

The Phantom Arises

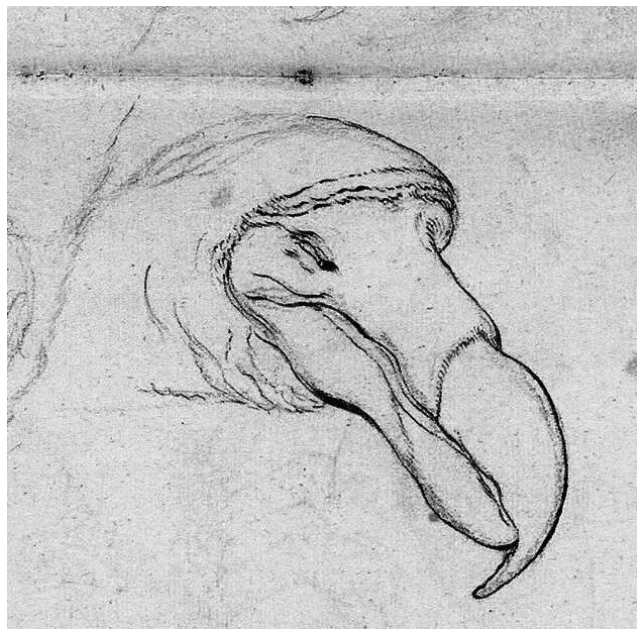
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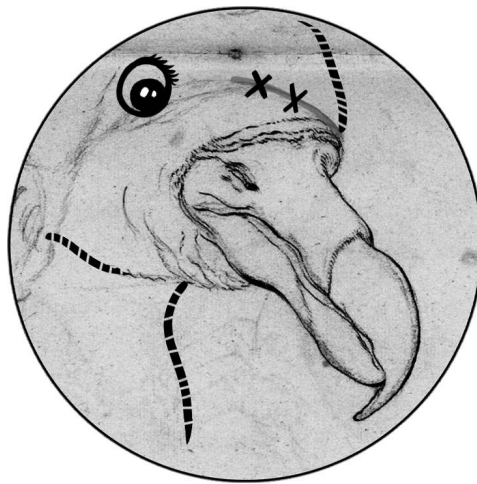
Video still of a Northern Royal Albatross in its pre-fledging stage, wings still unfolded, your dodo hiding in plain sight.



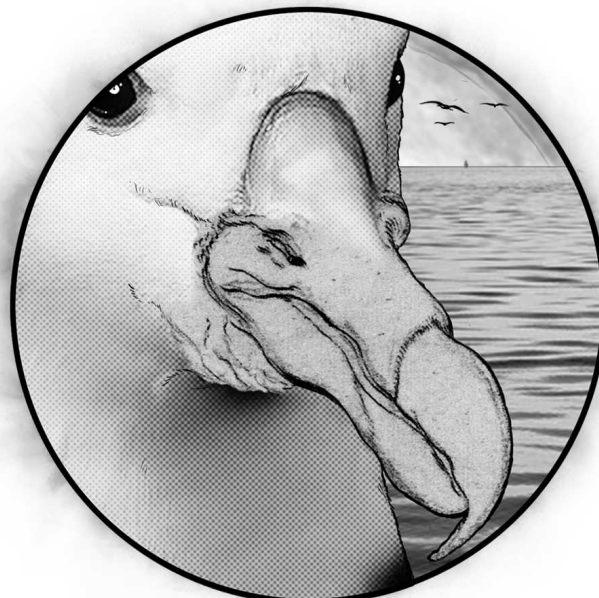
A slightly younger developmental stage, featuring a photo tracing to provide a sense of proportion.



A drawing from 1598. This is the famous illustration from the original VOC logbook of the ship the *Gelderland*, showing what is considered to be the head of the dodo.



However, if you look closely, you will see a beak with the exact feature that distinguishes an albatross: the external tubes of the so-called salt glands.



These nasal tubes allow them to turn saltwater into freshwater, a vital adaptation since they do not come ashore for years. Their exact function remained a mystery until 1957.

