

EVOLUZZJONI?

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"Flipperpithecus Man" – Dolphin not Human

Anthropologist Dr. Noel Boaz from New York University; who made the original classification of the fossil has countered, "I have not gone any further than the evidence allowed." Dr. Boaz described the fossil find; and defended his stance regarding the fossil find in the journals *Nature*, the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* and *Natural History*.



At a meeting of physical anthropologists; his fellow anthropologists were skeptical of the find, some stating that at first glance the bone looks nothing like a collar bone. The science magazine *New Scientist* reported the following: "A supposed five million-year-old piece of bone that was thought to be a collarbone of a human; is actually part of a dolphin rib, according to Dr. Tim White, an anthropologist at the University of California-Berkeley." In 1983 Dr. Tim White gave the name "Flipperpithecus" to a supposed "human species", arising from a fossil find that is part of a dolphin's rib. Dr.

White stated that "to be a clavicle, the specimen should have an S curve, but it does not".

Orce Man – Donkey not Human

Found near the southern Spanish town of Orce; in the Andalusia region in the province of Granada in 1982, and hailed as the oldest fossilized human remains ever found in Europe. Scientists had said the small skull fragment belonged to a 17 year old man; who lived 900,000 to 1.6 million years ago, and even had very detailed drawings done to represent what he would have looked like. A three-day scientific symposium had been scheduled; so that the experts could examine and discuss the bone which had already been named *Orce Man*, for the town near which it had been found.



Years later scientists showed that Orce Man, was a skull fragment of a four-month-old donkey and not human.

Nebraska Man Hesperopithecus – Pig not Human

Nebraska man was made famous by Henry F. Osborn; the head paleontologist director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, discovered in Nebraska in 1922 by Mr Harold Cook. He declared that he had received a fossil molar tooth, found in western Nebraska near Snake Brook. An extensive scientific debate began surrounding this fossil, which came to be called "Nebraska man". Nebraska man was also immediately given a "scientific name", *Hesperopithecus haroldcooki*. Many authorities gave Osborn their support. Based on this single tooth, reconstructions of the Nebraska man's head and body were drawn. Moreover, Nebraska man was even pictured along with his wife and children, as a whole family in a natural setting in the *Illustrated London News* of 24 June 1922.



In 1927, other parts of the skeleton were also found. Nebraska man turned out to be nothing more than a single pig tooth, after another identical tooth was found which was protruding from the jawbone of a wild pig. It was realised that it belonged to a species of wild American pig called *Prosthennops*, supposed to be extinct. Then in 1972 it was discovered that in fact; "Nebraska Pig" is not even extinct, but can be found alive and well in Paraguay.

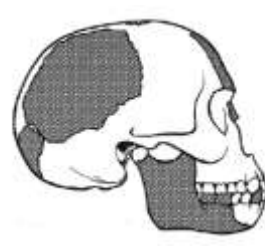
Piltdown Man Eoanthropus – Orangutan not Human

Between 1908 and 1915 a medical doctor and paleoanthropologist named Charles Dawson; came out with the assertion that he had found a jawbone, 2 molar teeth and a cranial fragment, in a gravel pit in Piltdown near River Ouse in a remote corner of Sussex England. These specimens were labelled the "Piltdown man". All this was announced by the British Geological Society. Alleged to be 500,000 years old, they were displayed in several museums. For many years many scientific articles were written on "Piltdown man"; many interpretations and drawings were made, and the fossil was presented as very important. No fewer than 500 doctoral theses were written on the subject. In 1915 Doctors Arthur Woodward and Arthur Keith; who were the two most eminent Paleanthropologists in England declared that Eoanthropus,



another name for Piltdown man, represents "more closely than any human form yet discovered". While visiting the British Museum in 1921; leading American paleoanthropologist Henry Fairfield Osborn, proclaimed Piltdown "a discovery of transcendent importance".

In 1949 Kenneth Oakley from the British Museum's Paleontology Department; attempted to use "fluorine testing", a new test used for determining the date of fossils. A trial was made on the fossil of the Piltdown man. The result was astonishing. The skull which contained only a small amount of fluorine, showed that it was not older than a few hundred years. It was determined that the teeth in the jawbone belonged to an orangutan, also not older than a few hundred years. In the detailed analysis completed by Joseph Weiner, this was revealed to the public in 1953. The skull belonged to a circa 1330 AD man, and the mandible lower jaw bone belonged to a circa 1450 AD orangutan. This was confirmed biochemically in 1982. In the wake of all this, in 1953 "Piltdown man" was hurriedly removed from the British Museum, where it had been displayed for years.



The fossils are unearthed by Charles Dawson and given to Sir Arthur Smith Woodward. Based on the reconstructed skull; various drawings and skulptures were made, numerous articles and commentaries were written. The original skull was demonstrated in the British Museum.

