BOOK ONE
CHAPTER VI

THE NEOHOMOZOAN ORGANISM

i. THE WORD, PHYLUM

The word, phylum, is derived of the Greek φυλον, phylon, meaning a genetically related group, a group which in its genesis is traceable back to a common ancestry. This one thing, at home, about the phylogeny of the human physical organism, I had been early taught, and had there, then, later, at that school age which extended into, through and beyond the eighth grade, been re-taught with emphasis: the human physical organisms have always been human physical organisms. At both public weekday school and private Sunday school they were teaching us something different. Something called Darwinism. A thing that had become to be a sacred literature of the English-speaking peoples. An acceptance which had affected the mores of a civilization: had become a belief, a system of thought, a teaching, a sacred writing. When, during the seventh and eighth grades, which would have been when I was twelve and thirteen and the early six weeks of fourteen, as at both weekday public school and Methodist Sunday school and from the Methodist pulpit I was being taught as unquestionable fact the theories of Darwin and his followers and came home with them fairly loud-mouthed at the supper table, there followed, after a while of this a few unforgettable teaching lessons. Father, John, was beginning to show a tendency to lose his way on this, some of the younger children were beginning to think of themselves tentatively as apes, to try on the idea and to try out the result; at first out of the fun impulse, soon out of a more disturbing failure of self orientation. One of her children lost his way completely in this maze of false education where the unreal voices itself with authority as the real and labels the real the unreal. How many human persons act the part of apes because they have been taught authoritatively that human persons are only physical bodies which are variant apes with

outsized brains trying to live above themselves, can but be conjectured. Sara taught me in three successive intensive not to be forgotten lessons, prefaced one day when she took me to the Cleveland Zoo and stood me along with her kind self before the apes silently for a while, then quietly remarked that possibly there were those persons who for reasons of their own preferred to or found it necessary to try to make themselves believe that they came down from this, but, that if one would insist in busying one's mind with hunting for an ancestral relationship between these and the human physical organism then, rather, why not interpret these as the degenerate descendents of, not the forbears of, humanity. But personally she could find no reason for the seeking to establish a relationship. And she never again referred to the apes. The three intensive teaching sessions began soon after.

At those three teaching sessions, at which John also was present, silent, attentive, offering no comment, Sara went over all that she had taught me concerning the human phylum, the human race, she called it, and I know from the manner in which she presented her materials that she had by long and careful thought prepared the manner in which she would now in summary once more present them to me. Sara first asked me to tell them as nearly as I could what I was being taught at the schools. But first I wanted to say back to her that which she had taught me, to make certain for myself, for herself and for my father that I had learned what she had taught me and had understood it correctly. Human physical organisms are those organisms which human beings inhabit. The human race is the race that produces organisms that human beings inhabit. The human race is the human phylum. These organisms have not always been as they are now. But in various shapes and conditions they have existed as long as anything has existed. And no matter when and in what shape or condition, they have always been human physical organisms. Just as these organisms do not now look like other organisms, so in any condition in which they ever existed they did not look like other organisms: other organisms sometimes look a little like the human organism; it is the human organism that is and always has been the standard of comparison. According to Sara, in regard to the evolution of the human physical organisms of the human phylum, whatever was there in the beginning was as human as it ever became to be: and a human being inhabited it and it became a part of the human person which the human being assembled: fulfilling its part in the assembly.

After that first session, John and I went to the Sunday school library to get books and I went to the Spicer weekday school library to get more books. We did neither of us go to a public library. There was none in Akron at that time that we knew of. I read the books we got. Ten books in all. Some big. Some not so big. It took me two weeks. The Bible had seemed to say that whatever it was that was translated by the word, 'God', had made the human body in God's own image which He hadn't done with anything else that He created. Some of the books said that the human race was a special evolution. Others said it wasn't. All seemed to agree that the human race had evolved, and in this point agreed with Sara's teaching. At that time the efforts of John and myself were

limited by the limitations of the libraries at our disposal. The choice of books in a library can amount to a canon, chosen selectively by those who choose for any given library. Akron at the time was an Ohio industrial city of 35,000 to 40,000 with many Christian churches of all denominations, several public grade schools, one public high school, several private denominational schools and a privately endowed, denominational college, called Buchtel.

When I was graduated from Spicer day school to Central High School, through these four succeeding years the problem grew even more difficult. The first year in Buchtel College intensified the search. As in high school I took the science course: appreciation courses in astronomy, geology, geography, and mathematics; applied courses in physics and chemistry; courses in the two branches of biology including anthropology. In these courses the interpretation expounded and implied was that of Darwin. In the languages: the German literature chosen intensified this; in the Greek one silently caught one's own beckoning glimpses of something else: but I knew so little Greek that I could read Homer only in snatches: phrases, not quite clauses or sentences. However, there was, on the faculty at Buchtel, Maria Parsons heading the Department of English Literature. Professor Parsons, who preferred to be called Miss Parsons, had also taken over by strong and urgent request the adult Reserve Corps class at First Methodist Sunday school which then I attended. Maria Parsons' intelligent, educated, broad and tolerant, finely selective mind could see beyond Darwin: her enlightened wisdom kept the ever more dangerously closing channels of my thought processes open so that backward along the roots of Sara's teachings flowed the fertilizing current of her substantiating interpretation. For two good years.

ii. ANTHROPO HOMOZOA ANIMA SAPIENSIS GĀS

The pre-Greek language would seem to have been an indigenous circum-Mediterranean agglutinating, Khamite literary dialect, the educational center of which was Eleusis. This dialect became absorbed in the common non-Khamite dialects of successive overpowering waves of uneducated northern tribal immigrants. This melange, inflected, became the tongue called Hellenic Greek.

The Athenian language was an indigenous literary agglutinating dialect of a digest of the circum-Mediterranean Khamite of the Khamite Eleusinian school and the Khamite Philiton school. Ionian was a mixed inflectional non-Khamite dialect and the same literary Khamite agglutinating dialect as that of Athens.

Athenian Greek, called classic Greek, is a literary developmental inflectional reconstruction of the educational Khamite agglutinating science vocabulary and usages of Eleusis, Athens, the Philitons of the Khamite Khap Sh Khr Valley Rezu, Ionia, and of Hellenic Greek vocabulary and usages as this reconstructional

project occurred in Athens and the educational centers of Ionia; a project in which agglutinated Khamite science roots made up of agglutinated Khamite isolating consonantal etymons preponderate and the system of inflection is as beautiful an example of intelligently organized language usage as was the ancient Khamite system of agglutination of isolating consonantal etymons. The Greek alphabet in its current form and the final choice of symbols used for the letters came out of this same Athenian project. The early agglutinating system of usage of the Khamite isolating consonantal etymons is retained in the Rezu hieroglyphic system found in their predynastic paleography. Many of the symbols used in the Athenian system of paleography are those of an earlier Khamite science system of ideography. Many of the words of American usage derive in this Khamite science language system. Many of the signs of the English alphabet are adaptations of these ideograms.

The Athenian Greek word ανηρ, phonetically anar, means human person. It is an agglutinated Khamite word used by the Athenian Khamites which was also used by the Khamite Khap Sh Khr Valley Rezu. The alphabetic sign a, phonetically alpha in Athenian Greek, is a variation of the ancient Khamite geometric ideogram, , phonetically l f,[1] which as used as an ideogram in the hieroglyphic paleography of the predynastic Khamite Khap Sh Khr Valley Rezu meant something concerning the proceeding of the eternal becoming of light. The Greek sign ν, as is the English n, is an abbreviation of the ancient geometric ideogram , which meant periodicity. The Greek alphabetic sign η is a Greek equivalent of the Khamite Khap Sh Khr Rezu hieroglyph  , which was used as an ideophonogram meaning the human being, sounded a in Greek, kh in American, something halfway between these in English. The Athenian Khamite Greek word, anar, is the Khamite Khap Sh Khr Valley Rezu word an khr, an agglutination of a phrase of isolating consonantal etymons the silent geometric ideograms of which so agglutinated read, from right to left, something concerning the interrelationship of the manifestation of the eternal becoming, the human being, periodicity, and the allerance of the eternal becoming of light.

