

## **DARWIN'S GESTAPO: THOMAS HUXLEY-EVOLUTION & THE ILLUMINATI ROYAL SOCIETY**

**2 Peter 3:3** Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts,

**2 Peter 3:4** And saying, Where is the promise of his coming? for since the fathers fell asleep, all things continue as [they were] from the beginning of the creation.

**2 Peter 3:5** For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water:

**2 Peter 3:6** Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished:

**2 Peter 3:7** But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men.

Before concluding this section, it is of interest that certain men in history have deeply hated God, and then, engaging in spiritism, have been used of Satan to produce evil teachings that have destroyed large numbers of people, or engage in warfare that annihilated millions. In connection with this, we think of men like \*Sigmund Freud and \*Adolph Hitler. It is not commonly known that \*Charles Darwin, while a naturalist aboard the Beagle, was initiated into witchcraft in South America by natives. He took part in their ceremonies and, as a result, something happened to him. It was after his return to England that he feverishly began researching and working with others in an effort to destroy faith in God. Satan not only entered his mind, but affected his body as well.

"Charles Darwin (1809-62), following his journey on HMS Beagle, developed a chronic and incapacitating illness, characterized by lassitude, palpitations, headaches, sleeplessness, and tremulousness. There has been much speculation concerning the

**underlying cause of these symptoms. Analysts have seen them as psychosomatic." \*Random House Encyclopedia (1977), p. 768.**

**Another strange fact is that, in later years, Darwin would sadly remark that he could no longer appreciate beautiful music. He went to his death under a depression that he could not shake.**

**So then in comes Darwins bull dog a wicked man by the name of Huxley who was a great evangelist for evolution and Darwin. But his Grandsons would do even more damage then he did, as Charles did more damage then his grandfather had done.**

**It is also known that Dr. Thomas Henry Huxley, a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Freemason, encouraged Charles Darwin to put his theory into paper. Later Huxley would become the "official spokesman" for Darwin.(3)**

#### **MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY**

- 1. It is not difficult to understand why Huxley devoted all his efforts to promote evolution when his "organisational links" are taken into account. Huxley was actually a member of Royal Society, one of the most important scientific institutions of England, and was also a senior Mason just like all the other members of Royal Society. Other members of the Royal Society advanced explicitly and in detail the alternative theory of natural selection foreshadowed by Erasmus Darwin. (provided a considerable support to Darwin both before and after the publication of his book.) This freemasonic institution attached so much importance to Darwin and Darwinism that, some time later, just like Nobel prizes they began to award successful scientists with "Darwin medal" every year.**
- 2. In other words, Darwin was not alone to carry out his mission. Freemasonry, one of the most important headquarters of the war waged against religion, provided its full support to the theory from the day it was put forth. The theory of evolution, despite the lack of conviction it created among a lot people when it was first asserted, gained immense popularity in a few decades by the ideological support it received.**

**"Darwinism, of course, refers to Charles Darwin, the man most effective in achieving a widespread belief in one-life-and-that's-it. He suggested in the mid-1800s that the potential of the mind is developed by genetic inheritance. This is patent nonsense, but it did provide the justification for the eugenics (racial purity) movement that would follow and lead both to Adolf Hitler and the population control policies of today. His work, Origin Of Species, to give it a shortened title, was to become the basis for 'scientific' thinking and its mindset dominates what we bravely call science to this day. His most famous theory, that of the survival of the fittest, didn't even appear in the first four editions. He lifted it from the writings of a contemporary, Herbert Spencer, who had lifted it from someone else. The word 'evolution' did not appear until the sixth edition, in 1872. I understand that even Darwin didn't believe his theory by the end of his life, and he thought God created human beings. But his Origin Of Species went on to take over 'scientific' thought anyway. It was designed by the Elite to do just that. Darwin was another stooge.**

