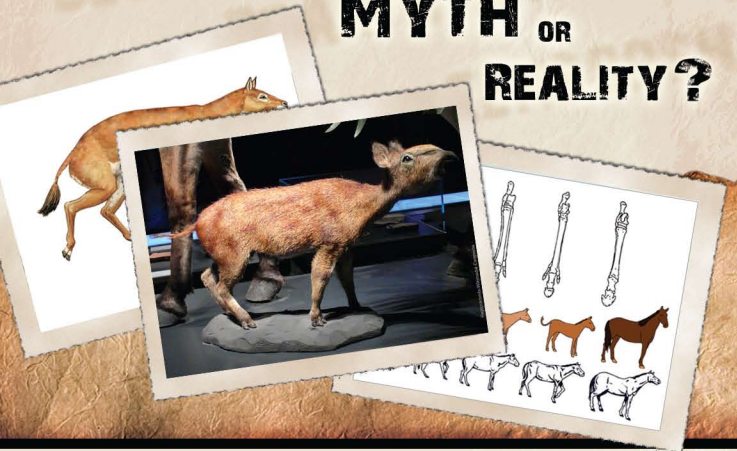
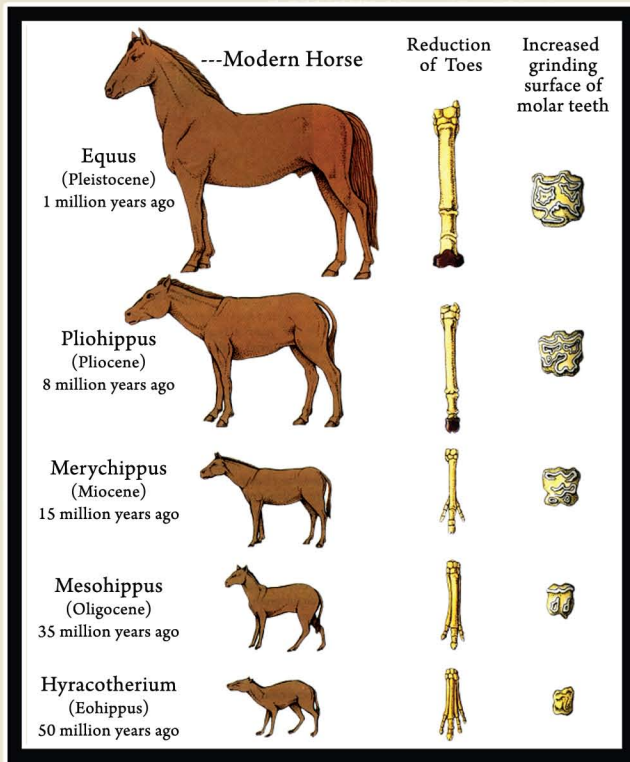


MYTH OR REALITY?



A major argument in favor of Darwinian evolution being presented to many of our students in our educational institutions is the evolution of the horse presented as the “Horse Series.”



D. ADDITIONAL DIFFICULTIES

1. In the John Day formation of Oregon, the three-toed horse was found in the same layer of rock (stratum) as the one-toed horse.

2. In South America, the one-toed horse was found underneath the three-toed horse, a complete reversal of what evolutionists had predicted.

3. When ribs are compared, there are definite problems. The four-toed horse (the proposed oldest) has 18 pairs of ribs as compared to 19 for the next oldest. It then goes from 15 then drops back to 18 for today’s modern horse. (It is not as simple as the evolutionists say.)

4. The four-toed *Hyracotherium* or *Eohippus*, the first in the ‘series’, was not originally identified as a horse type but a type of hyrax. The famous British paleontologist, Richard Owen, discovered the *Hyracotherium* that he identified as a rabbit-like hyrax that had four toes in the front and three toes in the rear. Today, there exists such a creature in Africa identified as a Rock Badger.

5. The above-noted error in the “horse series” lead Duane Gish, Ph.D., to conclude, “the ‘horse’ on which the entire family tree of the horse rests was not a horse at all.” [Duane Gish, *Evolution: The Fossils STILL Say NO!*, Institute for Creation Research, El Cajon, CA (1995), pp. 189–197]

For references or more information about the “Horse Series” visit us at www.creationstudies.org

For more information, call or write to:
CREATION STUDIES INSTITUTE

P.O. Box 666837

Pompano Beach, FL 33066

www.creationstudies.org

E-Mail: info@creationstudies.org

800.882.0278



OPERATION SALT

Exposing the deception, brainwashing & censorship that is taking place in our education system.