The classic Greek word, anthropo, implies something concerning the human. The word, anthrop, should be written antḫrop or antkhrop; for, although it comes into English usage by way of the classic Greek where it is written ανθρωπ, the word gives evidence of being a Greek euphonic disruption of an early Khamite agglutination of an earlier Khamite isolating phrase of consonantal etymons which is found in the Khamite Khảp Sh Khr Valley Rezu written in their predynastic hieroglyphic system,  , said antkhrop: and this evidence is emphasized in the fact that it is the θρωπ part of anthropos that refers to the human. Euphonically in an inflection of an agglutinated root, the isolating enunciation of t kh r p becomes throp. The agglutinated elements of this phrase, anthrop, read as geometric ideo-phonograms and reading from left to right as in the Greek, come into English translation as follows: , a,

something concerning the allerance of the eternal becoming of light;  , n, the periodicity of a periodic continuum;  , t, the extracosmic gamut;  , kh, the human being; or , something concerning the total manifestation of the eternal becoming, to manifest;  , p, the cosmic gamut. As an agglutination of these isolating consonantal etymons, this would be something concerning an interrelationship of these. As an appellation of the human person, something about the interrelationship that is the human being as a periodicity of the allerance of the eternal becoming of light manifesting in the extracosm and the cosm? This is the human person. The Latins called the human person, homo, an inflection of the Latinized Khamite agglutination kh m: the human mutator? The Latins also used the classic Greek loan word zoa.

The classic Greek, ζωη, said zoa, is a pre-Hellenic Athenian Khamite word that means life. The consonants are z and kh. In an early system of exact scientific terminology in an isolating consonantal etymological language which the Khamite peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere inherited from their prehemispheral ancestors as an indigenous mother tongue, the geometric ideophonogram of which Greek letter, ζ,[2] is a pantomimic synonym and of which the sound, z, is the phone, meant that which results when  , operating in b n after b n has been formed by the human person by means of the powers of  functioning in b, causes b n to act as a receptor apparatus for reception of certain ultimate periodic patterns of light of the cosmic, and certain ultimate periodic patterns of light of the extracosmic gamut, and, q'ing these, produces therein of these an integrated mutation of the three gamuts of the total manifestation. The specific periodicity of this z mutation was called z n. For the human person actively to be in the doing of this was in the Athenian inflected Khamite ζωη, zoa, to live: the body of z patterned light, which is so produced was the ωον, oon: and that specific life which inherent in it continued with the evolvement of the total manifestation was the ζωον, zoon: zeta, omega, omicron, nu: the c of omicron is a Greek phonic disruption of the Khamite q (kw). The non-Khamite of the Hellenic Greeks could not say q. The classic Greek alphabet as compiled in Athens uses no q. The classic Greek language changed the Khamite q to c and k when adapting the Khamite scientific terms. The English vocabulary has no word for this kind of living: the living of the person. According to Sara's teaching this can occur by way of the human physical organism only when that human physical organism is organized as a functioning part of the fully assembled and functioning person.

Etymologically the phrase, anthropo homozoa applies to the human person; its application to the human physical organism occurs only by association because of its so being assembled: in any of the phases of its morphosis it is the anthropo homozoan physical organism.

This human physical organism is often called the human animal organism or just the human animal, in contradistinction to the human being and the human person. The word, animal comes from the Attic Greek ανεμος, anemos, the Latin animus both of which are appellations of the human being. The animal is that which is animated by the anemos: , the mutator of the periodicity of the proceeding of the eternal becoming of light. The anemos is something referred to as aehr, said ae a r, when it moves; movement is d, deity: etymologically something concerning human being manifesting as deity. The human animal organism is the organism animated by the human being manifesting as deity in the mutation of the periodic pattern in the proceeding of the eternal becoming of light. Because the atmosphere also enters the physical organism it is in simile called aear in Greek. And when it moves as the wind it is, also in similitude, referred to as ανεμος anthropo homozoa anima.

In this same Khamite system of terminology as graved in the Rezu hieroglyphic system,  is the biconsonantal ideophonogram said mn, written  in the earlier geometric ideography, and meaning the mutation of the periodic pattern of the total periodic continuum. The classic Greek uses this biconsonantal ideophone as an ablaut, vowels the ablaut, and forms menos, the place of mn: in Sanskrit, manas; in Latin, mens, mentis; in English, the noun mind; and the verb mentate: to be occupied with mn, to produce a mutation of the periodic pattern: in Sanskrit this verb form is man. The human mind, that within which occurs this human mutation of the periodic pattern of the total periodic continuum in relation with which light manifests: the mind of anthropo homozoa anima.

The Rezu hieroglyphic complex  is made up of a pictoideogram of a wing, and a compound geometric ideogram. As an ideophonogram it is sounded za in English and is translated into English as wisdom, the Greek word for which is zophos: the place of the z light. The wing pictoideographically is that, the activity of which, integrates the cosmic and extracosmic gamuts. It is a pictoideographic synonym of the geometric ideogram  , the phonetic value of which ... [authr's omission] is the Greek ζ. This attached to the compound geometric ideogram  would indicate something concerning the relationship of this integration,  and the cosmic gamut: sapience, but zapience actually. Anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis.

The physical organisms of anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis are creatures of the cosmic gamut of the total manifestation. Those of these as they occur upon earth could be called anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis gas.[3] These,

the organisms of anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis gas, are of this terrestrial planet of that solar system of that galaxy of this universe of the cosmic gamut of the total manifestation, the patternings of the stuff of which we, you and I, the human persons, whether we will or no, however perfectly or imperfectly, rearrange by means of which. They are those of all of the organisms of this planet which we, the human beings infixed within them do so use and/or have so used.

During the geologic eras through which earth was gradually tooling its present dry land contours the phylum Anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis gās was gradually tooling its zoologic contours, crafting its phyletic materials into their current, neohomozoan shape as earth crafted its neogeologic crust. In so doing this phylum produced a known, neohomozoan, species and three deducible, a mesohomozoan, a paleohomozoan, and an archeohomozoan, species, The species neohomozoa is comprised of five ethnic varieties.

iii. ANTHROPO NEOHOMOZOA

a. The Ontogen

[*Illustrations intended for this subsection will be available for the reader at the Museum of Osteopathy*[SM] *in their Online Collect filed as 1-6-3a (www.atsu.edu/museum)*.Ed.]

Gestating within the. untroubled sequestration of its own private pond of the waters of the human phylum during those phases of its prenatal developmental morphosis which occur within the maternal womb, each new neohomozoan organism during this some 21,772,880 or so seconds of the total seconds of its ontogenesis reviews that some 21,772,880 or so centuries portion of the total millions of centuries of the evolutional history of the phylogenesis of the organisms of anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis gās which began when these organisms in the early stages of the terrestrial phase of the phylum's evolvement, leaving their open phyletic spawning beds, entering and traversing an aeonic entrance channel, first sought refuge within the phylum's maternal womb there to fasten themselves upon the calcium carbonate bearing endometrium in somewhat the same manner in which Eulamellibranchiata mollusca fastens itself upon the calcium carbonate rocks of its tidal sea, and extends through those progressive stages of its morphosis which, reviewing its phylogenesis, end in the ontogenetic production of the current human neonatal form, having at some place along the way of its ontogenesis taken on for the term of the duration of its viability a human being as its inner daemon, its leading, guiding spirit, cataclysm overtaking it there on the day of its nativity, it leaves its prenatal sea and emerges onto dry land portering its tutelary deity; where, not without some slight but essential first aid at the hand of someone of the more casual of its confréres in the new habitat, it establishes itself

in its current neohomozoan morphological status, a cephalized, sagittally-triregionalized, elongated, polarized, metamerized, antimerized, hollow, cylinderized, spiralized morph, possessed of bilateral symmetry, dorsoventral and supero-inferior asymmetry, which takes in certain impulses from its incarnating human being, certain specific complexes of the evolving light patterns of the cosmic gamut, the motion of the earth and of the earth in the cosmos, a certain definite range of the molecular to-and-fro movement called sound, certain proteins, certain carbohydrates, certain fats, certain minerals, air, water, certain human phyletic training in the mores of human ontogens, certain portions of the accumulated knowledge of the phylum, certain experience, certain observation; transforms these into certain specific mutations of those of the impulses of the incarnating human being which it receives, certain specific mutations of the protein, fat and sugar, water, air and mineral molecules which it receives, certain specific human mutations of those of the evolving cosmic light patterns which it takes on, certain constellations of ideas, certain abstractions, certain formulations, comprehensions, enlightenment, which it uses as action patterns for its self-directed human behavior including the informed, intelligent, epicritic production of that beneficence the functioning of which is its action finial: does all this in the accomplishment of the fulfillment of its natural expectancy.

