

# **Anthropology: Did Man Evolve?**

**by**

**Robert S. Westcott**

- The questions are often asked,
- What is the evidence for the evolution of mankind?
- What is that evidence for the evolution of mankind?
- Does the evidence actually substantiate the theory that man evolved from more primitive ancestors?

- When evolutionists present the paleontological hominid finds they present them not in the order of deposition, but in an order that seems to indicate that man was produced through other primitive ancestors in a successively more complex lineage that culminates in the forms of mankind that we have today.



NEANDERTHAL MAN



CRO-MAGNON MAN



PRESENT-DAY MAN



INDONESIAN MAN



INDONESIAN MAN

### HOMO SAPIENS

MODERN MAN HAS EXISTED FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION YEARS. DIFFERING IN DETAILS, ALL THE LARGER-BRAINED FOSSIL MEN ARE NOW GROUPED WITH LIVING MAN AS A SINGLE SPECIES.



JAVA MAN



JAVA MAN



### HOMO ERECTUS

EARLY MAN, IMMEDIATE PREDECESSOR OF MODERN MAN, WAS APPARENTLY WIDESPREAD IN THE OLD WORLD. HIS BRAIN SIZE WAS DISTINCTLY LESS THAN THAT OF H. SAPIENS.



EARLY AFRICAN MAN



JAVA MAN

### AUSTRALOPITHECUS

AFRICAN "PRE-MEN" OF AT LEAST TWO SPECIES ARE RECOGNIZED AMONG THE AUSTRALOPITHECINE FOSSIL TYPES. THEY WALKED UPRIGHT AND SOME USED FIRE AND SIMPLE TOOLS.



AUSTRALOPITHECUS



AUSTRALOPITHECUS

"ORANGHUTAN"



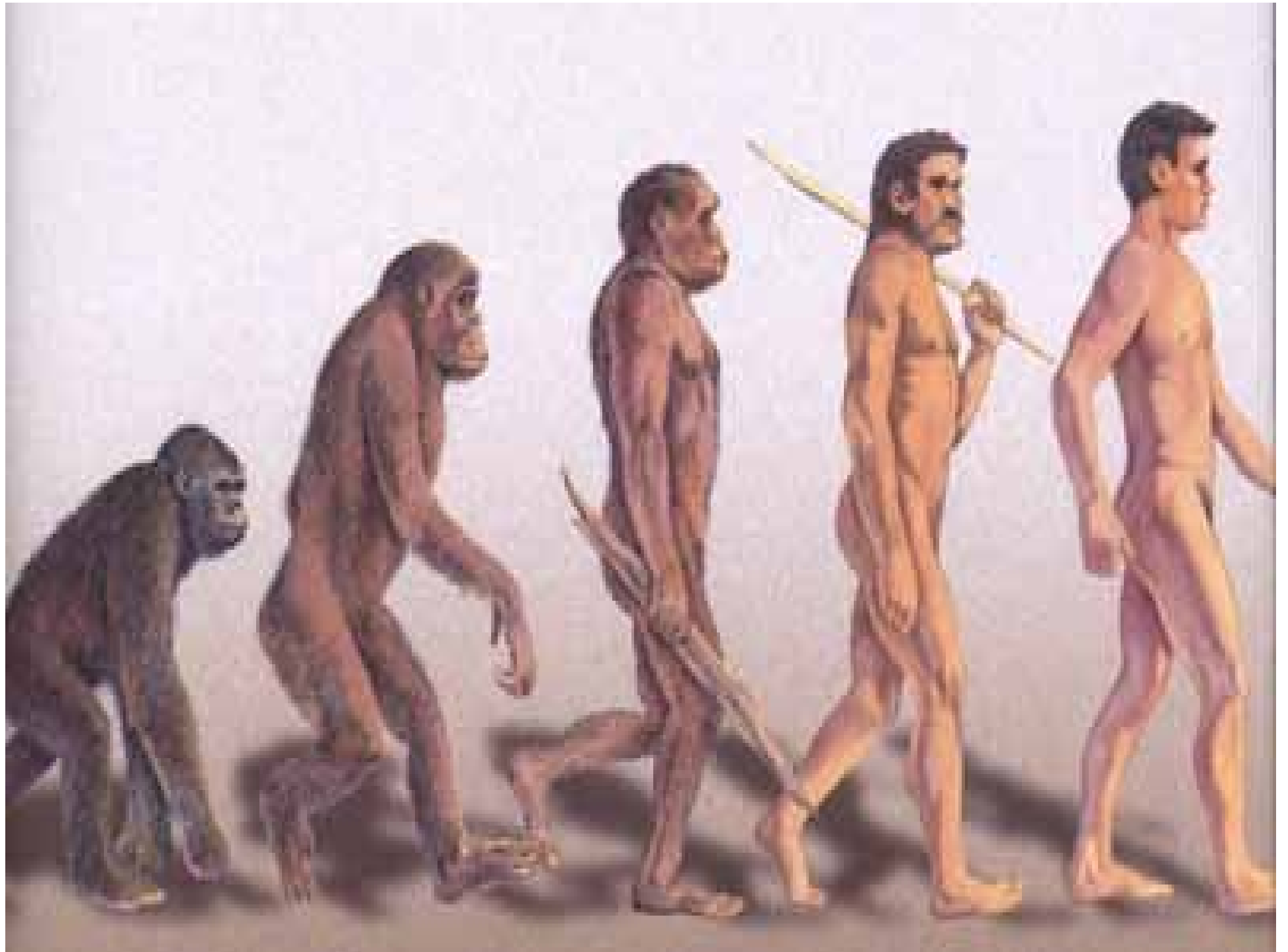
AUSTRALOPITHECUS



AUSTRALOPITHECUS



### RAMAPITHECUS



- This smooth transition is a false presentation of the facts, and needs to be re-evaluated relative to the actual facts of the evidence.

# About Dating Fossils

- Stratigraphically
- Potassium-Argon
- Uranium-Lead
- Rubidium-Strontium
- Magnetic Direction in Clay
- Carbon 14
- Others

# Carbon 14 Dating and W. F. Libby

- **Dr. Libby was a developer of the use of Carbon 14 to date organic discoveries. He stated,**
- **'The first shock Dr. Arnold and I had was that our advisors informed us that history [of mankind's civilizations] extended back only 5000 years. We had thought initially that we would be able to get samples all along the curve back to 30,000 years, put the points in, and then our work would be finished.**



- **You read books and find statements that such and such a society or archaeological site is 20,000 years old. We learned rather abruptly that these numbers, these ancient ages, are not known; in fact, it is at about the time of the first dynasty in Egypt that the last historical date of any real certainty has been established.'**
- **[W. F. Libby: 'Radiocarbon Dating,' American Scientist, Vol. 44, January 1956, p. 107]**

# For this discussion

- For this discussion we will use the ages as assigned by paleontologists to establish the position of the fossil under discussion in the stratigraphy or the relationship when the fossil was laid down in relation to other fossils. Ignore the great ages mentioned as we discuss these matters. The reason should become clear as we go on.

# HOLOCENE

- Period Time before the present (BP) in years.
- HOLOCENE OR RECENT PRESENT TO 10,000 YEARS BP.
- Many remains of Homo sapiens have been discovered worldwide. The average brain capacity of modern man is 1200 cc.

# **UPPER PLEISTOCENE**

**10,000 TO 150,000 YEARS BP.**

- **(1)WURM-WISCONSIN**
- 10,000 to 70,000 years BP.

# Cromagnon man (Hs)

- The Cromagnon man was first discovered in 1868. Its brain capacity was averaging around 1650 cc. Although pictured as brutish by evolutionists at the beginning of its discovery, the Cromagnon man is now recognized as highly intelligent and fitting the category of modern man. The body had been deliberately buried.

# Cromagnon man





# Cromagnon man





# Homo floresiensis

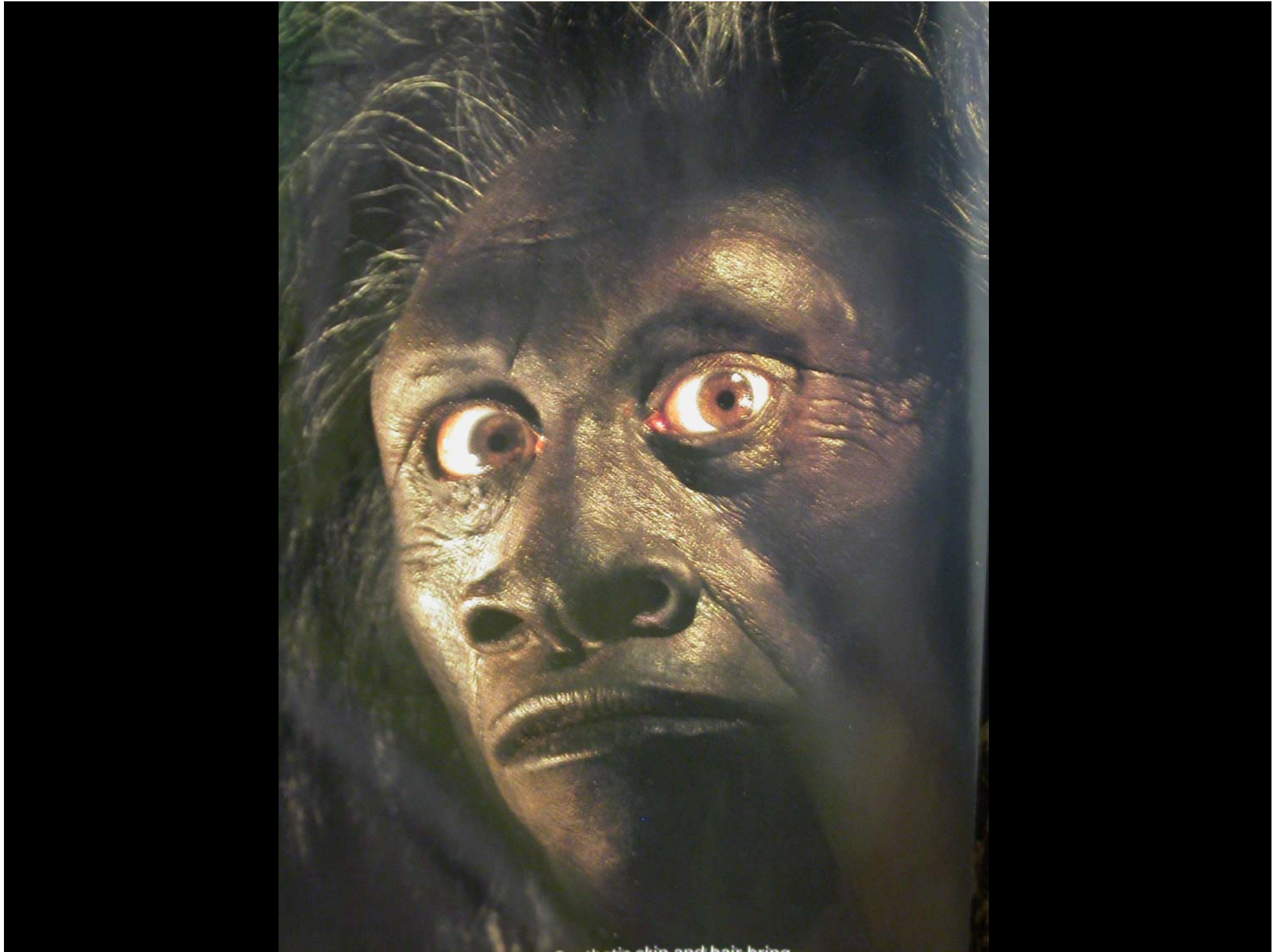
- Remains of a small human have been found in an Indonesian island. They stand about three feet tall and have been affectionately nicknamed “the Hobbits”. They hunted dwarf elephants and giant rats. How they arrived on the island is still a mystery. They were dated at 18,000 BP.

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*Homo sapiens*

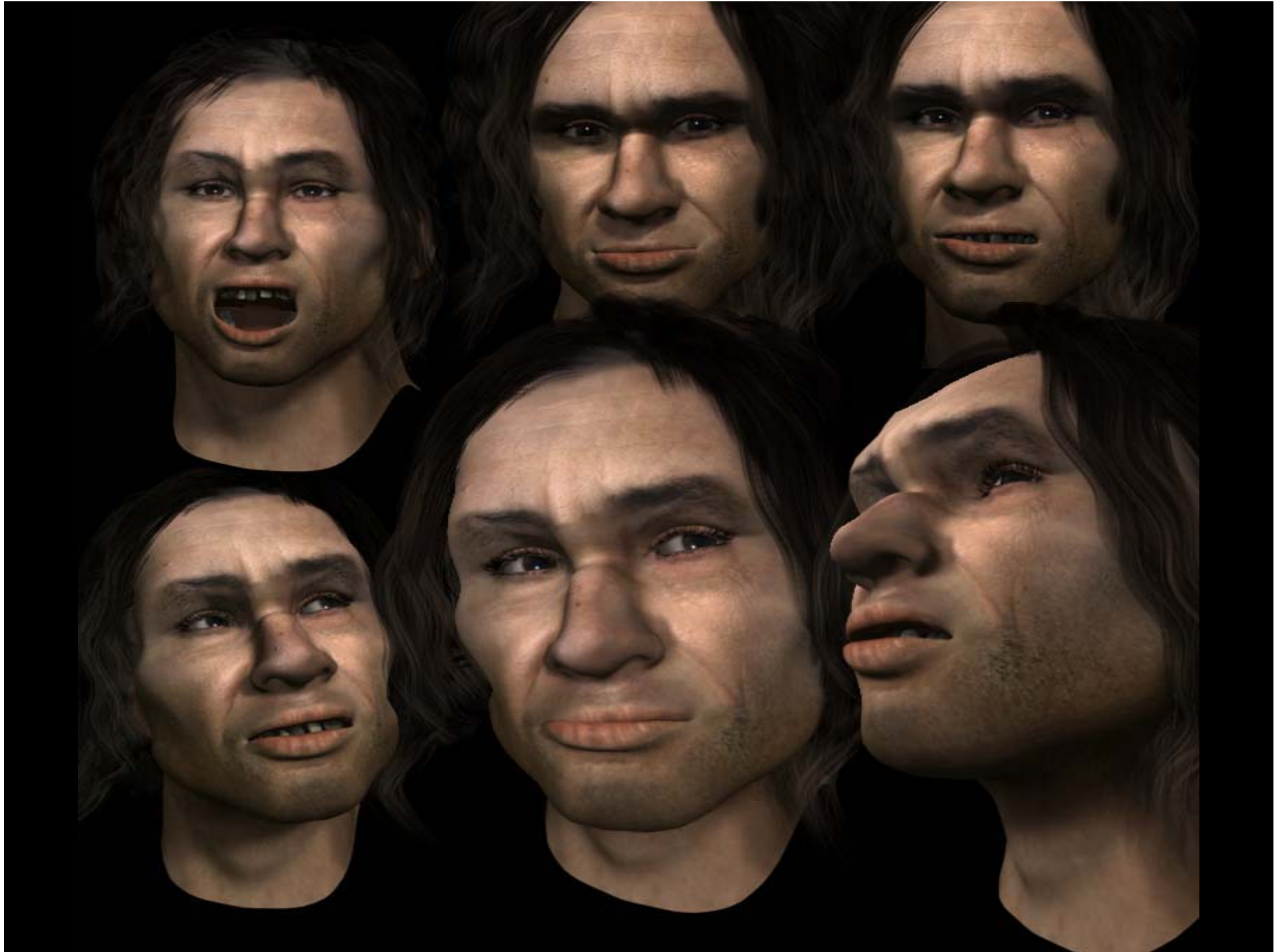
*Homo floresiensis*





# Neanderthal

- The **Neanderthal** or **Neandertal** was a species of Homo (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*) that inhabited Europe and parts of western Asia from about 230,000 to 29,000 years ago, during the Middle Paleolithic period.



