

RE-GENESIS ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Synthesis of the Spiritual Dark Motherline, Integral Research,
Labyrinth Learning, and Eco-Thealogy. *

* “Eco-thealogy (as coined in *Re-Genesis*, 1999) is rooted in the life affirming principles and values in which the whole of nature is divine and immanent.”

Joan, Eahr Amelia. *Re-Genesis Encyclopedia: Synthesis of the Spiritual Dark Motherline, Integral Research, Labyrinth Learning, and Eco-Thealogy*. Part I. Revised Edition II, 2018. CIIS Library Database. (RGS.)

CHRONOLOGY

(Dating: Cambridge Ancient History)

Re-Genesis is the first open-access encyclopedia
to liberate pre-colonial research
to its rightful 3,000,000 BCE origins
- and - liberate female spirituality.
(RGS.)

3,000,000 BCE HOMINID ANCESTRY

1,000,000-10,000 BCE PALEOLITHIC

1,000,000-50,000 EARLY (LOWER) PALEOLITHIC AGE

100,000-80,000 HOMO SAPIENS

50,000-10,000 LATE (UPPER) PALEOLITHIC AGE

50,000-30,000 MOUSTERIAN AGE

30,000-25,000 AURIGNACIAN AGE

25,000-20,000 GRAVETTIAN AGE

20,000-15,000 SOLUTREAN AGE

15,000-10,000 MAGDALENIAN AGE

10,000-8,000/7000 BCE MESOLITHIC

8000/7000-3500/3000 BCE NEOLITHIC

8000/7000-5000 EARLY NEOLITHIC AGE

5500-3500 CHALCOLITHIC or COPPER AGE

5000-3500/3000 MIDDLE-LATE NEOLITHIC AGE

3500-1100 BCE INDO-EUROPEAN BRONZE AGE

3500-3000 EARLY INDO-EUROPEAN BRONZE AGE

3100-2600 PROTO BRONZE AGE

3000-2600 MIDDLE INDO-EUROPEAN BRONZE AGE

2600-2000 EARLY BRONZE AGE

2600-1100 LATE INDO-EUROPEAN BRONZE AGE

2000-1450 MIDDLE BRONZE

1450-1100 LATE BRONZE AGE

1100-800 BCE IRON AGE

800-500 BCE ARCHAIC AGE

500 BCE -0 CLASSICAL AGE

1.

3,000,000, Overview of Hominid Evolution Including Dark Mothers and Later Migrations

Emergence of Human Evolution.

One African Dark Mother.

Three Million Years Ago.

In South Africa,
an ancient hominin stumbled onto a red jasperite pebble
weathered in such a way as to resemble a face.
He or she was mesmerized enough to make the stone a keepsake,
carrying it back to a home base several miles away,
where it was found by modern researchers.
Paleolithic hominins also had a penchant for collecting
fossilized coral, snails and shellfish.
(ARSL: 20.)

Ancient Symbolic Images.

A powerful mental heuristic design
to conjure a particular emotion,
a memory, an idea.
Rather than directly changing the world around us,
symbols change the way we perceive it.
(ARSL: 20.)

Migrations.

From their African homeland, humans have colonized
all continents and inhabitable islands,
from seashores to alpine mountains,
from high-latitude arctic tundra
to tropical deserts and forests.
(DH: 192.)

Single Species.

Today, the idea that all humans
belong to a single species is taken for granted,
and kinshipping is still used
to mark the outer boundaries of humankind.
(DH: 32.)

One Human Race.

According to geneticist, Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza
'in the DNA, there is one human race,
and it originated in Africa.'
(AO: 1-2.) (PB; GE; GPL; GHD; HGHG; DEHE.)

KhoiSan, Namibia.

“We know there were multiple dispersals out of Africa,
but we can [now] trace our ancestry back to a single one.”
Joshua M. Akey.
(HWG: A1.)

African Dark Mother.

Not only were these true human Africans
the first to sail and use technology
but they also appear to have been the first
to venerate the African dark mother.
(RGS.)

Human History.

Migration across great distances
is one of the fundamental processes
of human history.
(DH: 192.)

Cradle of Humankind.

Primary locations include the
Gregory Rift Valley in East Africa
and the southern caves in the high veldt or veld.
(See below.)

Africa-Asia.

