil and on parts of at least 36 related ones found in Ethiopia's Afar Rift over 17 years of investigation**.

"The find itself is extraordinary, as were the enormous labors that went into **the reconstruction of a skeleton shattered almost beyond repair, and particularly the skull**," says paleontologist David Pilbeam of Harvard, who was not on the study team. Ardi **looks like a precursor to "Lucy,"** of the prehuman species *Australopithecus afarensis*, from 3.2 million years ago, he says.

A female, Ardi **weighed about 110 pounds and walked upright on flat feet with a grasping big toe in a broken woodland setting. Mostly a plant eater, she was a "careful climber" of trees,** says study leader [Tim White](#) of the [University of California-Berkeley](#), with **flexible hands and a brain about a quarter the size of a human's. "We can't say this species was a direct ancestor of modern humans, so we have to be careful. But it suggests that the direction of early hominids was away from the chimp."**

Lovejoy says the fossil's **lack of sharp canines suggests male ramiduses cooperated in foraging rather than competing for females relentlessly** as chimps do today. Instead, he argues, **these early human ancestors probably foraged for food with each other, with males and females of roughly the same size** (rather than the large dominant males seen in gorilla and chimps) forming pairs.

4.4-million-year-old fossil could reshape human origins

By [Dan Vergano](#), USA TODAY

Updated 10/1/2009 1:32 PM

Slide 3 of 3

"It is often assumed that we humans are selfish, competitive and warlike by nature, because our relatives the chimpanzees are," says primatologist [Frans de Waal](#) of [Emory University](#) in Atlanta, author of *The Age of Empathy: Nature's Lessons for a Kinder Society*. "Competition is obviously never absent, but ancestral models need to move away from the excessive emphasis on aggression and war."

Pilbeam, however, calls the evidence for cooperative foraging and paired couples "unpersuasive," based simply on the fossils.

"With *Ardipithecus*, we have to bear in mind this was a species that lived 4.4 million years ago, and a lot has happened since then in human evolution, when it comes to behavior," White says.

Still, he says, the finds point to humans originating from a primitive ape, one that moved to broken woodlands, rather than the jungle today ruled by chimps and gorillas, and then evolved to a walking hominid that favored open terrain, eventually spreading throughout Africa and today, worldwide.

Human origin takes a new track **Fossil points to separate lineage from chimps** By Dan Vergano, USA TODAY 2-4 Oct 2009 as published



Nicknamed "Ardi," the **nearly complete** fossil of a 4.4-million-year-old female human ancestor is rewriting the story of human origins, paleontologists say.

The analysis of *Ardipithecus ramidus*, out Thursday in the journal *Science*, changes the notion that humans and chimps share lineage to a creature more like today's chimp.

Rather, the research suggests that their common ancestor was **a walking forest forager more cooperative in nature than the competitive, aggressive chimp** and that chimps were an evolutionary offshoot of this creature.

"Chimps and gorillas look like really special evolutionary outcomes," says *Science* study author Owen Lovejoy of Ohio's Kent State University.

The species was **first discovered in fragments in 1992**. The new analysis **suggests** our predecessors **lacked tusk-like canines to brawl with, or hand-like feet to swing from trees**, dashing the popular image of a chimp-like start for *Homo sapiens*.

"We're going to have to rewrite the textbooks on human origins," Lovejoy says. The 47-member team published 11 reports **on this fossil and on parts of at least 36 related ones found in Ethiopia's Afar Rift over 17 years**.

"The find itself is extraordinary, as were the enormous labors that went into the reconstruction of a skeleton," says paleontologist David Pilbeam of Harvard, who was not on the study team. **Ardi looks like a precursor to "Lucy,"** of the prehuman species *Australopithecus afarensis*, from 3.2 million years ago, he says.

A female, Ardi weighed **about 110 pounds and walked upright on flat feet with a grasping big toe in a broken woodland setting**. **Mostly a plant eater, she was a "careful climber" of trees**, says the study's leader, Tim White of the University of California Berkeley. She had **flexible hands and a brain a quarter the size of a human's**.

Lovejoy says the **fossil's lack of sharp canines suggests males cooperated in foraging rather than competing for females** relentlessly as chimps do today.

Harvard's Pilbeam, however, calls the evidence for cooperative foraging and paired couples "unpersuasive" based simply on the fossils.

Says White, "This was a species that lived 4.4 million years ago, and a lot has happened since then in human evolution, when it comes to behavior."

Researchers: Ancient human remains found in Israel

Dec 27, 6:13 PM (ET)

By DANIEL ESTRIN

JERUSALEM (AP) - Israeli archaeologists said Monday they **may have found the earliest evidence yet for the existence of modern man**, and if so, it could upset theories of the origin of humans.

A Tel Aviv University team excavating a cave in central Israel **said teeth found in the cave are about 400,000 years old and resemble those of other remains of modern man**, known scientifically as Homo sapiens, found in Israel. The earliest Homo sapiens remains found until now are half as old.

