

WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91129

Received 7/9/

JOSEPH W. TRACH  
PASTOR GENERAL

August 31, 1989

Mr. Craig White

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Australia [REDACTED]

Dear Mr. White,

Hello once again. In February you sent a letter requesting information on material on the Creation/Evolution issue. Within the last month I have finished the preliminary edition of a paper on the subject. I am enclosing a copy for your comments and evaluation.

The first four chapters are fairly complete. The last three need more polish and illustration, but I wanted to at least get the material in print. Please bear in mind that the conclusions are personal and in no way are they to be considered "official Church teaching."

I appreciate your interest and will be looking forward to your comments and criticisms.

Sincerely yours,



Richard Burky

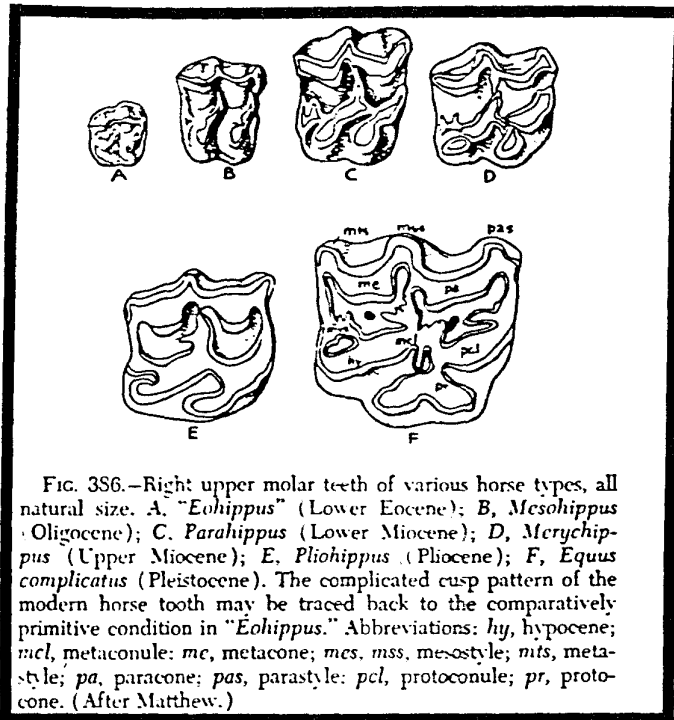
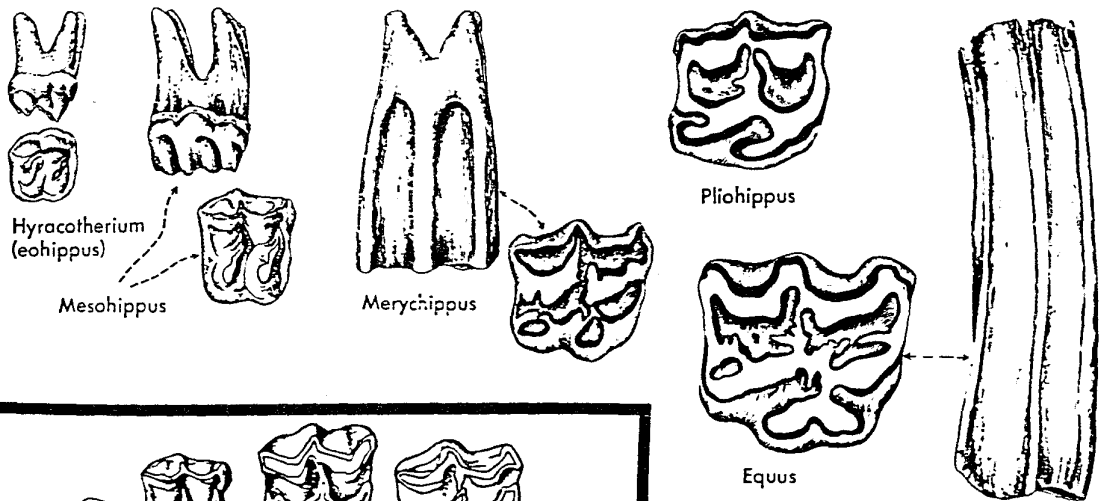