Out of Africa
vs.
Out of Asia.
(FDH: BPE.)

Northern African glaciations resulted in a cool, tropical climate c. 3,300,000 to 3,000,000 years ago, presenting excellent conditions for woodland dwelling Australopithecus, or the earliest genus of African hominin. Numerous paleontologists, archaeologists, physical anthropologists, and geneticists including world renowned L. Luca Cavalli-Sforza agree that from this tropical setting,

emerged a single widespread unique species with advanced technological skills c. 3 million years ago. Exceptional ancient finds have been discovered in several primary locations including the Gregory Rift Valley in East Africa and the southern caves in the high veldt or veld. Given these significant discoveries, this area is known as the Cradle of Humankind. New technologies and finds continue to impact timelines and dating considerations of these discoveries as is also true of the subsequent African expansion. (PB; GE; GPL; GHD; HGHG; DEHE; BC: 2.)

Given these new technologies, recent fossil discoveries, higher – resolution imagers and geomagnetic scanners, DNA molecules/dental calculus, plus new genomic tools, and reanalysis of the African emergence to subtropical Asia, continue to revise not only timelines but also other significant determinations. One such Afrocentric revision is the study by Roy Larick and Russell L. Ciochon in “The African Emergence and Early Asian Dispersals of the Genus Homo” suggesting that Homo sapiens began migrating out of Africa c. 1,500,000-1,000,000 BCE.

In tropical and subtropical East Asia, the age of newly discovered fossils of Homo and simple stone tools, as well as some revised dates for known remains now approach 2 million years, nearly 1 million years older than previous estimations. ... The new finds and age determinations give distinctness and complexity as well as antiquity to the formerly late and amorphous pattern for Asian dispersal. Our interest lies in the initial dispersal of early Homo from tropical Africa eastward across tropical and subtropical habitats of South and East Asia. In fact, early Homo now seems to have arrived in East Asia so early that its African emergence and initial subtropical Asian dispersal must be linked. Thus, the factors that triggered the evolution of Homo from Australopithecus also encouraged early Homo to leave Africa, at least initially. We reconsider the new evidence for early dispersals in the light of climatic, morphological, technological and behavioral factors hypothesized for the emergence of Homo. We find that the striding gait, the elementary stone tools and the simple, but expansive, pattern of scavenging that characterizes the emergence of Homo also served its initial dispersal. In contrast, later populations of Homo colonized more temperate habitats under more complex and less obvious conditions (AEEA: 538-39). (DS: A4.) *

* Update 2015. The earliest known stone tools have been discovered at Lomekwi 3 in West Turkana, Kenya. They were made 3.3 million years ago, predating the earliest sils of the first member of the human genus – Homo habilis – by about 500,000 years. ‘The cores and flakes are clearly knapped,’ says team member Sonia Harmand of Stony Brook University, but they are also very different from the Oldowan examples that were previously the earliest stone tools’ (TFT: 12).

Further 2015 stone tools update.

In addition to the Lomekwi discoveries including primal stone tools, also see the 2015 scientific reports on the Rising Star Cave near South Johannesburg. “More than 1,500 fossil elements documenting the discovery constituted the largest sample for any hominin species in a single African site and one of the largest anywhere in the world.” * The Rising Star Cave is around 3 million years and landmark discoveries include a new hominin species called H. Naledi (star) between 2.5 to 2.8 million years old. Cave findings support a vast burial chamber of the H. Naledi (Homo habilis), “who were apparently among the first toolmakers.” (CYA: A1, A3.) (Also, RGS: 538 BCE -70 CE, Second Temple Period.) Wilford, John Noble. “Cave Yields Addition to the Human Family Tree.”

New York Times, Sept. 11, 2015: A1, A3. (CYA.)

* Given two thirds of the fossils have yet to be microscopically analyzed, further dating determinations remain in process.