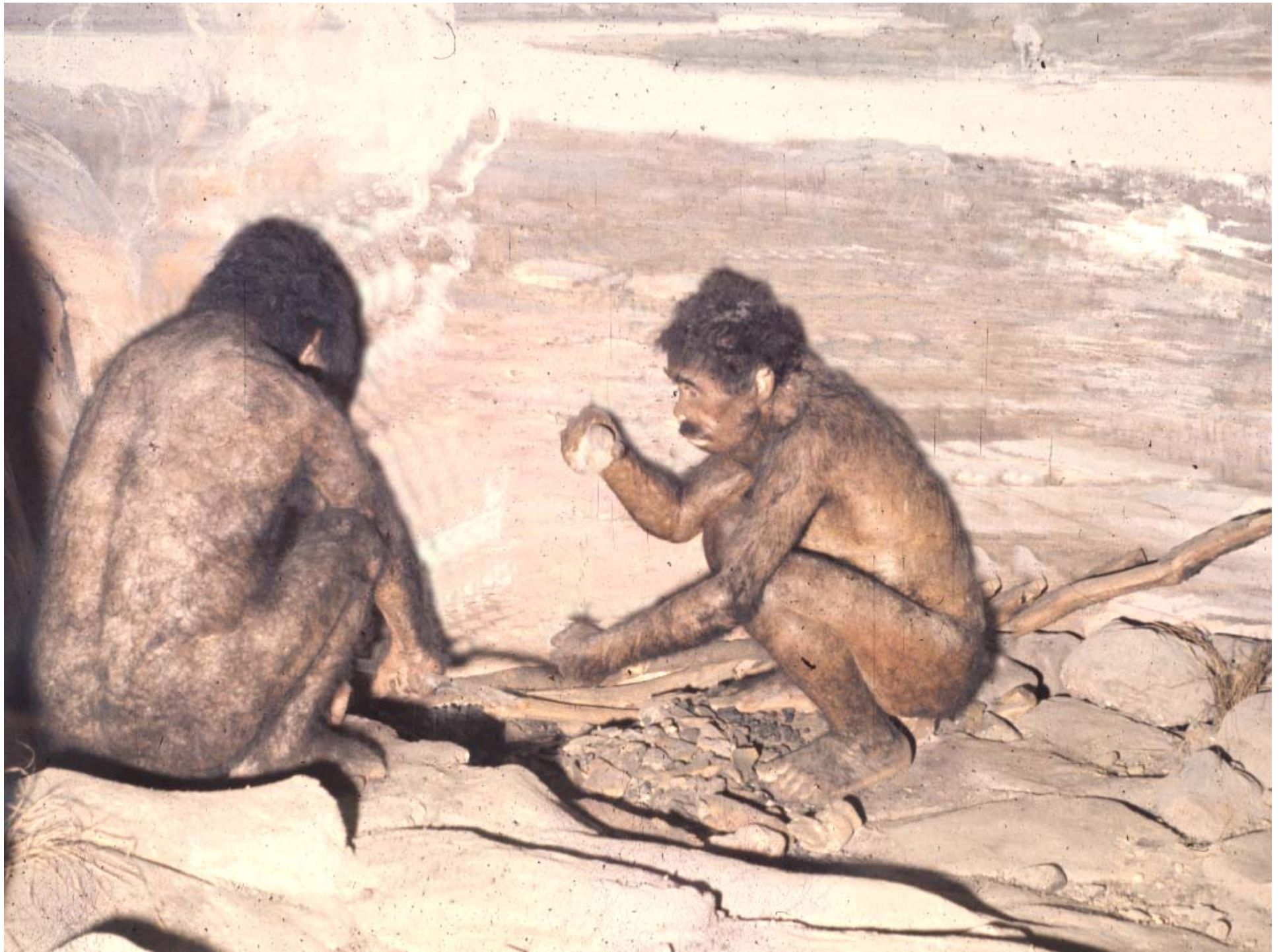
# Neanderthal child













- The African fossils dated from 200,000 years ago show a mix of modern and more ancient features. Typically, their skulls are large like ours averaging higher than modern brain size, but with prominent brow ridges. Below the neck their bodies are more robust than ours but are otherwise modern, having relatively long limbs compared with the Neanderthals who occupied Europe at the time.

- At the same sites in Zambia and Kenya, separate innovations at around 200,000 years ago involved tools made of multiple parts that must have been hafted to shafts and handles. In Zambia, we find long carefully-shaped spear points - the oldest in the world - while in Kenya we find long sharp blades that are unusable without a handle.

- Spears dating from about 400,000 years ago have been found at Schönigen in Germany but these were simple sharpened wooden javelins without stone points. Neanderthals crafted tools too, and even made blades, but in Africa these changes in technology are earlier and more varied.





# How Neanderthals Knew When To Hunt













MS-100-SET



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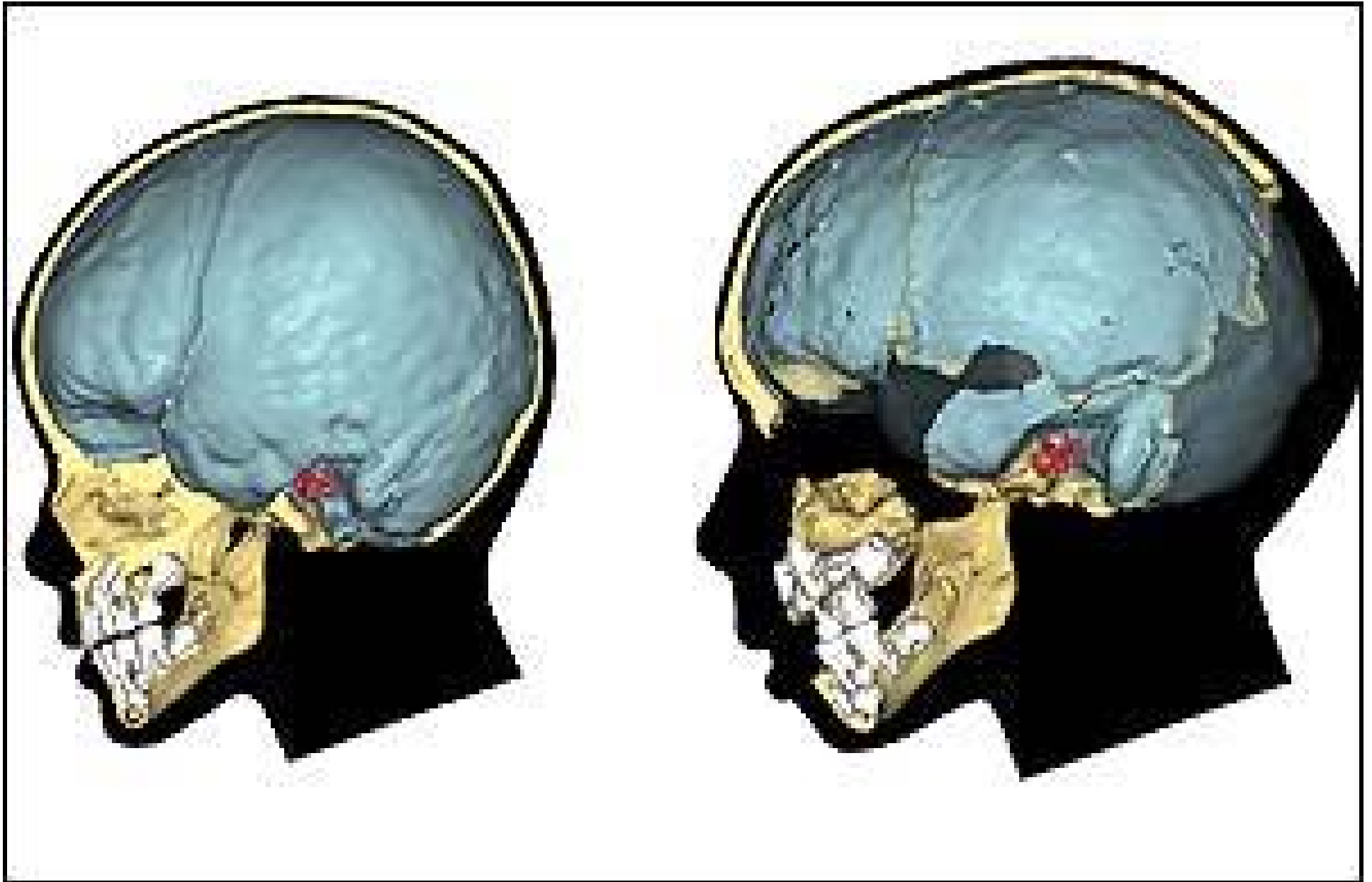


**BONE KNIVES**  
(REPRODUCTIONS)  
Probably used for cutting snow. Blades are  
engraved on both surfaces of the blades.  
PEKARNA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
Donated by Mr. E. Shuster  
E18719-02





# Neanderthal comparison







# La Chapelle aux Saints (Hn)

- The Chapelle aux Saints fossil was Neanderthal in type. This skeleton was discovered in 1908. Its cranial capacity was 1620 cc. or well above the average cranial capacity of modern man. This individual suffered from severe deforming osteoarthritis, causing anthropologists to picture this man as very brutish, a view which has since been corrected by other Neanderthal finds. The age of this skeleton was dated at 32,000 years BP during the Upper Pleistocene.













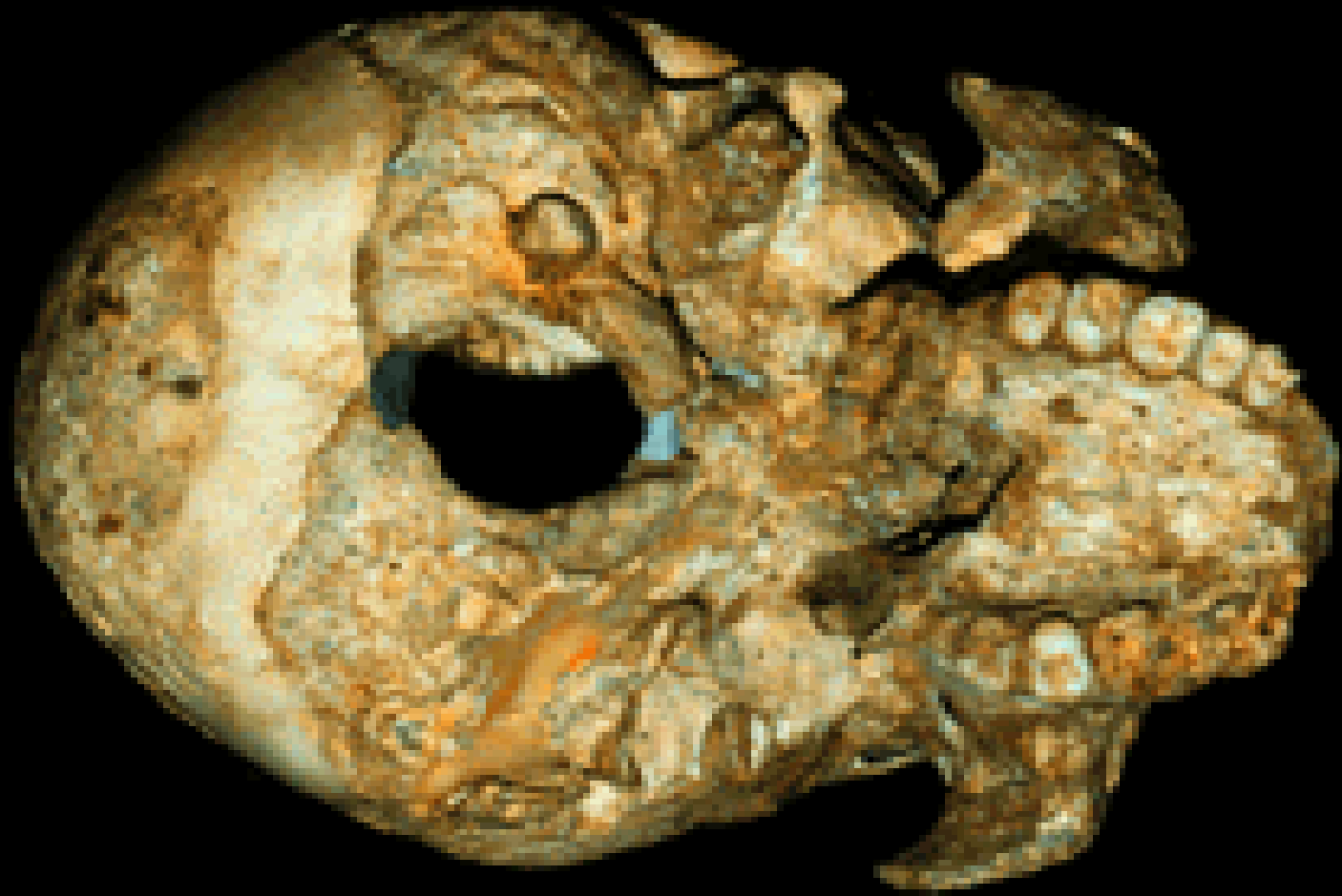
# Wadjak man (Hs)

- Found in 1889 in central Java, the Wadjak man was dated in the late Pleistocene. Although the Wadjak skulls bear Australopithecine features, the cranial capacity was 1550 cc. for one skull and 1650 cc. for the other skull. Debate concerning the classification of this fossil type finally conceded that they were Homo sapiens.









# Florisbad skull (Hs)

- Dated to about 41,000 years BP, the Florisbad man was found in 1932 in the Union of South Africa. The cranium was large but rather flattened with no supra-orbital ridge. It is classified as Homo sapiens. The cranial capacity could not be measured due to lack of completeness of the skull.

# Florisbad skull





# Florisbad skull



# Solo man (Hs)

- Found in Java in 1931-1933, these eleven skulls had massive supra-orbital arches with low sloping foreheads. The cranial capacities of these samples ran from 1035 to 1255 cc. or well within the range the cranial capacity of modern man. Although debate raged for a time concerning the classification of these individuals, they were finally conceded to be Homo sapiens.



# La Ferrasse (Hs).

- Six specimens were found between 1909 and 1921 in France, including an adult male, an adult female, three infants and a fetus. These fossils were dated in the upper Pleistocene. The skull type was Neanderthal, with a cranial capacity average of 1641 cc., well above the average for modern man.



# Tabun man (H )

- This was an almost complete adult female skeleton, with a small and low vaulted cranium. It was found in Israel between 1929 and 1934. Its cranial capacity is 1271 cc. The dating of this find was placed about 45,000 years BP in the Third Interglacial Period.

# Skuhl man (Hn)

- Although appearing primitive with a low forehead and a massive supra-orbital ridge, the cranial capacity of these skulls are 1518 cc. Found in Israel in 1929 through 1934, these specimens were dated to 45,000 years BP during the Third Interglacial Period. They were of classic Neanderthal type.







- **(2) RISS-WURM SANGAMON**
- 
- 70,000 to 150,000 years BP.

# Rhodesia man (He)

- Found in 1921 in Zambia, the Rhodesia man, also known as the Broken Hill skull, has massive supra-orbital ridges and a low sloping forehead. The cranial capacity is, however, 1280 cc. Debate concerning its classification runs between *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* of the Neanderthal type. The dating of this fossil is placed in the Upper Pleistocene.







# Montmaurin man (Hn)

- Found in France in 1949, this specimen consisted of a Neanderthaloid jaw. Because of the cave filling, this sample was dated to either the Riss-Wurm or the Mindel-Riss Interglacial Period.

# Heidelberg Man (Montmaurin Man)





# Saldanha man (Hs)

- This specimen is gradually being recognized as *Homo sapiens*, even with the sloping forehead and massive supra-orbital arches. This skull was found in 1953 in the Republic of South Africa. Its cranial capacity is 1250 cc. This man was also dated in the Upper Pleistocene.