FIG. 386.—Right upper molar teeth of various horse types, all natural size. A. "Eohippus" (Lower Eocene); B. Mesohippus (Oligocene); C. Parahippus (Lower Miocene); D. Merychippus (Upper Miocene); E. Pliohippus (Pliocene); F. Equus complicatus (Pleistocene). The complicated cusp pattern of the modern horse tooth may be traced back to the comparatively primitive condition in "Eohippus." Abbreviations: *hy*, hypocene; *mcl*, metaconule; *mc*, metacone; *mes*, *mss*, me-ostyle; *mts*, meta-style; *pa*, paracone; *pas*, parastyle; *pcl*, protoconule; *pr*, protocone. (After Matthew.)

grew larger and the enamel plex patterns.

ts, appeared in the middle es. Contrasting Merychippus ts:

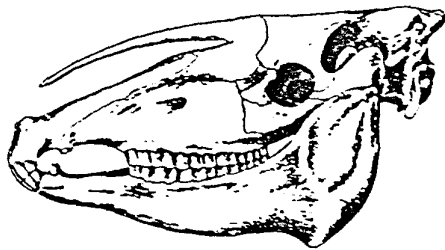
t at the shoulders 40 inches.

. Some stocky species were

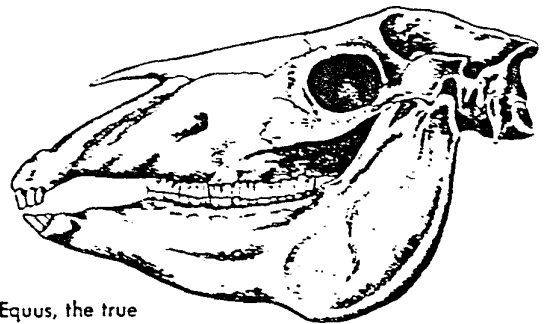
s. Each orbit was closed be-

ne bone (fibula) in the hind

family



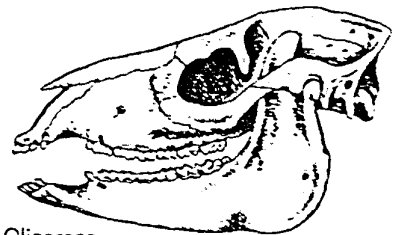
Hippidion, a South American horse of Pleistocene age