**He was the frontman for a coup on the human mind which was coordinated over many years. A small group of people known as the Lunar Society in Birmingham, England, was significant in this. The group continued its influence under the name of the London-based Royal Society, which is still one of the most influential bodies in the world with regard to science. The Royal Society was founded by the Order of the Rosy Cross in the reign of Charles II. Another famous scientific influence, Sir Isaac Newton, was a Rosicrucian and Grand Master of the Priory of Sion, the inner core of the Knights Templar. He was an inspiration behind the founding of the Royal Society. Researchers into the background of the Lunar**

**Society have shown that it mirrored (with remarkable accuracy) a group called the Invisible College, described in the Francis Bacon work, The New Atlantis. It was known as the Lunar Society because it met once a month at the time of the full moon. Among its members were Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of the United States and close associate of French revolutionaries, and.. Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles Darwin, the man who would later be the frontman for**

**this-world-is-all-there-is. What a coincidence! Another member of the Lunar Society was the Unitarian, Josiah Wedgwood, founder of the famous pottery, and his daughter was to become the mother of Charles Darwin after she married Dr Robert Darwin, the son of Erasmus Darwin. Nothing like keeping it in the family! Six of the Lunar Society's members were educated at Edinburgh University, as was Charles Darwin. The society was a revolutionary organisation which supported the overthrowing of the monarchies and the undermining of God in the human belief system. Benjamin Franklin became a sort of shuttle 'diplomat' for the cause, in the same way that Henry Kissinger would come to be in the second half of this century. I cannot recommend too highly the book by the Canadian scientist and researcher, Ian T. Taylor, called *In The Minds Of Men: Darwin And The New World Order*. This reveals the story of how modern 'scientific' theory was manufactured and sold as truth to mislead the human mind. With detailed, documented evidence, Taylor dismantles the edifice of the scientific establishment, its beliefs, claims, and manipulation. Every student of science would benefit enormously from reading it." - David Icke, ...And the Truth Shall Set You Free**

### **THOMAS HUXLEY DARWIN'S BULLDOG FOR EVOLUTION**

- 1. Thomas Huxley (1825-1895) was called "Darwin's Bulldog" because he was the premier public defender of Darwinian evolution in Darwin's day. Whereas Charles Darwin was reclusive and mild tempered, Huxley was combative and loved the limelight. "Never one to enter the public fray, Darwin needed a champion as Huxley needed a cause" (Desmond, *Huxley*, p. 260).**
- 2. Huxley's biographer says he lived in a "fantasy world" as a child, "escaping into a secret realm of science" (Adrian Desmond, *Huxley*, p. 6). His greatest influences were skeptics, such as Unitarians who were developing new forms of knowledge "based on natural causes rather than the Anglican's miracles."**
- 3. At age 12 Huxley was deeply influenced by James Hutton's *Theory of the Earth*, which denied the Bible's account of creation and the Flood. As a teenager he spent Sundays arguing metaphysics with skeptics such as George May. It was**

**May who introduced Huxley to Southwood Smith's *Divine Government*, which was "the Unitarian bible." These influences rejected the divinity of Christ and the miracles of the Bible.**

- 4. 2 Peter 3:5 For this they willingly are ignorant of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water:**
- 5. 2 Peter 3:6 Whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished:**
- 6. Huxley had fleeting fears that skepticism would destroy the moral fiber of society, and those fears have proven true, but his conscience was hardened and by age 17 he had become a "long-haired radical" (Desmond, pp. 17, 18).**
- 7. Romans 2:14 For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves:**
- 8. Romans 2:15 Which shew the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and [their] thoughts the mean while accusing or else excusing one another;)**
- 9. He was sinning against the light of conscience which is one of the great lights that God has given us . These men knew what would happen if they followed this path they were warned but turned their back on God and became reprobates rejected by God**
- 10. In 1855, he married Henrietta ("Nettie") Heathorn. She was a pious Anglican and their discussions on religion were conducted "under a dark cloud" (Desmond, p. 75). He freely expressed his doubts about "Genesis myths, and miraculous interventions, Afterlife and Atonement," and when he attended church with her he was always "foul tempered" and considered the preaching "the greatest absurdities." All of this worried her deeply. In one letter she wrote the following pathetic words:**
- 11. "I am often very unhappy about his sentiments--I have such need of leading unto holy things ... that I fondly hoped he would have been the guide and instructor unto more perfect ways--but here my hopes have borne bitter fruit. Something has come over me of late; I cannot pray as fervently as I did" (Desmond, p. 132).**