# Krapina man (Hn)

- Found in 1899 and 1905, these badly fragmented skeletons of at least 13 men, women and children were located in Yugoslavia. The dating of the Krapina fossils was placed during the Third Interglacial Period. Being too fragmented to accurately measure the cranial capacity, these skeletons are noted to be of classic Neanderthal types. The Krapina man is estimated to have had a modern brain capacity.



# Casablanca man (He)

- This small fragment of jaw was found in 1954 in Morocco. The teeth identify it as *Homo erectus*. It is dated at the Third Interglacial in the Upper Middle Pleistocene Period.

# **MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE**

**150,000 TO 500,000 YEARS BP.**

- **(1). RISS-ILLINOISAN**
- 150,000 to 200,000 years BP.

## Fontechevade man (Homo praesapiens)

- Found in France in 1947, this skull cap was of the low vaulted type, yet without the massive supra-orbital ridges found in the Homo erectus and in the Neanderthals. These samples were dated at the Third Interglacial period or about 150,000 years BP. The cranial capacity was about 1470 cc. (Day, p. 52-55)

- **(2). MINDEL-RISS YARMOUTH**
- 200,000 to 400,000 years BP.

# Heidelberg man (He)

- Found in Germany in 1907, this specimen consists of a large jaw with a receding chin. It has been dated at the First or Second Interglacial Periods, at either 300,000 or 500,000 years BP. This specimen has been classified as *Homo erectus*. (Day, p. 65-69).



# Swanscombe man (Homo praesapiens).

- This skull cap was discovered in sections in 1935, 1936 and in 1955. The sutures of each section fitted together perfectly, demonstrating that the sections came from the same skull. This skull was dated to the Second Interglacial of 300,000 years BP. The skull was classified as Homo praesapiens and had a cranial capacity of 1325 cc. (Day, p. 31-36).



# Steinheim man (He).

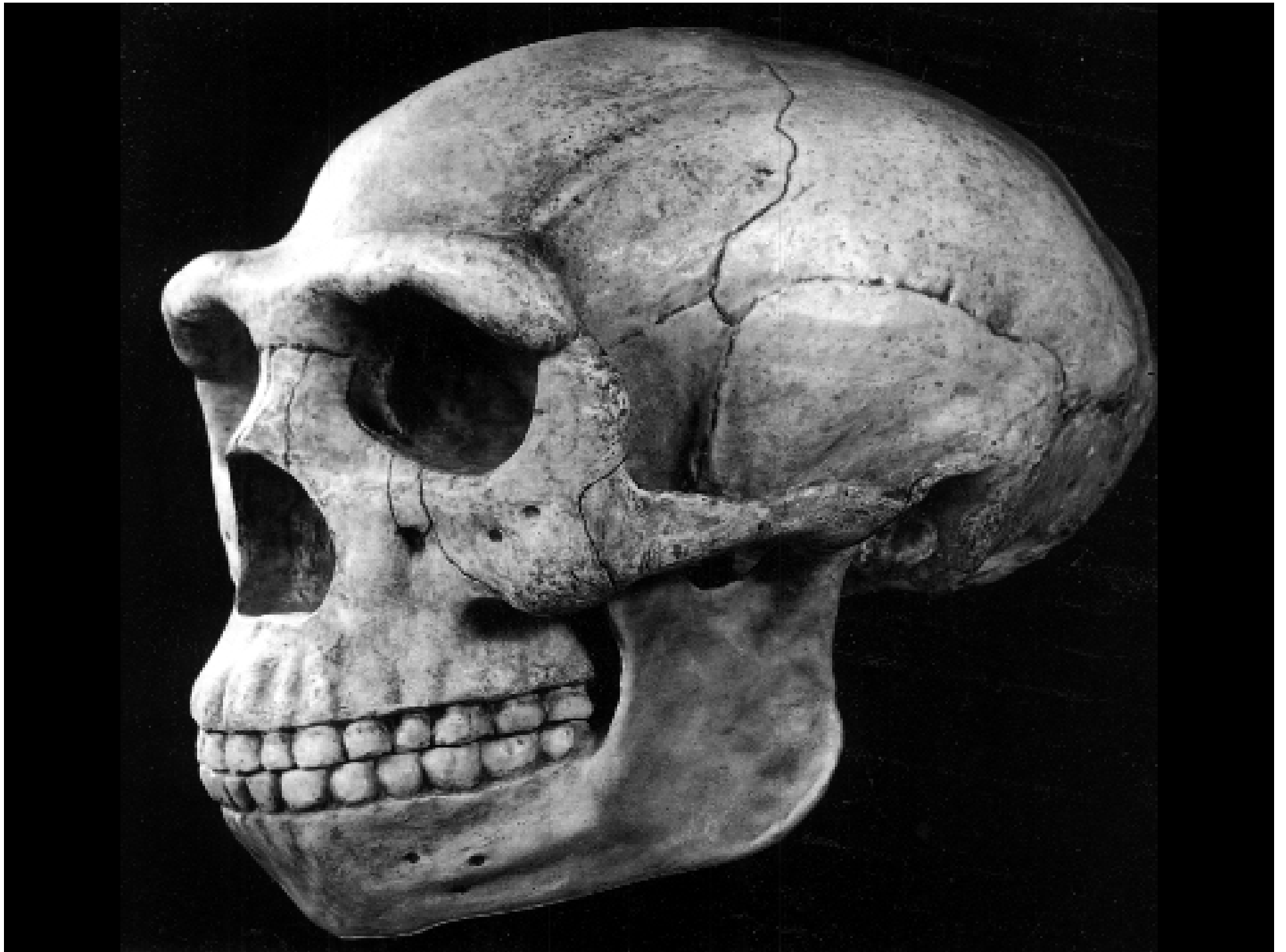
- Found in 1933 in West Germany, this skull was distorted through pressure. The skull had a medium vaulted forehead with a medium sized supra-orbital ridge. It has been dated at the Second or Third Interglacial period, between 300,000 and 500,000 years BP. Its cranial capacity was measured at 1,175 cc. or well within the range of modern man. (Day, p. 70-75).



# Peking man (He).

- Found in excavations in China between 1921 and 1964, the majority of this group of fossils was dated through the potassium-argon method as being from around 400,000 years BP. With a pronounced supra-orbital ridge and a low vaulted forehead, the cranial capacity was measured at between 915 cc. for a juvenile skull to 1,225 cc. for adult skulls, well within the range of modern human cranial capacities.

- Often one encounters depictions of many of these types of men as being primitive and ape-like. The reality of the measurements indicate that they would fit perfectly within our modern day society and would be indistinguishable from many other racial types and individual variations that are found today. (Day, p. 250-261).



# Peking Man





# Peking Man



# Living Homo erectus type

- Walking through a crematory field in India I found a partial skull with the frontal with a large supra-orbital ridge, the eye sockets and a dramatically sloping forehead. I began to observe carefully within the tribal people of the region and found typical Homo erectus features in many of the individuals, including the sloping forehead, massive supra-orbital ridges, lateral ridges on the parietal regions of the skulls, the typical sinodontal pattern of their incisor teeth, and the sloping lower jaw,



# Rebat man (He).

- Found in Morocco in 1933, this specimen consists of a mandible and maxilla. The dating of this man was placed at the Middle Pleistocene, about 400,000 years BP. The fragments came from a male adolescent of about 16 to 17 years of age. (Day, p. 110-113).

- **(3). MINDEL KANSAN**

- 

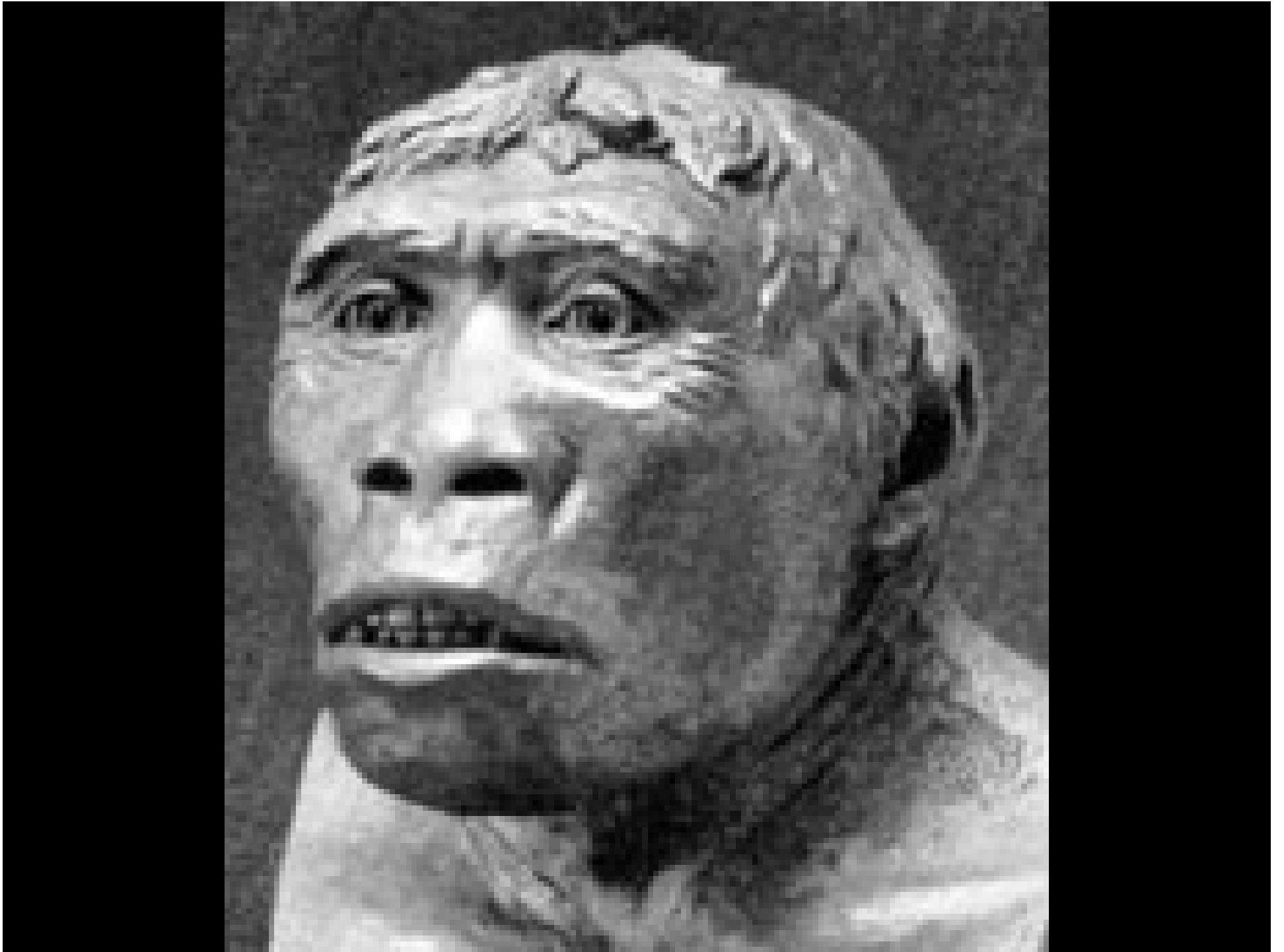
- 400,000 to 500,000 years BP.

# Java man (He)

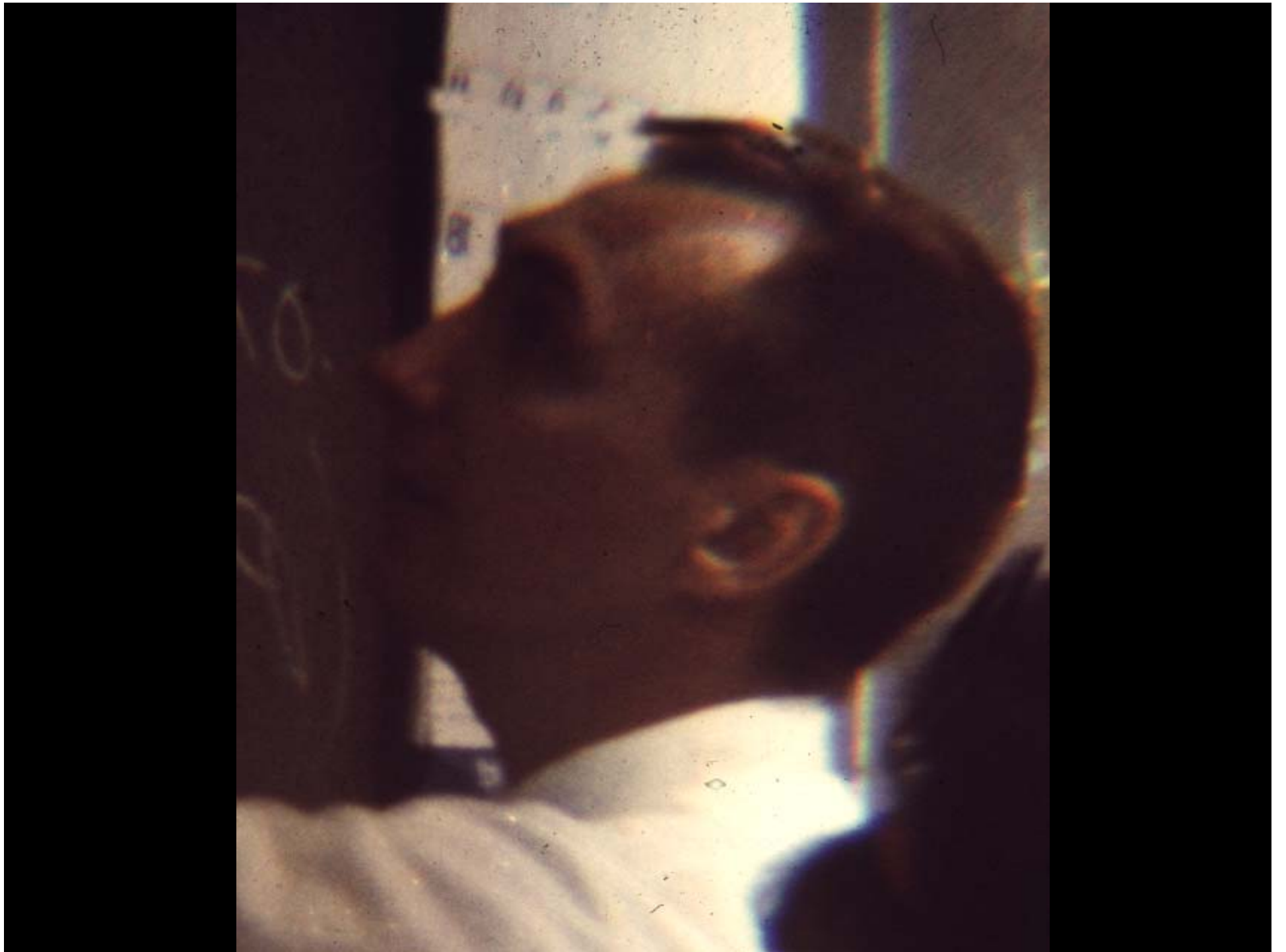
- Found in Trinil, Java, between 1891 and 1939, this type of skull was low vaulted with a massive supra-orbital ridge. The cranial capacity was estimated at between 850 to 940 cc. somewhat low but still within the range of human cranial capacities today. The dating of this hominid type ranged from the early Middle Pleistocene at about 500,000 years BP to Upper Pleistocene. (Day, p. 220-233).