Equus, the true horse. Pleistocene

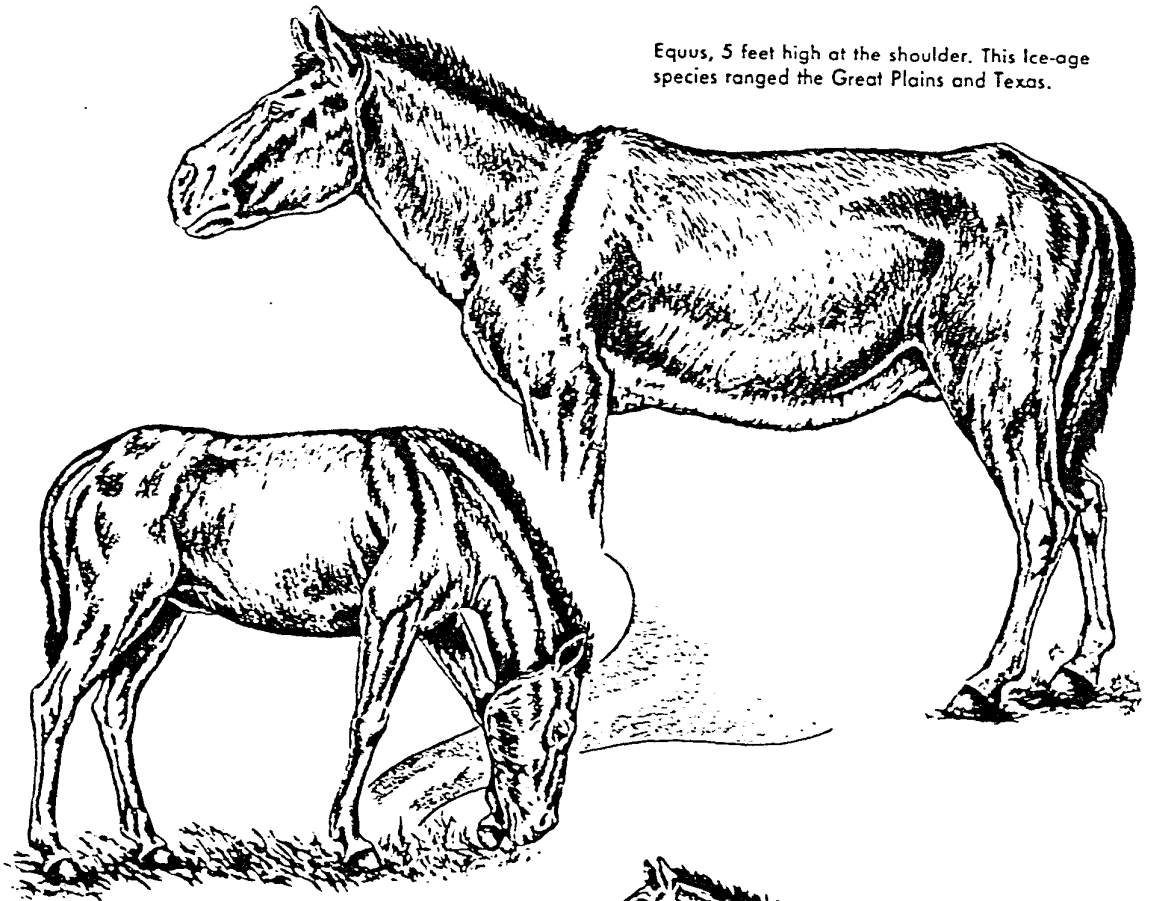


Eohippus, early Eocene

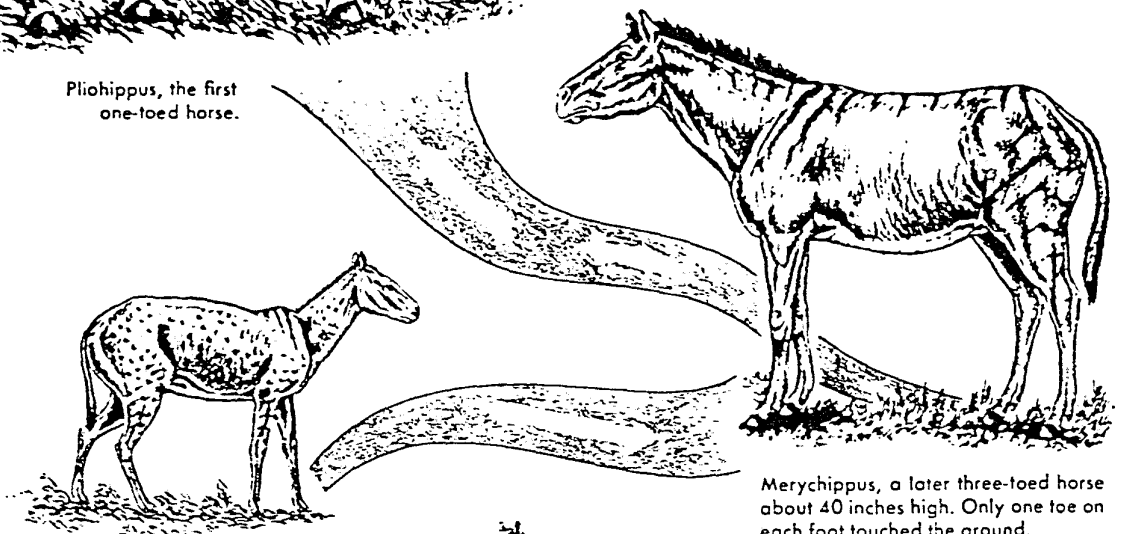


Meschippus, Oligocene

Equus, 5 feet high at the shoulder. This Ice-age species ranged the Great Plains and Texas.



Pliohippus, the first one-toed horse.



Merychippus, a later three-toed horse about 40 inches high. Only one toe on each foot touched the ground.

Mesohippus, an early three-toed horse.



Hyracotherium, or eohippus, the oldest known ancestor of horses.