At first, motilely adept only in the making of swimming motions, prone, unable to balance itself to the spin and sway, this early postnatal neohomozoan raises its head while lying in the prone position, raises it higher, soon erects its head over its torso, its torso over its buttocks, sits in static balance. Achieving motion in this position, it tries for its legs under it, stands erect, focuses its eyes upon the horizon, reaches forward with its two arms, tucks in its abdomen, shifts its biped balance from two feet to one, places the other foot in front, alternates this and steps, continues stepping and walks. Translating itself through space, it grows in grace and knowledge, in dexterity and human dignity, proceeding along its finite cosmic way.

b. The Organism

Illustrations intended for this subsection will be available for the reader at the Museum of Osteopathy℠ in their Online Collect filed as 1-6-3-b (www.atsu.edu/museum).

Kant[4] defined an organism as an entity which is possible only through the relation of all that is contained in it to something else as end and means. And described an organism structurally and functionally as a correlated system of parts in which the parts are means and ends to one another and to the whole. Each part separately is mere mechanism. Each part is a true and significant machine only in its relation to other parts. The true significance of an organism is determined by the complex whole which the interacting parts create, not as their sum, but as a construction differing in quality from each and all of them. In its final self crafting the cephalized, elongated, polarized, triregionalized, axiated, metamerized, antimerized, hollow multi-cylinderized, spiralized,

discrete moiety of the human phylum which is a neohomozoan organism has arranged its parts schematically into seven major concentric, hollow, somewhat modified, cylinders some of which are still further concentrically cylindrically subdivided, all of which are anatomically and functionally correlated into a single complex whole. These seven major concentric, somewhat modified, hollow cylinders are from without inward: the skin or integument; the muscle layer; the visceral or organ cavity; the bony axis; the meninges; the neural tube; the central canal of the neural tube; and within the central canal an almost microscopic central fiber. These seven concentric cylinders and the central fiber are separated from each other by concentric spaces, some of all but microscopic width, others inches in width. Assembled, and in schematic, diagrammatic cross section, these seven major cylinders with their respective concentric spaces are as illustrated.

Each of these seven main concentric cylinders into which the neohomozoan organism arranges its parts are intrinsically organized, forming structural systems. The outer skin cylinder forms the integumentary system; the second cylinder forms the muscular system; the organs which fill the visceral cavity form the visceral system; the bony axis forms the osseous system; the neural tube forms the central nervous system. As the organism develops in embryo these systems branch and their branches inter-ramify; yet, even so, the systems are wholly disconnected from each other, meeting only superficially on their various contiguous surfaces and those of their inter-ramifying branches.

The outer integumentary cylinder is a highly organized system for the reception and anabolism of certain specific light patterns. The visceral cylinder is a highly organized system for the intake and anabolism of certain specific molecular forms; solid, liquid and gaseous. The muscle cylinder is a highly organized system for the placing of the organism in its part of the cosm. The neural cylinder is a highly organized system for the intake of the anabolic result of the integumentary system, and a highly selective intake of certain of the results of the visceral system, and certain later to be discussed impulses of the cosm, the extracosm and of the human being.

As do all cylinders, this centrally axiated multiconcentric set of hollow cylinders which collectively comprise the neohomozoan organism shows two ends and an in-between region. It is, therefore, longitudinally triregionalized. The two ends of this hollow, sagittally-triregionalized, multiconcentrically-cylinderized organism are dissimilar. When the two ends of a cylinder are dissimilar the cylinder is said to be polarized. The hollow, sagittally-triregionalized, multiconcentrically-cylinderized, neohomozoan organism is a polarized organism. Generally speaking, cylinders stand vertical to the earth's surface or lie horizontal upon the earth's surface or go slantwise. A polarized vertical cylinder is possessed of a superior pole and an inferior pole. A horizontal cylinder is possessed of a fore pole and an aft pole, or as a certain biologist put it in regard to this kind of biological organism a going-ahead end and a tag-along end. The neohomozoan cylinder stands erect, vertical to the earth's surface; it therefore is possessed of a superior pole and an inferior pole. The possibilities

of movement of an unmodified polarized vertical cylinder are rotation around its central axis, and translation through space equally and similarly in any radial direction from its central axis. The neohomozoan organism can do all this; and in its evolvement has so modified this simple cylindrical scheme that it has added the possibilities of certain definite specializations of some of these possibilities of movement. In the production of its multiconcentric, vertical, polarized cylindrical scheme the neohomozoan organism so placed the complexities of its automotive apparatus that they can move the organism in all of the possibilities of classic movement of its architectural scheme and also do move it along one radius with great specialization and amplification. In doing so, it flattened the cylindrical scheme somewhat, shortening this particular radius, shortening its diametric radius somewhat more and elongating the radii that are at an angle of 90° to this one. Hence this organism not only has a going-ahead end and a tag-along end, it has also a going-along side and a tag-along side. The going-along side is the front part, the diametrically opposite side is the back part, the right-angled sides are the lateral parts. The front part is called the ventral portion; the back part is called the dorsal portion; the two lateral parts are called the dextro-lateral and sinistro-lateral portions, respectively. When all of the radii of all cross sections of a cylinder are similar in length the cylinder is a symmetrical cylinder. When the radii vary in length, the cylinder is asymmetrical. Neohomozoa builds its multiconcentric cylindrical form asymmetrically. The asymmetry is varied. Ventrodorsally, it is asymmetrical. Bilaterally it is symmetrical. The vertical length of a cylinder is its sagittal dimension.

The superior polar sagittal morphological region of this neohomozoan organism is called the cephale, the head, the cephalic region; the middle sagittal morphological region is then, in consistent nomenclature, the subcephale or the subcephalic region; the inferior polar sagittal morphological region is the sub-subcephalic region. Classically the sub-subcephalic region has been dubbed the caudal, or tail, region, in which case then the subcephalic region would be the precaudal. In this cephalized neohomozoan organism, these three sagittal morphologic regions show varying comparative degrees of development of the various concentric cylinders.

The integumentary system is also called the derm; it is composed of an outer layer and an inner layer. The outer layer is called the epidermis: it is composed of an outer stratum of more or less transparent scleral cells, a middle stratum of granular cells and an inner stratum of pigmented cells. A pigment is defined as an organized group of molecules all of which absorb their modicums of the same light pattern. The lower layer of the dermal or integumentary system is sometimes called the subdermal layer. The integument covers the greatest acreage in the subcephalic region, a lesser acreage in the cephalic region, a negligible area in the sub-subcephalic region.

The muscle cylinder is composed of elongated cells arranged in bundles, called muscles, which are covered by sheaths, and the ligaments of these muscles.

The muscle cylinder achieves its greatest development in the subcephalic, or, precaudal, region; is markedly attenuated in the cephalic region; lost in the sub-subcephalic, or caudal, region.