"It's very exciting to come to this conclusion," said archaeologist Avi Gopher, whose team examined the teeth with X-rays and CT scans and **dated them according to the layers of earth where they were found**.

He stressed that further research is needed to solidify the claim. If it does, he says, "this changes the whole picture of evolution."

The accepted scientific theory is that Homo sapiens originated in Africa and migrated out of the continent. Gopher said if the remains are definitively linked to modern human's ancestors, it could mean that modern man in fact originated in what is now Israel.

Researchers: Ancient human remains found in Israel

Dec 27, 6:13 PM (ET)

By DANIEL ESTRIN

Sir Paul Mellars, a prehistory expert at Cambridge University, said the study is reputable, and the find is "important" because remains from that critical time period are scarce, but it is premature to say the remains are human.

"Based on the evidence they've sited, it's a very tenuous and frankly rather remote possibility," Mellars said. He said the remains are more likely related to modern man's ancient relatives, the Neanderthals.

According to today's accepted scientific theories, modern humans and Neanderthals stemmed from a common ancestor who lived in Africa about 700,000 years ago. One group of descendants migrated to Europe and developed into Neanderthals, later becoming extinct. Another group stayed in Africa and evolved into Homo sapiens - modern humans.

Teeth are often unreliable indicators of origin, and analyses of skull remains would more definitively identify the species found in the Israeli cave, Mellars said.

Gopher, the Israeli archaeologist, said he is confident his team will find skulls and bones as they continue their dig.

The prehistoric Qesem cave was discovered in 2000, and excavations began in 2004. Researchers Gopher, Ran Barkai and Israel Hershkowitz published their study in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology.

Ancient Teeth Overturn Human Evolution **by Brian Thomas, M.S. ***

The evolutionary age assignment for mankind just *doubled*, according to new research. Teeth were discovered in an Israeli cave in a context of unprecedented age for human remains. This evidence refutes long-held ideas about human evolution, including the "out of Africa" story and the whole presumed timing of human development.

Textbooks and museum displays have long insisted that humans came from Africa about 200,000 years ago. But the eight teeth found in the Qesem Cave near Rosh Ha'ayin are supposedly 400,000 years old. Computer tomography and X-ray scans indicated that these teeth are shaped like those of modern humans.

Tel Aviv University anthropologists also studied the cave's other artifacts and published their findings online in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. They found evidence that flint cutting tools were produced, fire was used, meat was shared, and raw materials were mined, adding weight to the interpretation that these teeth were from humans.

A university press release stated that this discovery "may overturn the theory that modern man originated on the continent of Africa."¹ Recently published evidence of ancient man from Spain and China also challenges the African origins hypothesis, which is held as sacred doctrine by many evolutionists.²

Another general evolutionary doctrine is that human-like fossils show some kind of evolutionary progression from ape to man. Ape-like remains in the fossil record are supposed to be in lower rock layers, with more man-like remains found above them. Some interpret this as an indication of evolutionary progression from ape to man. But as Marvin Lubenow clearly showed in his book *Bones of Contention*, there are massive time overlaps between various ape and human remains, the studies for which are all published in evolution-only journals.³

Ancient Teeth Overturn Human Evolution **by Brian Thomas, M.S. ***

Lubenow presented finds that were "anatomically human," a phrase that would also describe the Israeli teeth, but that were discovered in sediments dated far older than 3 million years.³ Of course, since mankind should not yet have existed so far back according to the evolutionary timeline, such remains are routinely considered as having come from some unknown ape-like creature that happened to have had a particularly human-like feature, like an ape with a human tooth, bone, or footprint.

Interpreting these finds in light of biblical history removes the need to attribute "anatomically human" features to anything other than actual humans. Deposits that date from the post-Flood Ice Age until the present should be expected to have the possibility of human remains in them. This is because mankind, according to the eyewitness testimony of Scripture, moved across the earth after the dispersal event at the Tower of Babel, an event that occurred a few hundred years after the Flood. And since they were found in a cave that was itself an effect of the earth-covering Flood, the Israeli teeth certainly fit the early post-Flood timeframe.

TAU archaeologist Avi Gopher told The Associated Press that if the Israeli teeth were really human teeth, then "this changes the whole picture of evolution."⁴

But the teeth pose no threat to the picture of creation, which holds that humans and animals were made together and did not develop separately from unrelated organisms. Bible-based science is free from having to insist on a recent "emergence" of mankind and can evaluate all the evidence (including that from the Bible) together, instead of having to force it to fit a constantly changing evolutionary scenario.

Ancient Teeth Overturn Human Evolution by Brian Thomas, M.S. *

References

1. [Was Israel the Birthplace of Modern Man?](#) Tel Aviv University press release, accessed January 6, 2011, reporting research published online December 23, 2010, in Hershkovitz, I. et al, Middle pleistocene dental remains from Qesem Cave (Israel), *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*.
2. Thomas, B. [Canadian Philosopher Insists 'We Are All African!'](#) *ICR News*. Posted on icr.org August 11, 2010, accessed January 4, 2011.
3. Lubenow, M. L. 2004. *Bones of Contention: A Creationist Assessment of Human Fossils*. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books, 337.
4. [Researchers: Ancient human remains found in Israel](#). Associated Press, December 27, 2010.

