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EARLY RACES OF MANKIND

PART II

(1) AFTER the Flood had subsided the ark came to earth in the district round Mount Ararat. I think both Ethnologists and Anthropologists are inclined to accept north-west Asia as the starting point. Here the groups remained for a century or two. As Noah's sons Shem, Japheth and Ham had the same parents, we must look to their wives for whatever distinctions there are in modern races. Assuming that there was hardly a white family left except Noah's, there was probably a trace of the Cain race somewhere. Shem being the religious son was probably as careful as his father in selecting a wife. Japheth's descendants have frequently a tinge of colour, but we shall see later how they derived this; probably Japheth's wife was also pure white. Ham's wife is probably the source of the coloured races of modern times. Deducing from what happened afterwards, I take it she was of the mulatto generation, and that of her family, Canaan reverted to pure black. He seems to have had the other characteristics of that branch as well as the colour, for in a disgraceful scene described in such detail as to suggest its genetic importance, this son of Ham was singled out and cursed. After this we may naturally infer that the Ham group drew apart from the others, and mainly interbred among themselves. A repetition of the marriage with daughters and granddaughters would speedily bring back the black race, as had happened before.

(2) The possession of metal agricultural implements and the tremendous soaking of the soil, with consequent prodigious crops soon gave the world reserves of cereals. Wheat, oats and barley are found in the lowest strata, and as they practically never grow wild, we may assume that they were always cultivated; were carried in the ark and distributed with the races as they scattered. Possessed of metal models they made superior implements known to us as neolithic, a considerable advance on the palæolithic or old crude ones.

(3) The first to move was Nimrod, a grandson of Ham; as he went direct to the spot where Cain civilization had flourished, I infer that he had maps derived through his grandmother, and

that he hoped to find ready-built cities. What he did find was clay of the best quality for making "adobe" or sun-dried bricks, the cheapest building material in the world; and also springs of bituminous slime for mortar which protected the bricks from washing away.

(4) So much for house building; as to agriculture, he found that the left bank of the Euphrates was flooded as far east as the low hills bounding the Tigris, every Summer, as the Armenian snows melted. Nimrod's genius at once grasped the possibilities, and by dams and canals changed the swamps into the richest possible land. Irrigation in tropical countries gives three crops annually of such variety as obviates the necessity of artificial rotation, so Nimrod could place treble the population on his land as would be possible in England, for instance. Egypt, the only other irrigable area, has a drier climate and only one sixth of available area. General Wilcocks, the eminent water engineer, believes that at one time the population supported in Mesopotamia ranged between eighty and a hundred million people, for he declares that all that has been done by the English and French in Egypt is child's play beside that along the Euphrates.

(5) The excavations of the archæologists prove that hydraulic engineering and house building were quickly followed by a remarkable development of manufacturing products, such as porcelain, glass, cotton, woollen and silk goods, spun, woven and dyed. The materials for these last were not indigenous to Mesopotamia, and therefore indicate a very early development of ocean travel. The lesson of the ark was not lost, though the new craft was not a slavish imitation; but probably a combination of sailing vessel and rowing boat like the later triremes.

(6) Where these fleets visited is known not only by the raw materials they brought to Shinar, but by a series of ruined cities whose identification marks connect them with Shinar. These marks are truncated pyramids, true orientation, special carving and similarity of religious symbols. As to the first, the phrase "truncated" pyramid is unhappy, it implies that the pyramid came first, whereas the original idea was a platform out of reach of floods, and later architects drew the lines to meet at a central point, and so made a pyramid. The alignment of these buildings true east and west is a proof of their high mathematical knowledge.

(7) Each place to which the fleets went for the first time was, of course, entirely devoid of population, so that they had to

begin by transporting inhabitants from the Homeland to make the ports and build the cities. That these were slaves is proved by the fact that there were fortifications in connection with most places. This is confirmed by the fact that Hammurabi's laws issued before the close of the millennium and codified from previous ones made stringent regulations about slave owning. Thus the source of all races south and east of the Persian Gulf must be sought in Shinar.