The visceral cylinder contains the system of viscera or organs. These each comprise several subsystems of viscera, such as the respiratory system, composed of nostrils, nasal passages, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, lungs; the bucco-gastrointestinal system, composed of the mouth, salivary glands, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, rectum, liver, pancreas and spleen; lymph nodes or glands, two purveyor systems: one, the blood vascular system of channels composed of the blood vascular channels comprising the heart with its blood vascular vessels or channels called arteries and veins; the other, the lymph vascular system of channels, comprising the lymph, the lymph vascular channels called lymphatics, and lymph spaces, and the neural vascular division comprised of the channels known as the peripheral nerves; the hormonal glands, the endocrine glands, called glands of internal secretion stationed along the channels of the vascular purveyor system, comprising the thyroid, parathyroid, thymus, adrenals, gonadal testes and ovaries; the genital system comprising internal reproductive organs; some of the lymphatic glands, the urinary system composed of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra; the system of sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia which comprise the outlying visceral nervous system. The visceral cavity, as are all of the concentric hollow cylinders which schematically comprise the neohomozoan organism, is closed at both ends, a closed hollow cylinder. Most of the visceral systems housed within this closed cavity are closed systems. Four, however, having, during the process of its ontogenesis, perforated the extremities of the closed walls of this one of the neohomozoan closed cylinders, are open, one at both ends, three at one end only. Of these, the gastrointestinal system opens into the buccal cavity or mouth, at one end; into the rectal cavity or rectum, thence externally, at the other. The respiratory system opens into the nasal cavity or nose. The female genital system opens into the vaginal cavity, thence externally. The urinary system, into the bladder, thence externally. The uppermost part of the visceral cavity is called the thoracic cavity; the lowermost part, the pelvic cavity; the middle part, the abdominal cavity. A transverse contractile muscular wall called the diaphragm separates the upper, thoracic, portion from the middle, abdominal, portion. The upper portion of the visceral cavity contains the thoracic portion of the respiratory system of organs, the lungs, bronchioles, bronchi, surrounded by the system's sheath, called the pleura: it also contains the heart and it's surrounding sheath called the pericardium. The pelvic portion of the visceral cavity contains the greater part of the urinary and genital, or reproductive, systems. The other visceral subsystems lie in the abdominal portion of the visceral cavity. The visceral cavity seemingly achieves a largest development in the subcephalic region, is wholly lost in the sub-subcephalic region, apparently greatly attenuated in the cephalic region.

1. Metamere

A metamere is any unit pattern of structural repetition. Metameres have outer form and inner structure. Outwardly metameres may be any shape. Inwardly their structural arrangement is functional. A metamerized organism is any organism which is an interrelated assembly of metameres. A lineal, metamerized organism is any organized interrelated lineal assembly of metameres. In metamerized organisms a metamere is a functioning unit of organization. In a lineally metamerized organism the unit plan of repetition is transverse. In the neohomozoan metamerized organism the repetition is sagittal: the lineally arranged, transversely intra-organized metameres are inter-organized into a simple sagittally metamerically repetitive structure.

Classically any organism that is self-viable, self-maintaining and self-functioning, is called a biological organism. A biological organism produces itself. In so doing, a metamerized biological organism produces its own metameres. It produces them one at a time. Meticulously constructing the basic plan of its first metamere, it not only uses this as its basic unit metameric structural plan of repetition but uses this first formed metamere to produce each succeeding metamere. When built, the original metamere may be considered to be a self-repetitive unit biological plan which reproduces itself, forming an organized colony of contiguous and continuous metameres which when produced comprise the metamerized organism. In a lineally metamerized biological organism the originating metamere may reproduce itself in both directions of its axis or its metamerization may proceed in one direction only. The outer form of a metamerized biological organism is the result of the outer form of its unit metamere and the manner in which the original metamere arranges its succeedingly produced metameres. The outer form of a lineally metamerized biological organism is a longitudinalization of the outer shape of the first metamere. In all metamerized organisms when the organism is completed the original metamere is the permanent center of organization of the entire metamerized organism, both structurally and functionally. The individual metameres comprising any metamerized organism may show any degree of variation or modification of the basic unit metameric plan; but the basic unit metameric pattern is always, even though not easily, discernable and is the structural and functional plan of each metamere. In a lineal, sagittally-triregionalized, metamerized organism the transverse unit metameric plan shows modifications relative to the lineal region.

The homozoan organism is self-viable, it is a biological organism. The vertical, superiorly-inferiorly polarized, sagittally-triregionalized, cephalized, multiconcentrically-cylinderized, ventrodorsally-asymmetrical, bilaterally-symmetrical neohomozoan organism is a lineally metamerized biological organism. When fully formed the outer shape of the neohomozoan metamere is that of a centrally axiated cylindrical disc so modified as to show a supero-inferior asymmetry, bilateral symmetry, ventrodorsal asymmetry, its inner structure shows multiconcentric cylinderization, being that of a multiconcentric hollow cylinder in which the center of concentricity is somewhat exocentrically

dislocated dorsally. In the neohomozoan organism these various concentric parts of the metamere are metameric segments of the respective cylinders which form the metamerized morph. Interorganized lineally in a sagittal morphological triregionalization, these intra-organized structural units of repetition are modified relative to the lineal region which they constitute: that is, to the cephalic region, the subcephalic region, and the sub-subcephalic region. The triregionalized variations of the neohomozoan metameric plan are suggested in the illustrations.

Metameres are repetitive-like structural units: antimeres are corresponding bilaterally similar structural modifications of a basic structural part of a metamere produced symmetrically in relation to the axis of the metamere. A metamere can have any number of bilateral pairs of antimeres. The neohomozoan metamerized organism is an antimerized metameric organism. Its antimerization follows a basic structural plan, which, as does the metamere, shows degrees of variation and modification of the basic antimeric plan, but, also as in metameric variation and modification, the basic unit plan is always, even though not always easily, discernable and it is structural and functional.

2. *The bony axis [Dr. Weaver noted: cull to end of 7. A summary will be found in Sec. 8. Ed]*

Its metamerization and antimerization are well shown in its central osseous cylindrical system; the neohomozoan central bony axis is arranged in repetitive similar metameric segments. Each such metameric segment is composed mesially, supero-inferiorly, of an unossified, or nonbony, central cartilagenous stratum called a disc, an ossified central bony stratum called a vertebra and mesially and bilaterally a non-specific number of paired antimeric modifications. The cartilagenous discs are composed of cartilage surrounding a soft pulplike center. The intercellular spaces of the ossified part have become infiltrated with that particular human fabrication of that apatite metabolite of calcium phosphate and calcium carbonate, called dahlite, the extrahuman analogues of which are found only in those organisms in which the central cerebrospinal nervous system provides for itself an enveloping perineural osseous axis within which to develop. The osseous parts are covered by a periosteum which has to do with the deposit of the dahlite molecules. The repetitive plan of the vertebra, or osseous stratum of the axial metameric segment, comprises a disc-shaped centrum, a postcentral arch and a precentral arch: the centrum is called the body, it lies ventral to the neural tube. The postcentral arch is called the neural arch; it surrounds its portion of the neural tube laterally and dorsally and as it ossifies forms various osseous parts termed pedicles, costal processes, transverse processes, articular facets, laminae, and spinous processes, of which there are two of each, with the exception of the articular facets of which there are four, two superior and two inferior, and the spinous process of which there is but one, a fused bilateral pair. These parts

eventually fuse postnatally to form a single neural arch, irregular on the outside bearing processes to some of which are attached muscles of the muscle system, curved and smooth on the inside surrounding the neural tube. The precentral arch is the antimeric arch. It lies ventral to and extends bilaterally beyond the centrum and forms various antimeres as it develops.