Java man (He)









# Kromdraai man (Australopithecus)

- Found in the Republic of South Africa in 1938 to 1941, this specimen consisted of the left half of the cranium, the left maxilla, zygoma, part of the left sphenoid, the left temporal along with other parts to the skeleton. The cranial capacity was estimated as being 650 cc. Although some of the skeletal parts were human like the skull was apelike. There is also debate concerning whether any of the other skeletal parts contain any characteristic human traits. This fossil type was dated at the Basal Middle Pleistocene or around 500,000 years BP. (Day, p. 178-184).



- **LOWER PLEISTOCENE**
- 500,000 TO 2,000,000 YEARS BP.

- **(1). GUNZ-MINDEL  
AFTONIAN**

# Meganthropus man (Australopithecus)

- Found in central Java in 1939 through 1953, this specimen was only sufficient to demonstrate that there were giant hominid forms living at the same times as *Homo habilis*. (Day, p. 238-241).

- **(2). GUNZ-JERSEYAN**

# Sangiran man (He)

- Found in central Java in 1937, this fossil consists of the complete top of the skull, showing a low vaulted forehead with a massive supra-orbital arch. The dating was placed at 550,000 years BP in the Middle Pleistocene Period. Its cranial capacity was estimated at 850 cc. (Day, p. 226-233).



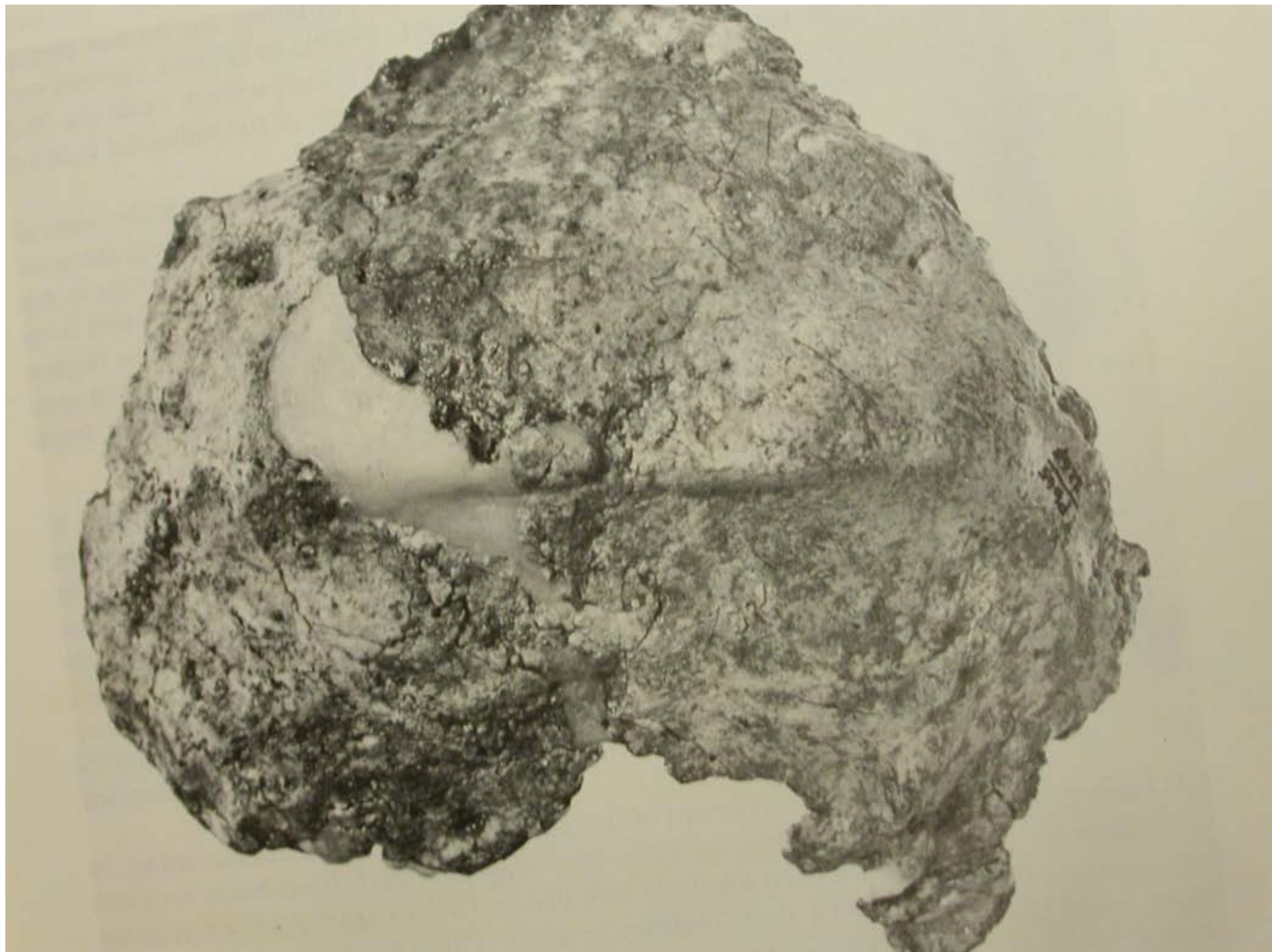


# Modjokerto man (He)

- Found in 1936, this skull was discovered in a lower stratigraphic level than the Traniil remains of the Java man. The age dating on this specimen was set at 500,000 to 600,000 years BP. This skull was of a child of about two years of age and had the cranial capacity of a two to three year old modern child. Although this child had a sloping forehead, the cerebral capacity was the same or better than children of the same age today. (Day, p. 234-237).

# Vertesszollo man (Hs)

- Found in Hungary in the mid 1960's, part of a skull was found relating the segment of skull to similar skulls with a cranial capacity of 1516 cc. This find was dated to Mindel II or roughly 400,000 to 700,000 years BP. This find is so chaotic to the theory of the evolution of man that the evidence is resisted by statements from anthropologists that "We know that Vertesszollo cannot be modern man because it is too old. Therefore it must be the type of creature that we find elsewhere who lived at this time-namely Homo erectus". (Fix, 1984, p. 102-105).



# Petralona Man

- Found in Petralona, Greece, in a stalagmitic cave, the Petralona skull was dated to 700,000 years BP by the Uranium-Thorium method and the Electron Spin Resonance method. The cranium has a cerebral capacity of 1220 cc. This is an embarrassing find along with the Vertesszollos skull because these two skulls had modern brain capacity and demonstrate that the Australopithicenes were not the ancestors of humans.



# Tuang man (*Australopithecus*)

- Found in Botswana, South Africa in 1924, and was dated at the Upper Villafranchian about one to one and a half million years BP. This sample was a juvenile of unknown age, with a cranial capacity measured at 500 cc. The head was high vaulted with no marked supra-orbital ridge. Being a child, the 500 cc. cranial capacity would not be a measurement of the adult cranial volume. (Day, p. 162-167).









- **(3). VILAFRANCHIAN  
BLANCAN**

# Sterkfontein man (Australopithecus)

- Found in the Republic of South Africa from 1936 through 1948, This fossil has been dated to the Upper Villafranchian Period of 1 to 1.5 million years BP. The skull had a low vaulted cranium with a massive supra-orbital ridge. The cranial capacity was measured at 482 cc. or roughly the same as that of modern apes. (Day, p. 168-177).



# Makpansgat man (Australopithecus)

- Found between 1947 to 1962 in the Republic of South Africa, this specimen was dated as Upper Villafranchian in the Lower Pleistocene Period. This sample was very similar to the Sterkfontein types. No cranial measurements were given. (Day, p. 198-206).



# Zinjanthropus man (Australopithecus boisei)

- Found in 1964 in Tanzania, the skull is amazingly apelike except for the human type dentition. It was dated at 1.3 to 1.7 million years BP. The cranial capacity of 530 cc. is more in line with the anthropoid apes than with mankind. The other humanoid skeletal parts found in conjunction with this skull may not have belonged with it but could have been from Homo habilis who lived at and before the Zinjanthropus. (Day, p. 119-124).







# Pre-Zinjanthropus remains (Homo habilis)

- In the early 1960's a series of skeletal remains were discovered that were very close to the characteristics of modern human structure. These people were named Homo habilis, meaning "handy man". The jaw structure was similar to Homo sapiens, without the simian shelf that hinders speech. This hominid type also had fully developed human feet, which is more distinctive in identifying mankind than is the cranial capacity. Although the skulls were very fragmentary, and obvious angles are visible rather than the smooth curvature of the top of the skull, the estimate of the cranial capacity was placed at 723 cc. This figure could be assumed to be the basal figure with the capacity increasing as the skull chips were reconstructed in the proper curvature. (Day, p. 125-139).

# Homo habilis Skull OH 24 BH-010



- **PLEIOCENE**

- 2,000,000 TO 11,000,000 YEARS BP.

# PLAISANCIAN MAN

- (a). KNM-ER 3733 (*Homo erectus*). Placed about 1.7 to 2 million years BP was the skull of a *Homo erectus* found in Tanzania known as KNM-ER 3733. *Homo erectus* had cranial capacities nearly equal or equal to modern mankind, as indicated by many finds throughout the years. This skull had a higher vaulted forehead with a massive supra-orbital ridge. This find was intensely disturbing to the evolutionists because it discredited the Australopithecines as ancestors of mankind. It firmly established that *Homo erectus*, a valid human being, existed as a contemporary with the earliest Africans. (Fix, 1984, p. 53-55).









- (b). KNM-ER 1470 (Homo habilis or Homo sapiens). Found in Tanzania in the 1960's, the find of skull 1470 was a further shock to evolutionists. This individual had a smooth, vaulted head with no supra-orbital ridge, very similar to modern man. Although very fragmentary, the cranial capacity was estimated at 835 cc. The dating of this skull was placed at 2.8 million years BP, being found under a layer of volcanic ash dated to this time. (Fix, 1984, p. 50-61).

# Homo Habilis [Skull 1470]



# Homo Habilis [Skull 1470]



- **Homo Habilis [Skull 1470]**



- The finding of this skull caused Richard Leaky to state:
- "This remarkable skull [1470] confirmed two things. First, that the human ancestral line, Homo, originated much earlier than most people suspected....Second, because the history of Homo goes back that far, it means that the individuals were living at the same time as some of the earliest australopithicines, making it unlikely that our direct ancestors are evolutionary descendants of the australopithecines-cousins, yes, but descendants, no. Up to that time (when 1470 was discovered) workers in this field believed that...Australopithecus africanus was certainly marching along the main route, eventually to give rise to the Homo line." (Quoted in Fix, 1984, p.55-56).

## (2). HEMIPHELIAN

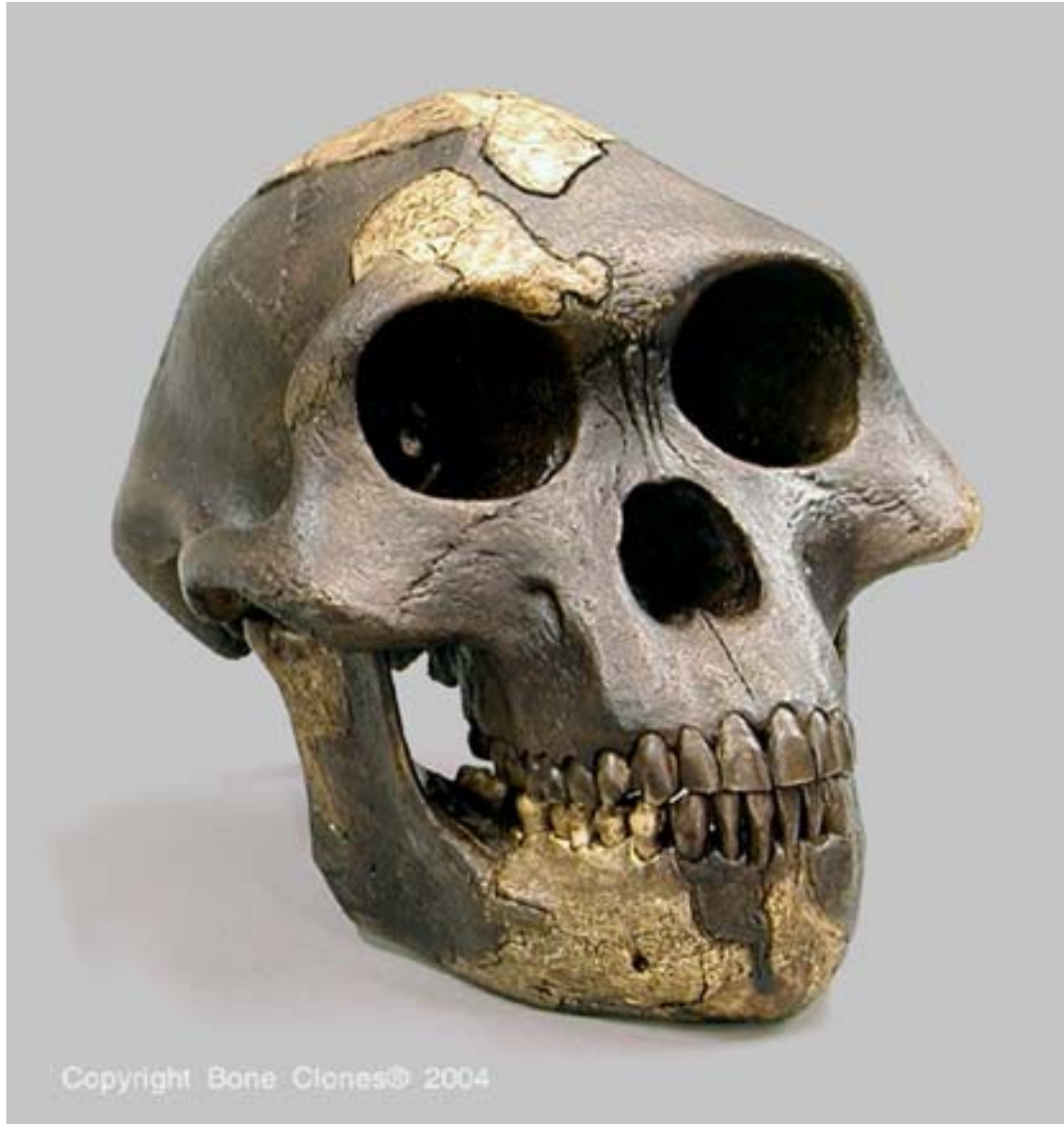
- (a). Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*). Found in Ethiopia in 1974, this find was affectionately named Lucy. Dated at 3 to 4 million years old, Lucy is dated at about 3 million years BP, and is the new hopeful for the position as the ancestor of man. Lucy was only 3 to 3 1/2 feet tall, with long arms and other simian like features. If 1470 was indeed 2.8 years BP then Lucy would have to be listed as a contemporary other species to recognized human beings. Therefore, modern man could not have developed from the Australopithecines. (Fix, 1984, p. 62-66). The gender of Lucy is also under debate. *Homo habilis* skulls have been found in strata laid down before Lucy lived.

# Lucy (Australopithecus afarensis).





# Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*).



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# Australopithecus afarensis and Homo floresiensis

- Australopithecus afarensis was found in Kenya and dated at 2.8 million years BP. Affectionately named Lucy by its founder, the Australopithecus afarensis stood about 3.5 feet tall. The skeleton was very fragmented and the skull was crushed and had to be assembled from chips. The result of the reconstructed skull with all its missing parts looked more ape than human, according to the artists rendition.
- Homo floresiensis was just discovered on Flores island in Indonesia. This individual stood about 3.5 feet tall and had about the same skeletal form as Lucy. The skull was intact and looked amazingly as a diminutive human would look. These remains were dated at 18,000 BP. They used tools and hunted dwarf elephants and giant rats.