(8) The first towns they founded were round the Indus. This is plain seeing that their ruins are so ancient that some Archæologists assert that they were the original centre of civilization; but this is disproved by Akkadian seals, showing subjection to the race which immediately followed Nimrod's kingdom. Down the western Ghats and in Ceylon are gigantic aqueducts made of huge basaltic pillars. These were used because it was so much easier to dissect them with crude tools than to cut live rock. This early skill in irrigation was transmitted to the inhabitants of New Guinea who possessed knowledge of this kind far beyond most primitive tribes. Evidence of very early occupation of the Malabar coast of India of the Islands of Sumatra and Java, Cambodia, China and probably Japan is available. So far the voyages may have been coastal ones, but now we come upon proof of ocean travel and knowledge of the art of navigation.

(9) From Java the indications suggest that their course lay through the Moluccas along the northern shores of New Guinea to the Caroline Islands further north-east. In one of these, Ponape, the size of Guernsey, is a sea wall built of gigantic basalt pillars, four miles long, bigger than the Admiralty works at Weymouth, sheltering a city of five hundred thousand inhabitants, larger than modern Bristol. From there occupation marks lead us by chains of islands to Tongatabu, far south of the equator; here are more monolithic remains; the route turned east past Pitcairn Island and Easter Island, with their wonderful populations and records, to Peru.

(10) Here we find ruined cities of adobe brick on the coast-line, and of stone in the mountains. Lacking bitumen this clever race cut stones so accurately that a knife blade will not pass between them. Ruined cities are found all the way hence through Central America into North America at least as far as California.

(11) All these ruins are traceable to one great Empire, this is what Mr. Christian, the eminent South Sea archæologist says :

“The terraces and statues of Easter Island, the Peruvian buildings of Caxamolea and Titicaca ; the ruins of Anghor-Thom in Cambodia or Borobodo in Java, the monoliths in Sumatra, the great Island Venice in Ponape, the canals of Gclopaeon, wells of Lele, and the langis of Tongatabu, may all be pieces of the same puzzle.” All these have truncated pyramids pointing due east, and their carvings are characteristically identical. In Central America has been found a conventionalized carving of an elephant’s head, with a knob on top, said to represent a mahout. America never had an elephant throughout geological times ; India alone domesticated that animal from the first ; once grant that the knob is a mahout and the connection between the earliest American civilization and that of Asia is established.

(12) I have ventured to call this the secret of the Pacific in a former article. It is that America was discovered and received its civilization from Shinar in the earliest days, that fleets went incessantly to and fro, skilfully utilizing north-east and south-east trade winds ; that Easter Island was their gathering place on the American side and Ponape on the Asian ; that all the population of the Pacific and much of America was brought by these fleets who took back the products which created the industries of Shinar.

(13) The peopling of immense numbers of Islands ; the five hundred thousand at Ponape ; the many thousands in Pitcairn and Easter Islands ; and the size of the American cities, one with a million inhabitants, all imply the transportation of incredible numbers of people. These were rebel slaves, mutinous serfs, prisoners of war captured by caravans ; and people who in times of scarcity sold themselves for bread. Some of these prisoners belonged to other branches of the Ham race, already somewhat coloured, and all the slaves in Mesopotamia had been more or less hybridized. These were mainly Japhetic but even Shemites after transportation had only coloured women with whom to intermarry.

(14) Every inhabitant of all these regions is therefore more or less coloured, but we have still to explain how they came to vary beyond mere black and white. Red colour seems to have existed in all three branches, sometimes dominant, at others recessive. It is most marked in the Japhetic and least so in the Hamitic ; but existed in the Shemitic ; for instance after three generations of intermarriage in a single family, twins were born,

Esau red and hairy, Jacob smooth and darker. The predominance of this red in one or other partner produced various colours in the hybrids. Dominant red on both sides gave rich chocolate-brown in the quadroon, and light chocolate in the octoroon generation. Recessive red on both sides gave browns; dominant red-white with recessive red-black gave bronze in the quadroon, and red in the octoroon generation; recessive red-white with dominant red-black gave yellows.