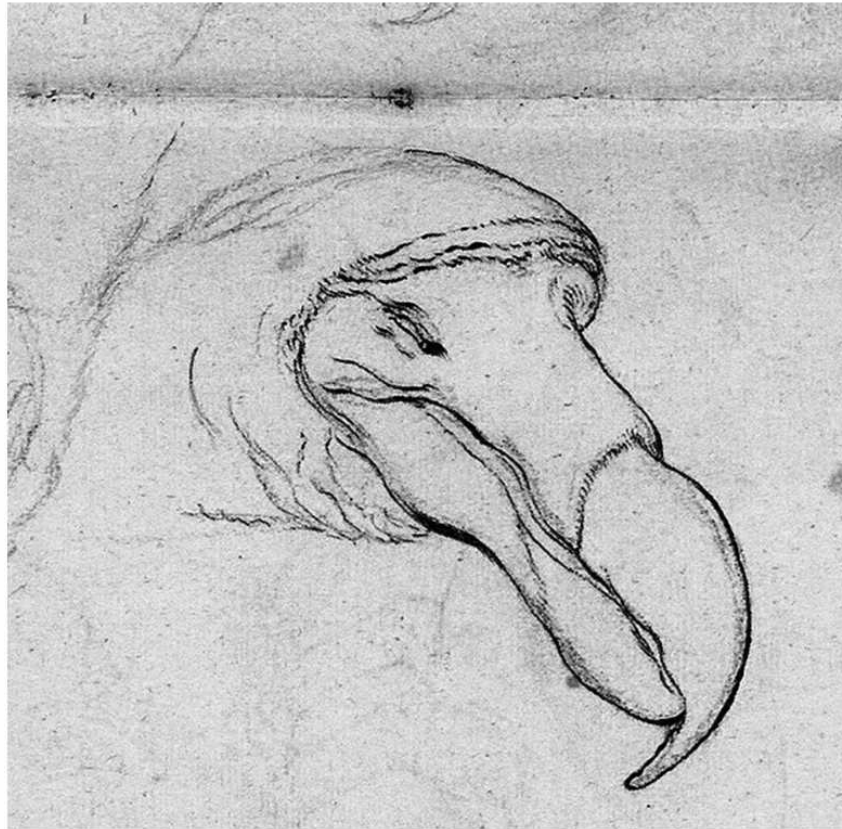


Another video still of a Northern Royal Albatross in its pre-fledging stage. Notice how tame and calm it is, perfectly matching the historical descriptions of the dodo.

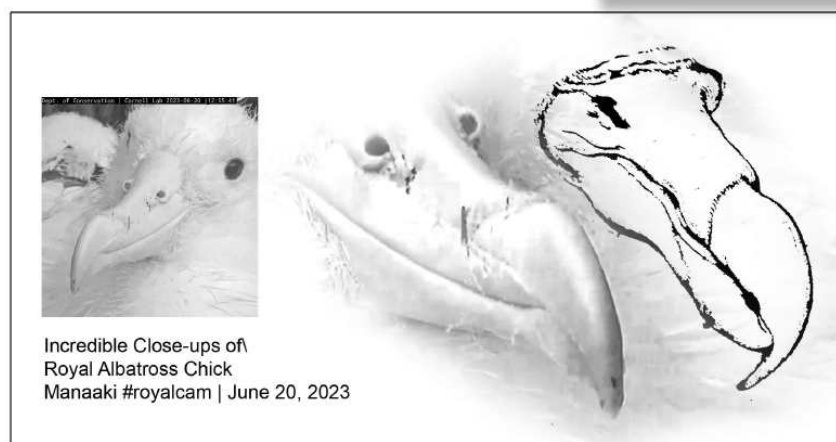
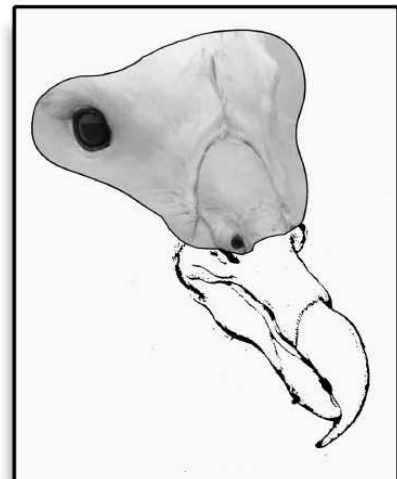
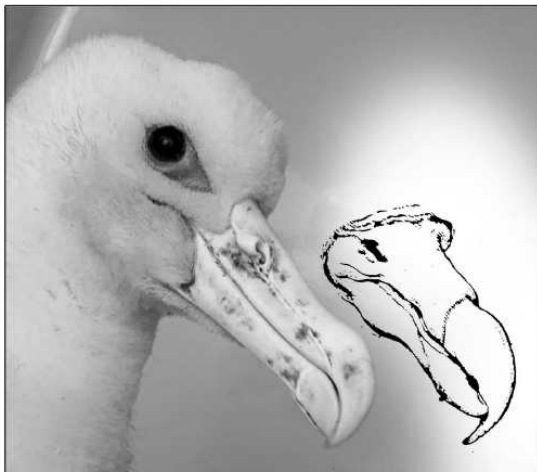