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*Homo sapiens*

*Homo floresiensis*



# Controlled fire as a tool

- the following is a partial list of sites which show the use of fire.
- Vertesszollo, Hungary 166,000- 250,000  
Terra Amata, France 300,000- 375,000  
Olorgesailie, Kenya 375,000- 460,000  
l'Escale, France 450,000- 550,000  
Zhoukoudian, China 450,000- 550,000  
Gadeb, Ethiopia 1,125,000-1,200,000  
Yuanmou, China 1,210,000-1,300,000  
Karari, ? 1,375,000-1,460,000  
Chesowanja, Kenya 1,375,000-1,460,000  
Swarkrans, South Africa 1,000,000-1,600,000

# Laetoli Footprints

Modern human footprints in volcanic ash. Since the human foot can be the determining factor in the classification of a specimen as human, the finding of human footprints can be very significant. Around 1977 at Laetoli, Tanzania, a series of human footprints were found in a volcanic ash bed in Tanzania. The prints were about the size of a five year old child, and were dated by the particular eruption as 3.7 million years BP. This set of footprints predates any other so called forms ancestral to man. (Fix, 1984, p. 67).





Hand for grasping and manipulation only. Feet for walking only. Big toe not opposable to others.

Brain enormous, most intelligent of all animals. Eyes nearly vertical in modern man, with high forehead and reduced or absent brow ridges. Mouth little protruding.



Brain immediate between primates and apes. Slight and associated part of brain predominant. Face often more projecting than in other primates. Face often more projecting than in other primates.

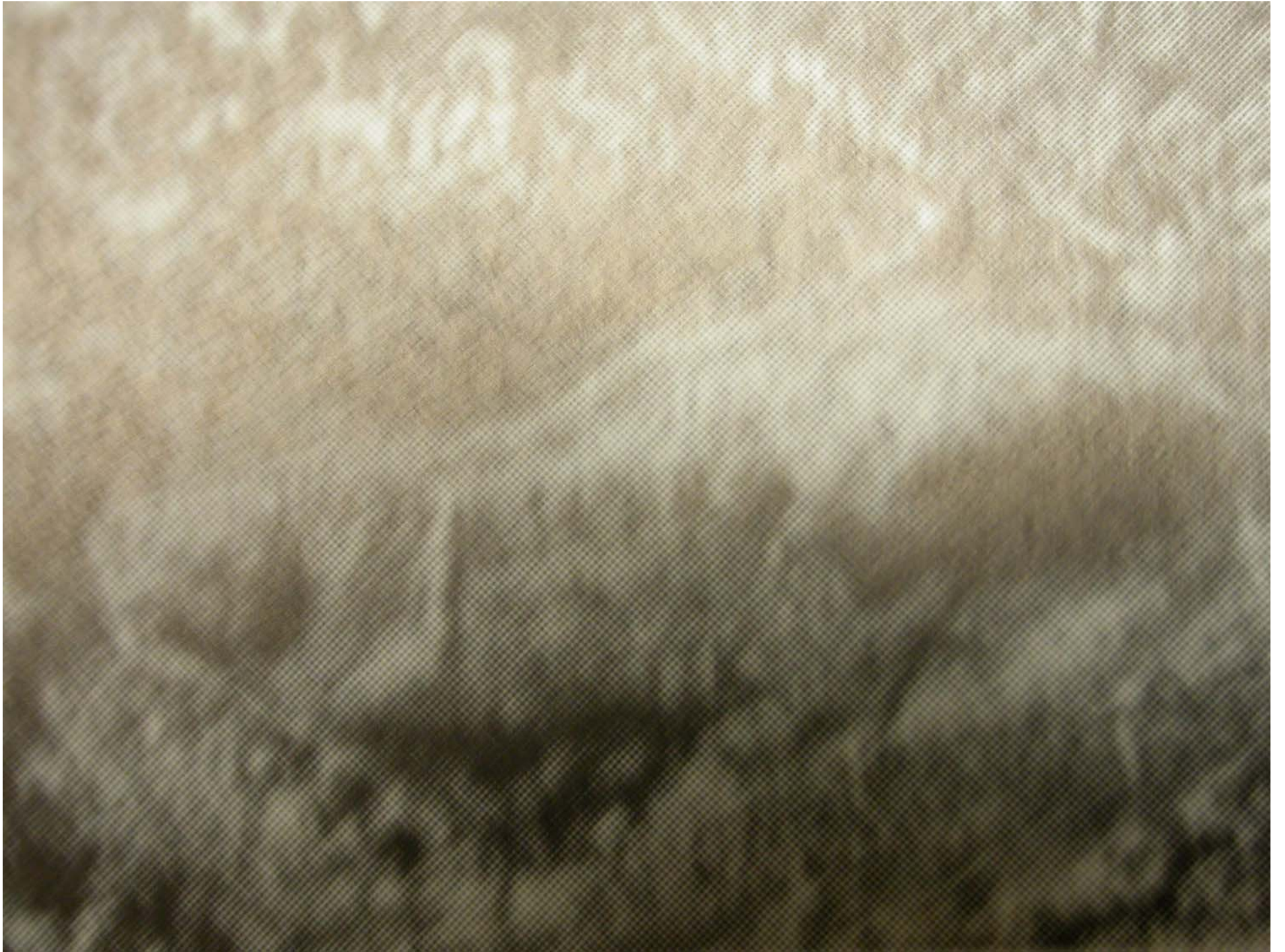


Hands and feet for both grasping and walking. Thumb and big toe usually well-developed, flexible, opposable to other toes.



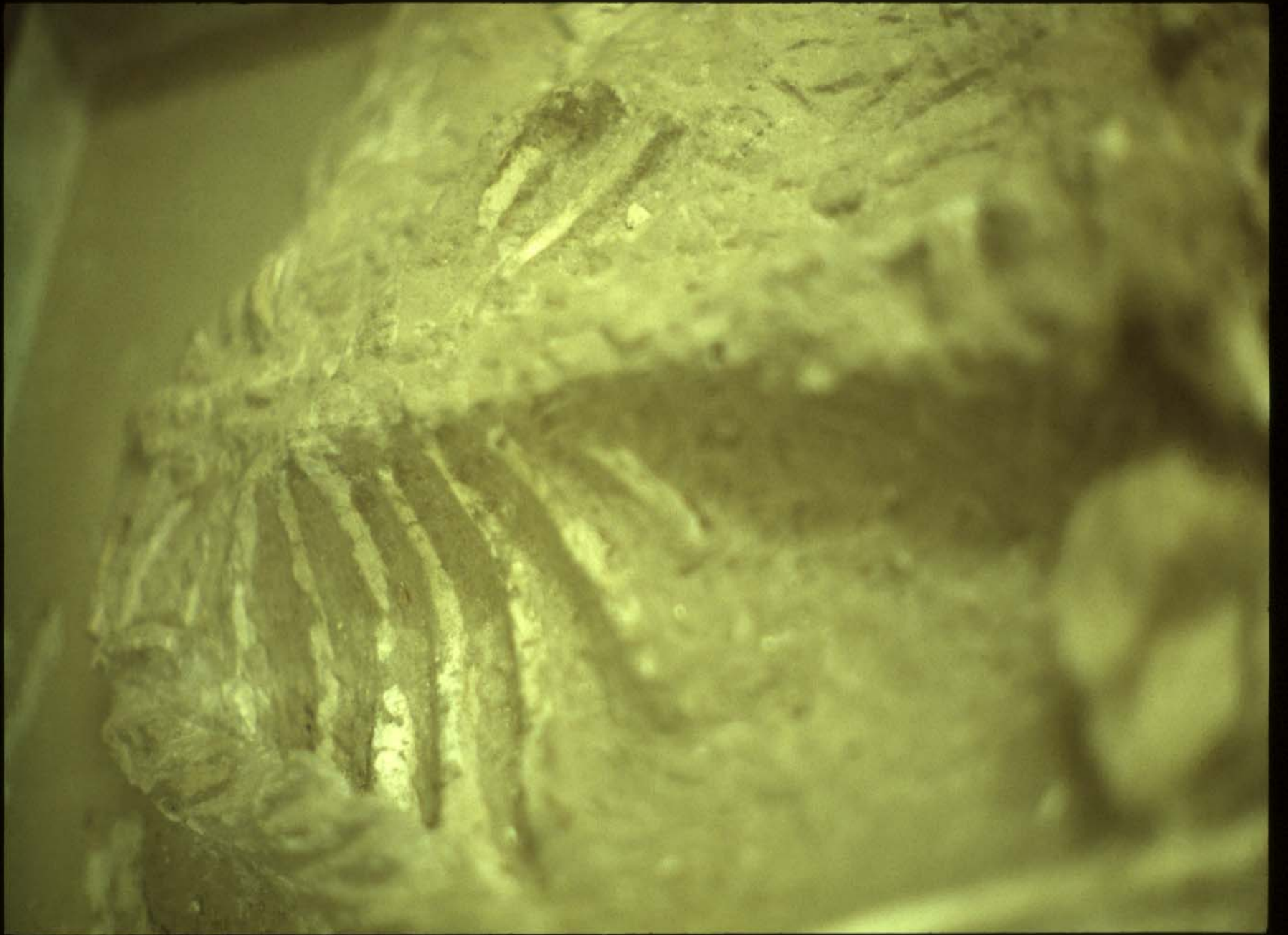




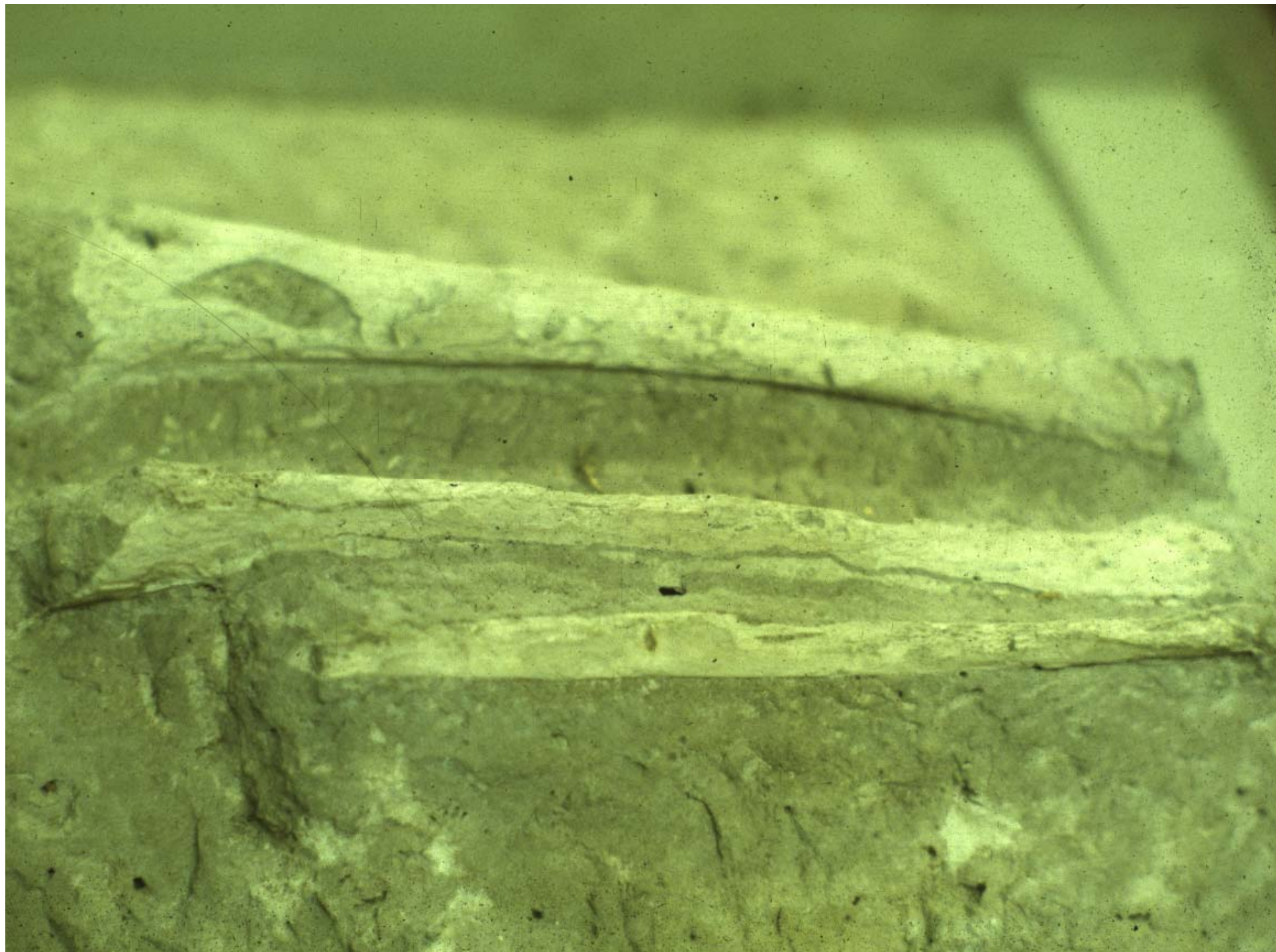


# Miocene Period Skeleton: Guadalupe, 1804

- There were two human skeletons found in Miocene limestone around 1802, when Guadalupe was a colony of the French. In 1804, during the Napoleonic wars, the British captured Guadalupe. One of the skeletons had already been shipped to the French National Museum, the Louvre. The remaining skeleton was taken aboard a British man of war and shipped to the British Museum of Natural History, where it remains today. The skull is in South Carolina, at the Columbia Historical Society of Columbia, SC.







# CRETACEOUS PERIOD: 64 TO 135 MILLION YEARS BP.

- There were human footprints found in 1911 in the Paluxy River bed in Glen Rose, Texas. The strata in this river bed is Cretaceous and contains tracks of many species of dinosaur, including sauropods and trachodonts. The prints were clear, showing the toes, ball, arch, and heel. One of the human footprints was stepping diagonally in the middle of a trachodont track, witnessed by James Ryals, professor of agriculture at Texas A & M University.



# Glen Rose

- The most amazing part of the Cretaceous strata in the Puloxy river bed is the presence of many footprints from large mammals, including giant cave sloths, giant tiger tracks, and most notable, man tracks. These man tracks are not only found in single prints, but also in series of trails, some of them continuing under the rock of a higher strata.