(15) Some slight evidence of the correctness of the above views I can give from my own experience. The aborigines of Western Australia are a light chocolate colour, but on examining the cross section of hair from many tribes, I found it was oval, generally considered as proving a Caucasian origin, and the arrangement of their beard coincided with this. I take it they are octoroon Shemitic with hair following the father's side and colour the mother's. The dingo is purely an Asian wild dog, and was doubtless brought with the prisoners who were herdsmen. An acquaintance of mine exploring the Fly river in Papua, further than whites had penetrated before, found a race as black as a crow with beaky noses which suggested to him that they were Jews. As a fact that nose is Hittite. It came into many tribes descended from Abraham through the marriages of Ishmael and Esau with Hittite women, and its occurrence amongst a portion of the tribe of Judah can probably be explained by the cryptic remark of Ezekiel, "thy father was an Amorite, thy mother an Hittite". This implies they had broken their tribal marriage laws and interbred with the dominant races round.

(16) The huge populations of the Islands had to depend upon the fleets for their food, clothing and building material; implying almost daily visits. No modern sailor could find a speck in the Ocean without the tools of his trade, and therefore I assert that in this first civilization they had the compass, an astrolabe or a quadrant and charts. Incidentally they must have known the change in direction of sun at the equator. When the art of navigation was lost, this knowledge went too, for in the scientific times of the Ptolemies in Egypt they actually refused to believe it; and the value of the compass went too; it was immemorially known in China and only re-invented in modern times.

(17) Religion gives us many pointers: Sir Wallis Budge agrees with Mr. Sydney Smith that all the Egyptian religions derived from Mesopotamia and these began with Marduk; so

that all false religions descend from one. This was instituted to sanctify force and required modifications of the truth. As migrants were carried to remote places they took with them these twisted versions of the creation of the world and man. Force being the keynote, the emblems were those of the most dreaded creatures of land, air and sea, the poisonous serpent, the eagle or hawk and the shark. In Easter Island all three were blended but elsewhere one predominated as the serpent in Cambodia or the fish god of the Philistines.

(18) The Flood being designed primarily for the destruction of man only extended to the Old World, and the recovery of many valuable products was due to this early navigation. For instance cotton and its dyes, indigo and logwood grow wild in Central and Tropical South America. The home of spices seems to be in the Moluccas whence I believe they were brought to Java and Ceylon. Silk probably originated in Asia as well as America, for the silkworm feeds on so many things, the ilex for instance and castor oil plant as well as the mulberry. Flax may have come from or through Egypt but almost all the other treasures belonged to the Islands or America.

(19) Metallurgy also has its lessons, tin is only found in about a dozen places in the world ; so bronze casting must make us search for the nearest important tin centre. In a ruined city on the confines of Peru and Bolivia was found a roll of pure tin ready for export. While bronze implements show that the alloy was also made on the spot. Tin was part of the tribute paid by chiefs of the Malay Peninsula in very early times, but later I think than Nimrod's reign.

(20) While Nimrod's fleets were peopling the Islands and America, the rest of the human family did not remain long at Ararat, the first to go were the rest of the family of Ham. Either skirting the sources of the river or crossing the Euphrates much higher up than the Plain of Shinar, they reached the corridors round the Lebanon by which the Cain people had gone long before ; and passed into Palestine. The first to settle permanently was Canaan's eldest born, Sidon, who built a port and town at the north-east corner of the Mediterranean. Heth the father of the Hittites moved along the north shore of the Mediterranean to the district between it, the Caspian and the Black Seas. Later they retraced their steps eastwards towards the then centre of civilization. The rest of Canaan's sons as

Girgashites, Jebusites, Hivites and Amorites settled in various parts of Palestine and Syria as independent princes with a central fortress in a strategical position. Mizraim another son of Ham passed on to Egypt, some of his descendants became known as Kaphtorim or wanderers from the back of beyond, the most famous being the Philistines. Distinctions of speech are evident from the first ; the sons of Cush had names ending in " ah " ; those of Canaan in " ite " ; and those of Mizraim in " im " .

