



If you were a cave man and wanted to flavour the meat as well as use the skin for leather .....what could you do? The answers that have been dug up sound more like Genesis 1-15, than any evolutionists made up ape/man story, and so do the latest finds on Australian Aboriginals, so read on to find out what has been found, in this week's Evidence News 18/13 with EDitorial COMment from the World Wide Creation Research team plus the Creation Guy John Mackay who is on his way back to the office after a week in the outback dinosaur fields of Australia.

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**1. MP3's WITH GREAT MESSAGES AVAILABLE:** [click](#).

**2. NEANDERTHALS MADE MODERN TOOLS**, according to articles in Nature News and ScienceDaily 12 August 2013, and ABC News in Science 13 August 2013. Archaeologists excavating Neanderthal sites at Abri Peyrony and Pech-de-l'Azé I in France have found a number of bone tools identical to those used in leatherworking today. The tools are called lissoirs, or burnishers, and are used to make leather more supple, lustrous and water resistant. One of the archaeologists, Marie Soressi of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, commented: "Lissoirs like these are a great tool for working leather, so much so that 50 thousand years after Neanderthals made these, I was able to purchase a new one on the Internet from a site selling tools for traditional crafts. It shows that this tool was so efficient that it had been maintained through time with almost no change. It might be one or perhaps even the only heritage from Neanderthal times that our society is still using today". Soressi also consulted a luxury-goods manufacturer of high fashion handbags. They recognised the Neanderthal tools as being the same as those used by their

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leather workers. The Neanderthal site is dated as being older than the oldest modern human site so researchers claim this is evidence Neanderthals invented leatherworking tools themselves, rather than learning from modern humans. Soressi explained: “If Neanderthals developed this type of bone tool on their own, it is possible that modern humans then acquired this technology from Neanderthals. Modern humans seem to have entered Europe with pointed bone tools only, and soon after started to make lissoirs. This is the first possible evidence for transmission from Neanderthals to our direct ancestors”. Zenobia Jacobs, a geochronologist at the University of Wollongong, who dated the soil at the site, commented: “Over time we've been drifting from seeing Neanderthals as being cognitively challenged - a kind of dead end - to being something that was not that different to us. In coming years we may look at them more favourably”.

Links: [ABC](#), [Nature News](#), [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. As we have been saying for many years, Neanderthals are us. Many studies over the last two decades of their bones, artefacts and living spaces show Neanderthals were simply human beings struggling to make a living in tough environmental conditions. The only reason people cling to the belief Neanderthals were another, inferior, species of human being is the evolutionary concept that many species of humans evolved from ape-like ancestors, but only one species Homo sapiens, modern man, has survived the struggle for life. These new discoveries provide yet more evidence for how resourceful they were in using whatever materials were available to achieve a purpose. It is time for museums and school textbooks to stop using Neanderthals as evidence for human evolution. (Ref. anthropology, craftsmanship, technology)

**3. HOW SMART** were fossil men compared with modern man? See the slide show Brain Drain [here](#).

**4. MULTIPLE ORIGINS FOR FARMING** reported in ScienceNOW 4 July 2013 and ScienceDaily 5 July 2013 and Science 2013: Vol. 341 pp. 39-40 DOI: 10.1126/science.1240496 5 July 2013. There has been some debate amongst archaeologists and anthropologists as to whether crop farming began in one place and spread out, or arose many times. Cultivating domesticated plants is believed to have started in the Middle East, with the oldest dated evidence being in the western and northern parts of the Fertile Crescent – corresponding to modern day Israel, Palestine, Syria, Jordan and Turkey. A team of archaeologists and archaeobotanists have now excavated the remains of a village named Chogha Golan, in the foothills of the Zagros Mountains in western Iran. Their find included remains of implements used for processing plant foods, such as mortars, pestles, and grinding stones, along with a large quantity of charred plant remains, including wheat, barley and lentils. Radiocarbon dating indicates these are as old as previously identified oldest farming sites. Because of the rugged terrain and the distance between the Zagros Mountains and the western Fertile Crescent the researchers claim this is evidence for multiple origins of farming. According to ScienceNOW, “The team concludes that the advent of farming at Chogha Golan, and in the eastern Fertile Crescent, was an independent event that paralleled developments much farther west. This suggests, researchers say, that farming was more or less inevitable once the Ice Age had ended and climatic and environmental conditions were right for it, rather than being a fluke that arose in just one location”. An article in Science concludes: “It remains to be seen, however, whether ideas, crops, or migration were responsible for disseminating cultivation as far as the Zagros Mountains”.