Despite the Oxford skull being heavily damaged by gunshot, salt damage with expanding juvenile bone, and burnt, a digital scan of an adult albatross skull clearly shows the structural similarities.

The famous drawing in the VOC logbook is NOT of a head; it is merely a drawing of the beak. The long, tube-shaped nostrils on top of the beak, used for excreting salt, are mistakenly seen as eyes. This gives the animal a strange 'eyes-in-the-beak' look.

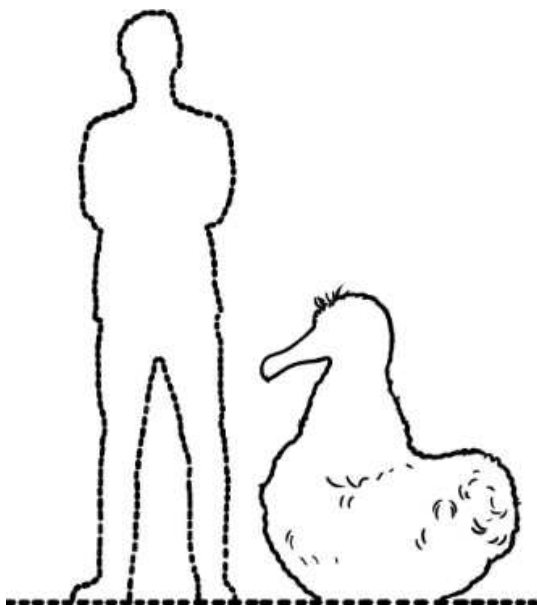


It now becomes entirely understandable why so much attention was given to the beak by the sailors
This structure — an instrument capable of filtering salt from seawater —
was completely unfamiliar to the observers of the time. It set this bird apart from anything they knew.

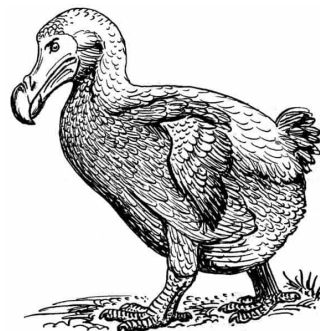




You can clearly see the beak feature here, which the artist replicated. Funny how humans can find a face in anything. Not surprising, though—two dots and a line are all it takes to get that effect!



The size ratio between the chick and a human is bizarre. It makes total sense that anyone seeing this creature for the first time would assume it's a fully grown animal—especially because it looks nothing like its parents. The wings are completely hidden, and it is entirely covered in a sort of down.





The real eye sockets of the Oxford skull were pulled back but are still clearly visible. Mistaking the salt glands for eyes today is bizarre. People just repeat centuries-old claims without checking. Galileo's theory wasn't even believed in 1610, and the Oxford specimen predates that by 12 years! What's up with that? Nobody checks?