Java Man Pithecanthropus – Gibbon not Human



Java man: Initially discovered by Dutchman anatomist Eugene Dubois; on the main Indonesian island of Java in South East Asia, along the banks of the Solo River near Trinil. All that was found was a skullcap and three molar teeth in 1891, and a femur (thighbone) in 1892. The femur was found 45 feet away from the original skullcap; but Dr. Eugene Dubois assumed it was the same individual, and aged them to be almost 700, 000 years old. Newspapers and magazines embraced him wholeheartedly, including many pictures. The restoration of Java Man; was placed in the Leiden Museum, and in the American Museum of Natural History for public display.



After discovering modern human skulls: known as the Wadjak skulls; at the same level near the Java Man discovery, the discrepancies were found, and it was certain that the thigh bone was of a modern human. Years before his death, DuBois declared that he had found a giant gibbon ape. German Professor Dr Rudolph Virchow; the great Anatomist and University Director of the Berlin Society for Anthropology, and founder of the science of Pathology, examined Dubois' fossils and wrote, "The skull has a deep suture between the low vault and the upper edge of the orbits. Such a suture is found only in apes. Thus the skull must belong to an ape. In my opinion this creature was an animal, a giant gibbon in fact. The thigh bone has not the slightest connection with the skull."

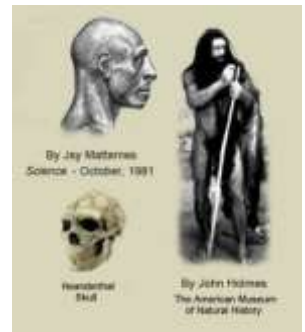
Neanderthal – Human not Ape

Neanderthal: Still synonymous with brutishness; the Neanderthal remains (a skull cap, limb, pelvis, and rib bones) were found in a small cave at Feldhofer of the Neander Valley, at Duesseldorf Germany by Johann Fuhlrott during the 1850's. Years later, two similar skulls were found in Belgium, and later in France. Subsequently, over 60 parts of skeletons were found in eleven different countries. They are still being found today. Professor Marcellin Boule of The Institute of Human Paleontology in Paris; declared Neanderthal an ape, because of his low eyebrow ridges and the stooped over posture of some of the specimens. Marcellin Boule wrongly reconstructed the foot bones, so that the big toe diverged from the other toes like an opposing thumb. The knee joint was misplaced, and gave a bent-knee look. The spine was misshapen, and it couldn't stand upright. The head was placed in an unbalanced position, too far forward. This was to shape opinion and teaching; depicted in textbooks and museums to be an

ignorant ape, stooped and knuckle-dragging for years. Boule's model of Neanderthal, was placed on display in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago for years.

A careful examination and description, by Professor Schaafhausen reported them to be human and normal. Professor Anatomist Rudolf Virchow concluded that Neanderthal was simply an unfortunate Homo sapiens; who might have suffered childhood rickets and adult arthritis, causing a stooped appearance. In an article in the edition of Science Digest entitled "Neanderthals Had Rickets"; it states "Neanderthal may have looked like he did, not because he was ape, but because he had rickets. The diet of Neanderthal, was definitely lacking in Vitamin D." Lack of vitamin D can cause the bones to soften, resulting in facial changes which contribute to that appearance. Arthritis can also contribute to enlarged facial features.

Anatomists Straus and Cave released a comprehensive study of Neanderthal; and concluded that the toes were not prehensile, the pelvic structure was not at all ape like, and the bones all showed strong evidence of severe arthritis. Medical specialist, Ivanhoe, showed a vitamin-D deficiency in all Neanderthal samples. This he summarised was the cause of the severe arthritis. Also in an article on Neanderthal man in the Encyclopedia Britannica it states; "The popular conception that those were slouched in posture and walked with a shuffling, bent knee gait seems to have been due in large part to faulty reconstruction of the skull base, and to misinterpretation of certain features of the limb bones". Today paleontologists around the world agree, that the Neanderthals were modern day human beings who lived in Europe. It is now agreed that the Neanderthals were simply a distinctive, sturdily built people group, clearly 100 percent human as us. Some Neanderthal individuals suffered from disfiguring diseases, reflecting dietary, social and environmental factors, as with modern man. Neanderthals are now recognized as skilled hunters, believers in an after-life, and even skilled surgeons; as seen in one skeleton whose withered right arm had been amputated above the elbow.



Earlier View of Neanderthals

Din l-informazzjoni ingabret minn kotba, artikli u l-internet (kollha bil-permess li jitqassmu ghall-publiku), minn Renald Williams. Email gospel@onvol.net

Għal aktar informazzjoni:

- www.tecmalta.org/genesi.htm
- www.answersingenesis.org
- <http://creationontheweb.com>

Għax ahna ma nxandrux lilna nfusna, imma 'l Kristu Gesù Mulej (2 Korintin 4:5).