NOTES AND COMMENTS

ADAM, NOAH AND THE STONE AGE: Part II

In 1975 my article entitled, "Adam, Noah and the Stone Age" appeared in *The New Philosophy*.[1] Now, almost 20 years later, there is more news on the Neanderthal front. The article suggested that the ages of the Patriarchs as recorded in Genesis chaps. 5 and 10 refer to states of mind, which may have taken a long time to be effected:

> 'All the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and fifty years; and he died.' For how long? These words describe mental or spiritual states that may have required thousands of years to fulfil.[2]

I then stated some hypotheses:

> That all human ancestors known to modern science can fall into the categories of either "pre-Adamite," "Adam," or "Noah."
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> That the Adamic Church began perhaps one million years ago, but more probably some hundreds of thousands of years ago.
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> That the Neanderthal era may reflect the decline and fall of that Church.
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> That the Flood and Noah's Ark can be equated with the recognized "extermination" of Neanderthal-type men over all the earth about 35,000 B.C., and the immediate rise of Cro-Magnon type men.
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> That those called "Noah" were Cro-Magnon type men; "Eber" were members of Chalcolithic cultures.
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> That Noah "came out of the Ark" when agriculture began, thus about 8000 B.C.

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[1] *The New Philosophy* vol. 73, n. 2: 211-229.

[2] Ibid., 213

That the whole habitable globe was inhabited by successive waves of migrations of the Ancient Church, from the time of the Flood (35,000 B.C.) until about 1,000 A.D. when Pacific Ocean migrations ceased.

That each migration took with it either narratives or actual notations, which were "constituents" of what was to be the Ancient Word, but which were only incorporated into that Ancient Word long after those migrations ceased.

That those constituents, being partial and incomplete, formed the bases for all human cultures the world over.[3]

The above ideas can be tested by superimposing benchmarks on them both from the Writings and science. For e.g.:

1) Do the "Flood" and the "extinction" of Neanderthal man point to the same watershed event?
2) Does the first written Word given to Cain and Enoch, and "Noah's Ark of animals" relate to Cro-Magnon cave art?[4]
3) Does the Ancient Word explain and unite all ancient texts, legends, etc.?[5]

In 1975 I tried to address these "superimposures," and justify them.

More on the Neanderthal

I now wish to correct some of what I said before. More is known today about Neanderthal people. The following information comes from two articles: James Shreeve, "The deepening conundrum of Neanderthal Man"[6]; and Joshua Fischman, "Hard Evidence,"[7]

[3] Ibid., 213-214.I took up some of the above in other articles. For the Ancient Word, see "From Enoch's Codex to the Ancient Word," *The New Philosophy* vol. 79, n. 2: 385-398.

[4] The Writings indicate that the "Ark" was a manuscript (AE 728). Cf. my Enoch's Codex article.

[5] I.e., in 3,500 B.C.

[6] James Shreeve, "The Deepening Conundrum of Neanderthal Man," *Smithsonian* (Dec. 1991): 114-127.

[7] Joshua Fischman, "Hard Evidence," *Discover* (Feb. 1992): 44-51.

First from Shreeve's article: "Moshe" (i.e. "Moses") is a recent find of Neanderthal remains in the Kebara cave, on Mount Carmel. We read:

> Based on Kebara artifacts, the scientists tagged a date on Moshe of 60,000 years—not unexpected, since it is well within the period that Neanderthals were thought to inhabit the Middle East. The surprise came later, when the team used thermo-luminescence to date some modern human skeletons found at a site called Qafzeh.[8] This time, the date of burial came up somewhere around 92,000 years—more than 30,000 years *before* Moshe. Other studies confirmed the import: in the Middle East, at least, modern humans are many millennia older than their purported Neanderthal "parents."[9]

As a result of these finds, "one hypothesis that emerges is of a grand `time-sharing' in the Levant. In periods…[of tropical climate], heat-adapted modern humans moved in from the south. Likewise, when the Levant cooled off, Neanderthals migrated in from the glacial north and modern humans retreated south to where conditions suited them better."[10]

This hypothesis "bestows upon the Neanderthals something precious often denied to them in the past: equality." In fact, John Shea, a Harvard scholar, says "[The Neanderthals] were probably as good at hunting as the modern humans."[11]

However, other anthropologists, the article continues, "argue that the names `Neanderthal' and `modern human' artificially divide a single, interbreeding population."[12] Yet, "we are here today, and [the Neanderthal] are not. Some 50,000 to 45,000 years ago, modern humans from the south apparently took possession of the Levant. They continued northward and spread out. But 10,000 years later, the Neanderthals had vanished."[13]

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[8] I also referred to Qafzeh finds in my "Adam, Noah and the Stone Age" article.