Don't burn witches folks, they do not exist!

The King and the Mouse:
the massive, helpless albatross chick has zero flight reflex, staying completely still on its ground nest while introduced mice eat it alive.





The VOC account describes a walking bird, its original drawing showing swollen, blistering, decaying webbed tissue. Savery concluded it was an adult, a walking creature with eyes in its beak. Back then, if an elephant was beyond your imagination, nothing about nature was 'normal.' The irony is clear: to someone who had never seen an elephant, a walking bird with eyes on its beak didn't even seem that strange.



A shot juvenile bone, pickled for years on a ship, blown up like a sponge by salt weathering, and torched in a 1755 fire— just **see** the Oxford cross-section!

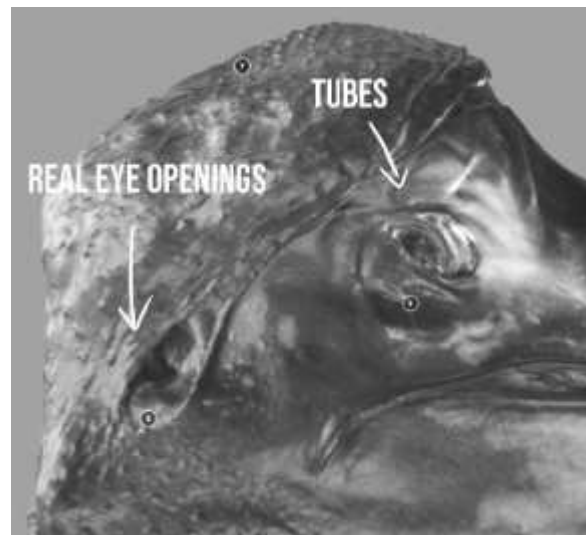




The **Oxford** Dodo specimen, as it has come to be known, originally came to the University of Oxford as part of **the Tradescant** Collection of specimens and artefacts compiled by father and son John Tradescant in **London** in the 17th century. It was **thought** to have been **the remains** of a bird recorded as being kept alive in a 17th-century London townhouse, but the discovery of the **shotgun pellets** cast doubt on this idea, leaving the bird's origins more mysterious than ever for some scientists.

