

Review: Malcolm Bowden, *Ape-Men Fact or Fallacy: A critical examination of the evidence*, Sovereign Publications, Bromley, UK, 1977 (1988 edn.)

Pages: 257

Encyclopedia of Evolution's Missing Evidence

The author has pieced together history of the most important early finds Evolutionists base their idea on. None of them pass a reasonableness test as 'missing links' from an imaginary ape-like common ancestor eventually to modern man.

Frauds and inventions of *Eoanthropus dawsonii* ("Piltdown Man") and *Pithecanthropus alalus* (Ernst Haeckel's imaginary speechless apeman) are particularly egregious, and *Homo erectus* Java Man and Pekin Man are flimsy and shrouded in mystery.

Material is dense and sufficient for drawing critical conclusions.

A helpful resource for Christians to understand that fossils in no way support human evolution, which is why Evolutionists rarely mention them, preferring instead to use genetics, Deep Time-based computer models, and comparative anatomy.

Introduction (pp. 1-2)

Any evidence must be full, free from bias as far as possible, and non-contradictory.

I) The Piltdown Forgery (pp. 3-55)

The main Piltdown excavators were: solicitor, amateur archaeologist and historian Charles Dawson; Geological Keeper at the British Museum Sir Arthur Smith Woodward; Jesuit Pierre Teilhard de Chardin.

On 6/2/1912, these three began excavations: on day one Dawson found a skull piece and Teilhard an elephant molar. Later, eight other cranium pieces were found, and Dawson found an apish jaw with flat-topped human teeth (canines are pointed). The trench had also been flooded with winter rains. They also found another piece of elephant tooth, hippopotamus, mastodon and beaver teeth, and flint tools.

Findings were published December 1912 at London's Geological Society.

On 8/29/1913, they dug to find a missing canine which Teilhard found, indicating jaw and cranium were of one individual.

The obscure Piltdown II site was in a field 2mi away.

In 1950, F testing was done to the skull and jaw and passed, yet in 1953 the test failed.

Piltdown was opposite of WWII Peking man finds which had ape-like brains married to human-like teeth and jaws.

Upon revelation of the fraud, the House of Commons passed a motion of no confidence in the Trustees of the British Museum.

Dawson is usually implicated since his first cranium piece was discovered 1908 a year before he met Teilhard, and four before Woodward visited the site.

Teilhard is exonerated for leaving England in October 1913.

One of Dawson's workers actually found the skull when he came across a "coconut" while digging in undisturbed gravel.

The skull had CaSO_4 (gypsum) present.

N_2 concentration is 4% in fresh bones, and the skull pieces were 0.2-1.4%.

Piltdown water is 63ppm SO_3 , an oxidiser.
The jaw contained Cr but no gypsum.

Teilhard studied at Hastings in 1908, age 27, and was ordained August 1911. He had a Jesuit companion Father Pelletier.

Sir Arthur Keith: Teilhard “shared in all the toils at Piltdown”.

When Woodward appears, the fake flint tool, *Planifrons* (stegodon) tooth, and ape jaw are all quickly ‘discovered’.

The “elephant bat” was from an elephant femur and had been shaped with a knife.

The stegodon bone is more common to North Tunisia at Ichkeul which have similar radioactivity levels. Teilhard was chemistry lecturer at Cairo University from 1906-8, a hundred miles away.

The upper condyle of the jaw was broken making it impossible to see how it articulated.

Teilhard ‘found’ the missing tooth in the same place Dawson and Woodward had already searched.

Paleontologist A.S. Kennard knew of the hoax in the 1940s, yet didn’t think Dawson did it.

In 1973, a Roman tile found by Dawson in 1902 at Pevensey was thermoluminescence-dated to only a hundred years, but they bore inscriptions dated AD 400.

Dawson is not believed to have had the skill to carry off the hoax, e.g., he dipped the first cranium pieces he found in bichromate of potash to harden them, yet this chemical accelerates aging darkens material.

Ferric ammonium sulfate was probably used to stain the orang-utan jaw.

II) Ape-Men ‘Evidence’ – its presentation (pp. 56-74)

Zinjanthropus boisei skull was put together from 100 pieces.
Australian aborigine brains can range down to 830cm³.

Whale, dolphin, and elephant brains are larger than mans.

III) Early Homo Sapiens – their unwarranted rejection (pp. 75-89)

In 1866, a blacksmith digging 130ft under Bald Hill ('Pliocene' period 5-2.5mya), found the Calaveras skull train which looks just like modern Indians.

In 1860, Prof. Ragazzo found parts of a human skull in Pliocene pit layers.

In 1883, Olmo, Italy, 15m below in a railway embankment a human skull was found.

In 1863, the human Foxhall jaw was found in the 'Red Crag' layer of a sandpit near Ipswich.