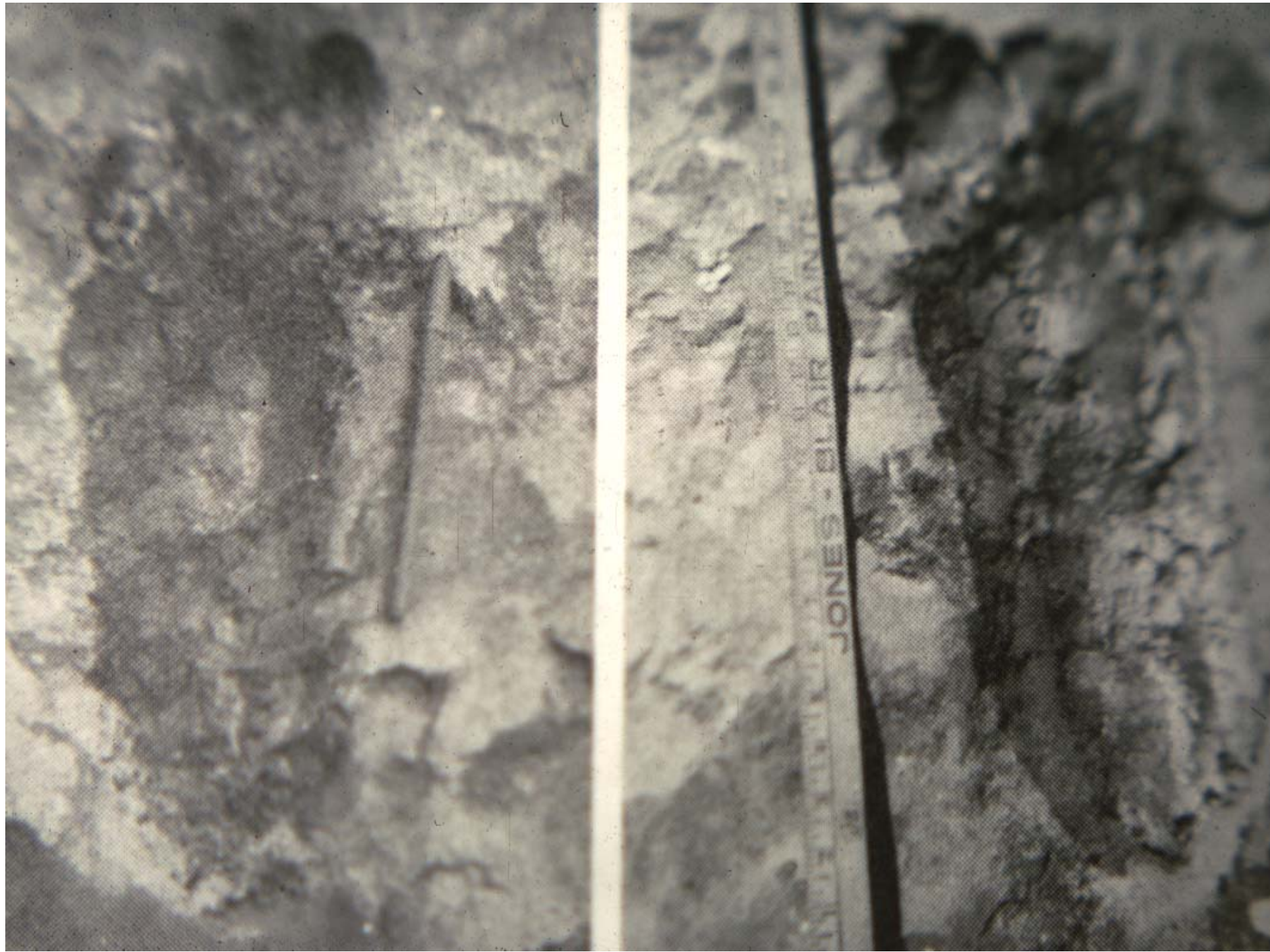
















No. 1

No. ← 10 feet  
from ledge



Ypsilanti, Mich.

Phone HU 2-0735



# Pressure lines in prints made in soft material

- Pressure lines form in the contour of a footprint when footprints are made in soft material such as wet cement. If the footprint were carved the depth of the footprint would cut the pressure lines. This is a good scientific test of authenticity of disputed footprints or other impressions made in fluid matrixes.

# Cross section of a dinosaur footprint



# Cross section of cat print



# Cross section of the Burdick print



# Heel Crack in Footprint

- Sometimes there is a heel crack in some substrates, especially if the matrix is partially dry. The print will be shallow, with a crack where the heel strikes the surface before the foot is completely placed down. This can be used as a further test of authenticity for some fossil prints.

# Heel crack modern footprint

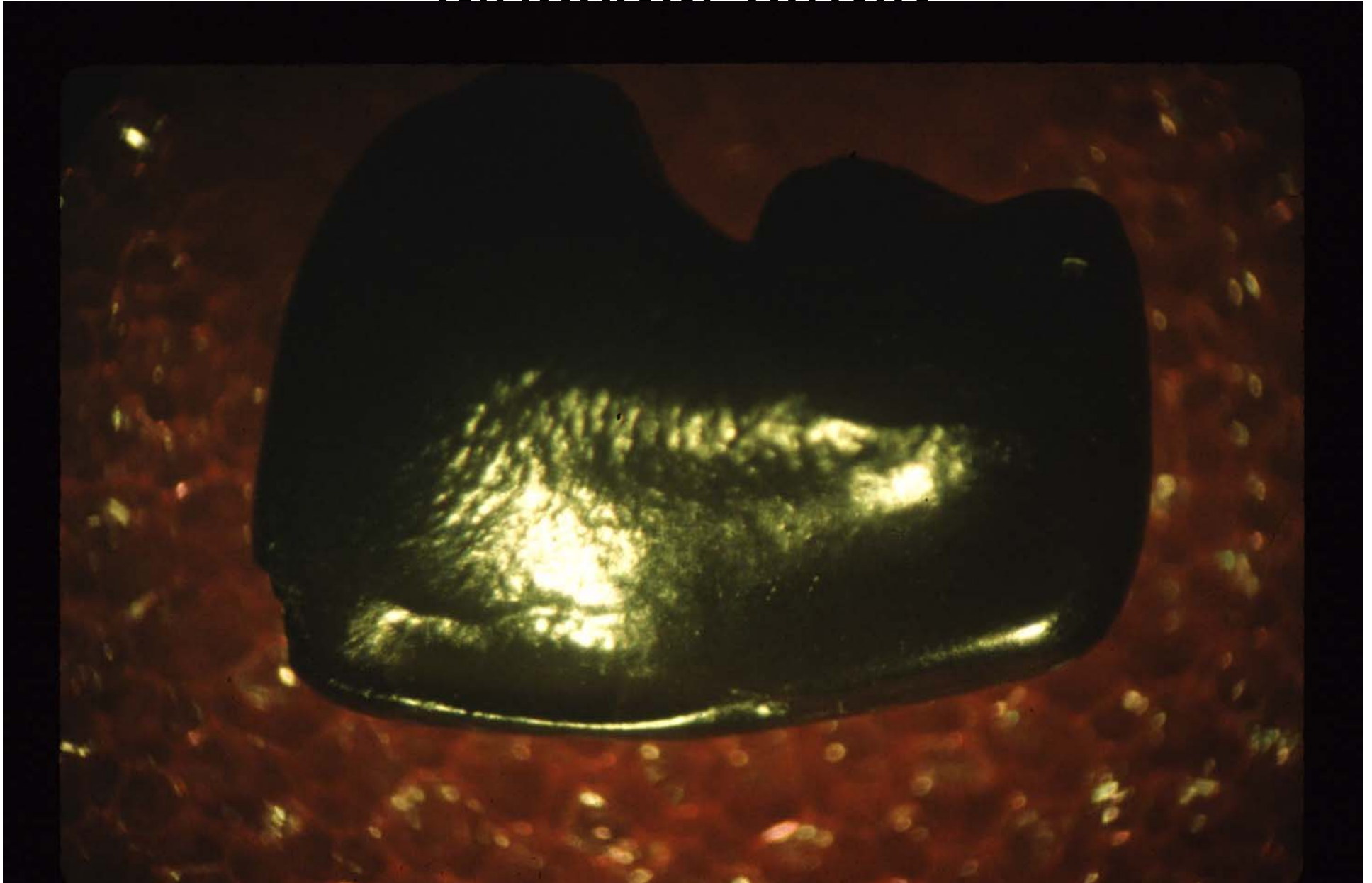




# Crack in Heel of Paluxy Fossil Print



# Apparent human tooth found beneath dinosaur strata

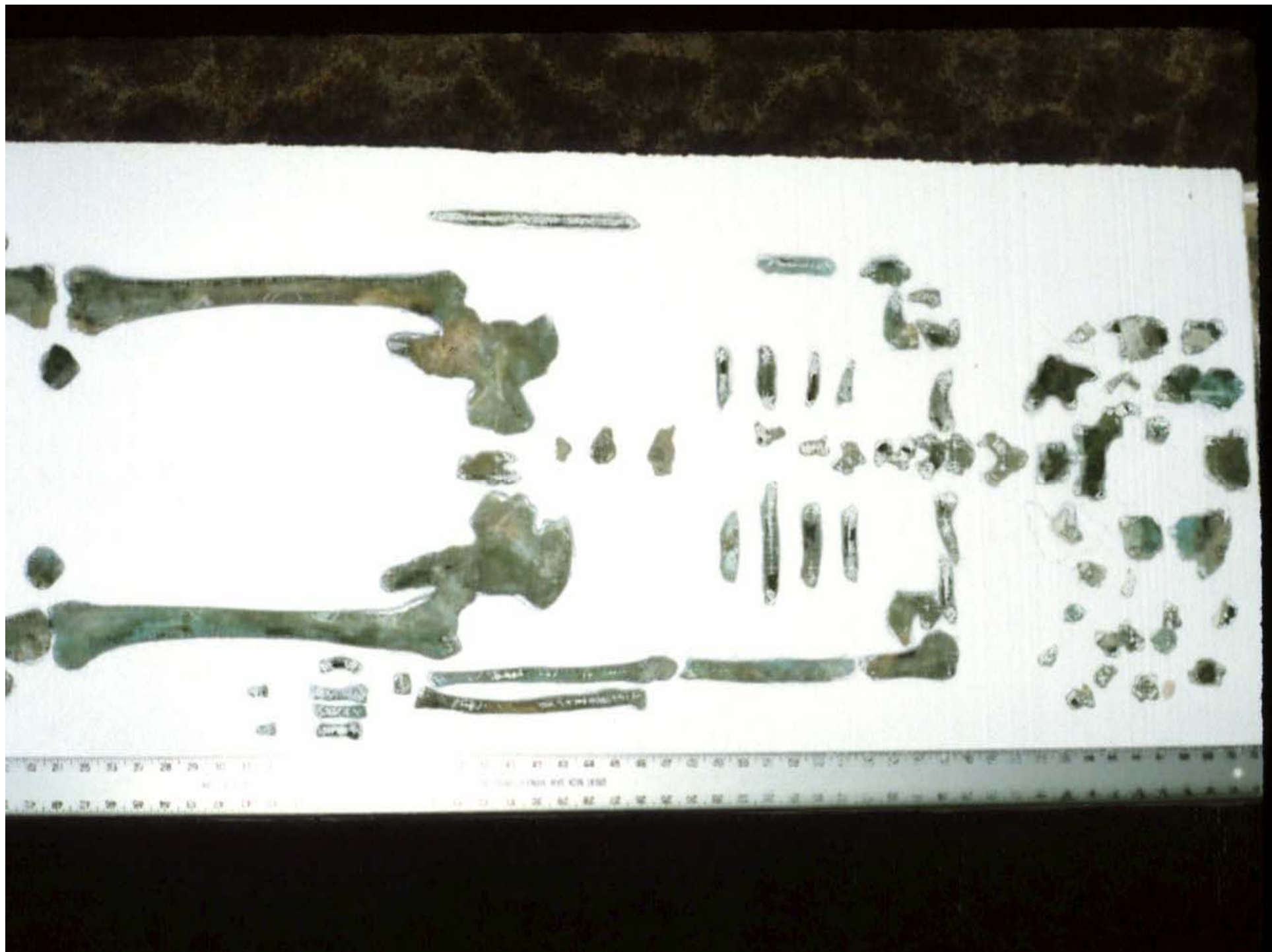


- Another series of human footprints pass within 52 inches in the same strata as a trachodont series. To counter charges that the human footprints were carved, the river bank was cut away with a bulldozer, exposing the human tracks continuing into the river bank. Although greatly eroded, the human tracks are still visible and old photographs are available for corroborating evidence.

# The Moab, Utah, Skeletons

- The skeletons of 19 modern humans were found in Morrison Formation Cretaceous strata near Moab Utah. They were buried in a soft white sand like fill without any sign of burial or the interruption of the strata. The Copper Sulfate in the fill replaced the bones, making them a beautiful Malachite green.







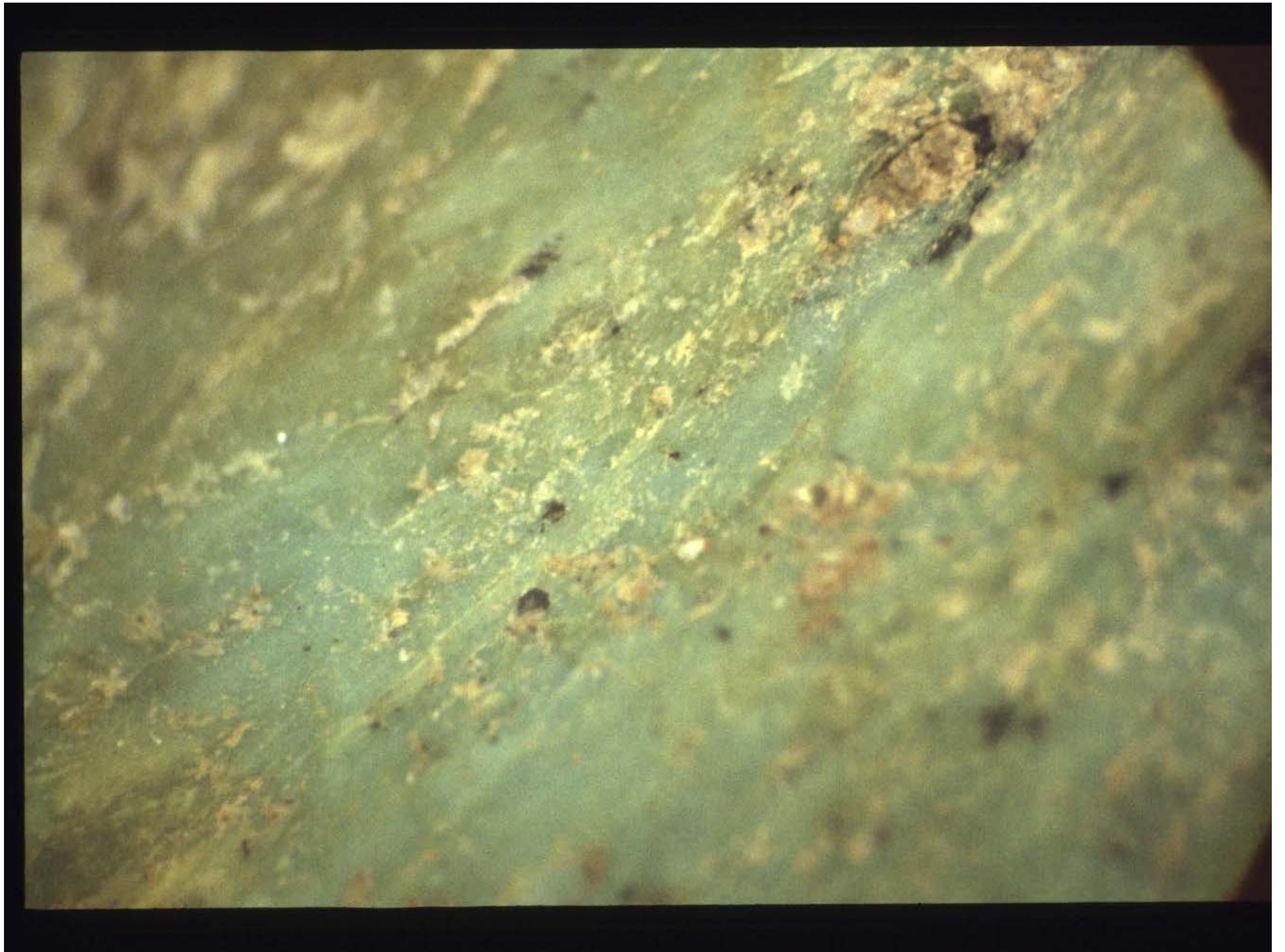














# PALEOZOIC ERA 230 THROUGH 600 MILLION YEARS BP.

- The Paleozoic period was supposed to be when the first fishes, amphibians, reptiles and land plants were to have evolved.
- Although some of this material may be honestly questioned, it needs to be considered. If any of the data is proved to be inaccurate there is still massive evidence that supports the rest of the facts.

# PENNSYLVANIAN-PERMIAN PERIOD

- An iron pot was reported in the 1800's to have been found in a coalmine in Pennsylvania embedded in coal. Unfortunately the men who found this artifact saved the iron pot as a souvenir but threw the coal from the pot back to be burned, thus ruining the find's scientific value for authentication.

# ORDOVICIAN TO PERMIAN PERIOD

- Joseph Meister discovered human shoe prints stepping on trilobites, an extinct marine organism which appeared in the Ordovician Period and died out in the Permian Period.

