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In 1863, the biologist and educator Thomas Henry Huxley published *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature*, a compilation of his public lectures on Darwin's theory of evolution — specifically the controversial idea of the ape ancestry of humans. An energetic supporter of Darwin, Huxley's argues that in order to understand the universe, everyone must know their place in the natural world. The book is divided into three parts, each written with the aim of persuading lay audiences. The first covers earlier human beliefs about exotic animals, especially 'man-like' apes. In Part 2, Huxley suggests that every animal on Earth is related in that all go through developmental stages from an egg, whether the animal is 'a silkworm or a school-boy'. Part 3 involves a discussion of recently discovered Neanderthal bones and compares prehistoric craniums to modern human skulls.

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THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY



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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore,
São Paulo, Delhi, Dubai, Tokyo

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108004572

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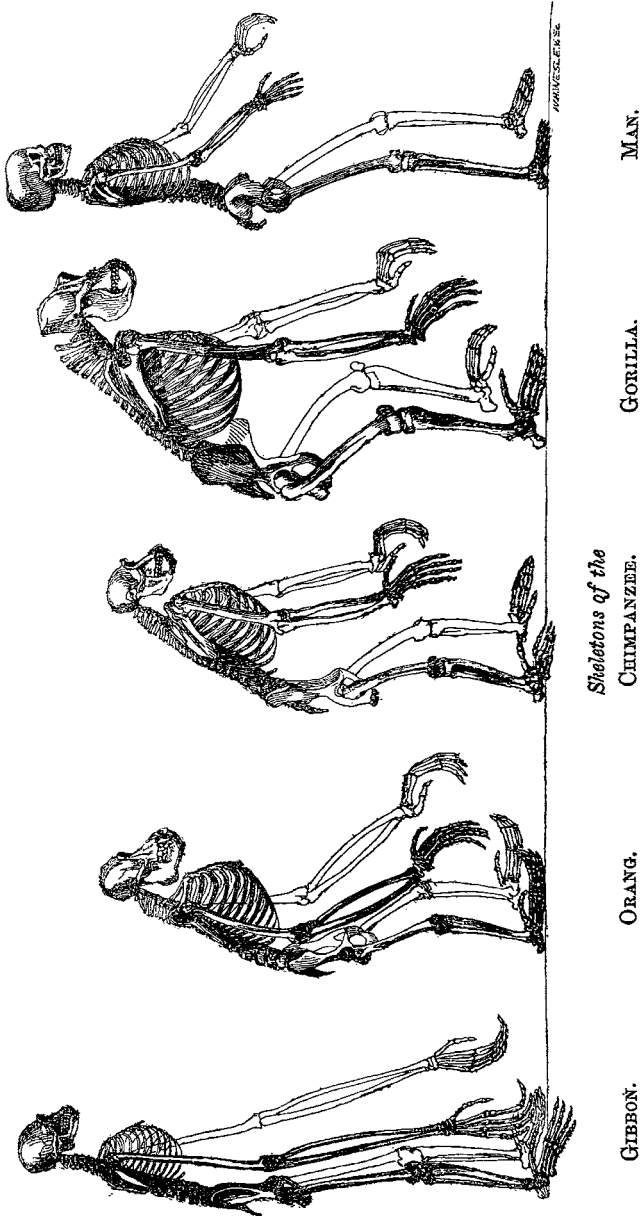
This edition first published 1863

This digitally printed version 2009

ISBN 978-1-108-00457-2 Paperback

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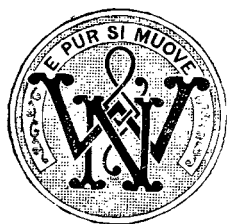


Skeletons of the
 GIBBON. ORANG. CHIMPANZEE. GORILLA. MAN.
*Photographically reduced from Diagrams of the natural size (except that of the Gibbon, which was twice as large as nature),
 drawn by Mr. Waterhouse Harbison from specimens in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

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EVIDENCE
AS TO
MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE.

BY
THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.



WILLIAMS AND NORGATE,
14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON ;
AND
20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.
1863.

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Upon the subject of the second Essay, I delivered six Lectures to the Working Men in 1860, and two, to the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh in 1862. The readiness with which my audience followed my arguments, on these occasions, encourages me to hope that I have not committed the error, into which working men of science so readily fall, of obscuring my meaning by unnecessary technicalities: while, the length of the period during which the subject, under its various aspects, has been present to my mind, may suffice to satisfy the Reader that, my conclusions, be they right or be they wrong, have not been formed hastily or enunciated crudely.

T. H. H.

LONDON: *January*, 1863.

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