* Mr. Thomas is Science Writer at the Institute for Creation Research.

Article posted on January 14, 2011.

Oldest Human Remains from Israel?

by Maayana Miskin Published: 12/28/10, 9:53 PM / Last Update: 12/28/10, 10:14 PM

Israeli archaeologists from Tel Aviv University have found what may be the oldest remains of modern man on the planet. The remains, **human teeth found in a cave in central Israel, are thought to be 400,000 years old – twice as old as the most ancient verified remains, which were found in Ethiopia.**

Archaeologist Avi Gopher cautioned that the find has yet to be fully researched. While the size and shape of the teeth **are similar to that of modern humans**, and artifacts found in the cave indicate human life, **it is possible that the remains are those of a slightly different species.**

He expressed hope that his team would find more remains as the dig continues.

If the teeth are found to belong to Homo Sapiens – modern man - they could have a major impact on current theories of human evolution. Many scientists now believe that modern man first lived in Africa, and migrated to other continents beginning 80,000 years ago.

Many archaeologists believe that a different species, Neanderthal, lived in Europe but became extinct.

The subject of human evolution – and of the age of the earth – is controversial among Torah scholars. Some believe that G-d created the world less than 6,000 years ago, but made it appear much older.

Others believe that the first six “days” described in the Bible were not 24-hour days, but rather, were geological or evolutionary periods.

One proponent of that theory, Dr. Gerald Schroeder, has written several books explaining how the Bible meshes with modern scientific theories, and has explained his theories on the Aish HaTorah website.

Dr. Schroeder argues that Biblical time began on the sixth day of creation – the day celebrated each year as Rosh HaShanah, the beginning of the year – and not on the first “day.” The first six “days” may have been 24 hours long only from a very different perspective – from the center of the Universe, where, according to the theory of relativity, only six days would have passed between the time of the Big Bang and the rise of modern man. (IsraelNationalNews.com)

Primate fossil called only a distant relative

By Malcolm Ritter, Associated Press

NEW YORK — Remember **Ida, the fossil discovery announced last May with its own book and TV documentary?** A publicity blitz called it "the link" that would reveal the earliest evolutionary roots of monkeys, apes and humans.

Experts protested that Ida wasn't even a close relative. And now a new analysis supports their reaction.

In fact, **Ida is as far removed from the monkey-ape-human ancestry as a primate could be**, says Erik Seiffert of Stony Brook University in New York.

He and his colleagues compared 360 specific anatomical features of 117 living and extinct primate species to draw up a family tree. They report the results in Thursday's issue of the journal *Nature*.

Ida is a skeleton of a 47 million-year-old cat-sized creature found in Germany. It starred in a book, "The Link: Uncovering Our Earliest Ancestor."



Enlarge By AP/Getty Images

This handout photo provided by The Link shows a 47 million year-old skeleton nicknamed "Ida", which was found in Germany's Messel Pit.

Primate fossil called only a distant relative

By Malcolm Ritter, Associated Press

Ida represents **a previously unknown primate species** called *Darwinius*. The scientists who formally announced the finding said they weren't claiming *Darwinius* was a direct ancestor of monkeys, apes and humans. But they did argue that it belongs in the same major evolutionary grouping, and that it showed what an actual ancestor of that era might have looked like.

The new analysis says ***Darwinius* does not belong in the same primate category as monkeys, apes and humans.** Instead, the analysis concluded, it falls into the other major grouping, which includes lemurs.

Experts agreed. "This is a rigorous analysis based on many features," said Eric Sargis, an anthropology professor at Yale. He said he'd found the argument of the *Darwinius* researchers unconvincing, so the new result came as no surprise.

In fact, it confirms what most scientists think, said David Begun, a paleoanthropologist at the University of Toronto.

Jorn Hurum of the Natural History Museum in Oslo, an author of the *Ida* paper, said he welcomed the new analysis.

Darwinius is an example of a group of primates called adapoids, and "we are happy to start the scientific discussion" about what *Ida* means for where adapoids fit on the primate family tree, he wrote in an e-mail.



Enlarge By AP/Getty Images

This handout photo provided by The Link shows a 47 million year-old skeleton nicknamed "Ida", which was found in Germany's Messel Pit.

Homo Erectus

Harry Shapiro writes in his 1974 book *Peking Man*, (George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London, p. 125):

'But when one examines a classic Neanderthal skull, of which there are now a large number, one cannot escape the conviction that its fundamental anatomical formation is an enlarged and developed version of the Homo erectus skull. As in Homo erectus, it has the bun-shaped protrusion in the occiput, the heavy brow ridge, the relatively flattened crown that from the rear presents a profile like a gambrel roof. Its greatest breadth is low, just above the ears, and the absence of a jutting chin is typical.'

