Eyes for bright worlds and for Dark Worlds

We have seen in a previous chapter that the Sun's solar system originally started off as a double star system consisting of our present sun along with Jupiter and its moons and Mercury and possibly one or more other bodies that are no longer in evidence, and the proto-brown dwarf Saturn along with its planets including Earth and Mars. The moons of Jupiter at that time as well as any other bodies reasonably close to our present sun would have been bright worlds; Earth, Mars, and anything else inside the plasma sheath of Saturn would have been dark worlds. You would expect creatures that were native to one of the dark worlds to be well adapted to a dark world, and you would expect creatures of the bright worlds to be adapted to bright sunlight. We view this as the most major clue as to the origin of modern man.

Consider the eyes of some of the oldest families of creatures on this planet. In fact, the huge eyes may be the single most striking feature in Danny Vendramini's Neanderthal reconstructions:

Image courtesy of themandus.org

Most, if not all hominid skulls feature eye sockets notably larger (proportionally) than ours and most, if not all dinosaurs, had the same large-set eyes:

(Above left) Hominid skull showing large eye sockets. (Right) Dinosaur eyes indicate they were nocturnal creatures. Image credit: http://news.discovery.com/animals/nocturnal-dinosaurs-night-fossil-110414.html

The odd thing is that these kinds of eyes appear in ancient herbivores as well as carnivores. In our present world there remain a number of very old kinds of creatures with these kinds of eyes, such as those seen in the collage below:

Big bright eyes for a dark world. Some of the oldest creatures on Earth display eyes best suited for a dark nocturnal world.

All such creatures that remain are purely nocturnal. But nocturnal traits in our world's present environment do not require those kinds of eyes. Our present world has, in fact, no shortage of creatures that can hunt at night without such plus-size eyesand this includes the big cats.

Today's world is also inhabited by creatures for which sight is a relatively minor sense and for which the main nervous system connection appears to be from the brain to the nose; dogs thus will often flunk a maze test that a rat would easily pass, and then easily find a lost deer by smell. Deer, for their part, see well at night and in daylight see movement well but distinguish forms badly, if at all. It thus turns out that of all the money spent on hunting paraphernalia, the least well spent is on camouflage gear; whitetail deer have been taken by archers wearing white shirts and ties simply seeking to prove to themselves that it could be done. Sight is also a fairly minor sense for hogs so that hunters generally have little difficulty stalking them.

Thus creatures in our present world deal with darkness by various means including eyes better adapted for it than ours as well as the use of other senses. Nonetheless a few leftovers seem to retain the huge eyes of the creatures of past ages, and those kinds of eyes do not appear to be necessary for any sort of darkness our world offers today. In particular, humans and hominids are at opposite extremes of the scale for relative sizes of eyes. **Far from indicating that humans evolved from hominids, this indicates that humans originated in the bright part of our ancient system, while hominids originated in the dark part.** *Humans and hominids do not seem to even originate from the same environment if the sizes of their eyes are anything to go by*. Interestingly, online resources dealing with the sizes of eyes in a variety of species list humans and dolphins as having the smallest eyes relative to the sizes of their bodies:

See: http://www.wonderquest.com/EyeBiggest.htm (Ryosuke Motani):

> Motani comments: "The comparison chart of the figure shows humans and porpoises at the top. Their eye is a barely discernible speck to the right. Squids are next to the bottom of the chart with huge, dinner-plate size eyes."

Our conclusion is that the kinds of eyes seen in hominids were an adaptation to a world that never saw daylight as we experience today. We call these "dark world eyes," while we label our own eyes as "bright world eyes". We assume that the creatures with dark world eyes are native to this planet and originated before the Saturn system was captured by our present sun. We also therefore assume that our own eyes indicate that we cannot be native to this planet, which was dark during primordial times, and must therefore have arisen in a world that was bright in those times.

This realization was hugely counterintuitive at first. Particularly given the Mars/Cydonia findings, which include human face images (see Appendix B), the natural inclination, upon realizing that modern man could not have originated on this planet, was to assume that modern humans may have originated on Mars. Nonetheless, given what we know about the ancient Saturnian system, there is no reason to believe that Mars would have been any brighter than Earth. And what we gather from both the aquatic ape discussion and this observation involving eyes, is that the original home for modern man had to of been a wet world ***and*** a bright world.

Summary and Takeaways from this Chapter

A number of the oldest groups of creatures on our planet, particularly including dinosaurs and hominids, had/have huge eyes; the eyes are the most striking feature of Vendramini's Neanderthal reconstructions. Those kinds of eyes are what you would expect of creatures living in the darkish world of the Purple Dawn era, when our planet was within the Heliosphere of a sub Brown dwarf star.

Humans and Dolphins on the other hand, have the smallest eyes relative to body size of modern creatures. We are clearly not adapted to the ancient conditions of this planet. Aside from the requirement of the original home world of modern humans being a wet world, as we observe from Elaine Morgan studies, that original home would also have had to be a bright world.