The African expansion would eventually include Europe, Asia, Asia Minor (Assuwa), and the Americas. The significance of this ancient dispersal is both profound and multifaceted. It not only indicates environmental and ecological changes, but also illustrates “a hominid not adapted to specific territorial conditions but adapted to manage many local conditions through physical presence, technology, and flexible social organization.” (AEEA: 551.) To date, this species was the first to use technology and rituals and first to inhabit the “subtropical Old World without the benefit of language, symbolic culture or individual consciousness as we know it.” (AEEA: 551; HGHG: 61.) Adding to this hominid discussion is paleoanthropologist Aeresanay Alemseged’s discovery of a three – year – old girl whose fossils are 3.3 million years old therefore 100,000 (or 150,000) years older than the *Australopithecus africanus*’ fossil remains of Lucy. (TCH: 42.) (Also see recent *Australopithecus sediba* finds that suggest both primitive and modern skeletal characteristics including evolution bipedalism.) A further consideration is the 4.4 million Ethiopian female skeletons of *Ardipithecus ramidus* (or Ardi) that would predate Lucy by a million years. Although most anthropologists agree that Ardi is a hominid, there is little agreement on what kind of hominid.*

* For the most recent (2015) discoveries and cosmogenic nuclide dating inc. levels of rare isotope research pertaining to the ‘Out of Africa vs. Out of Asia’ discussion, see the conclusion of this entry.

After migrating out of Africa and then moving on to the Asia Minor, Asia, and later Europe, this “single species began splitting apart at the onset of a series of ice ages around [1,500,000 or earlier to] 950,000 years ago.” (NE: A1.) (As noted above, timelines will be updated relative to new discoveries and technologies.) Out of this African branch of the *Homo erectus* or *Homo ergaster* species, developed what is considered modern *Homo sapiens*. These true humans later migrated back to Europe and became the Cro–Magnon people. “The original European branch most probably evolved into the Neanderthals who failed to compete with the Cro–Magnon people and became extinct,” as did the *Homo erectus* Asian species. (NE: A1.) (For 1,760,000 BCE stone–making behaviors and early spread of African *Homo erectus*, see author/researcher Christopher J. Lepre (Rutgers) plus archaeologist Helen Roche (National Center for Scientific Research in Paris.))

Around 150,000 BCE, migrating Africans were sailing to the centrally located Mediterranean islands, including Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta and then proceeded to travel by land west to the Near East and Asia c. 100,000 BCE. * According to geneticist, Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza “in the DNA there is one human race, and it originated in Africa.” (AO: 1-2.) (PB; GE; GPL; GHD; HGHG; DEHE.)

* For map of probable expansion routes, see, (GHD: 122). Also see GHD for the genealogical diagram referenced as “The Mitochondrial Eve.”

Not only were these true human Africans the first to sail and use technology but they also appear to have been the first to venerate the African dark mother and the first to use ochre (iron hematite) for ritual purposes. Archaeologist Emmanuel Anati confirms that migrating Africans were inscribing ritual images in the caves and cliffs in all continents. (AO: 1-2.) Ancient Africans were using aniconic signs and

venerated symbols such as red ochre and pubic V (vulva) and subsequently dispersed these practices throughout what would become a new global village. (AO.)

The oldest sanctuary in the world was created c. 40,000 BCE by migrating Africans at the place Jews and Christians call Mt. Sinai and Muslims called Har Karkom [and] may be the unacknowledged place of origin of worlds. After 25,000 BCE, icons and images of the dark mother [were] found along African migration routes [including caves] throughout the world. More signs, icons, and images of the dark mother were dispersed after 10,000 BCE throughout the region called Europe (AO: 1-2).

Further research on ancient Dark Mothers (Creatrix?) and related trade routes: 500,000-300,000, Dark Mother Tan-Tan of Morocco; 280,000-250,000, The Berekhat Ram Figure; 70,000, Blombos Cave and V Shaped Engraving; 50,000, African Homo Sapiens Migrations and Matrilineal Motherline; 40,000, Har Karkom; 30,000-25,000, Aurignacian Age; 30,000-25,000, Goddess of Willendorf, Austria; 26,000, Grimaldi Caves; 25,000-20,000, Gravettian Age; 25,000, Caravanserai, Trade Routes, and Dark Mothers; 25,000-20,000, Goddess of Laussel; 24,000, Dolni Vestonice; 23,000, Austrian Goddess of Lespugue; 10,000, Grotta dell'Addaura; 7000, Jericho, Canaan/Palestine: Mesolithic to Neolithic; 7000, Hieros Gamos; 6000, Sicilians to Malta; 5200, Malta and Gozo; 4700, Dolmens; 2200, Nahariyah and Ashrath-Yam; 1900-1800, Dawning of the African Alphabet and the Aniconic Goddess Triangle; 1000, Ephesus, Anatolia; 800, Tanit; 800, Carthage, Africa, the Goddess Tanit and Sacrifice; 750-650, Cybele and King Midas, Anatolia; 664-525, Neith and the Black Virgin Mary Temple at Sais, Egypt; 600, Goddess Kaabou at Petra, Jordan plus Mecca, Saudi Arabia; 400, Cathedra Goddess Isis; and 370, Isis and Philae, Egypt. (RGS.) Additional Goddess considerations from other ancient populations include: German Hoherfels (40,000 BCE); Russian Kostenki - Borshevo (25,000 BCE); * and French Carbonnel (4,000 BCE).