He wrote that back when Neanderthals still had a fairly brutish reputation, but that doesn't change the basic implication. *H. erectus* has generally been considered a couple of steps closer to the apes than we are, but if he was rather like a smaller version of the Neanderthal, his features should not necessarily be considered *primitive*. In fact, modern day Australian Aborigines also display many of these features, and they will be quick to assure us that yes, they really are humans too.

H. erectus finds show he had the intelligence and technology of any humans stuck out in the wilderness. For instance, stone tools found with Peking Man show that he cut down trees, trimmed his wooden clubs and dismembered the animals caught as food. Peking Man also made use of fire. It appears that in the search for missing links, *H. erectus* has too quickly and erroneously placed in the less-than-fully human category.

Homo Erectus

Many different **hominid** discoveries fall into a broad *Homo erectus* classification including

- Peking Man,
- Java Man, and
- early African Homo ergaster specimens like Turkana Boy.

H. erectus was a smaller person, with an average cranial capacity of 973 cc.

This falls into the low end of modern human range, which is about 700–2,200 cc according to Molnar's *Races, Types, and Ethnic Groups* (1975).

H. erectus bodies are described as very much like modern humans, though thicker boned.

It is the *H erectus* skull that has been particularly classified as more primitive.

The large brow ridges and flat, receding forehead, the smaller, forward-jutting jaw and large teeth all are considered primitive characteristics - as is the long, low-vaulted cranium and occipital torus.

Modern day Australian Aborigines also display many of these features.

They will be quick to assure us that they really are humans too.

Neanderthal also has these features and Neanderthal is now regarded as fully human.

It can be argued that *Homo Erectus* is in fact just a small version of Neanderthal.

H. erectus also had the intelligence and technology of humans stuck out in the wilderness. In the search for missing links, *H. erectus* has erroneously been placed in the less-than-fully human category.

Peking Man

Stone tools found with Peking Man show that **he or those around him**:

- cut down trees,
- trimmed his wooden clubs,
- dismembered the animals caught as food and
- made use of fire.

Many experts consider the skulls of Peking “man” **to be the remains of apes that were systematically decapitated and exploited for food by true man.**

Its classification as *Homo erectus* is considered by most experts to be **a category that should never have been created.**

Ibid., pp. 108–138.

Bowden, pp. 90–137.

Marcellin Boule and Henri V. Vallois, Fossil Men (New York: The Dryden Press, 1957), p. 145.

“[The reanalysis of Narmada Man] puts another nail in the coffin of Homo erectus as a viable taxon.” Kenneth A. R. Kennedy, as quoted in “Homo Erectus Never Existed?” Geotimes, October 1992, p. 11.

Java Man

Java man consisted of **two bones found about 39 feet apart**:

a skull cap and femur (thighbone).

Rudolf Virchow, the famous German pathologist, believed that **the femur was from a gibbon.**

40 years after discovering Java “man,” Eugene Dubois conceded that it was not a man, but was similar to a large gibbon (an ape).

“Pithecanthropus [Java man] was not a man, but a gigantic genus allied to the Gibbons, superior to its near relatives on account of its exceedingly large brain volume, and distinguished at the same time by its erect attitude.”

Eugene Dubois, “On the Fossil Human Skulls Recently Discovered in Java and Pithecanthropus Erectus,” Man, Vol. 37, January 1937, p. 4.

In citing evidence to support this new conclusion, **Dubois admitted that he had withheld parts of four other thigh bones of apes found in the same area.**

“Thus the evidence given by those five new thigh bones of the morphological and functional distinctness of Pithecanthropus erectus furnishes proof, at the same time, of its close affinity with the gibbon group of anthropoid apes.”

Ibid., p. 5.

Java Man

Whether or not the bones were from a large-brained gibbon, a hominid, another animal, or two completely different animals is not the only issue.

This episode shows how easily the person who knew the bones best could shift his interpretation from Java “man” to Java “gibbon.”

“The success of Darwinism was accompanied by a decline in scientific integrity ... A striking example, which has only recently come to light, is the alteration of the Piltdown skull so that it could be used as evidence for the descent of man from the apes; but even before this a similar instance of tinkering with evidence was finally revealed by the discoverer of Pithecanthropus [Java man], who admitted, many years after his sensational report, that he had found in the same deposits bones that are definitely human.” W. R. Thompson, p. 17.

W. R. Thompson, in his “Introduction to The Origin of Species” by Charles Darwin, refers to Dubois’ discovery in November 1890 of part of a lower jaw containing the stump of a tooth. This was found at Kedung-Brubus (also spelled Kedeong Broboes), 25 miles east of his find of Java “man” at Trinil, eleven months later. Dubois was confident it was a human jaw of Tertiary age. [See Herbert Wendt, In Search of Adam (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Publishers, 1955), pp. 293–294.] Dubois’ claims of finding “the missing link” would probably have been ignored if he had mentioned this jaw. Similar, but less convincing, charges have been made against Dubois concerning his finding of obvious human skulls at Wadjak, 60 miles from Trinil.