Of the three sagittal morphological regions of the central bony axis, the components of the metameric segments of the cephalic region show the greatest differentiation, comprise the bones of the cranium, face and throat; those of the subcephalic region show cephalad differentiation, mid-region standardization, and caudad dedifferentiation, comprise the bones of the neck, back and sacrum, are called collectively the spine and the long bones, that is, the bones of the shoulder and pelvic girdles, the extremities; those of the sub-subcephalic region show progressive dedifferentiation, comprise the segments known collectively as the coccyx. In the cephalic region the three upper centra form the mesial portion of the osseous base of the cranium. Of these three centra the uppermost is attenuated, is called the dorsum sella; the second is called the basisphenoid, the third is called the basiocciput. In the subcephalic region the centrum of the ossified portion of the fourth metameric segment, called the atlas, does not form a body for this segment but fuses onto the top of the body of the fifth, where, called the odontoid process, it forms a short shaft around which the balance of the first can rotate in a limited arc. The centrum of the second as well as up-bearing this odontoid process forms the body of the second, called the axis. The next 27 centra form vertebral bodies. The last five centra of this subcephalic region fuse to form the central portion of a solid osseous mass called the sacrum which attenuates caudad; in the sub-subcephalic region seven highly attenuated centra are fused into a single small regressed mass. The intervertebral discs are constant in the cephalic region, highly modified in the first segment, attenuated between the first and second centra. In the subcephalic region the disc between the odontoid and the upper surface of the centrum of the axis is modified. The balance of the centra are constant to the sacrum where they fail progressively caudad; are absent in the sub-subcephalic region.

The neural arch is constant throughout the upper 32 of the segments of the osseous axis, begins to fail in the first of the sacral segments, fails progressively caudad through these five segments, becomes completely lost in the sub-subcephalic region. In the cephalic region the neural arch is highly evolved, in this region the three neural arches form the vault of the cranium. Here the component parts of these three neural arches of these three cephalic osseous metameric segments have not been called processes, laminae, pedicles, costal processes, etc., by the anatomists. In the cranial vault as in the basicranium each part has been given a special name of its own; thus, those various parts which comprise the neural arch of the first segment are called, respectively, the lesser wings of the sphenoid, and the frontal bones; those of the second are called the greater wings of the sphenoid, orbitosphenoid, the parietals and the squamous bones; those of the neural arch of the third cephalic segment are

called, respectively, the occipital bone, the exoccipitals, the supra-occipitals, the petrous and temporal bones. In the subcephalic region the neural arch is of a constant and regular development caudad to the first sacral segment where it begins to fail and continues to fail progressively caudad through these final subcephalic segments. In the sub-subcephalic region only regressed rudiments of the anterior lamina of the neural arches of these regressed segments remain.

The precentral or antimeric arch is constant in the upper two of the three regions; fails in the sub-subcephalic. Metamerically these precentral arches form diverse and highly varied antimeres which show a tendency either to arch forward within or to extend laterally among the elements of the surrounding walls of the muscle cylinder, forming the bones of the face, the bones and cartilages of the throat, the extremities, the ribs. Embryologically in their pre-ossified state the precentral or antimeric arches of the first two metameres of the cephalic region are classically known in their early embryonic condition as the parachordal cartilage: that of the third metamere, as the branchial cartilage. Of these three precentral or antimeric arches of the cephalic one of the sagittal morphological regions of the central osseous axis of the neohomozoan organism, the first forms the ethmoid and the nasal bones and cartilages, the second forms the presphenoid, the bones of the face including the zygomatic arch, the maxilla, and the ear; the third forms the mandible and the bones and cartilages of the throat. In his *Human Embryology and Morphology*, Keith,[5] identifying that portion of the pre-ossified precentral or antimeric arch as it occurs embryonically in the upper three segments of the subcephalic region, calls it the hypochordal bow. The fourth segment of the precentral arch forms the first subcephalic precentral arch of this hypochordal bow. Its mesial portion is fused to the ventrolateral ends of the neural arch, forming the ventral bow of the atlas, the first subcephalic vertebra. The mesial portion of the fifth antimeric arch fuses as a rudiment to the ventral surface of the centrum of the axis, the second subcephalic vertebra is lost or fused as a terminal rudiment in the sixth segment; lost from there caudad. Beginning with the fourth metameric segment, from there caudad through the subcephalic region, the lateral portions of the antimeric arches form the bones of the clavicle, scapula, sternum, arms, wrists, hands, fingers, ribs, pelvic girdle, legs, ankles, feet, toes are lost in the sub-subcephalic region.

In the cephalic region all of the parts of all three of the neural arches, all three of the centra, and some parts of some of the visceral arches manifest a tendency first to progressively differentiate, then to co-articulate forming sutures which then at various stages up to adulthood, after the various stages at which they have achieved their greatest differentiations and developments, co-fuse osseously. In so doing, these three cephalic segments of the central osseous axis form the all-surrounding osseous enhousement for the cephalic portion of the neural tube. The more caudad of the segments of the subcephalic region manifest a tendency first to progressively dedifferentiate and then to co-fuse, as do all of the segments of the sub-subcephalic region. In analysis: of the three

sagittal morphological regions of the osseous layer of the metameric segments of the neohomozoan osseous axis, the centra manifest a differentiation in the three cephalic and upper two subcephalic metameric segments; a regional standardization in the balance of the subcephalic region to its caudal part where the centra fuse; a dedifferentiation, attenuation and fusing throughout the sub-subcephalic region. The neural arches find their greatest evolvement in the three segments of the cephalic region, a regionally standardized lesser development in the subcephalic region which fails progressively in the more caudad segments of this region, fails completely in the sub-subcephalic region. The mesial portion of the precentral or antimeric arch reaches a complexity of developmental differentiation in the three cephalic segments, a specialized development in the first segment of the subcephalic, becomes a fused rudiment in the second segment of the subcephalic segment. The bilateral portions achieve a cephalically conditioned development in the cephalic region; produce a more or less standardized antimeric development in the subcephalic region; fail in the sub-subcephalic region. This entire central bony axis achieves a greatest developmental differentiation in the cephalic region, a less highly-differentiated development in the subcephalic, is regressively dedifferentiated, attenuated and all but phyletically outmoded in the caudal region.

The osseous head of the neohomozoan organism is composed of the bones of the cranium and the bones of the face. The cranium is composed of a base made up of the cartilagenous discs and the centra of the osseous parts of the first three central axial segments, and a vault made up of the various parts of the neural arches of the osseous parts of these first three segments. Depending upon the contours of the ensemble produced by the variations of the basic shape of the various parts of the neural arches forming the vault of the cranium and the stacking of the centra, neohomozoan heads are classifiable into three main types; more long than wide, called dolichocephalic; more wide than long, called brachycephalic; approximately equally long and wide, called spherocephalic. According to the obliquity of the stacking of the centra as they form the base, and the consequent angle of fore-thrust of the antimeric facial bones and especially of the mandible, these three types are further classifiable as receding or orthognathous; straight or mesognathous; and jutting or prognathous.

3. Meninges

The meningeal system of the meningeal cylinder is composed of three cellular tissue strata which are arranged in three concentric cylinders called, from without inward, the dura, the arachnoid, and the pia meninges, respectively. These are separated from each other and from the neural tube by spaces, called from without inward, the subdural space, the subarachnoid space and the subpial space. The meninges achieve a high specialization of development in the cephalic region, a lesser development in the subcephalic region, a rudimentary development in the sub-subcephalic region.

4. The central cerebrospinal nervous system

The system formed by the neural cylinder, called neural tube, is a thick-walled, hollow cylinder composed of four main types of cells called neuroglial cells, neural or gray cells or nerve cells or neurons, ependyma cells, and a few giant yellow cells, which are arranged in three concentric cylindrical strata which are schematically from without inward, the outer or neuroglial stratum composed of neuroglial cells, the middle or neuronal stratum composed of gray, or nerve, cells, and the inner or ependymal stratum composed of ependymal cells and a few giant yellow cells. Typically all of these cells have at least two fibers which extend outward from approximately opposite sides of the cell body; they are all therefore called bipolar cells. This thick-walled, hollow, cylindrical neural tube is also called the cerebrospinal nervous system, and because of its central position and to differentiate it from the system of peripheral nerves, is referred to as the central nervous system, the central cerebrospinal nervous system. The neohomozoan central cerebrospinal nervous system achieves its greatest development in the cephalic region where its three metameric segments show great differentiation, a lesser but well organized regionally standardized development in the subcephalic region, is all but absent in the sub-subcephalic region, being represented there only by a completely regressed, wholly dedifferentiated, rudimentary strand. Of these three sagittal morphological regions of the neohomozoan central cerebrospinal nervous system, the cephalic portion is called the brain, the cerebrum, the cerebral portion of the central cerebrospinal nervous system, and the encephalon; the subcephalic or precaudal region is called the spinal cord, the precaudal portion, and the subencephalic region of the neural tube, or central cerebrospinal nervous system; the sub-subcephalic or caudal region is called the filum terminalis.