Link: [ScienceDaily](#)

ED. COM. Ever tried to stop inventing history via Darwin's glasses and try to see things through actual historic records? The standard evolutionary story is that man progressed from caveman hunter/gatherer to farmer, but Genesis tells us the opposite. Farming began when Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden of Eden and had to make a living tilling the soil and growing crops. They and their family also kept flocks – probably sheep and goats for skins and sacrifice. Thus from the beginning humans went from gardeners to farmers within one generation. After Cain killed his brother, God punished him by expelling him from the community, and preventing him from being a farmer. (Genesis 4:11-12). He and his offspring were condemned to a living by trading, raiding or hunting. The knowledge of farming aided by technological discoveries in making metal

implements, as recorded in Genesis 4, continued down the generations to Noah's family, and after the Flood. Noah is described as a "man of the soil" who planted vineyards, (and is the first recorded person to be drunk), and began farming again. (Genesis 9:20). As Noah's descendants multiplied they migrated down to Mesopotamia – modern day Iraq, not far from the Zagros Mountains, and would have continued farming. However, they defied God's instructions to spread out over the earth and when they began to build the Tower of Babel God judged them and scattered them. (Genesis 11). Such scattered peoples would have taken the knowledge of farming with them, which would account for the many ancient sites containing evidence of farming throughout the Middle East. Therefore, the Science article's 'cover all options' conclusion is on the right track – the evidence of similar farming techniques, is the result of ideas (rebellion against God), migration (expulsion from Babel) and crops (seeds carried from Babel). (Ref. agriculture, domestication, grains)

**5. GREAT DVD** on how to see things through Biblical Glasses [click](#). [Free Preview](#).

**6. STONE AGE SPICE** found, according to reports in ScienceNOW, Nature News and BBC News 21 August 2013. A team of European archaeologists have studied charred residue on cooking pots from three archaeological sites in northern Germany and Denmark dated as 6,100 to 5,750 years old. They found microscopic mineral deposits that are found in plant stems and seeds labelled phytoliths. These often have a distinctive shape that enables scientists to identify what plant they came from. Researchers compared the phytoliths with those produced in the stems, leaves, and seeds of more than 120 European and Asian plants, and found a match with those in the seeds of garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*). Garlic mustard is a herb found throughout Europe and parts of Asia. It has a strong peppery flavour, but not much nutritional value, so the archaeologists concluded it had been added as a flavour enhancer. Hayley Saul, a bioarchaeologist at the University of York, UK, who led the study, commented that the findings showed "hunter-gatherers at the transition to agriculture, had a sophisticated attitude to cooking".

Links: [Nature News](#), [BBC](#)

ED. COM. It should be no surprise that hunter/gatherers knew how to cook flavoured food, because hunter/gatherers were not ape-men on their way up, but intelligent human beings on their way down. The people who first populated northern Europe were descendants of those who left the Tower of Babel, who were acknowledged by God as being so smart that nothing they planned would be impossible for them. (Genesis 11:6). However, much knowledge would have been lost as this population split into smaller groups, who had to learn to survive as they migrated into new environments away from the Middle East. Some definitely lost the knowledge of farming and became hunter/gatherers, such as Australia's aboriginal peoples, but they still had the brains to study and use any plants they found growing wherever they went. (Ref. diet, technology, mankind)

**7. INDIAN - ABORIGINAL GENE MIX FOUND**, according to a report in Nature News and PNAS, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1211927110, 14 January 2013. Mark Stoneking, a geneticist at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, and colleagues, have carried out a study of genomes of 344 individuals, including Australian aborigines from the Australian Northern Territory, Papua New Guinea highlanders, Mamanwa (a Negrito group from the Philippines), and people from Southeast Asia, India, United States and China. They confirmed there has been gene mixing between Australians, New Guineans and the Mamanwa going back to the original migration to Australia. They also found evidence of genetic mixing between the Indian and northern Australian populations taking place around 141 generations ago, which researchers calculated to be "during the Holocene, 4,230 y ago". This contradicts the popularly held belief that aborigines arrived in Australia over 40,000 years ago and remained isolated until European settlement in the eighteenth century. The results of the new study indicate some aboriginal Australians can trace as much as 11% of their genomes to this mix. The researchers also claim the Holocene migrants from India also brought microlith (small stone-tipped weapons) technology, along with the ancestors of the dingo, which resemble Indian dogs. According to Nature News: "This gene flow could not have occurred during the initial wave of

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migration into Australia because it is absent from New Guinean and Mamanwa genomes, and it is too uniformly spread across the northern Aboriginal genomes to have come from European colonists". The article goes on to report: "A few smaller studies of mitochondrial DNA and the Y chromosome have hinted at recent gene flow between India and Australia, but a genome-wide study in 2010 missed it by not including any Indian populations, and a project that sequenced a full Aboriginal genome dismissed signs of gene flow from India as a spurious result".

Link: [Nature News](#)

ED. COM. This study fits the cultural, linguistic and archaeological evidence that Australian aborigines came from India much more recently than 40,000 years ago. It also fits the Biblical record that all people (including Indians and Aboriginals) are descendants of those who left the Tower of Babel in the Middle East around 4,000 years ago. The route from the Middle East to Australia includes India, South East Asia and Papua New Guinea, so gene mixing with any of these people groups is no surprise. Furthermore, there is no excuse for dismissing evidence of recent gene flow from India as a "spurious result", just because it is politically incorrect. The 2010 study that missed it by not including any Indian populations is also a reminder that you only get the answers to the questions you ask. Therefore, don't let anyone claim there is no scientific evidence the Bible is true. We suggest you ask politely: What evidence would you look for? That could be a good way to get them to read the Bible to find out what it really says. (Ref. history, genetics, genomics)

**8. FROM THE ARCHIVES:** [Neanderthal Tools](#), [Caveman Cooking](#), [Middle East Farming](#), [Aboriginal and Indian Genes](#).

**9. DONATIONS:** Get involved in sharing the cost and the blessings of the research and teaching by becoming part of the worldwide support team today via our secure [Web Site](#), or send gifts to the following addresses: Donations in USA/UK are tax deductible.

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