*The "dawn-horse," and some of its descendants*

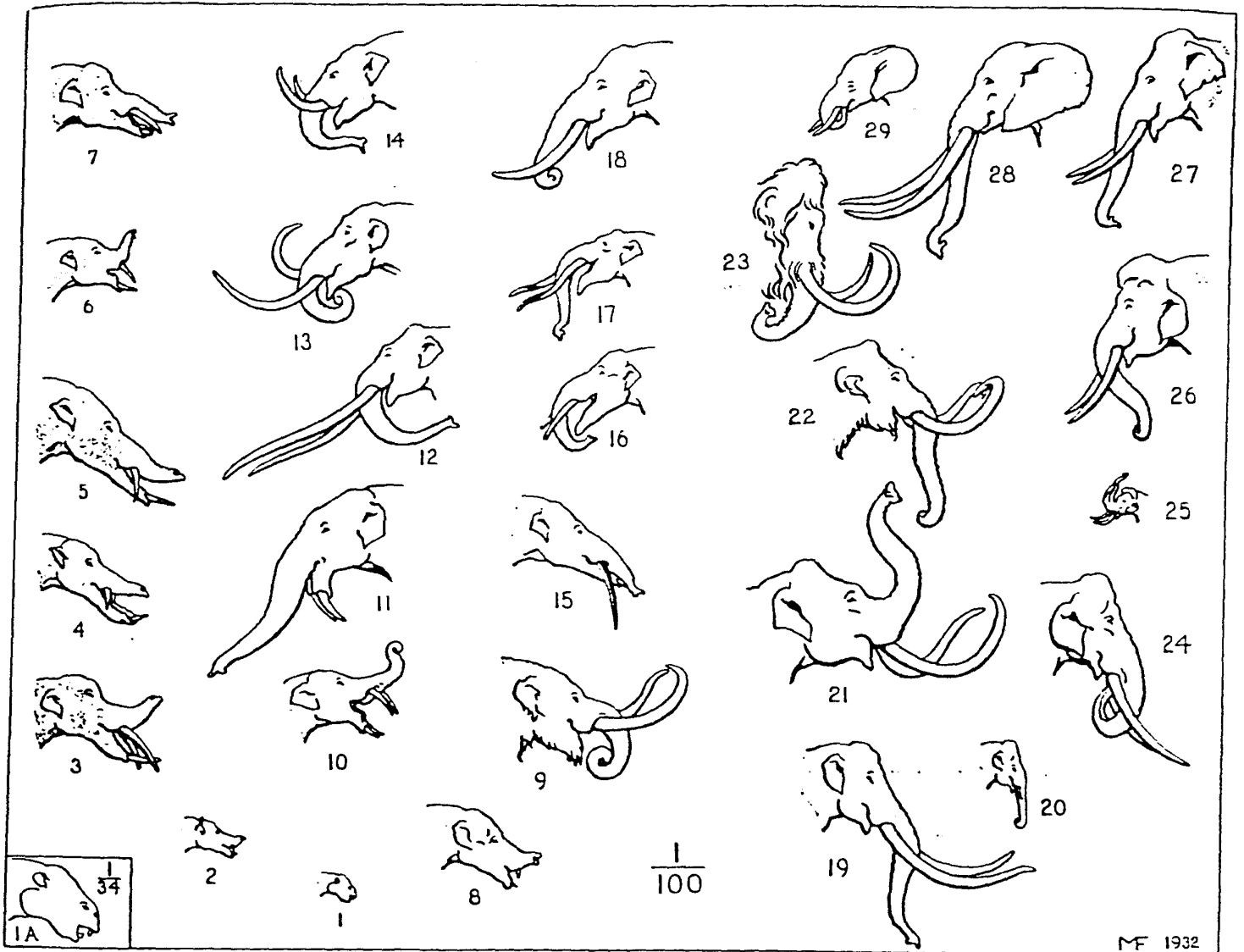


Fig. 1. HEADS OF TWENTY-NINE TYPES OF PROBOSCIDEANS BELONGING TO SEVENTEEN OF THE NINETEEN SUBFAMILIES AS DETERMINED BY THE PRESENT AUTHOR. RESTORATIONS BY MARGRET FLINSCHE (1932), UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN  
All figures one-hundredth natural size, excepting 1A which is one thirty-fourth natural size.