* Although Stone Age female (i.e. vulva) finds throughout Western Europe-Siberia are abundant, the archaeological male (phallus) discoveries are rare and timeline starts around 28,000-26,000 BCE. (Don Hitchcock. Donsmaps.com/venustimeline.html)

For further considerations of cave ritual inscriptions and wall murals:

Bataille, Georges. *Lascaux; Or, The Birth of Art: Prehistoric Painting. The Great Centuries of Painting.* Lausanne, Switzerland: 1955. (LBA.)

Bisson, Michael S. and Pierre Bolduc. "Previously Undescribed Figurines from the Grimaldi Caves." *Current Anthropology* 35.4 (Aug.-Oct. 1994): 458-468. (PU.)

Caldwell, Duncan. "Supernatural Pregnancies: Common Features and New Ideas Concerning Upper Paleolithic Feminine Imagery." *Arts & Cultures.* Geneva, Switzerland: Barbier-Mueller Museums, 2010. 52-75. (SPC.)

Clottes, Jean. "Paleolithic Cave Art of France." *Bradshaw Foundation* (1995) Jun. 29, 2008 <<http://www.bradshawfoundation.com/clottes/page4.php>>. (PAF.)

Collins, Christopher. *Paleopoetics: The Evolution of the Preliterate Imagination.* New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2013. (PE.)

Conroy, L. P. "Female Figurines of the Upper Paleolithic and the Emergence of Gender." *Women in Archaeology: A Feminist Critique.* Eds. Hilary du Cros and Laurajane Smith. Canberra, Australia: Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1993. 153-160. (FF.)

- Jabr, Ferris. "Ars Longa." *New York Times Magazine*, Dec. 7, 2014: 18, 20. (ARSL.)
- Mithen, Steven. "The Evolution of Imagination: An Archaeological Perspective." *Sub-Stance* 30.1/2 (2001): 28-54. (EI.)
- Pfeiffer, John E. *The Creative Explosion: An Inquiry into the Origins of Art and Religion*. New York, NY: Harper & Row, 1982. (TCE.)
- Wildgen, Wolfgang. "The Paleolithic Origins of Art, Its Dynamic and Topological Aspects, and the Transition to Writing." *Semiotic Evolution and the Dynamics of Culture*. Eds. Bax, Marcel, Barend van Heusden, and Wolfgang Wildgen. Bern, Switzerland: Peter Lang, 2004. 128-132. (PO.)

Further research indicates that ancient cave artists who made the hand stencils 'were predominately female':

- Snow, Dean. "Sexual Dimorphism in European Upper Paleolithic Cave Art." *American Antiquity* 78.4 (Oct. 2013): 746-761. (SDE.)

In addition to archaeologist, Emmanuel Anati; geneticist, L. Luca Cavalli-Sforza; linguist, Harald Haarmann; archaeomythologist, Marija Gimbutas; and cultural historian, Lucia Birnbaum, selected others are also recommended:

- Anati, Emmanuel. *Palestine before the Hebrews: A History, from the Earliest Arrival of Man to the Conquest of Canaan*. New York, NY: Knopf, 1963. (PB.)
- _____. *Rock-Art in Central Arabia*. Vol. I. Louvain, France: Institute Orientaliste. 1968. (RACA.)
- _____. *World Rock Art: The Primordial Language*. Capo di Ponte, Italy: Edizioni del Centro, 1993. (WRAP.)
- _____. "International Symposium on Prehistoric and Tribal Art." *The Biblical Archaeologist* 59.2 (Jun. 1996): 131. (ISP.)
- _____. "The Rock Art of the Negev Desert." *Near Eastern Archaeology* 62.1 (Mar. 1999): 22-34. (RA.)
- _____. "Introducing the World Archives of Rock Art (WARA): 50,000 Years of Visual Arts." Valcamonica Symposium, Capo di Ponte, Edizioni del Centro. *New Discoveries, New Interpretations, New Research Methods XXI* (2004). 51-69. (ITWA.)
- Birnbaum, Lucia Chiavola. *Dark Mother: African Origins and Godmothers*. San Jose, CA: Authors Choice Press, 2001. (DM.)
- Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca, Paolo Menozzi, and Alberto Piazza. "Demic Expansions and Human Evolution." *Science* 259 (Jan. 29, 1993): 639-646. (DEHE.)
- _____. *The History and Geography of Human Genes*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994. (HGHE.)
- Cavalli-Sforza, Luigi Luca. "Genetic Evidence Supporting Marija Gimbutas' Work on the Origin of Indo-European People." *From the Realm of the Ancestors: An Anthology in Honor of Marija Gimbutas*. Ed. Joan Marler. Manchester, CT: Knowledge, Ideas and Trends, Inc., 1997. 93-101. (GE.)
- _____. *Genes, Peoples, and Languages*. New York, NY: North Point Press, 2000. (GPL.)
- Collins, Christopher. *Paleopoetics: The Evolution of the Preliterate Imagination*. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2013. (PE.)
- Dunbar, Robin Ian MacDonald, Chris Knight, and Camilla Power, Eds. *The Evolution of Culture: A Historical and Scientific Overview*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Edinburgh University Press, 1999. (EC.)
- Gimbutas, Marija Alseikaite. *Goddesses and Gods of Old Europe, 6500-3500*

- BC: Myths and Cult Images*. 2nd ed. London, England: Thames and Hudson, Ltd., 1984. [*The Gods and Goddesses of Old Europe, 7000-3500 BC: Myths, Legends, and Cult Images*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1974.] (GGE.)
- _____. *The Language of the Goddess*. San Francisco, CA: Harper San Francisco, CA: 1989. (LOG.)
- _____. *The Civilization of the Goddess: The World of Europe*. San Francisco, CA: Harper, 1991. (COG.)
- _____. "Tombs as Wombs of the Goddesses." Ed. Miriam Robbins Dexter. *Shaman's Drum* No. 51 (Spring 1999): 41-49. (TAW.)
- _____. *The Living Goddesses*. Supplemented and Ed. by Miriam Robbins Dexter. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1999. Proof copy. (TLG.)
- Greenspan, Stanley and Stuart Shanker. *The First Idea: How Symbols, Language, and Intelligence Evolved from Our Early Primate Ancestors to Modern Humans*. Cambridge, MA: Da Capo Press, 2004. (FI.)
- Haarmann, Harald. *Early Civilization and Literacy in Europe: An Inquiry into Cultural Continuity in the Mediterranean World*. New York, NY: Mouton De Gruyter, 1996. (ECLE.)
- _____. "Writing in the Ancient Mediterranean: The Old European Legacy." *From the Realm of the Ancestors: An Anthology in Honor of Marija Gimbutas*. Ed. Joan Marler. Manchester, CT: Knowledge, Ideas and Trends, Inc., 1997. 108-121. (WAM.)
- _____. *Ancient Knowledge, Ancient Know-How, Ancient Reasoning: Cultural Memory in Transition, from Prehistory to Classical Antiquity and Beyond*. Amherst, NY: Cambria Press, 2013. (AN.)
- Journey of Man*. Dir. Jennifer Beamish. Eds. Clive Maltby, Gregers Sall, and Spencer Wells. Tigress Productions, Public Broadcasting Service (U.S.), et al. 1 videodisc (120 min.) PBS Home Video, 2004. (JOM.)
- Mitchell, Peter. *African Connections: Archaeological Perspectives on Africa and the Wider World*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira, 2005. (ACA: 205-226.)
- Robb, J. E. "The Archaeology of Symbols." *Annual Review of Anthropology* 27.327 (1988): 46. (AS.)

Research on single origin, DNA, and dating refinements:

- 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.)
- Tattersall, Ian. *The Fossil Trail: How We Know What We Think We Know about Human Evolution*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2009. (FT: 209-215.)