The Galley Hill skeleton was found by a workman near Dartford 8ft below the surface. It had a F content of 0.4%, so they suggested the 'young' fossil was an intrusion. Another rescue device was the bones were protected by an impermeable clay layer, but the clay size particles could exceed 1mm.

U and F ground water ions vary considerably depending on water source.

Bone decalcification is due to ground water acidity.

IV) Peking Man (pp. 90-137)

In 1903, Professor Schlosser found a tooth out of fossils bought from a druggist shop in China.

In 1918, Andersson was digging at Chikusan near Choukoutien ("Dragon Bone Hill"). Jesuit Fr. Licent got 20,000 francs to work at Choukoutien.

Dr Zdansky began excavations at Chikusan in 1921, and found two teeth on 1922 which he named Peking man.

In 1926, in international congress attended by Sweden's Crown Prince was

held in Peking. Anatomy Dr Davidson Black also attended.

Teilhard de Chardin said the Zdansky's teeth were human.

The Rockefeller Foundation financed further work in China, setting up the Cenozoic Laboratory; Teilhard was given the position of adviser and collaborator.

In 1927, another tooth was found, which Black attached to his watch chain in a gold receptacle for safety. A box of 575 bones was sent Peking from the dig site.

In December, 1929, W. Pei found a near-complete cranium ("Locus E") partly embedded and filled with earth. Despite it being described as "small", Black's *reconstruction* was ~1,000cc.

On 7/16/1929, *The Daily Telegraph* announced ten skeletons had been discovered huddled together in Choukoutien cave. Nine of them were headless! Furthermore, after two weeks of silence the bones disappeared; most likely they were human (sacrificial victims?) and ignored as providing no support for 'Peking man'.

Peking man's cave had a 24ft-thick ash layer.

All Peking fossils were placed in the Museum of Nanking for exhibition, but due to the war in 1937 got lost.

Professor Weidenreich modelled "Nellie" on Skull XI by sticking in pins cut off at the required flesh thickness for a female.

Teilhard worked in the Rockefeller laboratory for the while duration of the Peking man saga, yet never gave his account of he events.

V) Java Man (pp. 138-162)

Ernst Haeckel of Jena University invented *Pithecanthropus alalus* and suggested it might be discovered in Southern Asia.

In September 1891, Eugene Dubois found a large upper right molar at

Trinil on the Solo river. A month later he found an ape-like skull cap, then *one year later* a human femur 46ft away. Finally, another molar was found 3m from the skull cap.

In 1894, Dubois published *Pithecanthropus erectus, a Human-like Transitional Form from Java*.

Paedomorphosis says the modern adult is like the young of its *ancestors*.

Dubois kept his finds under lock and key for forty years, and shortly before his death claimed the skull was that of a large gibbon.

In 1907-8, Professor Emil Selenka led a Trinil expedition at Dubois' site, digging up 10K cm³ of earth down to 40ft, yet found nothing!

In 1931, Professor Von Koenigswald arrived in Java to search 40mi from the Dubois site finding a number of skulls (the "Solo" or "Ngandong" skulls). In January 1936, Teilhard visited him expecting a connection with Pekin man (the two Paleolithic currents, a north-western from India, and a north-eastern from China).

Teilhard and Koenigswald for orang, gibbon, and bear teeth on a cavern floor there.

In 1937, Koenigswald gained sponsorship of the Carnegie Institute, and began to offer a reward for every fossil found. In September 1937, *Pithecanthropus II* was found, a fossilised cranium which natives had broken up to increase their total reward! Its volume was 750-850cc but the base is missing.

In 1938, three pieces of a juvenile *Pithecanthropus* skull was found.

VI) Neanderthal Man (pp. 163-173)

Swanscombe Man was found 1935 in a Kent gravel quarry.

Lieberman-Crelin created the theory vocal chords pf the pharynx developed by studying neck vertebrae and skull-bases.

VII) The African Ape-'Men' (pp. 174-241)

Pluvials are periods of considerable rainfall.

Teilhard twice visited African fossil sites; in 1951 and 1953.

Olduvai gorge is 300ft deep and 100mi west of Mt. Kilimanjaro. In 1913, Prof. Hans Reck discovered a complete human skeleton here.

In 1969, KBS tuff samples were sent to Cambridge for K-Ar dating and returned 220Ma ('extraneous Ar' was blamed). Criticisms were made that all non-radiogenic sample Ar was assumed to be in the same relative abundance as the atmosphere.

Lucy's skeleton was only 40% complete, and two earlier knee-joint bones were found in a stratum 80m lower. Here arm:leg ratio (humeral-femoral index) was 0.84. For apes this should be >1, and men 0.73.

The Laetoli prints spanned seven sites.

The Paluxy Tracks were in the bed of Paluxy River Glen Rose, Texas and dated 100Ma. In 1937, Roland Bird dismissed them as forgeries.

Conclusion (pp. 242-246)

The most readily available economic instrument of the scientific establishment for dissenting scientists is the boycott.