12. She married a man who was a skeptic and let that be a lesson to all . The bible is very clear about not being unequally yoked together. with unbelievers they will drag you down . Whether she was saved or not , he only killed her desires for the Lord
13. When his first son died at age four, the grieving Huxley rejected the idea that he needed “the hope and consolation” of Christ and considered the temptation to turn to such a hope “a scoffing devil.” When the preacher read about the bodily resurrection from 1 Corinthians 15 at the funeral, Huxley said, “They shocked me,” and, “I could have laughed with scorn” (Desmond, pp. 287, 288). Calling good evil and evil good, Huxley claimed that biblical faith is “the unpardonable sin” (p. 345).
- 14.2 Peter 3:3 Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers, walking after their own lusts,
15. Like Darwin, Huxley was an evolutionary racist. He wrote,
16. “No rational man, cognizant of the facts, believes that the average negro is the equal, still less the superior, of the white man” (*Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews*, 1871, p. 20).
17. Huxley argued that regardless of what privileges are given to the black man he will not “be able to compete successfully with his bigger-brained and smaller-jawed rival [Caucasians], in a contest which is to be carried on by thoughts and not by bites.”
18. On a visit to New Guinea, Huxley decided that it would be good if the Aborigines were wiped out. Their “elimination ... from the earth’s surface can be viewed only with satisfaction, as the removal of a great blot from the escutcheon of our common humanity” (Adrian Desmond, *Huxley*, p. 144).
19. “Every thinking man I have met with is at heart in a state of doubt, on all the great points of religious faith. And the unthinking men ... are in as complete a state of practical unbelief ” (Huxley, 1851, cited from Desmond, p. 160).
20. Huxley counted radical skeptics such as Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, George Holyoake, and George Eliot among his best friends. “Secularity” was their watchword.
21. They wanted “a hammer to break the creationist shackles” (Desmond, p. 186), and Darwinism became that hammer. It was also described as “a cleansing solvent, dissolving the dross” of biblical miracles (p. 306).

22. Huxley thrived in this “sea-mist of rationalism” (Desmond, p. 169), and became one of the prominent voices in England for the overthrow of the Christian faith. He called Darwinism the “New Reformation.” Huxley wanted to “see the foot of Science on the necks of her Enemies” (p. 253), and his children in the evolutionary faith have lived to see that dream fulfilled to a great degree.
23. Huxley boasted,
24. “Science and her methods gave me a resting place independent of authority and tradition” (Clodd, *Thomas Henry Huxley*, 1902, p. 15).
25. Huxley eventually attacked the resurrection of Christ. In his article “The Evolution of Theology,” which was published in *Nineteenth Century* magazine, Huxley claimed that Jehovah God was a product of evolution. He blasphemously hated the “Elohim ghost-deity” of the Old Testament who “policed moral behaviour with promises of rewards and threats of unearthly torment” (p. 547). It is obvious that he did not understand either God or His Gospel. Huxley called the account of Jesus casting out the demons in Gadarene “preposterous and immoral.” He claimed that Jesus was just another orthodox Jewish teacher. He called Paul’s theology “Neoplatonic mystigogy” (p. 571). Huxley’s largest book, *Controverted Questions*, was on Biblical criticism.
26. Huxley even competed with churches directly through his “Sunday Evenings for the People” lectures. These were even given religious-like trappings. Huxley would enter with Haydn’s *Creation* blasting from a church organ “to heighten the sense of awe” (Desmond, p. 345). Huxley’s lecture was enthusiastic and sermon-like. His God was “the Unknown”; his faith was man; his Bible was science; his gospel was scientific achievement. Instead of divine purpose, Huxley preached naturalistic chance.
27. Huxley had a great capacity for hatred, and he loved “trashing reputations and received wisdom” (Desmond, p. 227). The *Pall Mall Gazette* said that “cutting up monkeys was his forte, and cutting up men was his foible.” He said, “There is no doubt I have a hot bad temper. If I hate a man, I despise him” (p. 213), and he aimed the full force of that temper at Bible believers. He was a “parson hater.” Huxley said of scientists who resisted