[9] Shreeve, 118.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid., 126.

[12] Ibid., 127.

[13] Ibid. See also footnote 5.

Thus modern man and Neanderthal coexisted for perhaps 60,000 years.

Moving briefly to the Fischman article, the main point here is a comparison of the breathing and possible "speaking" apparatus of Neanderthal, modern man and chimps. It all has to do with the base of the skull and the depth of the throat, and where the all-important hyoid bone, needed for speech, is situated. Animals can't speak precisely because of the position of that bone structure.

However, as Professor Laitman says, with "the base of the human skull…things get to be very interesting, because it means enormous changes in the anatomy of the throat…When the base [of the skull] is flat, the larynx is high up in the throat. But with the base bent down, as it is in humans, the larynx drops down as well. Now you have a big air space up above the larynx that can modify sounds to a greater extent than in any other mammal."[14]

Apparently, our "ancestors" moved toward such speech "about 1.5 million years ago, when the skull base started bending and the larynx started dropping."[15]

But the Neanderthals moved in the opposite direction: "That's where the problem arises…[Neanderthals went in the] reverse direction, away from this steamroller toward increased vocal communication in our lineage. That is very hard to explain."[16]

Can the Writings shed light on this reversal? We pause to consider the Most Ancient Church, and their way of breathing and speaking. With the decline and fall of the Most Ancient Church, speech moved from internal to external, using respiration and hearing in different ways: "[The Most Ancient Church's] respiration was involuntary or internal," similar to that of angels (AC 805). It came "from the umbilicus towards the region of the back and so upwards through the lips; their ideas were fuller" (SD 3324). Later the respiration "receded towards the abdomen." At the Flood, "exterior respiration began, consequently sound…hence speech of the mouth,…[became] completely external"(Ibid).

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[14] Fischman, 44, 46.

[15] Ibid, 46.

[16] Ibid.

So the breathing changed, both according to the Writings and the Fischman article. The most pertinent fact here is that with the Most Ancient Church, "their speech did not enter the ear…through the external way, and beat on what is called the ear-drum, but through…the Eustachian tube" (AC 1118). That means that if that Church was among Neanderthal type people, then the nose region *would have to be quite different*!

And so the Shreeve article indicates such a difference. The nose cavities of modern and Neanderthal skulls are compared: "the Neanderthal nose hole is larger, and the face bigger." Such a larger nose certainly would allow for the "hearing-function" through the Eustachian tubes being more active. We don't hear through assistance from the nose today, but apparently that could once have been the case.

Neanderthals fit this scenario too. Fischman says: "It's possible that Neanderthals took in more through their nose and less through their mouth to deal with the air temperature problem. Perhaps what they said to each other was harder to make out, but everyone could breathe a little easier."[17]

Thus the "more pressing need" involved in Neanderthal's throat structure¤ "may actually have little to do with communication,…Neanderthal throats may have been shaped by natural selection to accommodate other more pressing needs—like breathing."[18] Laitman wryly points out that the first human concern is breathing, then eating, "then, well, we can talk about it."

My attempt to connect Neanderthal with the *end* of the Most Ancient Church, is based on the teaching that "Noah was of the posterity of the Most Ancient Church, and was in an almost *like* state as to hereditary evil as was the rest of the posterity which perished" (AC 788). So Noah was *similar* to the "giants in the earth," or Nephilim, which perished (Genesis 6.4).

In spite of this similarity, "Noah" was *different*: "The Church Noah…was of another and entirely *different* nature from the Most Ancient" (AC 640). And in order to change from being the *same* to being *different*, would take tens of thousands of years, especially since that change included the brain:

[17] Ibid., 47.

[18] Ibid.