C. L. Brace and Ashley Montagu, Human Evolution, 2nd ed (NY: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1977), p. 204.

Bowden, pp. 138–142, 144–148.

Hitching, pp. 208–209.

Patrick O’Connell, Science of Today and the Problems of Genesis, 2nd edition (Roseburg, Oregon: self-published, 1969), pp. 139–142.

Neanderthal

For over 100 years the world has been **led to believe that Neanderthal man was stooped and apelike.**

A false idea **based upon some Neanderthals with bone diseases such as arthritis and rickets.**

Recent dental and x-ray studies of Neanderthals **suggest that they were humans who matured at a slower rate and lived to be much older than people today.**

Neanderthal man, Heidelberg man, and Cro-Magnon man **are now considered completely human. [Ref: JOB Chapter 30]**

Francis Ivanhoe, “Was Virchow Right About Neanderthal?” Nature, Vol. 227, 8 August 1970, pp. 577–578.

William L. Straus Jr. and A. J. E. Cave, “Pathology and the Posture of Neanderthal Man,” The Quarterly Review of Biology, Vol. 32, December, 1957, pp. 348–363.

Bruce M. Rothschild and Pierre L. Thillaud, “Oldest Bone Disease,” Nature, Vol. 349, 24 January 1991, p. 288.

Jack Cuozzo, Buried Alive: The Startling Truth about Neanderthal Man (Green Forest, Arkansas: Master Books, 1998).

Jack Cuozzo, “Early Orthodontic Intervention: A View from Prehistory,” The Journal of the New Jersey Dental Association, Vol. 58, No. 4, Autumn 1987, pp. 33–40.

Boyce Rensberger, “Facing the Past,” Science 81, October 1981, p. 49

Neanderthal

Artists' drawings of "ape-men," especially their fleshy portions, are often quite imaginative and fanciful and are not supported by the evidence.

Say "Neanderthal" and you envision a thick-skulled knuckle dragger with more brawn than brain. Neanderthal man had:

- heavy bones
- those distinctive heavy eyebrow ridges
- his chin was smaller and rounded
- the center of his face jutted forward, and
- his skull was low and elongated.

It is easy to portray him as being close to the apes.

Orthodontist Jack Cuzzo describes the poor reconstruction of certain original Neanderthal skulls to make them appear more ape-like and "primitive."

The Le Moustier specimen was incorrectly reconstructed in a way that made the jaw appear more ape-like than it would have been naturally.

Based on his knowledge of jaw and tooth growth, Cuzzo believes that it appears Neanderthals lived to be several hundred years old.

Today, scientists generally agree that Neanderthal was a **highly intelligent, creative, true human being.**

Neanderthal

According to *Live Science* November 15, 2006,

Excavations and anatomical studies have shown Neanderthals:

- used tools
- wore jewelry
- buried their dead
- cared for their sick
- possibly sang or even spoke in much the same way that we do
- brains were slightly larger than ours

Neanderthal had an average cranial capacity (and therefore brain size) of 1,485 cc, with a range of 1,245–1,740 cc, slightly larger than the modern human average of 1,350 cc.

There is very little doubt left that **the Neanderthals were fully functioning humans.**

Australopithecines

The australopithecines, made famous by Louis and Mary Leakey, are quite **distinct from humans**.

Several detailed computer studies of australopithecines have shown that their bodily proportions **were not intermediate between those of man and living apes**.

Dr. Charles Oxnard and Sir Solly Zuckerman, referred to below, were leaders in the development of a powerful multivariate analysis technique. A computer simultaneously performs millions of comparisons on hundreds of corresponding dimensions of the bones of living apes, humans, and the australopithecines. Their verdict, that the australopithecines are not intermediate between man and living apes, is quite different from the more subjective and less analytical visual techniques of most anthropologists. To my knowledge, this technique has not been applied to the most famous australopithecine, commonly known as "Lucy."

"... the only positive fact we have about the Australopithecine brain is that it was no bigger than the brain of a gorilla. The claims that are made about the human character of the Australopithecine face and jaws are no more convincing than those made about the size of its brain. The Australopithecine skull is in fact so overwhelmingly simian as opposed to human that the contrary proposition could be equated to an assertion that black is white." Zuckerman, p. 78.

Australopithecines

*"Let us now return to our original problem: the Australopithecine fossils. I shall not burden you with details of each and every study that we have made, but ... the conventional wisdom is that the Australopithecine fragments are generally rather similar to humans and when different deviate somewhat towards the condition in the African apes, the new studies point to different conclusions. The new investigations suggest that **the fossil fragments are usually uniquely different from any living form ...**" Charles E. Oxnard (Dean of the Graduate School, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, and from 1973 to 1978 a Dean at the University of Chicago), "Human Fossils: New Views of Old Bones," *The American Biology Teacher*, Vol. 41, May 1979, p. 273.*

*Charles E. Oxnard, "The Place of the Australopithecines in Human Evolution: Grounds for Doubt?" *Nature*, Vol. 258, 4 December 1975, pp. 389–395.*

"For my own part, the anatomical basis for the claim that the Australopithecines walked and ran upright like man is so much more flimsy than the evidence which points to the conclusion that their gait was some variant of what one sees in subhuman Primates, that it remains unacceptable." Zuckerman, p. 93.