5. Central canal

The central canal is walled by the ependyma cells of the inner or ependymal layer of the neural tube, and the few giant yellow cells. The central canal receives its greatest enlargement in the cephalic region where it forms three large and one smaller ventricle and an aqueduct; is attenuated in the subcephalic region, differentiates caudally into a terminal ventricle which demarks the [transition from the subcephalic to the] sub-subcephalic morphological region; is absent in the sub-subcephalic region.

6. Central fiber

Treated with revealing staining and viewed under sufficient microscopic magnification, the central fiber should be found to be a cable-like bundle of hollow fibrillae meticulously arranged throughout the entire length of the bundle over a concise and regular pattern, each of which fibrillae should be found to be a downward-bending prolongation of the centrally directed one of the two fibers of a bipolar giant yellow cell. The bundle should be found to

receive its greatest single contribution of fibrillae in the cephalic region from a group of giant yellow cells which form a cluster called by anatomists the subcommissural organ; to receive a regular but limited contribution throughout the subcephalic morphological developmental region consisting of two fibrillae of two giant yellow cells, respectively, one on each side, from each neural metamere of the subcephalic region; to have no sub-subcephalic portion; to pass caudad through the pia meninges and enter an almost microscopic subdural, arachnoid cistern which is filled with a colloid within which each fibrilla should be found to terminate by arborizing around a single centrosome-like structure, a mass of which structures should be found to exist within the colloid of the cistern.

7. Central axis

Of these seven concentrically cylindrically arranged systems, the thick-walled, hollow, cylindrical neural tube lies wholly within the closed cavity formed by the central bony axis. Within that cavity the neural tube lies surrounded by the series of three concentrically arranged cylindrical meningeal sheaths. Within the neural tube is the central canal, and within the central canal is the central fiber. Of these, the neural tube, the central canal, and the central fiber constitute the central axial core of the multiconcentrically cylinderized, neohomozoan organism; it is a neural core. Around this neural axial core the system of meningeal sheaths has arranged itself. Around the central neural core and the system of meningeal sheaths the central bony axis has arranged itself. Altogether these constitute the central axis of the organism.

8. Summary

In summary: of the three sagittal morphological developmental regions of this multiconcentrically cylinderized, vertical, polarized, cephalized neohomozoan organism: those of the concentric hollow cylinders which comprise the central axis, show a progressive cephalic evolvement; those which comprise the organ cavity and the muscle cylinder, seemingly show a greatest evolvement in their subcephalic region; in the sub-subcephalic region all of the cylinders show so marked a tendency toward progressive phyletic regression as to amount almost to complete phyletic amputation of the region. And, again, of the seven major concentric cylinders which comprise the neohomozoan organism it is those of the centering neural core which shows the greatest development and that of its covering bony axis which show the greatest differentiation in the cephalic region, and of this neohomozoan organism it is the superior polar region of its centering neural core which forms by far the major portion of this cephalic region. This vertical, polarized, longitudinally triregionalized, multi-concentrically cylinderized organism is a cephalized organism. This cephalization is essentially that of the neural axial core. The neural axial core cephalizes its superior pole.

Anatomically the neohomozoan encephalon is composed of the first three metameric segments of the superior pole of the neural tube. These three metameric divisions of the neohomozoan encephalon are nameable superoinferiorward, the prosencephalon, the mesencephalon, and the metencephalon. As they occur embryologically in the gestating neohomozoan ontogen, these three metameric segments of the neural tube are known by embryologists as the three primary encephalic vesicles. Of these three neohomozoan encephalic metameric segments of the neural tube, the prosencephalon is the first to occur in the developing ontogen; and, leading in their evolvement becomes the largest; achieves the greatest and most complex development.

c. Human Phyletic Sequestration

[*Illustrations intended for this subsection will be available for the reader at the Museum of Osteopathy*[SM] *in their Online Collect filed as 1-6-3-c (www.atsu.edu/museum). Ed.]*

When it first seeks cannibalistic parasitism as an anthrophage within the maternal womb, each new, gestating neohomozoan organism of either of the five ethnic varieties of the species neohomozoa is six days old and has already developed cumulatively through those progressive phases of human phyletic evolutional morphosis which have brought it to that stage of its phyletically prescribed ontogenetic developmental morphosis in which it is a multicellular sphere composed of 64 cells arranged in a solid spherical morph called the blastosphere. At this stage the maternal endometrium serves this human ontogen in lieu of the calcium rock to which Eulamellibranchiata mollusca [Pholas dactylus] attaches itself. Having arrived within the womb and having implanted itself within the endometrium this gestating neohomozoan organism, proceeding with the next stage of its individual ontogenetic developmental review of the evolvement of the organisms of the phylum Anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis gās, arranges its rapidly multiplying cells into three closed concentric hollow spherical cellular tissue systems each of which is filled centrally and separated from each other concentrically by three spherical human phyletic colloidal plasmatic systems. Phyletically this is the evolving early paleohomozoan morph. Ontogenetically it is the developing neohomozoan blastocystic morph. This human blastocystic morph is a closed organization of six separate concentric spheres. The three blasts are different tissue systems made up of cells. The three cystic colloids are three different colloidal systems made up of crystalloids and colloids arranged over some homozoan paracrystalline pattern. These are human colloids and human cells and human paracrystalline patterns. Nowhere in the history of this developing ontogen have any of its colloids or cells been anything other than human. The molecules of which these cells and colloids are composed are human. The patterns over which the molecules are arranged are human patterns.

The gradual morphosis of the anthropohomozoan 64-celled blastosphere into these six concentric tissue systems occurs in such manner that from the beginning of their formation, in the very nature of their inception, they are closed systems, each closed off from each other. These six concentric structural systems of the hexiconcentric homozoan blastocystic morph are nameable from without inward as the outer or homozoan epiblast, the outer or homozoan epicystic colloid, the middle or homozoan mesoblast, the middle or homozoan mesocystic colloid, the inner or homozoan endoblast and the inner or homozoan endocystic colloid. The cellular epiblast forms, surrounds and encloses the epicystic cavity and its contained epicystic colloid. The cellular mesoblast forms, surrounds and encloses the mesoblastic cavity and its contained mesocystic colloid. The cellular endoblast forms, surrounds and encloses the endocyst and its contained endocystic colloid. Thus the epiblastic cellular tissue system and the epicystic colloidal tissue system are related systems forming an outer department of the organism; the mesoblastic cellular tissue system and the mesocystic colloidal system are related systems forming a middle department; the cellular endoblastic system and endocystic colloidal system are related systems forming the inner department of the organism. The outer department, formed of the epiblast and its contained epicystic colloid is called the epicele: the middle department, formed of the mesoblast and its contained mesocystic colloid, is called the mesocele: the inner department, formed of the endoblast and its contained endocystic colloid, is called the endocele. The epicele is the department of yesterday; it is the projicient, prehensile, ingestive and digestive department by means of which the basic molecular offerings of the human phylum's exclusive preparations are accepted and adapted by the ontogen for its particular abilities further to anabolize. The mesocele is the department of today in which these phylogenetically produced and ontogenetically adapted basic molecular forms will receive what specific anabolic fabrication this ontogen is biochemically capable of insuring. As so fabricated they will present to the endocele this ontogen's interpretation of the current molecular basis out of which it will produce its individual interpretation of the current possibilities of the human phylum's biochemical evolvement. The endocele is the department of tomorrow; it is the department of the further progressive evolvement of the phylum or the further regressive defeat as interpreted by this particular ontogenetic blastocystic morph. See following table.