(21) Caravan trading began from very early times, but the Mediterranean peoples longed to obtain these rare products for themselves on their side of the impenetrable barrier of the Isthmus of Suez, and not to be dependent upon Mesopotamia. Sidon promptly built ships of Lebanon cedars and established a sea trade, but never possessed the art of navigation. The Philistines either bought ships from Sidon or made them, anyway they soon became sea rovers as well as merchant men, with Crete as headquarters ; the Hittites also took to the sea and occupied Cyprus. A struggle ensued between these two which the Philistines ultimately won. The chief things they sought were cotton and indigo ; of course they found neither, though they had their rewards. It is quite possible that it was they who introduced flax into Egypt, and as to dyes they produced a magnificent purple from sea shells. Abundant traces of this manufacture are found in Cyprus and other Mediterranean Islands, while banks of these shells still exist on the Somersetshire coast of the Bristol Channel.

(22) Their grand discovery however, was tin first in Spain and then in Britain, both of which countries also yielded quantities of gold, copper and lead. This tin supplied the world for centuries in such abundance that the princes of Canaan could afford brass gates for their walled cities. The Philistine voyages reached Scandinavia as shown by early bronze there, and amber metallurgically proved to be Baltic in Spain.

(23) Now we will turn to the Japhethites. They moved westwards to the southern shores of the Hellespont, where I venture to say they built the original Troy, which was destroyed by the Hittites ; then by the Philistines ; then by the Trojans ; then by the mainland Greeks and so on. The main body occupied the western end of the Central Plateau, and passing through the southern corridor peopled Central and South Europe. Later they also passed through the northern corridor into the Baltic regions.

(24) When the Japhethites thus occupied Europe they were destitute of metal tools and remained for centuries dependent upon flint. Thus the world was again divided into regions still in the stone age, and others where bronze and iron were becoming plentiful. A grindstone found in Finland, worshipped as a god for centuries suggests the means whereby the neolithic tools were so superior ; indeed a northern professor cut down trees and built a hut with them in a few days with only a stone axe.

(25) The Japhethites were prolific and fond of agriculture and so were attracted in numbers to the irrigated plain of Shinar. The bulk of them after being hybridized, peopled Oceania and America as I have shown. At the Confusion of Tongues during the building of the Babel Zigurat hordes of them as useless slaves forced their way towards their brethren in the Plateau and moving northwards and eastwards reached Mongolia, China, Manchuria and Corea. In China they conquered or blended with their fellow Japhethites carried there long before. As Mongols they have almost given their name to the whole of the descendants of Japheth.

(26) From NE Asia they crossed the Aleutians to NW America and finding the only pass across the Rockies for hundreds of miles spread both ways. Their predecessors had never crossed east of the great divide so they found the districts of the lakes and great river unpeopled ; spreading to the eastern seaboard. In the south-east they were modified by the Caribs, Mongol descendants of the original migration. Westwards they finally encountered the peoples who had returned the arts and crafts, but lost the science when communications had been broken long before. This civilization, the "Maian", they destroyed ; ultimately they reached the south of South America. Thus the Japhethites covered the world from western Europe to eastern America.

(27) Now we will follow the fortunes of the sons of Shem. I will call them Shemitic not Semitic because the latter word is so closely identified with a limited portion of the stock. They did not move away in large bodies like the others. Their men for the greater part of the year were nomadic shepherds moving their flocks and herds as pasture or water failed ; while their women dwelt in sheltered valleys. They were religious, their sheiks also being priests, who sent their sons to Shem to be instructed in religious duties from the sacred records. These they

doubtless partly copied as well as learnt by heart. The people of Nimrod's caravans fought for the springs and wells and changed these simple shepherds into raiders and marauders. Soon they attacked the cities of the Plain and became such a terrible danger that the Hamites made a treaty with one tribe, the Chaldees, to guard their back door—a caravan route from the Mosul crossing of the Tigris to the Charran crossing of the Euphrates.

(28) The Shemites spread over all the amphitheatre of mountains round the Central Plain of Shinar, thus encircling it. Of these the Chaldees only received definite privileges and partly associated with the Hamites, either they defended the south as well as the north or were allotted as their special place of residence the town known as Ur of the Chaldees. The highest privilege they received was the right to share in the secret guild of learning, and possibly Ur was in a sense their University town. It was then the sea port of the river, and lay southwards of the triangle wherein Nimrod had built his five cities.