> I have been instructed that the fibers of the cerebellum have thus changed their efflux into the face [from the golden age] and that instead of them fibers from the cerebrum have been transferred thither, which now control those which are from the cerebellum. (AC 4326)

This brain-change was caused by the separation of the will from the understanding:

> The Lord provided that the will should be separated from the understanding…Such did this new Church become which is called Noah, and thus was of an entirely different nature from the Most Ancient Church. (AC 640)

The change went from mind, to brain and then to skull: there was a change from the "receding forehead, bulging brow, large nose hole, bigger face" of Neanderthal, to the converse with which modern man presents itself.[19]

What other changes came together with this one? The Writings point out that "Noah" was as a "teacher" and "Shem, Ham and Japheth" were the gentile "pupils" among whom the Church then spread. Who were they?

Perhaps Shem, Ham, and Japheth were Enoshites: "There were other churches also at that time [i.e. after Flood], as…Enosh, and others also of which no mention and description is extant" (AC 640). Thus "Noah" was of a different type than "his sons"! Noah perished when his "job" was done, and his sons—the pupils—then carried on.

That is exactly the distinction which the cohabitation of Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon (modern) man for 60,000 years, allows for! That "overlap" could then be the handing-over process, from Noah to his sons.

And here is the correction my "Adam, Noah and Stone Age" article needs, where I stated Cro-Magnon's arrival was "sudden," i.e. around 35,000 B.C. However, as the above articles indicate, there was a more

[19] Cf. Shreeve pictures of actual skulls, 114, 115.

gradual arrival: from 90,000 to 35,000. Cro-Magnon took 60,000 years to "arrive"! And then he continued down to 10,000 B.C. or so. Some feel the Australian aborigines are still Cro-Magnon.

"For how long" did the Flood last? It was a spiritual transfer.[20] Genesis puts those spiritual "dates" this way: "And Noah lived after the flood three hundred and fifty years. So all the days of Noah were *nine hundred and fifty years*; and he died" (Genesis 10:28,29). I suggest that 600 years before flood equals the 60,000 years[21] of Cro-Magnon living contemporaneously with Neanderthal, and 350 years after the flood the period of Cro-Magnon existence after 35,000 B.C. down to around 12,000 B.C., and "history."

One possible scenario, then, including all of the above, would look like this:

Human Period	**Approx. Years B.C.**
Pre-Adamites	3 - 1 million
Most Ancient Church	1 mil. - 400,000
Decline and Fall of M.A.C.	400,000 - 130,000
"Nephilim" down to the Flood (Neanderthal)	130,000 - 35,000
"Noah" to the Flood ("600 yrs")(Neanderthal)	90,000 - 35,000
"Sons" of Noah, "Enosh"? (Modern, Cro-Magnon)	90,000 - 35,000
The Flood (Cro-Magnon, cave art, Noah's ark)	35,000 - 10,000
"Noah" out of the Ark, dies. ("350 yrs")	10,000
"Giants," Sons of Anak, Goliath (Neanderthal)	10,000 - 1,000
First Ancient Church (Shem, Ham, Japheth)	8,000 - 6,000
Second Ancient Church, Eber, Hebrews	6,000 - 2,000
Third AC, Abram, Isaac, Jacob, Israel, Jews	2,000 - Advent.[22]

There may be problems fitting in this time table with everything the Writings teach, or for other reasons. But I am happy to revive my hypoth-

[20] Cf. my Enoch's Codex article.

[21] The same idea may apply to "posterities" mentioned in the Writings. One posterity may last for millennia.

[22] Cf. my article "Towards a Universal Chronology," *The New Philosophy* vol. 86, n. 4: 170-195.

esis, herewith. If it proves untenable, you could just demote the Neanderthals to be Pre-Adamites, Cro-Magnon to be Adam, and so forth. But so far, I believe the above table works.[23]

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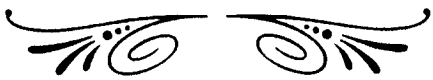
[23] Especially since Australian aborigines have remained the "same" for the last 45,000 years. They are still with us. Are they pre-Adamites, Adamites or of the Ancient Church? Their myths refer to "Dreamtime"—their paradise. Cf. my article "Borlung: The Rainbow Serpent," *The New Philosophy* vol. 91, n. 4: 661-667. This makes them candidates for Enoshites.

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