Darwinism, "I should like to get my heel into their mouths and scr-r-unch it round" (Lord Ernie, "Victorian Memoirs and Memories," *The Quarterly Review*, 1923, cited from Ian Taylor, *In the Minds of Men*, p. 363). Of Richard Owen, one of the scientists holding out against Darwinism, Huxley said, "Before I have done with that mendacious humbug I will nail him out, like a kite to a barn door, an example to all evil doers" (Desmond, *Darwin*, p. 504). And Owen was not even a true Bible believer; his Christian faith was liberal.

28. Of anyone who attempted to defend the Bible at any level, even those compromisers who were trying to reconcile it with evolution, proud Huxley said that if he "were Commander in Chief in their universe" he would dump them in a "hot locus in the lower regions" (p. 505). Thus, the man who mocked the idea of a God of judgment who would send men to hell, would have sent his own enemies to such a place if he had the power! What unmitigated hypocrisy!

29. Huxley intended to take control of science in England and he was largely successful. He founded the secretive X-Club, which was dedicated to "science, pure and free, untrammelled by religious dogmas." "Opponents were locked out, ignored, and mocked" (Wiker, *The Darwin Myth*, p. 105). Huxley's X-Club nickname was Xalted.

30. "... it consisted of nine members who, with one exception, were all presidents and secretaries of learned societies; the one exception was Herbert Spencer, whom we shall meet in the final chapter. These nine were men at the top of their profession, hand picked for their views, and holding personal influence on almost every famous scientist in the world, as well as on many distinguished radicals. .... The members met for dinner always immediately before each meeting of the Royal Society, at which time strategy was plotted. By this means, British science was literally 'governed', from 1864 until 1884, by Huxley and his disciples, and, with their combined influence over the scientific press" (Ian Taylor, *In the Mind of Man*, pp. 182-185).

31. THIS IS HOW UXLEY CONTROLLED SCIENCE

32. From X-Club ranks came three presidents of the Royal Society and five presidents of the British Association (Jacques Barzun, *Darwin, Marx, Wagner*, p. 35).



- 33. Cambridge biology teacher Michael Pitman observes:**
- 34. “It is certain that the ‘gay and conspiratorial’ X Club, which was strongly evolutionist in character, not only influenced the appointments made for senior positions in the newly formed universities of the Victorian era but also, until its demise in the 1890s, practically controlled the business of the Royal Society” (*Adam and Evolution*, p. 64).**
- 35. The X-Club published its own periodical called *Nature* as part of their aggressive campaign of selling Darwinism to the public.**
- 36. As of 2009, *Nature* was still standing true to its founding vision. In January of that year *Nature* published a free online packet titled “15 Evolutionary Gems.” One report observed that it might have been subtitled “An evangelism packet for those wishing to spread the good news about Darwinism.” The packet urged scientists and their institutions to “spread the word” that evolution is “an established fact.” The back page of the packet featured a glorification of Darwin consisting of a mythical picture of an attractive young Darwin (contrary to reality) surrounded harmoniously by all sorts of animals and plant life. Darwin appears almost like the “god of nature.”**
- 37. Science became the new religion and scientists the new priests. There was “One Catholic Apostolic Church of True Knowledge.”**
- 38. in comes the DARWINIAN GESTAPO**
- 39. Pope Huxley and his fellow bishops in the Church of Science brought back the inquisition by disallowing challenges to evolutionary doctrine and excommunicating those who dared to question it. Consider St. George Mivart, who was “excommunicated from the Church of Science.” He started out as an ardent evolutionist and a disciple of Huxley, but he was savaged when he had the audacity to publish a book debunking Darwinism and warning that it would destroy morality and produce despair (*Desmond, Huxley*, p. 455). The Huxley inquisitors had Mivart’s membership in the prestigious Athenaeum Club nixed. Mivart was shunned as a leper by the Darwinian elite, and he wasn’t even a Bible believer; he was a liberal Roman Catholic who held to theistic evolution.**
- 40. DARWINIAN GESTAPO**

