

places where you don't have the years, so you have to make some guesses, but the best you can do you'll get the flood about 2500 BC, and we have of course ~~archaeologically~~ the archaeology names one right behind the other to back to as at least 3000 BC, because we have written records. Back of the 3,000 BC where there are no written records, it would be pretty hard to slam it together in less than 500 years. So that would seem to be me to be pretty good evidence there must be some skips (?) and just how many I simply don't know. (Q) I would say that it's the ...the general situation of light that's the kind in this particular man, about how old he was, there was a tremendous longevity, and of course some have tried, you know, to cut off a hundred years at least to make a year that we can guess (?) and they have made different attempts, none of them have learned (?). They are definite years as they stand and they had a longevity that we don't have, but I don't think that ...there might have been a hundred (Q) I would say regarding that the first use ~~was~~ probably was that a day was just a light period, but then as time went on and as habit developed, before the time of Moses, a thinking of a day as a period of darkness plus a period of light and so the Jews to this day start the new day at evening time, and that probably is the way it was with all until comparatively recently, and so a period of darkness and a period of light ~~was~~ came to be spoken of as a day. That probably originated with the compendium interest or something, but once you have this period starting with the ~~dark~~ dark period and a light period then the ~~dark~~ dark period is called evening and then the light period is called morning, and they make up the combination. Well, now the very first day, your dark period before would have run through all eternity, the first day did not have an evening in the