-

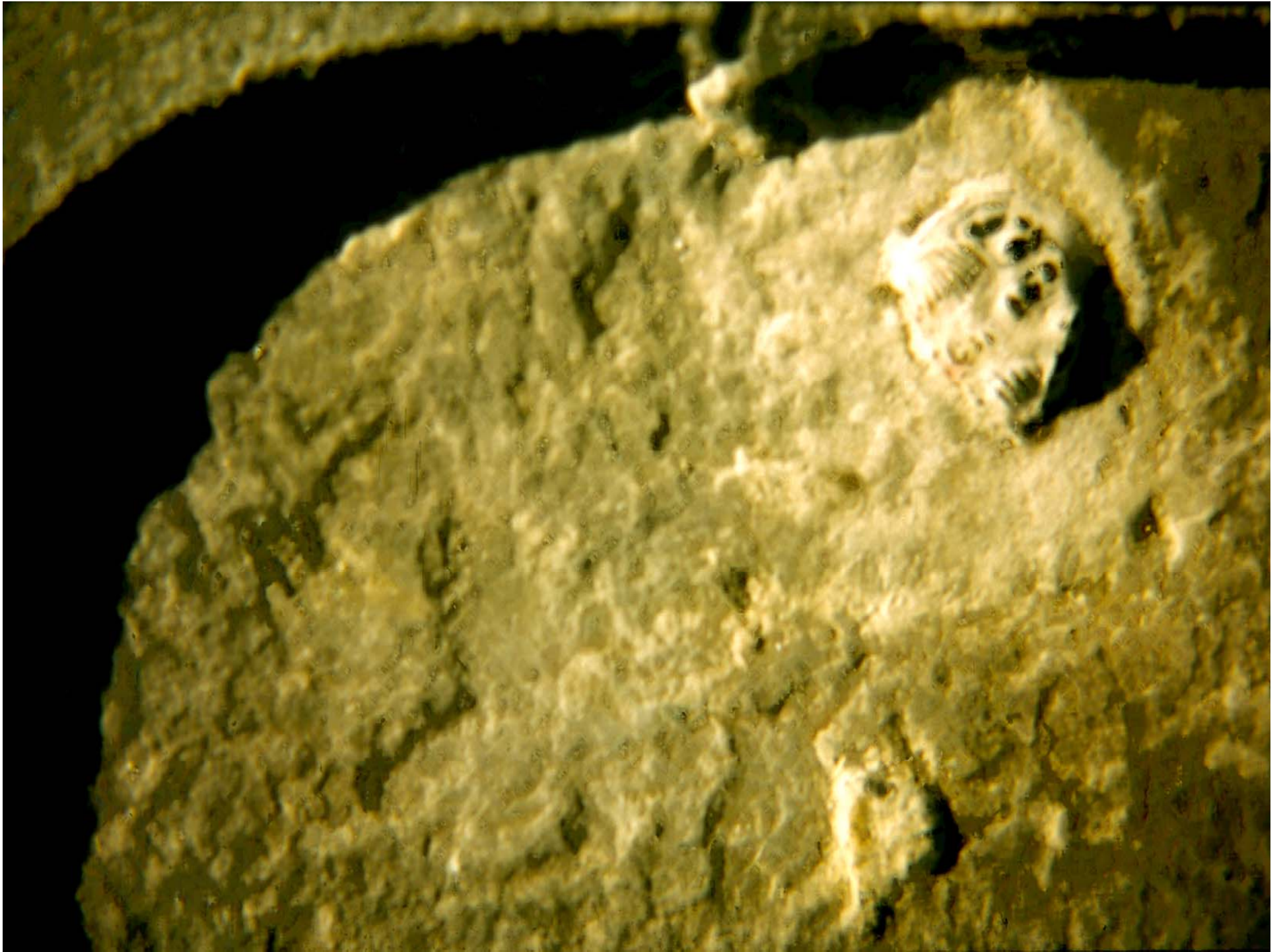


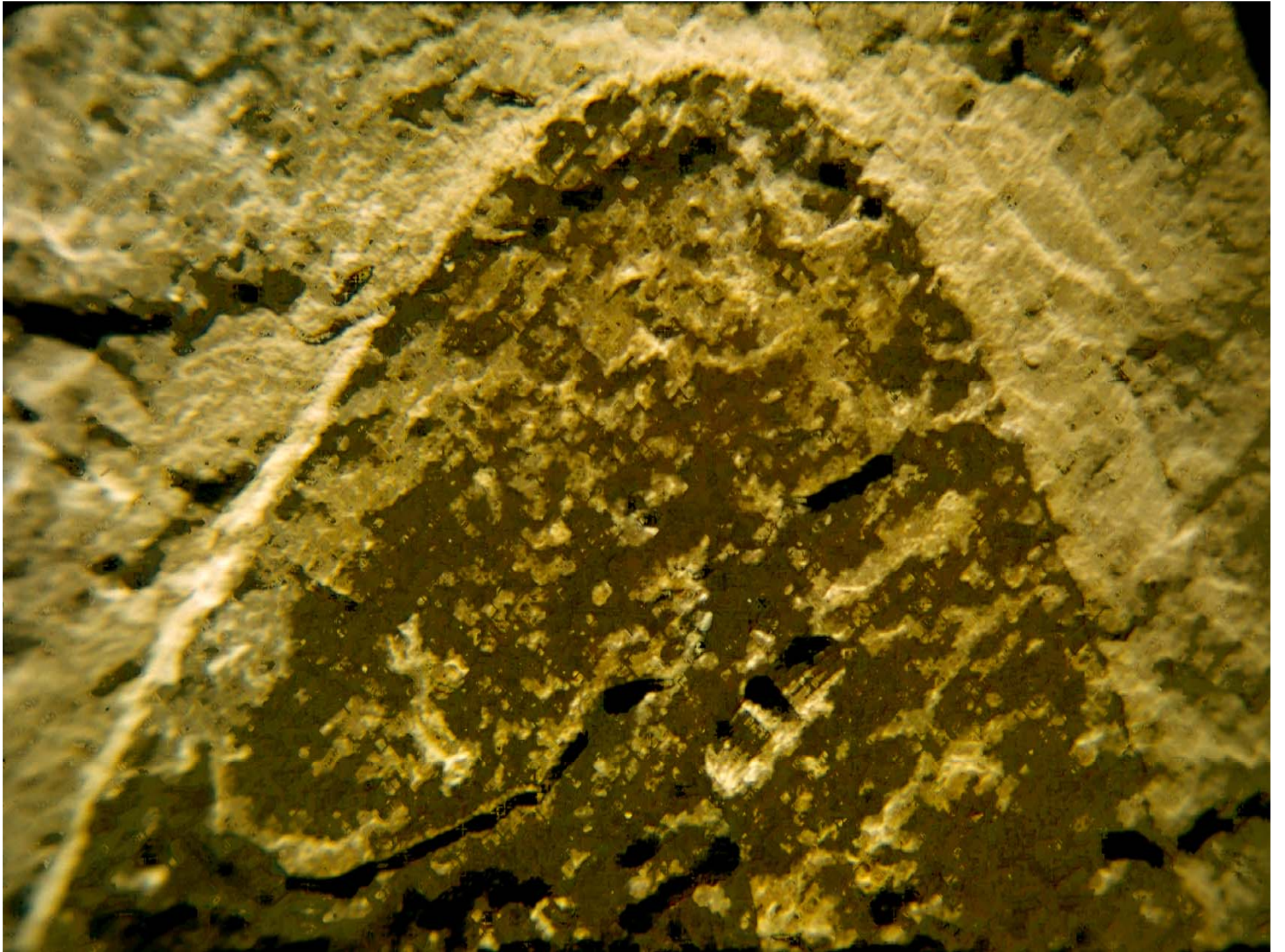












# ORDOVICIAN PERIOD

- The Ordovician Period was considered to be between the Cambrian Period and the Silurian Period when invertebrates of many kinds were supposed to have proliferated.

# The London Hammer

- In 1934 a man from London, Texas, found a rock from an Ordovician deposit that had piece of petrified wood protruding from it. Since hard wood trees were not supposed to have evolved until the Cretaceous Period he was interested and took the rock home. The rock was used as a door stop for many years until his teenage son hit the rock with a hammer. The rock split open and an unusual hammer was found.









# The Battel Lab Report

- The hammer was submitted to the Battel Laboratories for a chemical analysis. The Battel Labroatories were the labs where the moon rocks were analyzed for NASA. They reported that the hammer handle was agatized (replaced by stone), and that the handle had a part that had turned to coal.

- The metal of the hammer head was not rusted although submerged at one time in sea water, and that there was a char on the outside of the hammer head. The metal did not contain any Carbon which is found in all metal smelted since the beginning of secular history. It did not contain Iridium which is found in all meteoric iron and no Silicon.. There was a 2.7 % concentration of Chlorine.

GEOLOGIC TIMETABLE

Era	Period	Epoch	(Millions of Years Ago) Began	(Millions of Years) Duration	Characteristic Life	Physical Events
CENOZOIC "Age of Mammals"	Quaternary	Recent	—	(11,000 yrs.)	Man dominant. Domestic animals develop.	West Coast uplift continues. Great Lakes form.
		Pleistocene	1	1	Primitive man appears, develops. Elephants flourish in N. America, then die out.	Ice Age. Raising of mountains and plateaus in western U.S.
	Tertiary	Pliocene	13	12	Modern horse, camel, elephant develop. Sequoias decline; tropical trees driven south.	N. America joined to S. America. Sierras and Appalachians re-elevated.
		Miocene	25	12	Horse migrates to Asia, elephant to America. Grasses, grazing animals thrive.	N. America joined to Asia. Vulcanism in north-west United States; Columbia Plateau.
		Oligocene	36	11	Mammals progress. Elephants in Africa. Monkeys die out in N. America.	Alps and Himalayas forming. Vulcanism in western United States.
		Eocene	58	22	Pygmy ancestors of modern horse, other mammals. Diatoms, flowering plants thrive.	Coal forming in west.
		Paleocene	63	5	Many new mammals appear.	Uplift in West continues.
MESOZOIC "Age of Reptiles"	Cretaceous		135	72	Dinosaurs, ammonites die out. Mammals, birds advance. Flowering plants, hardwoods rise.	Uplift of Rockies begins. Colorado Plateau raised. Coal swamps in West.
	Jurassic		181	46	Age of <i>Dinosaurs</i> . First birds, more mammals. Conifers and cycads abundant.	Rise of Sierra Nevadas, West Coast mountains, Basin and Range mountains.
	Triassic		230	49	Reptiles thrive. First mammals. Forests of conifers and cycads.	Vulcanism in New England, New Jersey. Palisades of Hudson formed.
PALEOZOIC "Age of Amphibians" "Age of Fishes" "Age of Invertebrates"	Permian		280	50	Trilobites, seed ferns, scale trees die out. Corals abundant.	"Ancestral Appalachians" formed. Ice Age in South America. Salt-forming deserts in western U.S.
	Pennsylvanian		310	30	First reptiles. Many giant insects. Spore-bearing plants, amphibians, flourish.	Great coal-forming swamps in North America and Europe.
	Mississippian		345	35	Amphibians and crinoids flourish. Ferns, conifers abundant.	Extensive submergence of continents.
	Devonian		405	60	First amphibians; fishes abound. First land plants, forests.	Mountain building in New England and Canada. White Mountains raised.
	Silurian		425	20	First land animals (spiders, scorpions). Fish develop; marine invertebrates thrive.	Salt-and-gypsum-forming deserts in eastern U.S.
	Ordovician		500	75	First vertebrates (fish). Marine invertebrates thrive: mollusks, trilobites, graptolites	Taconic and Green Mts. form. Half of N. America submerged.
	Cambrian		600	100	Many marine invertebrates (trilobites, brachiopods, snails, sponges). Many seaweeds.	Extensive deposition of sediments in inland seas.
PROTEROZOIC ARCHEOZOIC			4,600 (Estimated)	4,000 (Estimated)	No life on land. Simple marine plants (algae, fungi) and marine worms. Others probably existed, but fossil evidence is lacking.	Great volcanic activity, lava flows, metamorphism of rocks. Formation of iron, copper, and nickel ores.

# Paleoanthropological Distribution Chart

Robert S. Westcott

<u>DATES</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Date of Fossil</u>	<u>Where Found</u>	<u>Clas. Name</u>	<u>Brain</u>
To 10,000 BP	Holocene			<b>Hs</b> Modern man	<b>1200 cc</b>
10 M to 150 M BP	Upper Pleistocene				
10 M to 70 M BP	Wurm Wisconsin				
		29-230 M BP	Europe	<b>Hs</b> Cromagnon	<b>1650 cc</b>
		32,000 BP	France	<b>Hn</b> Neanderthal	<b>1600 cc</b>
		Late Pleistocene	Java	<b>Hs</b> La Chapelle aux Saints	<b>1600 cc</b>
		41,000 BP	South Africa	<b>Hs</b> Wadjak man	<b>1650 cc</b>
			Java	<b>Hs</b> Florisbad man	No data
		Upper Pleistocene		<b>Hs</b> Solo man	<b>1255 cc</b>
				<b>Hs</b> La Ferrasse man	<b>1641 cc</b>
				<b>Hs</b> Tabun man	<b>1271 cc</b>
70 to 150,000 BP	Riss Wurm Sangamon				
		Upper Pleistocene	Zambia	<b>He</b> Rhodesian man	<b>1280 cc</b>
	Mindel Riss Interglacial				
	Upper Pleistocene	Upper Pleistocene	France	<b>Hn</b> Montmaurin Jaw	No data
	3rd. Interglacial				
	Upper middle Pleistocene	Upper middle Pleistocene	Yugoslavia	<b>Hs</b> Saldanha man	<b>1250 cc</b>
			Morocco	<b>Hn</b> Krapina man	Est-mod
				<b>He</b> Casablanca Jaw	No data
150 to 500,000 BP	Middle Pleistocene				
150 to 200,000 BP	Riss Illinoian	Middle Pleistocene, 150 M	France	<b>H prae</b> Fontechavad	<b>1470 cc</b>
200 to 400,000 BP	Mindel-Riss Yarmouth 2nd. Interglacial	300 to 500,000 BP 300,000 BP	Germany England ?	<b>He</b> Heidelberg Jaw	No data
				<b>H prae</b> Swanscomb Man	<b>1325 cc</b>
		300 to 500,000 BP 400,000 BP	Germany China	<b>He</b> Steinheim	<b>1175 cc</b>
		400,000 BP	Morocco	<b>He</b> Peking Man	<b>1225 cc</b>
				<b>He</b> Rebat Man	No data
400 to 500,000 BP	Mindel-Kansan	500,000 BP 500,000 BP	Java South Africa	<b>He Aust</b> Kromdrai Man	850-940 cc 650 cc
500 M to 2 million BP	Lower Pleistocene				
	Gunz-Mindel Aftonian	500,000 BP	Java	<b>Aust</b> Meganthropus	No data
	Gunz-Jerseyan	500,000 BP 500 to 600,000 BP	Java Java	Sangiran Man	850 cc
				Modjokorto Child	Modern 2 yr
	Mindell II	700,000 BP 700,000 BP	Hungary Greece	<b>Hs Aust</b> Vertesszellos Man	<b>1560 cc</b>
				<b>Aust</b> Petraloma Man	<b>1220 cc</b>

<u>DATES</u>	<u>ERA</u>	<u>Date of Fossil</u>	<u>Where Found</u>	<u>Clas.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Brain</u>
	Upper Villafranchian	1 to 1.5 million BP	South Africa	<b>Aust</b>	Tuang Child 2 yr. approx.	500 cc
		1 to 1.5 million BP	South Africa	<b>Aust</b>	Sterkfontein Man	482 cc
		1 to 1.5 million BP	South Africa	<b>Aust</b>	Mappansgat Man	No data
		1.3 to 1.7 million BP	Tanzania	<b>Aust</b>	Zinganthropus	530 cc
		1.3 to 1.7 million BP	Tanzania	<b>Hh</b>	Pre Zinj Homo Habalis	Crushed
2 to 11 million BP	Pleiocene	2 million BP	Tanzania	<b>He</b>	Plaisancian Man	No data
		2.8 million BP	Tanzania	<b>Hh</b>	KNM-ER 1470 (Crushed)	<b>835 cc est.</b>
		2.8 million BP	Etheopia	<b>Aust</b>	Lucy	No data
		3.7 million BP	Tanzania		Laetoli human footprints	
11 to 25 million BP	Miocene		Guadalupe	<b>Hs</b>	Guadalupe Skeleton	
135 to 64 million BP	Cretaceous		Glen Rose, TX		Human footprints w/ dinosaurs Human Tooth Human finger	
			Moab, UT	<b>Hs</b>	19 Skeletons (Modern)	
280 to 600 million BP	Paleozoic					
	Pennsylvanian-Permian		Pennsylvania		Iron pot in coal	
	Ordovician		Utah London, Texas		Shoe prints on trilobites London hammer	



# Argument From Tooth Structure

- Generally traits are linearly transmitted traits from generation to generation. Traits that are isolated in restricted gene pools are bred true for the populace in the isolated area. This gives rise to specific ethnic and tribal characteristics that are identifiable for the specific groups in which these traits are found. The people who possess these characteristics are no less human than other human beings. This does not make them a separate specie from other humans.