- |       |  |    |   |
|-------|--|----|---|
| 1, 1A | <i>Mastotherium lyonsi</i> Andrews.            | 16 | <i>Eubelodon morrilli</i> Barbour.              |
| 2     | <i>Phiomia osborni</i> Matsumoto.              | 17 | <i>Coriillerion andium</i> Cuvier.              |
| 3     | <i>Trilophodon angustilens</i> Cuvier.         | 18 | <i>Cuvieronius superbus</i> Ameghino.           |
| 4     | <i>Platybelodon grangeri</i> Osborn.           | 19 | <i>Stegolon ganesa</i> Falconer.                |
| 5     | <i>Amebelodon fricki</i> Barbour.              | 20 | <i>Stegolon trigonocephalus</i> Martin.         |
| 6     | <i>Serridentinus serridens</i> Cope.           | 21 | <i>Archidiskodon imperator</i> Leidy.           |
| 7     | <i>Tetralophodon punjabiensis</i> Lydekker.    | 22 | <i>Parelephas jeffersonii</i> Osborn.           |
| 8     | <i>Palzomastodon bealneli</i> Andrews.         | 23 | <i>Mammonteus primigenius</i> Blumenbach.       |
| 9     | <i>Mastodon americanus</i> Kerr.               | 24 | <i>Hesperoloxodon antiquus italicus</i> Osborn. |
| 10    | <i>Rhynchotherium lascauxi</i> Osborn.         | 25 | <i>Palzoloxodon falconeri</i> Leith Adams.      |
| 11    | <i>Deinotherium gigantissimum</i> Stefănescu.  | 26 | <i>Palzoloxodon namulicus</i> Falconer.         |
| 12    | <i>Anancus arvernensis</i> Croiset and Jobert. | 27 | <i>Elephas indicus</i> Linnæus.                 |
| 13    | <i>Synconolophus dhokpathanensis</i> Osborn.   | 28 | <i>Loxodonta africana</i> Blumenbach.           |
| 14    | <i>Stegomastodon arizonæ</i> Gidley.           | 29 | <i>Loxodonta africana pumilio</i> Noack.        |
| 15    | <i>Notiomastodon argentinus</i> Ameghino.      |    |   |