41. Mivart was only the first victim of the Darwinian inquisition, a phenomenon that has broadened in scope and intensity in our day.
42. Richard Milton, a science journalist, published a book in 1981 debunking Darwinian evolution and subsequently became the target of the Darwinian gestapo. In his review of Milton's *Shattering the Myths of Darwinism*, Oxford University atheist Richard Dawkins devoted two-thirds of the review to attacking the publisher for daring to print a book criticizing Darwinism and the other third to assassinating Milton's character. Dawkins said the book is "loony," "stupid," "drivel," and referred to Milton as a "harmless fruitcake" who "needs psychiatric help" (*Shattering the Myths*, pp. ix, x).
43. Dawkins has tried to have Milton blacklisted so that his scientific writings cannot be published. He has lied about him, calling him a "secret creationist." He was successful in having the *Times Higher Educational Supplement* stop publication of one of Milton's articles.
44. Milton observes, "There is a strong streak of intellectual arrogance and intellectual authoritarianism running through the history of Darwinism, from Thomas Huxley and Charles Darwin ... through to Julian Huxley" (*Shattering the Myths of Darwinism*, p. 277).
45. In 2007, astronomer Guillermo Gonzalez, author of *The Privileged Planet*, was denied tenure at Iowa State University in spite of his excellent record because he believes in intelligent design ("Guillermo Gonzalez, Nobel Laureates and Founders of Modern Science," *Evolution News & Views*, June 5, 2007).
46. In *Slaughter of the Dissidents* (Southworth, WA: Leafcutter Press, 2008), Jerry Bergman (Ph.D. in human biology from Columbia Pacific University and Ph.D. in measurement and evaluation from Wayne State University) tells the "shocking truth about killing the careers of Darwin doubters." In the Introduction, John Eidsmoe says: "In this fascinating book, Dr. Jerry Bergman--himself a victim--chronicles the history of modern religious persecution in America. A highly respected, credentialed, and published professor, he was denied tenure--and subsequently fired--admittedly because of his creationist beliefs and writings. Dr. Bergman describes numerous other

cases, often concealing names to protect those who do not wish to risk losing their current positions (a common means of persecuting those with minority views)” (p. xv).

47. Dr. Bergman testifies:

48. “[A] factor that moved me to the creationist side was the underhanded, often totally unethical techniques that evolutionists typically used to suppress dissonant ideas, primarily creationism. Rarely did they carefully and objectively examine the facts, but usually focused on suppression of creationists, denial of their degrees, denial of their tenure, *ad hominem* attacks, and in general, irrational attacks on their person. In short, their response in general was totally unscientific and one that reeks of intolerance, even hatred” (*Persuaded by the Evidence*, chapter 4).

49. Walt Brown, who has a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from MIT, describes the way that evolutionists have controlled the scientific fields since the day of Thomas Huxley. He uses the field of geology as an example:

50. “Professors in the new and growing field of geology were primarily selected from those who supported the anti-catastrophe principle. These professors did not advance students who espoused catastrophes. An advocate of a global flood was branded a ‘biblical literalist’ or ‘fuzzy thinker’—not worthy of an academic degree. Geology professors also influenced, through the peer review process, what papers could be published. Textbooks soon reflected their orthodoxy, so few students became ‘fuzzy thinkers.’ This practice continues to this day, because a major criterion for selecting professors is the number of their publications” (*In the Beginning*, p. 253).