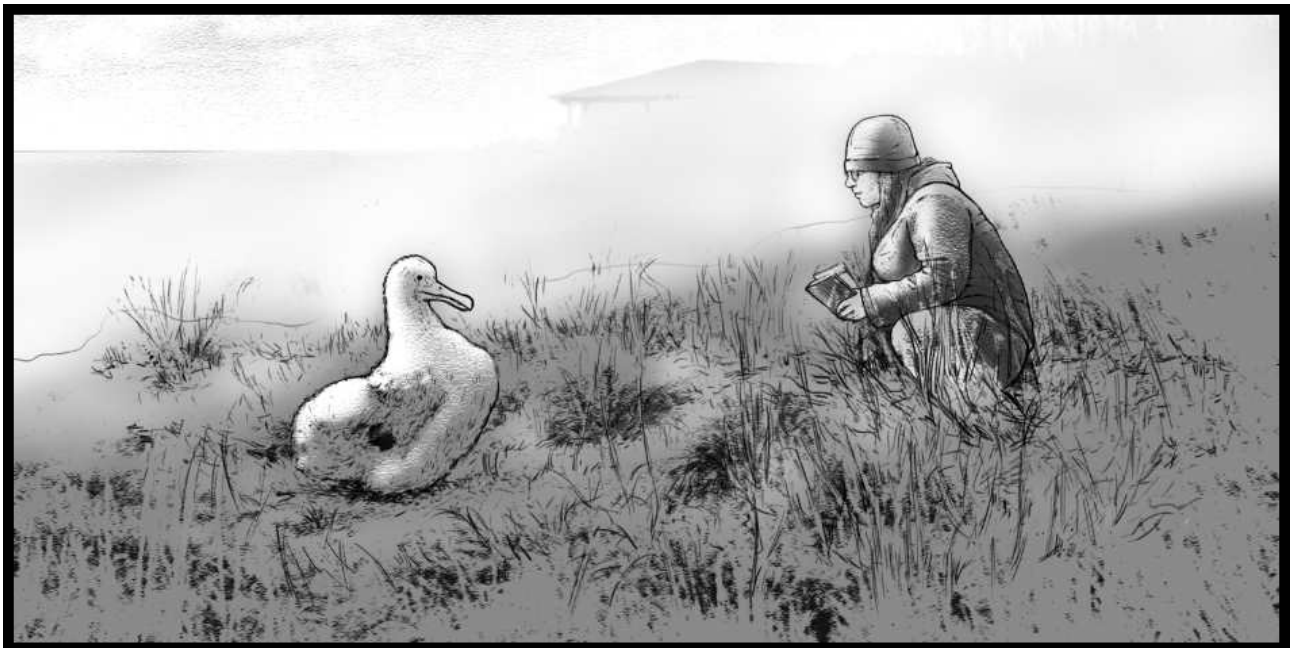


Today, the Oxford dodo is priceless. However, as pollution leaves our beaches littered with these exact skulls, its value will shift from a rare uniqueness to undeniable proof of a monumental human blunder. Perhaps it will become worth even more—because the blunder is immense.





We understand they needed provisions, but their view of nature was incredibly superficial. Driven purely by consumption, these sailors were essentially slaves to survival. This old engraving wasn't meant to show their brutality, but to boast about their 'extraordinary exploits'—even as they clubbed everything in sight without a single afterthought.



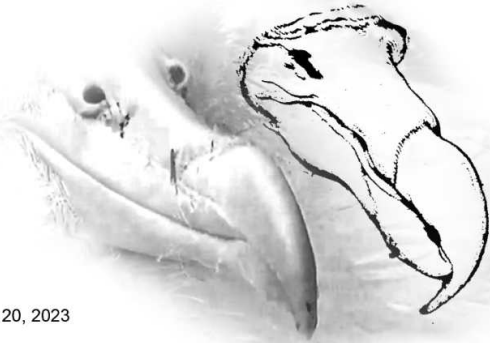
Watch a human build a reconstruction—and it wouldn't be the last time.



As in the earliest records: he can start clattering his beak any moment now—a conditioned reflex to welcome his rare—often at night—visiting parents, who regurgitate food only in a very brief moment.



Incredible Close-ups of Royal Albatross Chick
Manaaki #royalcam | June 20, 2023



Every dodo head we know stems from Roelandt Savery's interpretation of that VOC logbook. By visually interpreting the beak's salt gland tubes as eyes—a form and function we only understood since 1957—his interpretation became leading for all depictions of a 'dodo-face', right up to the latest 3D reconstructions.



It is no mystery where Lewis Carroll's illustrator found his inspiration, but he was hardly the only one who took Savery's paintings for granted as the leading depiction of the dodo. Everyone did that; next to the VOC logbook—which was unavailable to the public—it was the only source!



Once you realize that piled-up misinterpretations forced damaged DNA into a false pigeon template—ignoring original data like foreign gizzard stones, fish-oil taste, and rock-nesting habitats, alongside a forced, hyper-accelerated evolution invented purely to cram a sixty-million-year process into the young volcanic timeline of Mauritius, even though original sightings occurred far beyond that environment—we enter the twilight zone. The entire 'Pigeon Ghost'-model relies entirely on squeezing broken data into a flawed computer scaffold, completely pushing away actual biology.

A total fairy tale, forcing creation into a Jetsons script!



Once it sinks in and you see that all existing evidence seamlessly aligns with the exact reality of the juvenile albatross just before its highly remarkable transformation, you understand that **a lack of knowledge about the shot and deformed Oxford specimen, combined with Savery's misinterpretation and the misconception that it was an adult animal, forms the key** to the completely derailed construction of our phantom: the dodo

Have you got any questions? I am sure you have a lot, but be sure they'll all be answered.

ROWAN