The Traveler, Book 1
Harry's Body Configuration Timeline

Fictional Timeframe	Fictional Creature	Fictional Body Configuration Basis	Fictional Habitat
In the beginning	Proto-animal	*Wikipedia: Abiogenesis, or the origin of life Excerpt: In biology, abiogenesis or the origin of life[3][4][5] is the natural process by which life has arisen from non-living matter, such as simple organic compounds.[6][4][7][8] While the details of this process are still unknown, the prevailing scientific hypothesis is that the transition from non-living to living entities was not a single event, but an evolutionary process of increasing complexity that involved molecular self-replication, self-assembly, autocatalysis, and the emergence of cell membranes.[9][10][11] Although the occurrence of abiogenesis is uncontroversial among scientists, its possible mechanisms are poorly understood. There are several principles and hypotheses for how abiogenesis could have occurred.[12] Abiogenesis - Wikipedia	Shoreline (proto-Europe)
		May 19, 2014,12:55pm EDT Forbes Magazine Paul Rodgers, former contributor 'Einstein Was Right: You Can Turn Energy Into Matter' Excerpt: "*What was so surprising to us was the discovery of how we can create matter directly from light using the technology that we have today*," said Rose. 'Einstein Was Right: You Can Turn Energy Into Matter' (forbes.com)	
24M BC	Animal with flippers	**Early Miocene beaver** Wikipedia: Miocene Excerpt: Miocene mammals were more modern, with easily recognizable canids, bears, red pandas, procyonids, equids, beavers, deer, camelids, and whales, along with now extinct groups like borophagine canids, certain gomphotheres, three-toed horses, and hornless rhinos like *Teleoceras* and *Aphelops*. Miocene - Wikipedia	Lakes (proto-Europe)
11M BC	Animal with four limbs; the climber, similar to chimpanzee	**Late Miocene Dryopethicus** Wikipedia: Dryopethicus Excerpt: A male specimen was estimated to have weighed 44 kg (97 lb) in life. *Dryopithecus* likely predominantly ate ripe fruit from trees, suggesting a degree of suspensory behaviour to reach them, though the anatomy of a humerus and femur suggest a greater reliance on walking on all fours (quadrupedalism). Dryopithecus - Wikipedia	Forests (proto-Europe)

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250,000 BC	Animal with four limbs; the rescuer; sees first Neanderthal	**Prehistoric brown bear** Wikipedia: Brown bear Excerpt: Brown bears entered Europe about 250,000 years ago and North Africa shortly after.[20][24] Brown bear remains from the Pleistocene period are common in the British Isles, where it is thought they might have outcompeted cave bears (*Ursus spelaeus*). Brown bear - Wikipedia	Prehistoric Europe/Britain
12,700 BC		Late Pleistocene – extinction of the megafauna Wikipedia: Late Pleistocene Late Pleistocene - Wikipedia Wikipedia: Megafauna - Wikipedia	Prehistoric Europe/Britain
11,000 BC (Late Pleistocene)	Small Brother; observes Cro-Magnon tribes	No analogue; small, 5' in height; strength and agility of chimpanzee; dense, layered body hair instead of fur; bipedal; highly intelligent; other than body hair, appearance very closely humanoid, including facial features	End of the Ice Age; Prehistoric Britain
9,000 BC (9th Millennium)	Small Being, first awakening	**Tarantula** Wikipedia: Tarantula Excerpt: Tarantulas comprise a group of large and often hairy spiders of the family Theraphosidae.[2] Currently, 1,010 species have been identified.[3] The term "tarantula" is usually used to describe members of the family Theraphosidae.. Tarantula - Wikipedia	Prehistoric Britain

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