THE PROBLEM WITH HORSE EVOLUTION

Are students being told the complete story, or is information being withheld?

LEARN TRUTH

EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE

WWW.CREATIONSTUDIES.ORG

Students are given an incomplete story of the evolution of the modern horse. They are asked to assume (via illustrations like this) that a creature named Hyracotherium, or as evolutionists later renamed Eohippus or dawn horse, evolved into the modern-day horse. Many different fossils were found making the phyletic tree more complicated than the drawings that appear in this brochure. Students are told that this process took about 60 million years starting right after the extinction of the dinosaurs.

As noted in the illustration, the *Eohippus*, measuring 25 centimeters high with three toes in the back legs and four toes in the front legs, walked on doglike footpads and is credited with the first creature in the evolution of the modern horse.

Students are being taught that through the passage of approximately 50 millions years the four-toed *Eohippus*, which had teeth for eating leaves, evolved to the modern grazing one-toed horse observed today.

Why we have a problem with the Horse Series.

A. HISTORY OF THIS SERIES

One of the greatest fossil hunters in America, Otheniel C. Marsh, discovered at least thirty different kinds of fossil horses in Wyoming and Nebraska in the 1870's. He presented the first horse series to Yale University and arranged the series to depict the evolution of the horse from three toes to one toe resembling a hoof. It became one of the most impressive displays to support evolution and appears in almost every museum today. As you will see, there are many problems with this series.

The following statements were gathered from reliable sources and put the "Horse Series" in question. It is the position of CSI that the Horse Series should be eliminated from all educational institutions and museums.

B. QUOTES REGARDING THIS SERIES

"The supposed pedigree of the *Equidae* (horses, asses, zebras) is a deceitful delusion, which...in no way enlightens us on the paleontological origin of the horse."¹

"Classic cases such as the evolution of the horse in North America have had to be modified or discarded as the result of more detailed information."²

"The uniform, continuous transformation of *Hyracotherium* into *Equus*, so dear to the hearts of generations of textbook writers never happened in nature."³

"I admit that an awful lot of that has gotten into the textbooks as though it were true. For instance, the most famous example still on exhibit downstairs (in the American Museum) is the exhibit on horse evolution prepared perhaps 50 years ago. That (exhibit) has been presented as literal truth in textbook after textbook. Now I think that that is lamentable, particularly because the people who propose these kinds of stories themselves may be aware of the speculative nature of some of the stuff. But by the time it filters down to the textbooks we've got science as truth and we've got a problem."⁴

1. Charles J. Deperet. Transformations of the Animal World. New York Times, Arno Press (1980), p. 105.

2. David Raup. Conflicts Between Darwin and Paleontology. Field Museum of Nat. Hist. Bulletin Vol. 50, No. 1 (1979), pp. 22-29.

3. George Simpson. Life of the Past. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press (1953), p. 125.

4. Dr. Niles Eldredge, curator at the American Museum of Natural History, in a recorded interview with Luther Sunderland, originally taped July 17, 1979, published in Darwin's Enigma: Fossils and Other Problems, El Cajon, CA: Master Books (1988), p. 78.

C. PROBLEMS WITH THIS SERIES

1. A complete fossil 'horse series' in the evolutionary fossil record has never been found in the correct order anywhere in the world.

2. The very popular evolutionary 'horse series' is actually reconstructed with horses found in different continents. The first of the 'series' was found in Canada and the United States. Specimens were found in Europe and then returned back to the more recent horse fossil, *Equus*, found in the US.

3. Two modern day horses, *Equus nevadensis* and *Equus occidentalis*, have been found in the same rock layer as the supposedly oldest horse, *Eohippus*.

4. The 'horse series' proposes a unique sequence of progressing 'from **many**-toed to **single**-toed'. This type of progression is contradictory to evolutionary thought that boldly proclaims that the **simple** evolves into the more **complex**. It is not found anywhere in the evolutionary theory, except in this particular series.

5. There are no transitional forms found in the 'horse series'. The foot structures that are found in the fossil record do not have intermediates. Each horse appears suddenly and abruptly with its own set of unique structures.

6. There are over twenty proposed genealogical trees of the evolution of the horse, all of which go from a multi-toed to a single-toed horse.

7. The horse teeth found in the fossil record are either grazing or browsing (grass/leaf eaters). These two structures are noticeably different and, again, no intermediates have been found anywhere.

8. The fossil evidence shows that the *Eohippus*, the supposed oldest member of the horse series, is completely unconnected to its presumed ancestor, the *Condylarth*s.