

In Hebrews the Marine Animals Ascendency (Plesiosuchus / Steneosaurus Ancestor) – « Adam's Broken Rib » in the Genesis – and West African Peoples

Florent Pirot

ABSTRACT

This demonstration correlates with traditional theorems of life emerging through water. It shows a particular ascendency of Hebrews and West African peoples in Plesiosuchus and Steneosaurus, through the Dugong, explaining the transition in detail with the multiple paleontological remains, through subduction magmatism in the region of Allos in the Alpes de Haute-Provence. The Chicxulub impact was the brutal force causing collision of Plesiosuchus / Steneosaurus herds against underwater cliffs where they broke collectively their rostrum, explaining apparition of the firsts Dugongs who much later evolved for life above water. It explains the basic figure of the « rib of Adam given to Eva » in the Ancient Testament.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the Dugong dugon skull exhibits traits of a long nose which, in conjunction with [1] where the Garden of Eden was shown to be the Azores, allows the elaboration of the main argument here on the « Jewish nose ».

Indeed, whereas in [2] is shown the herbivorous dinosaur ascent of most humans, in Hebrews the evolution is different, from a very carnivorous Plesiosuchus, to the early ancestor of Hebrews, the Dugong dugon.

This early ancestor explains the 'out of the ocean' theorem that was developed for human evolution in general. It applies to peoples having their origin in West Africa as well (the Dogon people typically bears the structural consonance of the Dugong in its name and is a case).

It is easy to understand that human evolution can happen at separate geographical points, and with separate animals as origins, explaining varity of resulting phenotypes.

Dugongs in the sea could not survive with a plethora of predator dinosaurs and this evolution is ulterior to the Cretaceous-Tertiary transition. The Dugong skull exhibits the incurved shape of the Plesiosuchus skull. The loss of teeth and adaptation to algae eating is a natural phenomenon.

It is hypothetically possible to argue of some Plesiosuchus individuals were pushed onto underwater cliffs by the shockwave of the Chicxulub event, losing teeth and breaking their nose (rostrum). An event then kept by evolution because the loss of meat eating abilities does not hinder development. This hypothesis is demonstrated below.

The Portuguese language Muro das Lamentações, Lamentations, evokes the Lamantin, Trichechus, Sirena genum, wailers. It is suggested the custom of 'praying with nose against this wall' commemorates the very event. Wailers also resound with the relatively successful popular music from Jamaica of Bob Marley. The bizarre use of copper music instruments creates a broken noise reminding of the crushed nose effect. It is indeed also certain that other Dugongs emerged in Jamaica, as what happened in the Azores. The Dogon culture in Africa as well and this corresponds with Trichechus natural area of development still today.

In the Thalattosuchia suborder, the Steneosaurus rostromajor also demonstrates its participation to the Hebrew lineage.

MATERIAL PROOF WITH ELEMENTS COLLECTED ON THE GROUND

The Steneosaurus rostrum impacts first the wall, transferring its shape in its breaking (thanks to the superfluidity created by the massive Chicxulub impact in the crust). It breaks in a single cut with an intermediate shard pushed up. The transferred energy is maximal at the first impact of the rostrum and the quality of the shockwave travelling under the crust of what is today France (for an impact point suggested in the Golfe de Gascogne) allows excellent recovery after the wave slows down in the active magma chamber under the Alps awakened up by the tectonic movement (see also [2]). A piece of magma takes very precisely the shape of the rostrum. This first series of pictures was taken under Le Seignus in the direction of La Foux d'Allos.



Sometimes a rostrum is found with a curvature.



But this is not a frequent case. Most of the time it can be recovered straight. Always separated from the head – as a rule of thumb.

More similar cases are found by walking under the ski station of Le Seignus by looking at stones and smaller rocks in the path of the Pra Lieutaud and in surrounding areas. The position was one major receptacle of the shockwaves sublevating magma in ways that directly describe the rostro breaking. The pattern of a solid rostro remain and of a near compact scorched head, at less than one meter of distance (sometimes just a few centimeters) with an angle of $\sim 25-55^\circ$ is blatant. On this mountain flank they are always found looking in the same direction. The association is definitive and demonstrates the point with firmness.

