

Nature of the Neanderthal

Late 19th century scholars understood easily enough what they were seeing with Neanderthal remains. Thus for instance, the reconstructions of Marcellin Boule:



Or the description by Ignatius Donnelly in his “Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel:

In another cave, in the Neanderthal, near Hochdale, between Düsseldorf and Elberfeld, a skull was found which is the most ape-like of all known human crania. The male to whom it belonged must have been a barbarian brute of the rudest possible type.... ...the horrible and beast-like proportions of "the Neanderthal skull" speak, with no less certainty, of undeveloped, brutal, savage man, only a little above the gorilla in capacity;--a prowler, a robber, a murderer, a cave-dweller, a cannibal, a Cain.

It's a safe bet that Donnelly would not have allowed his daughter to marry such a person.

Early writeups of the ongoing study of Neanderthal DNA described that DNA as roughly halfway between ours and that of a chimpanzee. Some more recent articles describe Neanderthal DNA as closer to that of a chimpanzee than to ours:

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn10275-neanderthal-dna-illuminates-split-with-humans/>

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By **Roxanne Khamsi**

The first comparison of human and Neanderthal DNA shows that the two lineages diverged about 400,000 years ago and that Neanderthals may have had more DNA in common with chimps than with modern humans.

Actual footprints appear more human-like than ape-like but definitely not human.

Natural History Museum, Prague



Nonetheless, somewhere in the decades of the 20'th century, the Neanderthal became a kind of a poster child for Kum-Bay-Ah pseudo-religions; as New Zealand scholar Danny Vendramini notes, popular images show him as a slightly different human:



As Vendramini notes, all such images are wide of the mark and do not match up with what we actually know about the Neanderthal:

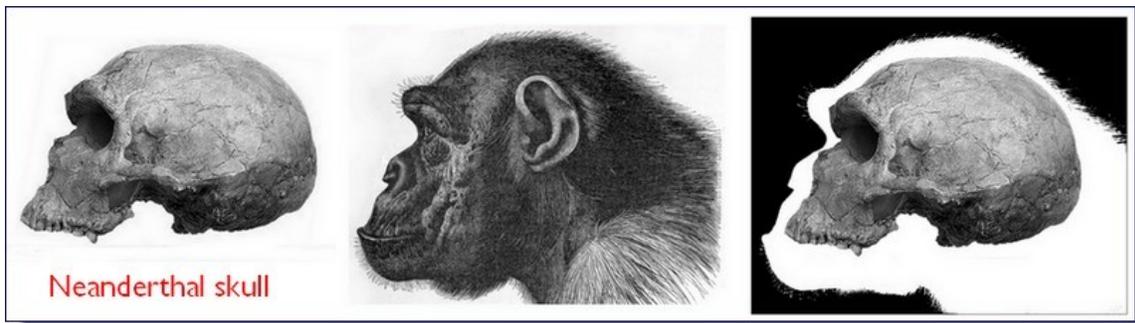
- Neanderthal DNA was roughly halfway between ours and that of a chimpanzee. That eliminates any possibility of humans being descended from Neanderthals via any process resembling evolution.
- His skull was a very good match for an ape's profile, and a bad match for one of ours.
- No Neanderthal needles (Cro Magnon needles are common); a creature with a 6" ice-age fur coat simply doesn't require needles...

- Footprints more apelike than human.
- Rib cages were conical as are those of primates (to make room for the gigantic upper body musculature); our rib cages are cylindrical.
- Eye sockets and nasal areas much larger than ours.
- Placement of noses and eyes on faces much different (higher) than for humans.
- We know that the mindset of the Neanderthal was similar to that of an African lion. He viewed the living world as neatly divided into two categories: his own family group and meat. Even other Neanderthal families were on the menu, and they find the remains of Neanderthal groups with clear butchering marks made by flint knives.
- We know (Rob Gargett) that if you put the skulls of a human, a Neanderthal, and lion together, the two which have much of anything in common are the Neanderthal and the lion.
- We know that Neanderthal population dynamics were similar to those of other predators, and that there were never more than around 10,000 – 15,000 Neanderthals alive on the planet at any one time.
- We know that the Neanderthal could adapt to an omnivorous diet when it was available but that, in the setting of the European ice age, he was for all intents and purposes a pure carnivore.
- We know that Neanderthals were not giants... a tall one might go 5-10 or 6'. But a male Neanderthal could easily have stood 5-9 and weighed 300 pounds with no extra weight on him.

