

or 2000 cc whether they had smooth foreheads or prominent brow ridges, whether they had small jaws and teeth or large ones, or whether some of the women were beautiful in the modern sense of that word, we simply do not learn from the scriptural account.

We do know, however, that when Adam had been created, there was found no animal that was suitable to be a companion, a helper, or a mate to him (Genesis 2:18-20). Apes were not suitable, and neither were australopithecines. Only another member of the genus Homo was suitable, and God created her and brought her to Adam.

The only other reference in the Bible that could have some bearing on the question of man's physical distinction from the animals is found in I Corinthians 15, where Paul is teaching about the nature of the resurrection body of the believer. In verses 35-49 he develops the line of thought that just as earthly bodies differ in degree of splendor from each other, and heavenly bodies differ in degree of splendor from each other; and just as the splendor of earthly bodies differs in kind from the splendor of heavenly bodies; so also the present earthly bodies of believers differ in kind from their future heavenly (resurrection) bodies. In the context of this development Paul, in verse 39, writes: "All flesh is not the same: Men have one kind of flesh, animals have another, birds another, and fish another." Paul does not specify the precise manner in which the fleshy bodies of earthly living creatures differ from each other in degree of splendor; he simply states the fact that they do. How much, therefore, can be built upon this distinction is a question that remains an open one.

(b) Use and manufacture of tools -

In Genesis 3:7 we are told that Adam and Eve sewed together some fig leaves and made coverings for their nakedness. Did they make and use some simple tools to facilitate this purpose? We are not told.

In Genesis 4:21 we are told that Jubal was the prototype of those who play the harp and the flute. How long after Cain did Jubal appear on earth? Of course, if Genesis 4:18-22 is understood in the same fashion as the genealogies in Genesis 5 and 11, then Jubal could have been born a long, long time after Cain. In such a case we would read verses 18-22 as follows:

"To Enoch (Cain's immediate son) was born Irad, and Irad was the ancestor of Mehujael, and Mehujael was the ancestor of Methushael, and Methushael was the ancestor of Lamech. Lamech married two women, one named Adah and