*"His Lordship's [Sir Solly Zuckerman's] scorn for the level of competence he sees displayed by paleoanthropologists is legendary, exceeded only by the force of his dismissal of the australopithecines as having anything at all to do with human evolution. 'They are just bloody apes,' he is reputed to have observed on examining the australopithecine remains in South Africa." Lewin, *Bones of Contention*, pp. 164–165.*

*"This Australopithecine material suggests a form of locomotion that was not entirely upright nor bipedal. The Rudolf Australopithecines, in fact, **may have been close to the 'knuckle-walker' condition, not unlike the extant African apes.**" Richard E. F. Leakey, "Further Evidence of Lower Pleistocene Hominids from East Rudolf, North Kenya," *Nature*, Vol. 231, 28 May 1971, p. 245.*

Australopithecines

Another study, which examined their inner ear bones, used to maintain balance, **showed a striking similarity to those of chimpanzees and gorillas, but great differences from those of humans.**

“Among the fossil hominids, the australopithecines show great-ape-like proportions [based on CAT scans of their inner ears] and H. erectus shows modern-human-like proportions.” Fred Spoor et al., “Implications of Early Hominid Labyrinthine Morphology for Evolution of Human Bipedal Locomotion,” Nature, Vol. 369, 23 June 1994, p. 646. [Many H. erectus bones are probably those of H. sapiens.]

Likewise, their **pattern of dental development corresponds to chimpanzees, not humans.**

“The closest parallel today to the pattern of dental development of [australopithecines] is not in people but in chimpanzees.” Bruce Bower, “Evolution’s Youth Movement,” Science News, Vol. 159, 2 June 2001, p. 347.

Australopithecines

Claims were made — based on one australopithecine fossil (a 3.5-foot-tall, long-armed, 60-pound adult called Lucy) — that all australopithecines walked upright in a human manner.

However, studies of Lucy’s entire anatomy, not just a knee joint, now show that this is very unlikely.

She likely swung from the trees and was similar to pygmy chimpanzees.

William L. Jungers, “Lucy’s Limbs: Skeletal Allometry and Locomotion in Australopithecus Afarensis,” Nature, Vol. 297, 24 June 1982, pp. 676–678.

Jeremy Cherfas, “Trees Have Made Man Upright,” New Scientist, Vol. 93, 20 January 1983, pp. 172–178.

Jack T. Stern Jr. and Randall L. Susman, “The Locomotor Anatomy of Australopithecus Afarensis,” American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 60, March 1983, pp. 279–317.

Adrienne Zihlman, “Pigmy Chimps, People, and the Pundits,” New Scientist, Vol. 104, 15 November 1984, pp. 39–40.

Lucy

First australopiths → uncovered by Mary Leakey in Tanzania in 1959

Leakey family → uncovered many more specimens there in the Olduvai Gorge

The name australopithecine means "southern ape".

Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*), discovered by Donald Johanson in 1974, was likely about as bright as chimpanzees today.

The estimated **cranial capacity of *A. afarensis* was between 375 and 540 cc; a small brain cavity like that of the apes**

Like an ape, Lucy had:

- large jaws
- short legs
- long arms and
- a pot belly of an ape.

The thing that excites paleoanthropologists is some analysis that argues Lucy walked upright – but then so do today's apes on a regular basis...

Anatomist Dr Charles Oxnard used **multivariate analysis to show that Lucy's big toe was opposable, just like in chimpanzees.**

B.G. Richmond and D.S. Strait reported in *Nature* in 2000 that **Lucy's wrists indicated she was actually just a knuckle-walker like other apes.**

Lucy

Lucy is often portrayed with human feet and standing upright, but not necessarily because of her actual morphology.

Human footprints have been found in the hardened ash at Laetoli, near where Lucy was found.

- The footprints were dated to the time of Lucy using K/Ar testing
- Since evolutionists had already decided humans and Lucy did not co-exist based on their evolutionary model, they concluded that Lucy must have made the prints herself.

This is one of many examples in which evolutionists allow their pre-held beliefs to shape their conclusions, rather than depending solely on the evidence at hand.

Apes or Adam – the other conclusions

- **Cro Magnon** was an ancient physically modern man.
- **Toumai (*Sahelanthropus tchadensis*)** was an ancient ape that is dated older than Lucy but with features "younger" than Lucy's. Definitive conclusions on Toumai are hard to come by.
- **Ardi (*Ardipithecus ramidus*)** was an ape, long extinct, whose skeletal remains were horrible crushed and therefore difficult to interpret objectively.
- ***Homo habilis*** is arguably an invalid taxon made up of a mixture of fossils from both apes and humans.