The cells forming the outer, projicient, prehensile, epiblastic system of the epicele take on from the maternal organism those of the proffered phyletically prepared complex molecules which it can use as raw material. These phyletically proffered molecular forms are water at homozoan temperature, certain carbohydrates, certain hydrocarbons, certain proteins, certain minerals and oxygen, in humanly fabricated molecular forms. Those of these proffered human phyletic molecular forms which the neohomozoan blastocystic morph accepts, it breaks down, transforms and builds by means of progressive further fabrication and progressive organization into its growth dimension, in this following manner. Having accepted its choice of the phyletically proffered molecular patterns, the epiblast then breaks down these human phyletic

molecules into molecular forms which its own system can anabolize in its own ontogenesis, then passes them inward to the epicystic colloid which, following the laws of human epicystic colloid, fits them into some humanly mutable paracrystalline pattern, caches them there so arranged. From this closed cisterned colloidal cache the cells of the mesoblastic system of the mesocele of this homozoan blastocystic morph accept of these those colloidal and crystalloidal molecules which they can use in their own economy and/or further fabricate as their manufactured product. This is the trophoblast. It feeds the organism centripetally. Feeds it those of the phylum's prepared molecular forms which the epiblast has prehended and the mesoblast has prepared for this particular ontogen's further fabrication. It sends its prepared molecular forms inward to the mesocystic colloid of the mesocele where they are arranged over another, the human mesocystic colloidal pattern. This is the trophocystic colloid. This particular human ontogenetic interpretation of the human phylum's molecular forms that are the crystalloid and colloidal molecular forms fabricated here are passed inward to the surface of the cells of the endoblast of the endocele. From among these molecular complexities fashioned in the trophocystic colloid and placed at their surface the cells of the endoblast select their so highly phyletically conditioned and ontogenetically reconditioned raw material for their own still further conditioning. There, within these cells, those molecular forms which they so select are again wrought over and when their final fabrication is completed these are forwarded into the endocystic colloid of the endocele, there to be arranged within the final, the endocystic, paracrystalline pattern of the hexiconcentric human blastocyst, so to be held against their use in the next stage of neohomozoan ontogenesis.

Through that phase of a specific human cosmic process of progressive and cumulative morphosis which proceeded through those of the millions of the earthly millenia of the unnumbered millions of millenia of its cosmic phylogenesis which coincided with the Archeogeologic, the Proterogeologic and the Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian periods of the Paleogeologic era, the phylum Anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis was crafting this morph: producing its earthly molecular forms, arranging the paracrystalline patterns of its colloids, the relationships of its crystalloids, the motifs of the molecules of its cells, the cellular structure of its tissues in this manner.

1. Light patterns

From their incipience the ontogens of the circular colonies of black slime upon the surface of the rock habitat of Eulamellibranchiata [Pholas dactylus of the phylum Mollusca] along the Cote d'Amour perform the entire sequence of their progressive morphosis within the waters of the open sea when the flow tide inundates the rock-island habitat; under the light of the organized cosm when the waters ebb. During its ontogenesis the neohomozoan organism performs its entire succession of dynamic, progressive and cumulative morphosis in phyletic sequestration within its private pond of the waters of the human phylum away from contact with the cosmic complexities of the patterns of light

of the evolving cosmic gamut of the total manifestation other than those that penetrate the phylum-built walls of its phyletic sequestration. These that so do reach it are the light patterns of its phylum's selection: patterns beginning in the far ultraviolet and the near x-ray. Not until the foundations of its selective habit-pattern of light ception are fully developed and permanently built-in so that its selectivity is phyletically established is this ontogen presented to the fullness of the light patterns of the terrestrio-cosm among which to do its own selective fending. What specific light patterns this neohomozoan ontogen takes on in any of the stages of its morphosis, prenatal, natal and postnatal, and what mutation patterns of this imbibed light it produces and emits, this knowledge is not as yet a part of the American sciences: not quite.

d. The Place of the Metamorphosis

[*Illustrations intended for this subsection will be available for the reader at the Museum of Osteopathy*[SM] *in their Online Collect filed as 1-6-3-d (www.atsu.edu/museum). Ed.]*

Metamorphosis is that progressive and cumulative change of morph from this form which is to that form which it shall be, in the process of which the emerging morph is produced of structural parts of the old forms, by and at the expense of the old one, in such manner that structural formation of the new morph differs from that of the old which it supercedes and replaces. The phases of its morphosis which occur during its prenatal development include a metamorphosis of the gestating neohomozoan organism. Within this hexiconcentric blastocystic morph this chrysalis which is this its accomplished early paleohomozoan reconstruction, the developing neohomozoan ontogen now builds an inner organ of a certain definite region of certain definite ones of its structural parts. It builds this inner organ of a definite regional one-sixth of the endocele and a corresponding regional one-sixth of the mesocele and a corresponding regional one-sixth of the epicystic colloid of the epicele. This regional one-sixth of the endocele, mesocele, and epicystic colloid of the epicele is the larval area of the chrysalis. Already old in the ways of anthropohomozoa's part in the terrestrial portion of the evolution of the cosmic gamut of the total manifestation, this homozoan organism has achieved a next, the first phase of the larval, stage of its evolvement the progressive and cumulative metamorphosis of which will produce the imago.

That part of the prenatal human organism which at term becomes deciduate at the climax of the neonatal episode is formed of all of the blastocystic morph other than this area which is the regional one-sixth of the mesocele and the regional one-sixth of the endocele. Neonatally this is called the afterbirth. The surviving postnatal neohomozoan organism has been formed of this inner organ formed of the regional one-sixth of the mesocele and regional one-sixth of the endocele of the homozoan blastocystic morph. This is called the baby,

the fondest thing the human phylum is of. During the entire process, until term, the blastocystic morph feeds and nurtures and phyletically cherishes this inner organ as it becomes metamorphosed into the developing natal form; holds and fosters it there while its light-pattern reception habits are being irrevocably established; and then, at term, when this is accomplished, releases it, and becomes deciduate.

Into its formation of this inner organ has gone the entire cache of the phylum's self-produced biochemical and morphological heritage. All that it will carry forward has been placed here. Having built the cache and entrusted its total past and its entire future to its salience, and having protected these values during their metamorphosis and to the nativity, the phylum then makes the grand gesture, it sloughs all but this of its total past, discards everything but this which it has formed of itself for itself. That which it thus so epically discards the phylum has spent more than 21,000,000 of the years of the terrestrial era of its progressive and cumulative evolvement in producing. Its total effect was the production of this inner organ, and that into which this inner organ has become metamorphosed. Prior to that, for all of its erst millions of cosmic aeons the human phylum was busied with the concise building of this inner organ. The entire evolutional impetus of the human phylum has gone into its formation. From the time when human beings first occupied themselves cosmically with the primary assembling of some cosmically evolving and cumulative internal patterning which is the human conditioning of the law and order of the proceeding of the evolvement of the cosmic gamut of the total manifestation of light in a periodic continuum; through the millennia of aeons when its cosmic organisms were being made of preatomic substance to its terrestrial era when its organisms were early middle paleohomozoa, the human phylum built the materials of this inner organ which it then placed there.

If at all in this paleohomozoan blastocystic morph, then, somewhere in some part of this inner organ the early paleohomozoan interpretations of the evolving mechanism of that homozoan mutation of cosmic light patterns that is the human cosmic psychic component, the mechanism of infix of the human being and the mechanism of the production of b and b n, ch and z and k are to be found. Built dynamically, progressively and cumulatively during the entire duration of the evolvement of the evolving human kingdom of evolving cosm. Startlingly powerful mechanisms. Ultimate transformers of the cosmic gamut.