(29) Besides guarding the line from Mosul to Charran both of which places were quite early Shemitic, the Chaldees also had as we have said the town Ur in the south, always known to us as Ur of the Chaldees. Two places of this name are found on the maps, the other being at Charran; but this one which Mr. Woolley has explored was plainly the important one. There were important temples of the moon at both places, so we infer that the Shemites were fast forgetting their original teaching and adopting the faith of their neighbours. Abraham's father lived here and according to tradition owned enormous caravans with countless workers and guards. Here God revealed himself to Abraham with such impressive result that the whole family went back to Charran. There his father died and Abraham abandoned his brilliant prospects and fortune, crossed the river and became a wanderer in obedience to fresh orders from God. He took with him his life training, great wealth and an immense caravan.

(30) Long before Abraham's time Shemitic power had replaced Hamitic. The Aramæans with Damascus as their capital were pressing on the west bank of the Euphrates. Probably Abraham belonged to this section of the race, as his family seat was known as Padan—"Aram". On the east, first as raiders and then permanently, the Shemitic tribes of Elam and other parts of Persia crossed the Tigris and established a separate district known as Akkad; the remaining part of the old Nimrod kingdom becoming

known as Sumer or the old land. After a confused period of fighting in which one town and then another assumed the domination the Shemites ultimately sacked and burned Babel. It was then that the secrets of many centuries perished in a day ; just as long after when Omar Pasha destroyed the library at Alexandria. Among the lost secrets was the art of navigation, and so America was cut off, and its civilization degenerated through lack of scientific foundation. Babel was so important a strategic position that it was rebuilt again and again under the name of Babylon, and finally immortalized by the marvellous reconstruction of Nebuchadnezzar.

(31) The Shemites were soon pressing heavily on the Hamitic races along the borders of the Mediterranean, but these latter continued their mastery for some centuries longer. In the end however, the Shemites not only conquered the land, but also the sea. Tyre became Aramæan and superseded the Hamitic Sidon. It was probably the Arameans who supplied the Hykso dynasty or Shepherd kings of Egypt. Through Joseph the descendants of Abraham came to live under them ; some tribes notably Dan were seamen from the first ; they traded and colonized with Sidon and apparently penetrated to the furthest end of the Black Sea, and possibly founded the original Doric Greek settlements. M. Victor Bérard the well known French Savant in writing the life of Homer found he had to master Phœnician. We have already linked Tyre with the Aramæans, and so we seem to be arriving close to the date when the Shemites superseded the Hamites. It was the Greeks who destroyed the Philistine civilization in Crete, and the Phœnician fleets with traders and colonists abroad, soon possessed the tin fields of Spain and England ; while on land the Hittites were destroyed by the Assyrians. All the old world powers were Shemitic from Assyria to the Medo Persian ; I have tried to trace Greece also to the Shemites, and if Virgil is to be trusted and Troy founded Rome then all world empires have been Shemitic.

(32) The European races have been classified as Mediterranean, Alpine and Nordic, but it is more scientific to endeavour to identify them as Shemitic, Japhetic or Hamitic, or if it is preferred as Caucasian, Mongolian and Negrito. Two points however, must always be remembered, first that slaves remained, and only conquerors changed ; and secondly that a repetition of one race for three successive generations entirely wiped out the

other. In the Mediterranean group Japhetic aboriginals were crossed with Hamitic Philistine blood, and replaced later by pure Shemites in the ruling classes and rehybridized peoples in the others. They still show the musical and artistic qualities of the Philistines.

(33) The Alpine races were not overrun by the early Hamitic conquerors, but later were conquered by migrants from Asia. Some of these were Shemitic as the Assyrians; others were Mongols as the Tartars and Huns, but these had been previously hybridized with Hamitic blood and so modified the stock of their brethren in Europe. They have less originality and love of adventure than the Nordic, but exhibit the same endurance under adverse circumstances as Mongols elsewhere.

(34) The Japhetic race penetrated as far west as England, but here the Hamitic influence was short lived and probably limited to the coast line, so little hybridization took place there, or in the west and north-west generally. The Shemitic adventurers were colonizers and settlers from the first, and so the hybridization of western Europe was almost entirely Shemitic upon Japhetic, and what little Hamitic blood there had been was entirely bred out. In the so called King Arthur's caves on the borders of Wales, six different series of finds have been described. Probably the lowest of all belong to the Cain race before the Deluge; the next to the aboriginal Japhetic people; the next to races arriving by sea and more or less settling in the land; and finally comparatively modern nationalities such as the Cymric, Celtic and so on up to Saxon times.