New hominid remains are found every year, always with much fanfare. Rather than clearing up the question of human ancestry for evolutionists, though, these always seem to just add another twig on the already-twiggy branches of either humans or apes. They have yet to provide a true trunk that links the two branches together.

Australopithecines

The australopithecines are most probably a class of extinct apes.

"At present we have no grounds for thinking that there was anything distinctively human about australopithecine ecology and behavior. ... [T]hey were surprisingly apelike in skull form, premolar dentition, limb proportions, and morphology of some joint surfaces, and they may still have been spending a significant amount of time in the trees." Matt Cartmill et al., "One Hundred Years of Paleoanthropology," *American Scientist*, Vol. 74, July–August 1986, p. 417.

"The proportions calculated for africanus turned out to be amazingly close to those of a chimpanzee, with big arms and small legs. ... 'One might say we are kicking Lucy out of the family tree,' says Berger." James Shreeve, "New Skeleton Gives Path from Trees to Ground an Odd Turn," *Science*, Vol. 272, 3 May 1996, p. 654.

"There is indeed, no question which the Australopithecine skull resembles when placed side by side with specimens of human and living ape skulls. It is the ape—so much so that only detailed and close scrutiny can reveal any differences between them." Solly Zuckerman, "Correlation of Change in the Evolution of Higher Primates," *Evolution as a Process*, editors Julian Huxley, A. C. Hardy, and E. B. Ford (London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1954), p. 307.

"We can safely conclude from the fossil hominoid material now available that in the history of the globe there have been many more species of great ape than just the three which exist today." *Ibid.*, pp. 348–349.

Pitdown Man

It is now universally acknowledged that **Pitdown “man” was a hoax**, yet Pitdown “man” has been in textbooks for more than 40 years.

Since 1953, when Pitdown man was discovered to be a hoax, at least eleven people have been accused of perpetrating the hoax.

These included Charles Dawson, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes.

The hoaxer now appears to have been Martin A. C. Hinton, who had a reputation as a practical joker and worked in the British Museum (Natural History) when Pitdown man was discovered.

In the mid-1970s, an old trunk, marked with Hinton’s initials, was found in the museum’s attic. The trunk contained bones stained and carved in the same detailed way as the Pitdown bones.

[For details, see Henry Gee, “Box of Bones ‘Clinches’ Identity of Pitdown Palaeontology Hoaxer,” Nature, Vol. 381, 23 May 1996, pp. 261–262.]

Speaking of Pitdown man, Lewin admits a common human problem even scientists have:

How is it that trained men, the greatest experts of their day, could look at a set of modern human bones—the cranial fragments—and “see” a clear simian signature in them; and “see” in an ape’s jaw the unmistakable signs of humanity? The answers, inevitably, have to do with the scientists’ expectations and their effects on the interpretation of data. Lewin, *Bones of Contention*, p. 61.

Ramapithecus

Some textbooks still claim that Ramapithecus is man’s ancestor, an intermediate between man and some apelike ancestor.

This mistaken belief resulted from piecing together, in 1932, a handful of fragments of upper teeth and bones into the two large pieces shown in the upper left.

Done this way the shape of the jaw resembled the parabolic arch of man, shown in the upper right.

We now know these fragments were pieced together incorrectly by Louis Leakey and others into the form resembling part of the human jaw.

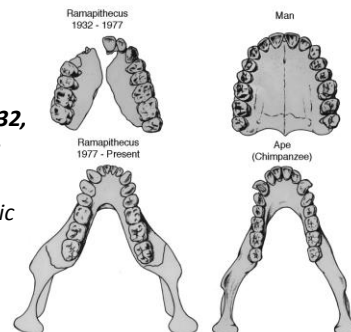
Allen L. Hammond, “Tales of an Elusive Ancestor,” Science 83, November 1983, pp. 37, 43.

Adrienne L. Zihlman and J. Lowenstein, “False Start of the Human Parade,” Natural History, Vol. 88, August–September 1979, pp. 86–91.

In 1977, a complete lower jaw of Ramapithecus was found. The true shape of the jaw was not parabolic, but rather U-shaped, distinctive of apes.

Ramapithecus was just an ape.

*Hammond, p. 43. “The dethroning of Ramapithecus—from putative [supposed] first human in 1961 to extinct relative of the orangutan in 1982—is one of the most fascinating, and bitter, sagas in the search for human origins.” Lewin, *Bones of Contention*, p. 86.*



Nebraska Man

Artists' drawings, even those based on speculation, powerfully influence the public



Nebraska man's conclusions and pronouncements were based on one tooth.

Yet in 1922, *The Illustrated London News* published this picture showing our supposed ancestors.

It turns out the tooth was from an extinct pig.

It is highly unlikely that any fossil evidence, much less the remains of a single pig's tooth, could support the widely published image conveyed here of a naked man carrying a club.

Homo habilis

The first confirmed limb bones of *Homo habilis* were discovered in 1986. They showed that this animal clearly had apelike proportions and should never have been classified as manlike (*Homo*).