# Tooth Structure

- One of the interesting genetic variations in the human race is the difference in tooth structure. These are lineally transmitted traits passed on from generation to generation. This trait can also be used to determine the lineage of specific groups of people.

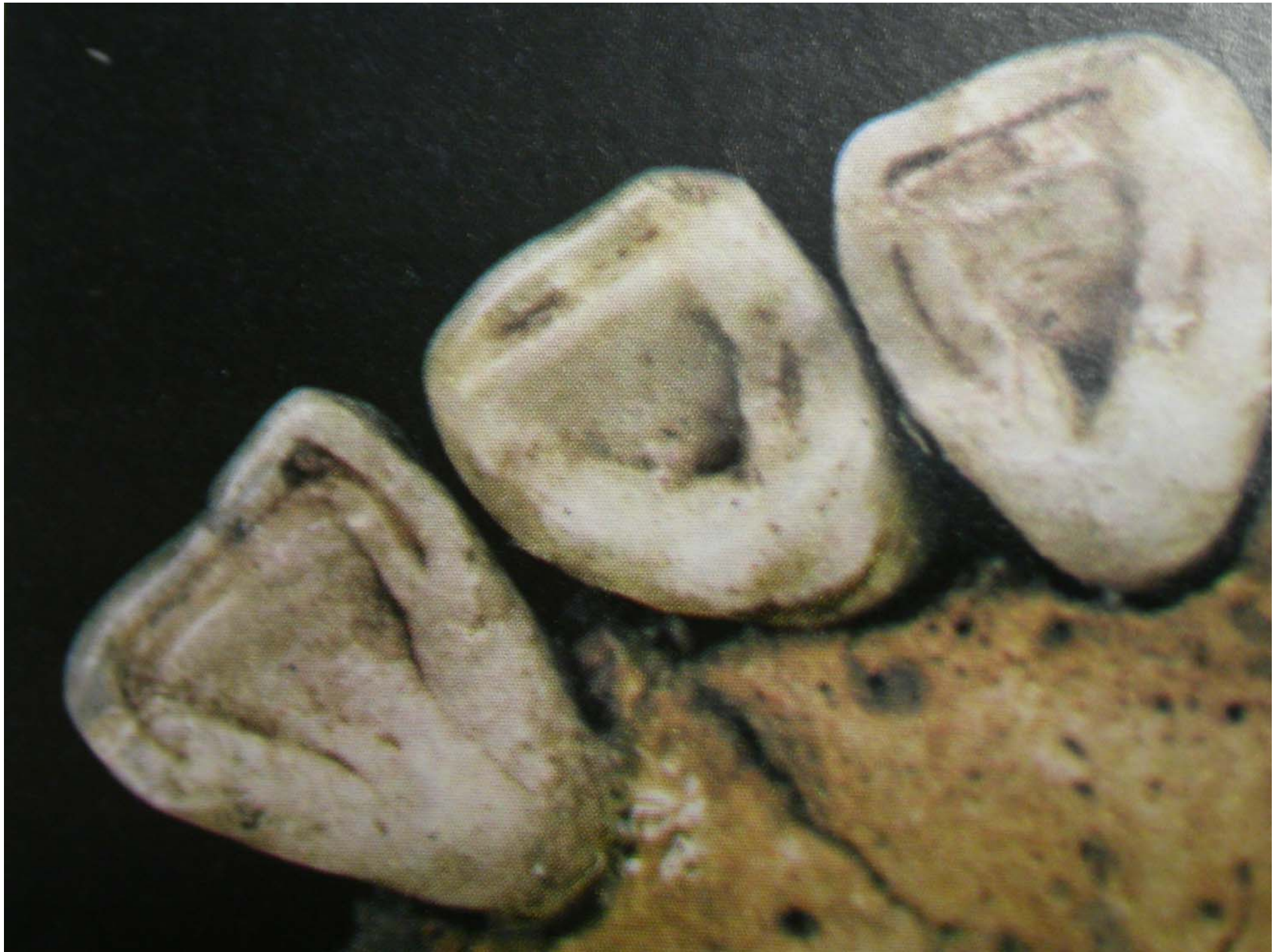
# The Occidental Tooth Structure

- People who descend from African or European stock have a flat side in back of their incisor teeth. These include Middle Eastern peoples.



# The Sinodontal Tooth Pattern

- People who came from Asia, on the other hand, for the most part have a hollowed out scoop-like pattern on the back of their incisor teeth. People who migrated from Asia in the past and populated various parts of the earth can be recognized for this feature. The Native American can be identified by this feature and can be traced as having come over from Asia.



# Modern tooth casts

- There are many variations in the human race involving tooth shape and distribution. The following two slides illustrate one bizarre variation, with massive canines and the shoveling of the incisor teeth. This is a modern dental cast, and the variation does not make the person any less human.







# One Race of Humans

- The real way to define species is in the ability to breed with the production of viable offspring that can reproduce. Species can not be scientifically defined from minor variations within groups of individuals in a species. These traits can be passed on to the next generations without changing their species. In this way any human being (*Homo sapiens*) can marry any other human being and bear perfectly normal children that can also breed true.

# Homo habilis and the Occidental Tooth

- Homo habilis had the occidental flat tooth structure in the incisors. This indicates that the people of Europe descended from this branch of the hominid line. That way the people of Europe, Africa, northern Asia, and the Middle East can trace their lineage from the Homo habilis

# Homo Habilis Teeth

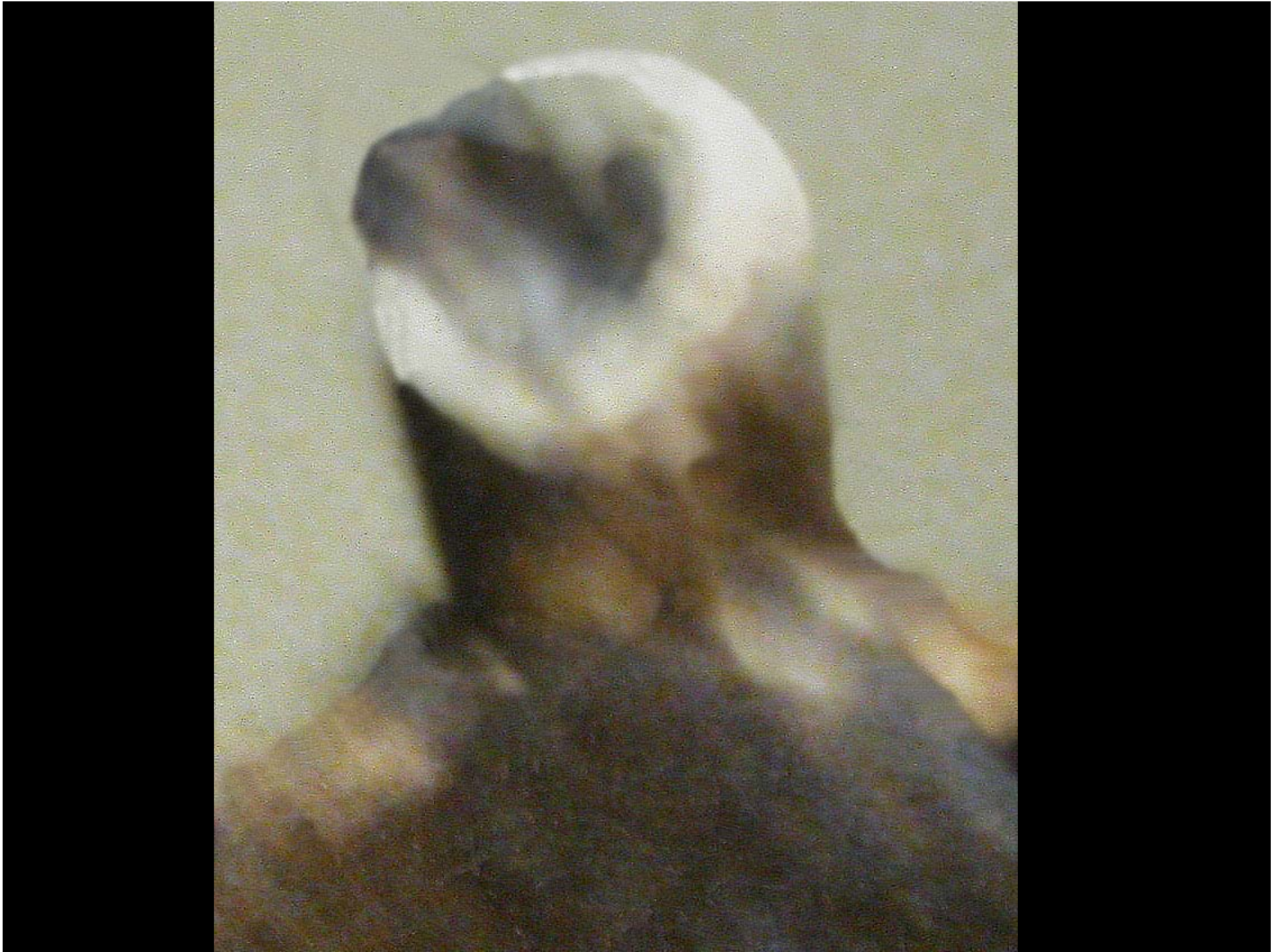


# Homo erectus Teeth

- The teeth from Homo ergaster and Homo erectus were of the Sinodontal pattern. Homo ergaster appears to have migrated to Asia and were synonymous with Homo erectus. They developed into the Asiatic varieties of the hominid line found among the Chinese, people of India, Mongols, Japanese, and the people who populated the Pacific islands.









# To be considered

- 1. Homo habilis had the occidental teeth.
- 2. Homo erectus had the sinodontal teeth.
- 3. Homo habilis and Homo erectus lived at the same times at the same locations.
- 4. Homo erectus seems to have migrated north and to southern Asia.
- 5. People of African, European and northern Asian origin have the occidental teeth.
- 6. People of southern Asian extraction have sinodontal teeth.
- 7. Asian people can marry any other human being and have viable offspring that can reproduce human offspring.
- 8. There is only one specie of humankind today, Homo sapeins.

- 9. The tooth pattern is lineally transmitted from generation to generation.
- 10. If there is an evolutionary separation where isolation were to allow development of different species of mankind, there would be no ability of generating viable offspring with even small variations in the genetic structure of the groups.
- **Therefore**, this would indicate that the Homo habilis and the Homo erectus were really one specie, Homo sapeins, with tribal variations just as seen today.

# How about the Australopithicines?

1. The person of skull KNM-ER 1470 lived at the same time as Lucy (Australopithecus afarensis).
2. Skull KNM-ER 1470 had a relatively modern human head.
3. The majority of Australopithecines lived after the person of skull KNM-ER 1470 .

**Therefore**, the Australopithecines were not the ancestors of the human race and were not our primitive forerunners.

# Australopithecine tooth structure

- Can we derive important information from the tooth structure of the Australopithecines to demonstrate if or where they fit in the human race?
- If the Australopithecines do fit into the human race, where do they fit, and what caused this variation?
- If the Australopithecines had the variations of tooth structure that contemporary humans had, then we can assume that they were also part of the human race?

- Australopithecus afarensis had the sinodontal pattern in their teeth. This would tend to indicate that the Australopithecus afarensis was closer related to the Homo erectus part of the human family.

# The tooth structure of *Australopithecus afarensis*.





- *Australopithecus boisei* (*Zunjanthropus*) had the occidental pattern in its tooth structure. This would tend to indicate that this branch of the human family was related to the *Homo habilis*, and therefore, to the European-African side of the human family.



# The tooth structure of *Australopithecus boisei*





# Australopithecus afarensis

- Australopithecus afarensis had the sinodontal pattern in their teeth. This indicates that they may have been in the lineage of the Homo erectus, although living after Homo erectus already was a fully developed human specie. This also indicates that Homo erectus was not produced as an improved version of Australopithecus afarensis.

# How is the Australopithecines related to man?

- 1. True mankind existed before the so-called ancestors, the Australopithecines.
- 2. True mankind had both the occidental and sinodental pattern in their teeth.
- 3. Australopithecus boisei had the occidental pattern of teeth.
- 4. Australopithecus afarensis had the sinodental pattern of teeth.

- 5. This would suggest that the Australopithecines were a genetic variation of Homo sapeins.
- 6. This also suggests that the Australopithecines may be a product through inbreeding or other genetic errors.

# Consider the following:

- (1) that evolutionists do not rank fossil man in relation to their chronological position in the geological strata but, rather, they rank them by appearance to attempt to demonstrate linear relationship,
- (2) that when ranked chronologically, fossil man does not demonstrate a smooth progression from the ape-like ancestors to the modern human,
- (3) that modern humans existed as contemporary species with the other species that have been promoted as the ancestors of modern man,

- (4) that modern man is not a product of primitive ancestors, but is produced through a line of other human beings only,
- (5) that there is no valid evidence for the evolution of man, and
- (6) that it takes far less faith to believe that God created man than it is to believe in the contrived evidence that the evolutionists have proposed for the ancestry of man.

# The Monkeys' Disgrace

- Three monkeys sat in a coconut tree  
Discussing things as they are said to be.  
  
Said one to the others, “Now listen, you  
two,  
There's a certain rumor that can't be true  
That man descended from our noble race.  
The very idea is a great disgrace.



- No monkey has ever deserted his wife  
Starved her babies and ruined her life  
And you've never known a mother monk  
To leave her babies with others to bunk  
Or pass them on from one on to another  
Till they scarcely know who is their  
mother.

- Here's another thing a monkey won't do  
Go out at night and get on a stew.  
Or use a gun or club or knife  
To take some other monkey's life.  
Or build a fence around a coconut tree  
so “No one else could steal from me.”
- “Yes, man descended, the ornery cuss.  
But, brother, he didn't descend from us.”

# Conclusions

- 1. This data demonstrates that there has been no definitive evidence of mankind evolving from primitive stock.
- 2. The evidence so far demonstrates that it is far more sensible to believe the account of the creation of man in the Bible than to believe in the theory of evolution.

# Genesis 1:27

- And God created (**Bara**) man in His image. In the image of God He created (**Bara**) him (man). He created them (**Bara**) male and female.

As formerly noted, the word **Bara** in the Hebrew indicates making something that did not previously exist.