(35) The Nordic element stands on a different footing, it has been traced from the south-east of Europe to the shores of the Baltic; its civilization was high from the first, and not derived from either Roman or Greek. They were using Damascene steel swords when the Romans were content with iron ones, and the phrase suggests that they were closely connected with Damascus, and also that metallurgy was then more advanced in the east than in the west. Thanks to their constant fighting they kept to themselves and had unmingled blood, so that though they had upper and lower classes, all were genetically alike, and had the same characteristics. It was this identity throughout the nation which kept England from revolution when the trouserless section of the French race was chopping off the heads of the aristocrats of a different race to themselves. They were daring,

adventurous, self-reliant, and above all intensely individualistic which ultimately led them to freedom of religion, thought, press and parliament.

(36) The genetic history of Africa differs from that of both Asia and Europe. On the east side doubtless many Japhetic slaves were imported to work the mines, but nowhere else do they enter in at all. The Hamitic people in Egypt were driven up the Nile to Central Africa, there they were joined by other groups who had crossed from Arabia, through Abyssinia. All of them were finally pushed towards the west coast. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the Hamites were directly superseded by Shemites. Some waves of migrants passed through Egypt westwards, but in the majority of cases the Hamitic Philistines and Hittites were directly superseded by Shemites also coming by sea ; while the Japhethites from Europe never seem to have crossed to Africa. The threefold groups of the Berbers contain many blue-eyed, fair-haired specimens and are largely Shemitic.

(37) We cannot dogmatize on the distinctive traits of the three original stocks until we know definitely what these were. The only way seems to be by working backwards and disentangling the hybridizations by the aid of history. Much work remains but already we have strong indications of three groups, though occasionally there are only two ; but plainly the Shemitic and Japhetic were more closely akin to one another than to the third group.

(38) It has been shown by advanced exponents of Mendelism that mental and moral characteristics are also subject to Mendelian laws, and we can find a triple mental alignment ; the Hamites were clever, artistic and cruel ; the Japhethites were plodding and enduring ; the Shemites individualistic and impatient of control.

(39) As to the bodily characteristics, the colour bar belongs solely to the Hamitic groups, and therefore every variety of colouring is a valuable clue in sorting out hybridizations. Two main types of skull shape are recognized ; the dolicho-cephalic or long skull from before backwards, and the brachy-cephalic or round skull. There are intermediates between these two, but whether we can positively identify three groups is not quite clear ; the Caucasian is, however, oval and more or less intermediate between the two. Many instances occur of deliberate

deforming of skulls in infancy ; this suggests to me that long headed subordinate races try to produce a resemblance to their masters.

(40) The cross section of the hair, and the arrangement of it on the faces of males gives us three definite types. The Caucasian has an oval section, wavy hair and full beard whiskers and moustache. The Mongols have a circular section of hair, which is very long and straight on the head, almost wanting on the face. The Hamitic cross section of hair is long from before backwards, and flattened from side to side, curly or woolly from a slanting passage through the skin with face hair approximating to the Caucasian. It seems as if the cross section of hair could follow one line of descent, and the colour of the skin another, as in the case of the West Australian aborigines whom I examined. The colour of the hair and eyes seem to go together. The pigmentation in the Hamitic group gives black hair and dark brown or black eyes. The pure Shemitic gives blue eyes and fair hair. Under hybridization blue eyes frequently become grey, and in Octoroon white generations there may be brown eyes associated with an olive tinge of skin. The slanting eyes so characteristic of Chinese and other oriental races, is probably a muscular development in the eye lid to help shield the eye from bitter blasts of wind and snow.

(41) The Hamitic blood in Asia has been almost entirely bred out and the main habitat of the race is now in the western parts of Africa. The Mongolian is the most widespread, but it is doubtful whether it is anywhere pure. The Shemitic long limited to Asia is now the ruling white race.

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