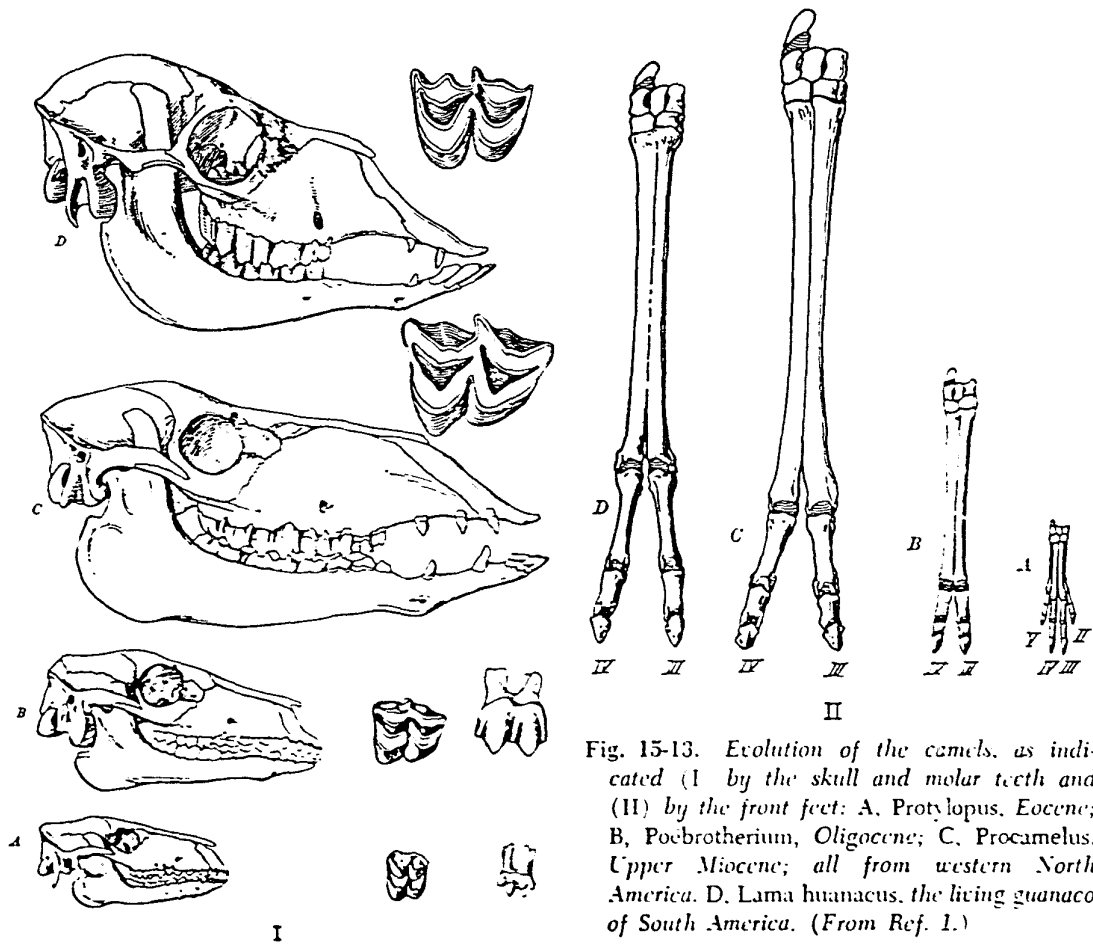


Fig. 15-13. Evolution of the camels, as indicated (I) by the skull and molar teeth and (II) by the front feet: A. *Protylepus*, Eocene; B. *Poebrotherium*, Oligocene; C. *Procamelus*, Upper Miocene; all from western North America. D. *Lama huanacus*, the living guanaco of South America. (From Ref. 1.)

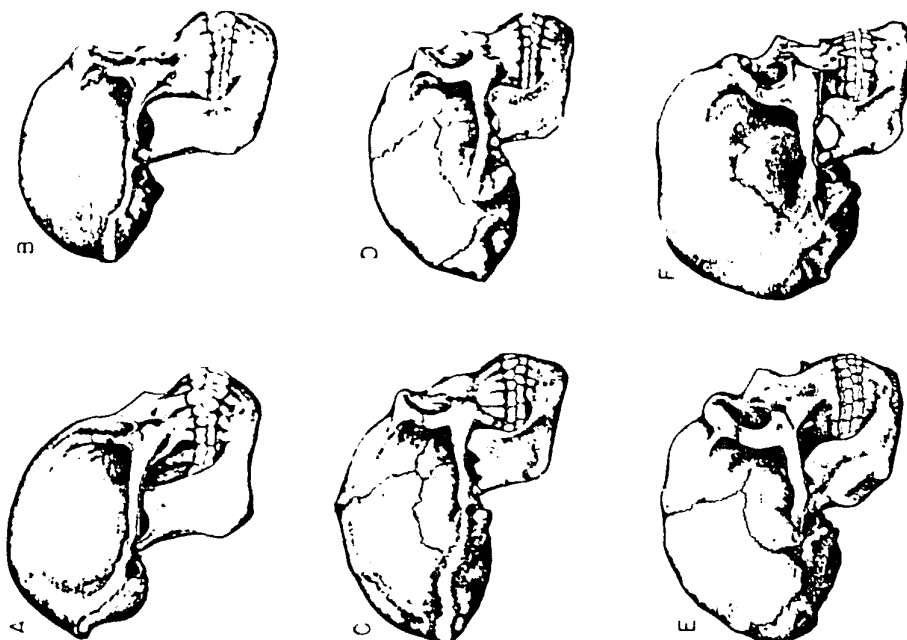
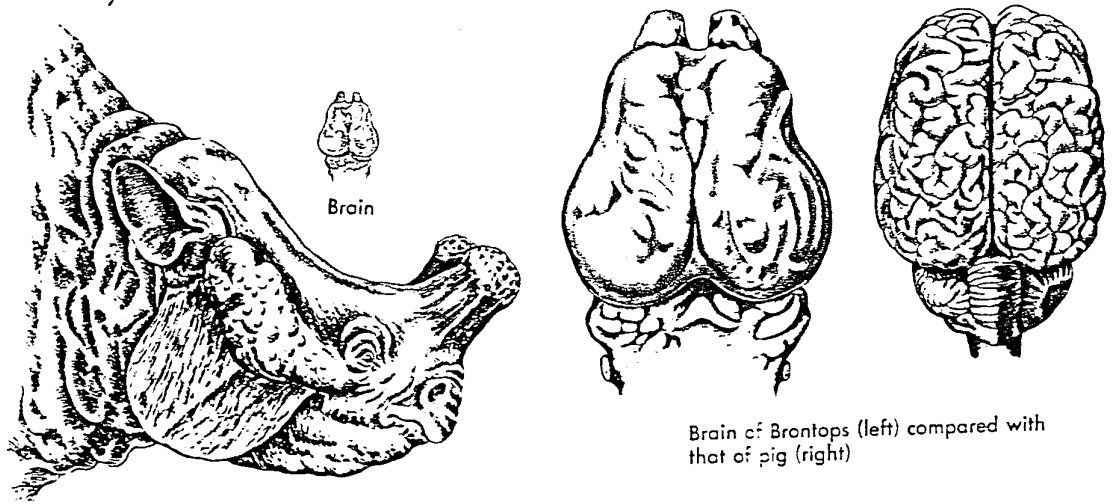
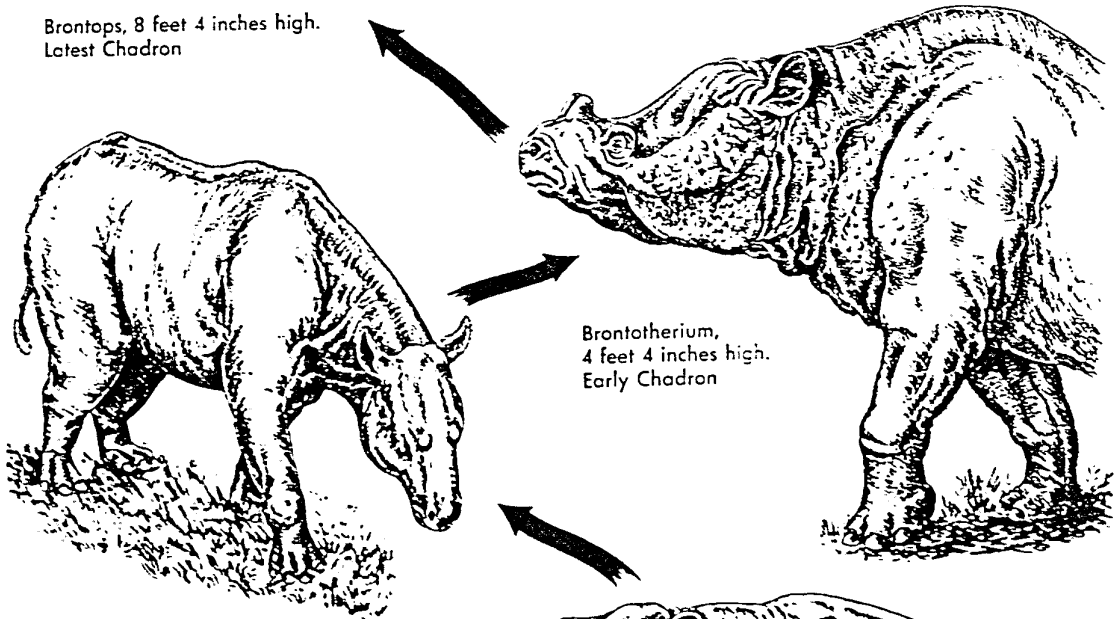