Further 2016 DNA genetic analysis of a single origin - and - dating considerations now concludes that people everywhere descended from the KhoiSan tribe in Namibia, South Africa. Also, according to Joshua M. Akey, we "know there were multiple dispersals out of Africa, but we can trace our ancestry back to a single one." (HWG: A6.)

Zimmer, Carl. "How We Got Here: DNA Points to a Single Migration From Africa." *New York Times*, 22 Sep. 2016: A1, A6. (HWG.)

Further migration research * and dating refinements:

Journey of Man. Dir. Jennifer Beamish. Eds. Clive Maltby, Gregers Sall, and

- Spencer Wells. Tigress Productions, Public Broadcasting Service (U.S.), et al. 1 videodisc (120 min.) PBS Home Video, 2004. (JOM.)
- Mitchell, Peter. *African Connections: Archaeological Perspectives on Africa and the Wider World*. Walnut Creek, CA: AltaMira, 2005. (ACA.)
- Stahl, Ann Brower, Ed. *African Archaeology: A Critical Introduction*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Pub., 2005. (AAC.)
- Zimmer, Carl. "The First Farmers." *New York Times*, Oct. 18, 2016: D31, D6. (TFF.)
- _____. "Oldest Fossils of Homo Sapiens Found in Morocco, Altering History of Our Species." *New York Times*, Jun. 7, 2017: A6. (OFH.)
- Zorich, Zach. "New Evidence for Mankind's Earliest Migrations." *Archaeology* 64.3 (May-Jun. 2011): 9-10, 66. (NEM.)
- _____. "Timelines: Tracking When Humans, Neanderthals, and Denisovans Crossed Paths – And What Became of Their Offspring." *Archaeology* 69.4 (Jul.-Aug. 2016): 33-35. (TT.)
- * Also, G. Connah's *Forgotten Africa*. (2004.)

For alternate views and discussions, suggest keywords: critique (AND) "ancient mitochondrial DNA" (OR) "out of Africa theory" (OR) "evolutionary theory" (OR) "genetic discontinuity" (OR) "complete mitochondrial DNA sequences" (OR) "Neanderthal DNA sequences." The following citation was located when using the keywords: "diagenetic modification" * (AND) "mitochondria incongruence."

Gabriel Gutiérrez, Diego Sánchez, and Antonio Marín. "A Reanalysis of the Ancient Mitochondrial DNA Sequences Recovered from Neanderthal Bones." *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 19.8 (2002): 1359-1366.

Further research on the earliest tool finds as published in 2016:

Zimmer, Carl. "Bones to Pick on Evolution." *New York Times*, Jun. 2, 2015: D3. (BPE.)

Zorich, Zach. "The First Toolkit." *Archaeology* 68.4 (Jul.-Aug. 2015): 12. (TFT.)

Out of Africa vs. Out of Asia?

According to a new discovery of Hominid fossils by Laurent Bruxelles etc. from France's National Institute for Archaeological Research, "Southern Africa is back in the race." This new discovery now known as "Little Foot" was found in South Africa's Sterkfontein cave complex that dates the remains to 3.67 million years old. Although both Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis*) and "Little Foot" (*Australopithecus prometheus*) could walk upright and shared human features, they have different anatomies raising interesting considerations regarding hominid diversity. In summary, *Australopithecus* hominids are considered the origins of *Homo habilis*, ancestor of humans, *Homo sapiens*.

* "Far older fossils of hominids have been unearthed in East Africa and Chad that pre-date both Lucy and "Little Foot", but their lineage to *Australopithecus* is unknown." This includes the ongoing fossil research on the 4.4 million Ethiopian female skeleton of *Ardipithecus ramidus* (or Ardi).

Mollard, Pascale. "Fossil Date Boosts S. Africa Claim as Cradle of Mankind." (4-1-15.)

<http://www.msn.com/en-us/news/world/fossil-date-boosts-africa--claim-as-cradle-of-mankind/ar-AAajQ9h> (5-21-15) (FDH.)

Zimmer, Carl. "Bones to Pick on Evolution." *New York Times*, Jun. 2, 2015: D3. (BPE.)

_____. "How We Got Here: DNA Points to a Single Migration from Africa."

New York Times, 22 Sep. 2016: A1, A6. (HWG.)