

40. 7000, Qal'at Jarmo, Iraq

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liberate pre-colonial research
to its rightful 3,000,000 BCE origins
- and -
liberate female spirituality.
(RGS.)

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Qal'at Jarmo.

Finds include beads, rings, bracelets,
pendants, and children's toys, plus
numerous black goddess figures.
(See below.)

Mother Goddess.

[The first well-modeled and sun-dried
or lightly baked figurines [figures]
of Mother Goddess type, or portraying animals,
often with marked naturalism.
(CAH: Vol. 1, Part 1, 259.)

The Neolithic open village community of Qal'at Jarmo was in the foothills of Iraqi Kurdistan in northern Iraq. It covered three to four acres: 25 houses are estimated and population was around 150. Archaeological evidence from Qal'at Jarmo indicates that this first sedentary agricultural village was also first to cultivate and reap emmer wheat. In doing so, Qal'at Jarmo has the unique agricultural distinction of harvested crops in ancient history. Further grains and foods were: lentils, pelt, barley, field peas, pistachios and acorns. Additional discoveries are knife blades, sickle blades, wooden handles, arrowheads, grinding tools, door-pivots, polished stone axes and eventually pottery c. 6000. Other finds include: beads, rings, bracelets, pendants, and children's toys, plus numerous black goddess figures. Also, note "the first well-modeled and sun-dried or lightly baked figurines [figures] of Mother Goddess type, or portraying animals, often with marked naturalism." (CAH: Vol. 1, Part 1, 259.) James Mellaart adds that religious (spiritual) finds are "numerous naturalistic female figurines [figures], some almost elegant, others schematically rendered, T-shaped or stalk-like." (NNE: 82.)

Houses were no longer round huts but rather a rectangular plan. Construction was mud, the foundations were stone, roofs were reed, walls were plastered and floors were a combination of reed and plaster. Interiors included hearths and later ovens with chimneys. Qal'at Jarmo is thought to have lasted until c. 6000. (CAH: Vol. 1, Part 1, 120-1, 251, 257-9, 502-03, 569; FVTE: 33; NNE: 62-90.)

Full discussion to follow including further interpretations of the Neolithic open village community of Qal'at Jarmo, Iraq. During this further research process, please see the RGS, GSA, and bibliographic considerations below.

Further farming and expansion research:

Özdoğan, Mehmet. "Archaeological Evidence on the Westward Expansion of Farming Communities from Eastern Anatolia to the Aegean and the Balkans." *Current Anthropology* 52.S4 (October 2011): S415-S430. (AE.)
Shryock, Andrew, Daniel L. Smail, and Timothy K. Earle. *Deep History: The Architecture of Past and Present*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2011. (DH: 242-272.)

Further research on the first Neolithic villages: 8300-4500, Sha'ar Hagolan (Sha'ar HaGolan); 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia; 7040-3500, Hacilar, Anatolia; 7000, Jericho, Canaan/Palestine: Mesolithic to Neolithic. (RGS.)

For a comparative study of Jomon Dogu and Neolithic figures:

Bailey, Douglass, Andrew Cochran, and Jean Zambelli. *Unearthed: A Comparative Study of Jomon Dogu and Neolithic Figurines*. Norwich, England: S. I. Sainsbury Centre, 2010. (U.)

Carter, Susan Gail. "The Dogu Figures of the Jomon: An Introduction." *The Journal of Archaeomythology* 5 (Winter 2009): 41-60. (DF.)

Oh, Amana ChungHae. *Cosmogonical Worldview in Jomon Pottery: Comparative Structural Analysis of the Pottery Decorations from the Katsusaka Culture in the Chubu Highlands, Japan (c. 3,300-2,900 BCE)*. Diss. CIIS, 2006. Ann Arbor, MI: ProQuest/UMI, 6 Feb. 2011. (Publication No. AAT 3218524.) (CWJ.)

IMAGE: QAL'AT JARMO, IRAQ.

ILLUSTRATION: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: NEOLITHIC QAL'AT JARMO, IRAQ.

SLIDE LOCATION , SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , SLIDE # , 7000 BCE.

ON LOCATION: ILLUSTRATION/IMAGE TBS.

MUSEUM, CITY COUNTRY.

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATOR, CHRISI KARVONIDES.

PHOTO NOTE: FOR FURTHER QAL'AT JARMO RESEARCH AND IMAGES:

RESOURCE: (MUSEUM ART RESOURCE.)

RESOURCE: (BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.)

RESOURCE: (ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE & ART.)

RESOURCE: (BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.)