51. Some Darwinists have even hinted at or openly called for the imprisonment of creationists.

52. “Richard Dawkins has written that anyone who denies evolution is either ‘ignorant, stupid or insane (or wicked— but I’d rather not consider that)’ (*New York Times*, April 9, 1989, sec. 7, p. 34). It isn’t a big step from calling someone wicked to taking forceful measures to put an end to their wickedness. John Maddox, the editor of *Nature*, has written in his journal that ‘it may not be long before the practice of religion must be regarded as anti-science’ (‘Defending Science Against Anti-

Science,' *Nature*, 368, 185). In his recent book *Darwin's Dangerous Idea*, philosopher Daniel Dennett compares religious believers--90 percent of the population--to wild animals who may have to be caged, and he says that parents should be prevented (presumably by coercion) from misinforming their children about the truth of evolution, which is so evident to him" (Michael Behe, *Darwin's Black Box*, chapter 11).

53. Huxley used deceitful art to accomplish his influence and control over science .
54. Deceitful art has been a major vehicle for the promotion of evolution from its inception, and Huxley was guilty of this. Like Ernst Haeckel, Huxley doctored his evolutionary charts. The frontispiece to *Zoological Evidences as to Man's Place in Nature* (1863) featured a drawing comparing four ape skeletons with a human one. The gibbon was drawn twice its normal size. All four of the apes are depicted standing up, which is not their natural position. And the man is stooped, which is also unnatural. This was done to make it look more feasible at a glance that the ape could evolve into man, and it is a lie.
55. Far more people have been influenced by the mythical evolutionary artwork than by evolutionary writings
56. SOMETHING WAS CHANGING
57. His biographer describes him as an "evolutionary propagandist and proselytizer of a new scientific authority" (p. 617). He was a revolutionist. When Huxley was young, Darwinism was largely rejected in the halls of science and by the Church of England, but by the time Huxley was old, Charles Darwin was honored by a burial in Westminster Abbey and his statue was placed in the most prominent place in the British Museum of Natural History. When Huxley was young, Unitarian skeptic Joseph Priestley was widely condemned and his views soundly rejected, but by 1874 a statue was raised in Birmingham to honor the heretic and Huxley presided over its dedication.
58. In the 1850s the theological modernism of *Essays and Reviews* was roundly condemned by Anglican priests and leaders, including the Bishop of Oxford, and some of the modernists were condemned in ecclesiastical court, but by the 1880s the

- modernists were in positions of authority everywhere and the Bible believers were being persecuted. What Huxley wrote against the Bible in the 1880s, “no decent magazine would have dared to publish” 30 years before. When Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, chancellor of Oxford University, honored Darwin in 1894 and praised the “revolution” he brought to England, Huxley remarked to his fellow pioneer in skepticism Joseph Hooker, “It was very queer to sit there and hear the doctrines that you and I were damned for advocating 34 years ago at Oxford, enunciated as matters of course--disputed by no reasonable man!--in the Sheldonian theatre by the Chancellor” (Desmond, p. 605).
60. Huxley realized that education was the key to the promotion of evolution and the overthrow of the Bible in men’s hearts. “How to break the hold of the sermon? Get science into the classroom, Huxley answered” (Desmond, p. 272). At first he first advocated using the Bible in the schools after removing everything that “men of science” disagree with. *That would be a small Bible! It reminds me of The Positive Bible which removes everything that is “negative.” It is a very thin book! Later Huxley called for the removal of the Bible from classrooms entirely (p. 580).*
61. Huxley and Darwin both believed that a moral code can be maintained even if one rejects God and believes in naturalistic evolution. Huxley proclaimed that though man descended from “brutes,” he is assuredly not *of* them,” which makes no sense whatsoever.
62. If there is no law-giving creator God, there is no basis for absolute morality. If man is a product of the blind forces of nature, he is no better than an animal and there is no ultimate reason why he should not act out any and every impulse. The century that followed Darwin and Huxley has demonstrated the truth of this to anyone not willfully blind.
63. In fact, Huxley lived to despise the nihilistic culture that he helped create. Darwin biographer Jacques Barzun said, “He was trying to slay the ghost he had raised, but lacked the formula” (*Darwin, Marx, Wagner*, p. 103).
64. One evening the flamboyant homosexual Oscar Wilde came to the sixty-year-old Huxley’s house with a coterie of his daughter Nettie’s “self-obsessed hedonist” artsy friends. Wilde