Donald C. Johanson et al., "New Partial Skeleton of Homo Habilis from Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania," Nature, Vol. 327, 21 May 1987, pp. 205–209.

"We present a revised definition, based on verifiable criteria, for Homo and conclude that two species, Homo habilis and Homo rudolfensis, do not belong in the genus [Homo]." Bernard Wood and Mark Collard, "The Human Genus," Science, Vol. 284, 2 April 1999, p. 65.

Fossil Man

Bones of modern-looking humans have been found deep in undisturbed rocks that, according to evolution, were formed long before man began to evolve.

Examples include

- the Calaveras skull,
- the Castenedolo skeletons,
- Reck's skeleton,
- and others

Remains such as

- the Swanscombe skull,
- the Steinheim fossil, and
- the Vertesszöllos fossil

present similar problems.^e

Evolutionists almost always ignore these remains.

Fix, pp. 98–105.

J. B. Birdsell, Human Evolution (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1972), pp. 316–318

Fossil Man: the Calaveras skull

J. D. Whitney, "The Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada of California," Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology of Harvard College, Vol. 6, 1880, pp. 258–288.

Bowden, pp. 76–78.

Frank W. Cousins, Fossil Man (Emsworth, England: A. E. Norris & Sons Ltd., 1971), pp. 50–52, 82, 83.

W. H. B., "Alleged Discovery of An Ancient Human Skull in California," American Journal of Science, Vol. 2, 1866, p. 424.

Edward C. Lain and Robert E. Gentet, "The Case for the Calaveras Skull," Creation Research Society Quarterly, Vol. 33, March 1997, pp. 248–256.

For many years, a story circulated that the Calaveras skull, buried 130 feet below ground, was a practical joke. This tidy explanation conveniently overlooks the hundreds of human bones and artifacts (such as spearheads, mortars and pestles, and dozens of bowls made of stone) found in that part of California. These artifacts have been found over the years under undisturbed strata and a layer of basaltic lava. See, for example:

Whitney, pp. 262–264, 266, 274–276.

G. Frederick Wright, Man and the Glacial Period (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1897), pp. 294–301.

George F. Becker, "Antiquities from under Tuolumne Table Mountain in California," Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, Vol. 2, 20 February 1891, pp. 189–200.

Fossil Man: the Castenedolo skeletons

As the student of prehistoric man reads and studies the records of the “Castenedolo” find, a feeling of incredulity rises within him. **He cannot reject the discovery as false without doing an injury to his [own] sense of truth, and he cannot accept it as a fact without shattering his [own] accepted beliefs.**

Sir Arthur Keith, The Antiquity of Man (London: Williams and Norgate, Ltd., 1925), p334

Arthur Keith states the dilemma evolutionists face with the Castenedolo skeletons.

However, after examining the strata above and below the Castenedolo skeletons, and after finding no indication that they were intrusively buried, Keith surprisingly concluded that the enigma must be resolved by an intrusive burial. He justified this by citing the unfossilized condition of the bones. However, these bones were encased in a clay layer. Clay would prevent water from transporting large amounts of dissolved minerals into the bone cells and explain the lack of fossilization. **Fossilization depends much more on chemistry than age.**

Bowden, pp. 78–79.

Cousins, pp. 48–50, 81.

Fossil Man: Reck’s skeleton and Others

Reck’s skeleton,

Bowden, pp. 183–193.

and Others

Ibid., pp. 79–88.

Cro Magnon – modern day man

Toumai (*Sahelanthropus tchadensis*) – an ancient ape that is dated older than Lucy but with features “younger” than Lucy’s.

Definitive conclusions on Toumai are hard to come by.

Homo habilis – arguably an invalid taxon made up of a mixture of fossils from both apes and humans

The missing 'missing link'

We cannot begin to go through all the hominid finds made over the past 150 years, but we have touched on the most familiar.

New hominid remains are found every year and are always announced with much fanfare as the illusive missing link.

But, without fail, rather than clearing up the question of human ancestry for evolutionists, the new 'discoveries' always seem to scotch tape another twig of tissue on their self made branches of either humans or the apes ancestry which they then try to convince us are both somehow attached to a true but yet invisible trunk that supposedly links the two paper-mache' branches together.

Related Links:

[Fossil Evidence For Alleged Apemen - Part 1: The Genus Homo »](#) - *Journal of Creation*

[Fossil Evidence For Alleged Apemen - Part 2: Non-Homo Hominids »](#) - *Journal of Creation*

[Neanderthal: 99.5 Percent Human »](#) - *Live Science*

[The Non-Transitions In 'Human Evolution' - On Evolutionists Terms »](#) - *AIG Technical Journal*

[Alleged Evolutionary Ancestors Coexisted with Modern Humans »](#) - *ICR*

[Neanderthal Man and the King of Creation »](#) - *Koinonia House eNews*

[Was Ardi Our Ape Ancestor? »](#) - *Koinonia House eNews*

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