You have to ask yourself what you'd expect a creature with DNA halfway between ours and that of a chimpanzee to look like. The real answer is very much different from popular depictions and indications are that the late 19'th century scholars were substantially more on target than most more recent efforts have been.

The first thing Danny Vendramini noticed was that a Neanderthal skull was a very good fit for an ape's profile and a bad fit for a human profile:

Vendramini/www.themandus.org



In fact, most depictions of Neanderthal skulls show them, as it were, looking down at their feet to avoid the appearance of them having snouts (prognathism):



Danny Vendramini's reconstructions match up pretty much one for one with everything we actually know about the Neanderthal:



One of the first things you'd ask would be "What's the deal with the eyes?"

Robb Gargett ("Subversive Archaeologist") notes that even if you try to draw a more humanized or yuppified Neanderthal with the eyes and nasal area as large as the bones actually indicate, what you end up with is still outlandish:



The Neanderthal has always been viewed as a primitive human rather than as an advanced ape, largely due to the size of his brain, actually a bit larger than ours. But the Neanderthal brain was dominated by the area of the brain involved with vision while ours is dominated by the area involved with creative thinking and logic. That combined with the huge dark-world eyes indicates that the Neanderthal brain was largely the neurophysiological equivalent of the circuitry for a military night vision scope.

In fact many if not most of the old creatures of our planet had the same kinds of huge, dark-world eyes, including hominids, pretty much all dinosaurs, and a number of our remaining creatures from those ages, owls, lemurs, tarsiers, bush babies etc.



But the question remains. What was the original purpose of those kinds of eyes? Nothing in our present world really corresponds to anything like that. In particular, you note that the lemurs and tarsiers do not have the kinds of slit eyes which you'd associate with some diurnal creatures, i.e. the eyes indicate that they may never have seen anything which we'd call daylight, at least originally.

The answer to this riddle is, as they say, a long story.

All of the old pantheon religions were astral in nature, the name associations between pantheon gods and planets being primordial, and two of the planets, Jupiter and Saturn, were what we call dwarf stars in the recent past. Primitive people seeking to construct an astral religion under present conditions would end up worshipping the sun and moon, and possibly Venus. And yet, the two chieftain gods of every one of those old religions were Jupiter and Saturn, and not the sun or moon. In fact, articles appearing in the Journal of Assyriology in the early 1900s noted that pretty much all of the names associated with the sun in the ancient Near East were names which had originally been associated with Saturn and had afterwards been switched. Vestiges of that ancient reality are still all around us. We still call our sabbath "Saturn's Day"; the chief Roman religious festival was called "Saturnalia"; Plato consistently refers to antediluvians as "Nurselings of Cronos(Saturn)", and numerous classical authors refer to Saturn having presided over a "Golden Age" of sorts on Earth. Occult religious practices which we read about were originally meant to try to restore that Golden Age.

Prior to that golden age, there had been an age of darkness which many indigenous traditions refer to as a "Purple Dawn" or "Dream Time". The Golden Age was likely within the last 10,000 years; the Purple Dawn was the primordial condition of the planet. Rocky bodies like Earth or Mars aligned with a brown dwarf star such as Saturn was until recently, would generally reside INSIDE the plasma heliosphere of the dwarf star. Troy McLachlan describes this state of affairs:

<http://saturndeathcult.com/the-sturn-death-cult-part-1/a-timeless-age-in-a-purple-haze/>

and, more recently:

<https://www.amazon.com/dp/B07T1SBBJW>

Basically, the huge Neanderthal eyes were an adaptation to this Purple Dawn age of the planet's deep past.

Troy McLachlan's depiction of Neanderthals in a Purple Dawn setting:



The same image as a Neanderthal might view it or as a human with a night vision scope might see it:

Neanderthals, Purple Dawn Era Copyright © Troy D. McLachlan