came “with his risqué quips,” projecting all the “petulances and flippancies of the decadence, the febrile self-assertion, the voluptuousness, the perversity of the new Hedonism” (Desmond, p. 540). Huxley responded, “That man never enters my house again.”

65. Both Darwin and Huxley were faithful husbands and moralists. Neither liked flaming homosexuals and moral decadence, but the divorce plague and homosexual rights and legalized abortion and the pornography revolution are direct products of their evolutionary principles and religious skepticism.
66. Barzun observed that Huxley’s views “left him and his world naked before moral adversity ... and Huxley died heavyhearted with forebodings of the kind of future he had helped to prepare” (*Darwin, Marx, Wagner*, p. 64).
67. In 1893, Huxley boastingly wrote, “... history records that whenever science and orthodoxy have been fairly opposed, the latter has been forced to retire from the lists, bleeding and crushed if not annihilated; scotched, if not slain.”
68. Before Huxley died he said he would rather go to hell than be annihilated.
69. “It is a curious thing that I find my dislike to the thought of extinction increasing as I get older and nearer the goal. It flashes across me at all sorts of times with a sort of horror that in 1900 I shall probably know no more of what is going on than I did in 1800. I had sooner be in hell ... at any rate in one of the upper circles, where the climate and company are not too trying” (Desmond, p. 506).
70. He became increasingly depressed and nihilistic. “A death shroud descended over Huxley’s philosophy” (Desmond, p. 560). He and Darwin believed that mankind was destined to perish in a final “universal winter” when the universe ceased to sustain life.
71. In her old age, Huxley’s wife Nettie “was lapping on the edges of agnosticism herself” (Desmond, p. 516). This was the result of disobeying God and becoming unequally yoked with an unbeliever (2 Corinthians 6:14). She was plagued by questions such as these: “Do we all just shrivel up? Does destiny lie in some sun? What is the good of it all?” The great questions of life are answered plainly in the Bible, a Book that gives every

evidence of being what it claims to be, which is the infallible Word of God. When men and women reject the light of the Bible they are left to wander in gross darkness and confusion. Nothing is worth losing one's faith over. Jesus wisely asked, "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" (Matthew 16:26).

## **INSANITY AND DEMONIC DEPRESSION IN EVOLUTION**

- 1. Insanity and depression ran deeply in the skeptical Huxley family.**
- 2. Huxley's father died in an asylum. His two brothers suffered "extreme mental anxiety" and "near madness."**
- 3. Thomas himself had many debilitating bouts with deep depression, periods when he was unable to face the world and "a deadness hangs about me." He was said to carry "a strain of madness in him" and to carry on "lengthy conversations between unknown persons living within his brain" (p. 555).**
- 4. Huxley's daughter Mady was troubled by mental illness for years, "prey to gloom and horrors," before her death in her mid-twenties. She "hardly knew her three-year-old." She died in near-madness and despair, "desperately wanting to believe in another happier world that shall make up for all the cruelties of this" (p. 558). Her own father's philosophy provided no comfort, no purpose, no hope, no salvation.**
- 5. One of Huxley's grandsons, Noel Trevelyan, committed suicide at age 25 and another, Julian Huxley, suffered six mental breakdowns.**

**\*\*\* Many Quotes taken from :**

**Seeing the Non-Existent: Evolution's Myths and Hoaxes  
by David W. Cloud**