FIG. 332.—Skulls of higher primates and man. A, "*Proconsul*" (*Dryopithecus*); B, *Australopithecus*, adult; C, "*Pithecanthropus*"; D, "*Sinanthropus*"; E, Neanderthal man; F, Cro-Magnon man. (A about 1/3 natural size; B about 1/4 natural size; others about 1/6 natural size.) (A after Napier and Le Gros Clark; B after Robinson; C, E, F after McGregor; D after Weinert.)



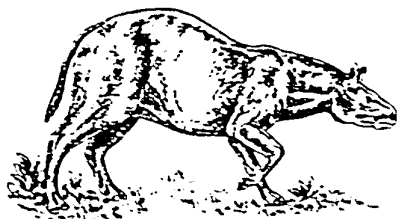
Brain of Brontops (left) compared with that of pig (right)

Brontops, 8 feet 4 inches high. Latest Chadron

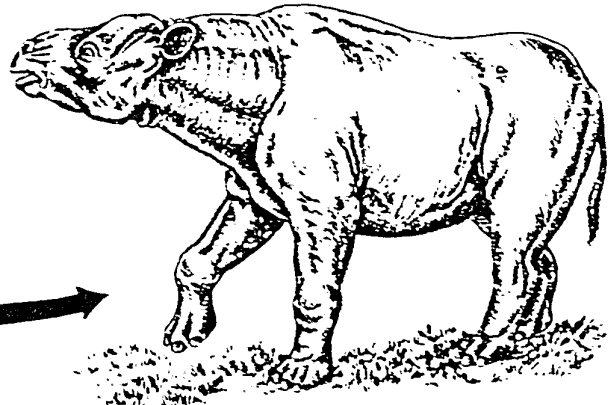


Brontotherium, 4 feet 4 inches high. Early Chadron

Manteoceras, 4 feet high. Late Eocene



Eotitanops, 20 inches high. Early Eocene



Palaeosyops, 33 inches high. Middle Eocene

*Evolution of the titanotheres*