The head, injured by the break hits a few seconds later as well the underwater cliff but with less energy and the resulting shockwave makes for a slightly less crystalline, and less dense, effect. That effect also is directed in a different angle as the broken nose directs the head above (the head rises while advancing above the quenched and broken rostrum). In the below image (on the path to the Pré Lieutaud, quite easy walk from Le Seignus) the Steneosaurus rostrum on the bottom part is easy to see and behind the head impact signal, less crystalline shows the beginning of a Dugong.



Above, just near Allos in the walk along the Verdon, a more corroded Dugong imprint produced by the same energy transfer and break process was also found.



Its separated rostrum is very evident and a few meters away. It bears the mark of the collision breaking it.



Frequently though, the head and the broken rostrum can be shown on a single image.





The above image describes very well the process with the rostrum on the left and the head on the right.



This other case, below, is magnificent as the moss has occupied the holes that were where the teeth were, reconstituting jaw effect. The face appears to the right of the small plant growing in the middle of the stone – the entire magmatic result from the energetic impact shows the phenomenon clearly.



A SUMMARY WITH ANOTHER CASE ON TOP THE COL DE LA TETE DE CHEVAL

This particular example is hard to reach, from the Col d'Allos the path follows the crest line to a point at the Tête de Cheval (~2800m), a name indicating that some head was already seen.

It is visible as a laid down structurally oblong deposit of a basaltic nature exhibiting very clearly the rostrum and a small opening showing the vent of the Steneosaurus (Plesiosuchus). The crushed Steneosaurus head then impacts, circa three seconds later (in an estimate with the time needed for the rostro bones to rupture), the underwater wall on its turn and also transfers its shape, more softly to superfluid matter that propagates this shape with a pendular movement into the magmatic chamber differentiated by the slightly slower energy transferred at impact together with, obviously, a slightly different axis of percussion because of some angular change of the steneosaurus's head after rostrum breaking, so the rostrum gets fixated horizontally, and slightly under, in the chamber whereas the head takes an angle, bounces onto the walls of the magmatic chamber more in diagonal, both reach the surface in the same volcanic eruption but the rostrum is more crystalline and isolated thanks to the one-hit impact, the head exhibits the angle and slower energy with unseparation from the mother medium, creating that rise (still anchored onto the crater side) carrying that face, with an extended neck from transfer of the rest of the mass of the animal in the cliff impact. Waves on the basis of that neck, opposite to the head, show the last periods of transfer of the animal's movement onto the cliff (from the last phases of slowdown).





A PRACTICAL POINT

Winds on the crest may be surprisingly powerful and some ice in a night of July surprised the author who nevertheless slept without undersleepingbag isolation (exactly where the risen head is, by random chance) to benefit of the currently quite active geothermy in this very hard to access area. The tent was planted in what could be summarized as a tenuous crater with absence of shielding from lateral winds, on a side of which emerge the head and, behind, the rostrum. Persons suffering from vertigo should not advance and it is also underlined that hands are sometimes imperative for getting there and descending.

On the path to the Tête de Cheval, on the ground, more collision remains can be seen. They also render well the phenomenon.





George Washington's nose exhibits the distinctive track of the Dugong dugon, explaining his prime reason for being the ruler of a free America near the coast as he represented symbolically the immediate ancestors that emerged from the waters (as well as an ideology strongly accentuating the Ancient Testament, Protestantism). Adolf Hitler's nose also confirms the rumours of his Jewish lineage. "Proving that Dinosaurs are Distant Ancestors of Humans" does not mean "all humans", but that most humans have dinosaur ancestry. The practical difference between a Steneosaurus and a dinosaur remains nevertheless very thin since the Dakosaurus, a close cousin of the Steneosaurus and of the Plesiosuchus is already ranked among marine dinosaurs.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

A zoom on one formed Dugong head already pictured above.



Some Plesiosuchus / Steneosaurus teeth and a reconstitution attempt with dugong head on top :



[1] Florent Pirot. Explaining the distinctive Portuguese-Jewish genetic heritage: an interdisciplinary demonstration that the Garden of Eden of the Bible (Atlantis) was the Azores, destroyed by a flow of cosmic fireballs. American Journal of Genetics, 2021, 4:11. DOI:10.28933/ajg-2021-01-2906

[2] Florent Pirot. Proving that Dinosaurs are Distant Ancestors of Humans – The East Asian Locus of Evolution that disproves definitively the “Out of Africa” Theory, Int Journal of Paleobiol Paleontology, 4(1), 2021, doi : 10.23880/ijpbp-16000126