The sequence is as follows: after implantation, the developing blastospheric morph becomes the developing hexiconcentric blastocystic morph. The six concentric structural systems of the blastocystic morph are alternately, from without inward, cellular tissue systems called blasts and colloidal tissue systems called cysts. A blast and its contained cyst are a department, called a cele. Of the celes, the endocele and the mesocele take part in the formation of the inner organ. Of the endocele and mesocele only a certain definite small portion, approximately a sixth, of each form the structural parts of the developing inner organ. In this stage of its morphosis the developing organism

has produced an inner organ internal to the potentially deciduate epicele which inner organ portends the eventual neohomozoan morph. Were the terms of classical embryonal parlance to be used here, this developing inner organ so formed of this regional one-sixth of the endocele and mesocele of the homozoan blastocystic morph would be referred to as the embryonal area. The balance of these four internal structural parts, mesoblast, mesocyst, endoblast and endocyst, which comprise these two inner departments, mesocele and endocele, of the homozoan blastocystic morph, would be called the extraembryonal area. The embryonal area and the extraembryonal area are wholly surrounded by the epicele. Together the extraembryonal area and the all-surrounding epicele are called the extraembryonal blastocyst. Classically this stage is called the embryonal stage of neohomozoan ontogenesis: and the entire developing organism composed of the blastocystic morph and its self-produced inner organ is referred to as the embryo.

Its five-layered inner organ is the morphon of the homozoan blastocystic morph by means of the progressive morphosis of the structural parts of which the metamorphosis of the early paleohomozoan morphological status through the mesohomozoan into the eventual neohomozoan status occurs. Those phases of its morphosis which now begin to occur and continue during the balance of this the prenatal development of the neohomozoan ontogen transpire as a metamorphosis occurring within this outer all-enveloping extraembryonal epicele and at the expense of the entire extraembryonal blastocystic morph and by means of the structural parts of this inner organ, in the process of which a new phyletic form is built at the expense of the old. The first autocthonous indication of the metamorphosis occurs as a rapid proliferation of the cells of the endoblast of this regional one-sixth of the endocele of the homozoan blastocystic morph which begin to proliferate more rapidly than do the cells of the balance of the organism. Then, following in their rapid wake, but in a lesser degree, the mesoblastic cells of this same regional approximate one-sixth of the mesocele undergo active proliferation, forming an up-doming, five-layered inner organ comprised of an uppermost, endocele colloidal layer; an upper, endocele cellular layer; a middle, mesocele colloidal layer; a lower, mesocele cellular layer; and a lowermost, epicele colloidal layer.

The multiconcentric, hollow, polarized, sagittally triregionalized, superiorly-cephalized, metamerized, antimerized, bilaterally symmetrical, ventrodorsally asymmetrical cylinders which form the architectural scheme of the natal neohomozoan organism are intricately and exquisitely wrought from these five layers of this inner organ. Of these it is the primordium of the superior polar segment of the neural cylinder that first forms and gradually as it forms organizes the developmental formation of the balance of the neohomozoan form. This, according to the neohomozoan ontogen's review of its homozoan phylogenesis, is the method of the phylum Anthropo homozoa anima sapiensis gās.

The method of concise separation of the components of its organism into separate structural and separately but interrelatedly functioning departments

and departmental systems so clearly demonstrated in the completed multiconcentric, hollow, cylindrical, polarized, neohomozoan organism, now seen to have occurred in the development of the blastocystic morph, continues through the formation of the inner organ and the entire proceeding therein of the metamorphosis, as does also the method of concise discrete intercommunication of the departments and departmental systems, thus indicating some specific step-by-step anabolic buildup which reaches its apex in some potent ultimate homozoan molecular fabrication of cosmically consequential priority of importance. Something accomplished only by the organisms of the human phylum. Something reaching its culmination in the superior polar segment of the neural tube of the neohomozoan morph. In the superior antimeric developmental region of that first metameric segment of the encephalon? In the uperprosencephalon?

A template is the concise molecular arrangement of a primordium. A primordium is the first stage of development of a presumptive area. A presumptive area is an area which, developing, will become to be some specific part of the finished organism. The molecules of the upper cellular tissue layer of this internal organ are arranged in a template. This template is the template of the presumptive prosencephalic primordium. The cells producing those of these molecules forming the template of the presumptive prosencephalic primordium which are mosaiced in the area of presumption of its uperprosencephalon are the first to begin to proceed in the building of the neohomozoan form.

Table of Embryologic Terms [Ed]

I. Hexiconcentric Homozoan Blastocystic Morph

Epicele

Epiblast --- cellular tissue
Epicyst --- colloid

Mesocele

Mesoblast --- cellular tissue
Mesocyst --- colloid

Endocele

Endoblast --- cellular tissue
Endocyst --- colloid

II. Inner Organ

Built of a

a. definite regional one-sixth of endocele

b. a corresponding regional one-sixth of mesocele

c. and a corresponding regional one-sixth of the epicystic colloid of the epicele

III. a. At stage of formation of inner organ - classically inner organ is embryonal area

balance of blastocystic morph is extraembryonal area

b. Classically entire organism now nolonger called blastocystic morph, but embryo.

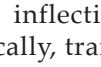
IV. Five-tiered inner organ

A template is the concise molecular arrangement of a primordium.

A primordium is the first stages of development of a presumptive area.

A presumptive area is an area which, developing, will become to be some specific part of the finished organism.

iv. THESE WORDS

The word, cephalization, means the process of equipping with a cephale: the word is Athenian Greek, κεφαλη, said kephala. This Greek word, κεφαλη, is an inflectional variant of the Khamite agglutination which the ancient predynastic Khamite Khap Sh Khr Valley Rezu engraved in ideograms of their mdv nttr system which had the phonetic value of qflkh; an agglutination of an earlier Khamite isolating phrase composed of these consonantal ideophones q f l kh, which, translating from right to left, implied something concerning the interrelationship of the human being, the proceeding of the eternal becoming, total light and that for which the consonant q was the ideophone. The Greek, καρα, kara, is an inflectional variant of the Khamite Rezu  , q r, which ideographically, translates as some interrelationship between the total manifestation of a one eternal becoming and that for which the consonant q is the ideophone. Kephale and kara are used not exactly synonymously but interchangeably. The English word, encephalon, is a disruption of the Athenian Greek ενκεφαλος, encephalos, meaning that which is the inwardness of the cephale, the intrinsic cephale. That specifically within which the human being proceeds with that phase of the eternal becoming which is the q'ing of total light?

The Latin uses the combined agglutination of two isolating Khamite phrases, q r and b r upon which to build the inflectional word, cerebrum, which in the English vocabulary translates brain. The agglutination qrbr would translate ideographically as something concerning an interrelationship of the manifestation of b and the manifestation of q. The word, brain, means specifically the upper part of the encephalon; is related in its origin to the origin of the Greek word βρεχμος, brechmos. Formed of the isolating consonantal etymons b r ch m, the word, brechmos, translated ideographically implies something about an interrelationship of m and ch and the manifestation of b. If m ideophonetically meant mutation, then, brechmos, the place of something

concerning the interrelationship of the ch mutation and b r. The region of the cerebrum of the encephalon in which this occurs? The common American usage of the word brain to signify the total encephalon deprives Americans of an appreciation of the etymological significance of the word: as does the American bregma disrupt brechmos and delete its significance.

[Dr. Weaver was in the process of writing Section v., Molecular Metabolites and Light Patterns, and Section vi., The Neohomozoan Organism, at the time of her death. The incomplete manuscript and notes for these two sections will be available to the reader at the Museum of Osteopathy℠ in their Online Collection (www.atsu.edu/museum) filed as Book One, Chapter 6, Appendix. Ed].

[1]For details see Chapter XX, Sec. v, Subsec. b.

[2]For references to the letter z, its symbols, derivation and meaning, see Index.

[3]γεα, geā, the earth; γες, gās, of the earth.

[4]Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, 1728-1804.

[5]Sir Arthur Keith, *Human Embryology and Morphology,* 5th ed. (London: Edward Arnold and Co., 1933).