

178. **600, Goddess Kaabou at Petra, Jordan Plus Mecca, Saudi Arabia**

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

\* \* \*

*Maiden.*

Kaabou/Ka'abou/Kaamou  
is the Arabic name for *maiden*.  
(See below.)

*Petra and Jerash.*

As the Nabateans (nomadic Arabs)  
culture continued to grow,  
Petra and Jerash emerged and flourished  
as major trade route centers.  
(See below.)

*Petra Trade Map.*

Migrations routes stretched up from  
South Africa and fingered out through:  
Shabwa, Yemen; Aswan, Egypt;  
Petra, Jordan; and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia  
eventually spreading over and across  
the Asiatic Steppe and then  
into the ancient Far East.  
(Petra Director, 1989.)

A carving of black goddess Kaamou (Kaabou/Ka'abou) was fortuitously  
discovered on the south wall in a second level Jordan tomb at Petra in 1989.  
Kaabou/Ka'abou/Kaamou is the Arabic name for *maiden*. Of particular interest, is  
how black Arabic goddess Kaabou/Ka'abou also mirrors and relates to the black

Arabic threefold goddesses at Mecca plus several other black goddesses and cultures.

Arabic Ka'ab means cube, as in Mecca's black stone. (The English translation of Petra is stone.) (PRCE: 145-150.) Mecca's ancient black stone was worshipped as goddess or planet "Venus" along with numerous names and attributes. Other names of these black stone goddesses are: Kububa; Ka'abou/ Ka'aba; Kuba; Kube; Al'Ozza; Al'lat; and Al'Uzza. (ERE I: 660, 665.)

The affiliations with additional goddesses and cultures also date back to Old Babylonian Ishtar or Akkadian Esh-tar c. 2400. (FIA: 45.) This relationship is illustrated in the Arabic name for Ishtar/Esh-tar which is also Al'Uzza meaning 'the very powerful One,' (FIA: 45) the same name as found in Mecca.

In the *Re-Genesis* entry, "100, Mecca, the Ka'aba and Sacred Stones," the Ka'abou/Ka'aba/Al'Uzza echoes the ancient Arabian trinity goddess Manat.

Before Islam, queens and the goddess Manat governed ancient Arabia. The three-fold aspects of the goddess Manat or Manan were: 1) Al'Lat, moon goddess form of the God Allah, worshipped as a great uncut stone of white granite; 2) Al'Uzza, Al'Ozza, Kuba, Kube, Kububa, or Ka'aba worshipped as the goddess/planet "Venus" (ERE I: 660, 665) and the black sacred stone goddess at Mecca, her ancient temple; plus 3) Manah, meaning time, "yer," or old woman was worshipped as the crone aspect (RGS).

Although Al'Lat, Al'Uzza, and Manah are all ill-starred in the Koran, they are still known in the Moslem tradition as the three daughters of Allah (ERE IV: 660, 664; RGS). Al'Lat and Al'Uzza or Al'Ozza are also said to have been wives of Allah (ENBR XVI: 546; RGS). (AMST: 48; ENBR II: 262; ENBR XV: 672; ENBR XVI: 546; ENBR XIX: 93; CAA: 22; TM; WCSE: 275; GJ: 44-5; WM: 39-43; TTG: 80-1; GOH: 123-4; PCR: 227-230; MG: 396; RGS).

As the Nabateans (nomadic Arabs) culture continued to grow, Petra and Jerash emerged and flourished as major trade route centers. These caravanserai trade-centers not only included traders and travelers from Arabia and Syria, but also Africa, India, and China. The following was found on an ancient trade map and later discussed with the director of Petra during the October 1989 fieldwork project at Petra.

Migrations routes stretched up from South Africa and fingered out through: Shabwa, Yemen; Aswan, Egypt; Petra, Jordan; and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia eventually spreading over and across the Asiatic Steppe and then into the ancient Far East. (Along these ancient paths and trade routes, caravanserai also emerged along the way.) (RGS: 25,000, Caravanserai, Trade Routes, and Dark Mothers.)

The caravanserai (or Turkish *kervansaray*) was a roadside area, structure or inn for pilgrims, traveling tradespeople, and their animals providing

lodging, substance, trade and marketing opportunities. In addition to providing food and temporary lodgings, many caravanserais also included a black madonna temple, shrine room, holy of holies, sacred cave or adjacent rock shelter. With the spread of caravanserais, was the spread of African rites and rituals, and dark goddesses. (RGS: 25,000, Caravanserais, Trade Routes, and Dark Mothers).

Petra and Jerash evidence black madonnas including a black unhewn stone goddess (baetyl) *Allat of Bosra* found near Petra, an area renowned for its fertile gardens, stunning mosaics, ritual incense including myrrh and frankincense, and significant agriculture tethered to unique irrigation resources. Additional finds include an eye goddess Atargatis found in the el-Siyagh (Sivah) Gorge plus a black Atargatis from Khirbet Tannur near Wadi el-Aban. The accoutrements (accouterments) of this Atargatis (or Artemis/Tyche) are a necklace of triangles plus a staff.

Further discoveries of Mother Goddess Al-Uzza (82) include numerous votive niches and baetyls (although not necessarily black), plus several *motabs* (i.e. seat or throne) (88). (BOP: 79-95.)

Further information on the development of agriculture:

Murray, Jacqueline. *The First European Agriculture: A Study of the Osteological and Botanical Evidence Until 2000 BC*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Edinburgh University Press, 1970. (FEA.)

Zimmer, Carl. "The First Farmers." *New York Times*, Oct. 18, 2016: D31, D6. (TFF.)

Further ReGenesis research on Kububa; Ka'aba; Kuba; Kube; Al'Ozza; Al'lat; and Al'Uzza Al-luz or Al-Uzza: 25,000, Caravanserais, Trade Routes, and Dark Mothers; 3000, Earliest Menorah Finds; and 100, Mecca, the Ka'aba and Sacred Stones. (RGS.)

Further research on wayside shrines or ancient trade centers/caravanserais: 40,000, Har Karkom; 12,000 Pamukkale/Hierapolis, Anatolia (Central Turkey); 3250, Scorpion Tableau, Earliest Egyptian Proto-Hieroglyphics; 2200, Nahariyah and Ashrath-Yam; 1800, Re-Visioning Goddess Sarah and Abraham; 1750-1700, Goddess of Kultepe; 1000, Ephesus, Anatolia; 900-800, Ka Goddess, Salamis, Cyprus; 900, Taanach, Canaanite Libation Stand; 800, Tanit; 800, Carthage, Africa, the Goddess Tanit and Sacrifice; 630-620, Goddess Kore, Izmir, Turkey; 600-398, Astarte-Anat-Ashtaroth-Asherah-Ishtar and Yahweh, Egypt; 370, Isis and Philae, Egypt; and 323-30, Kom Ombo Temple. (RGS.)

The migrations routes stretched up from South Africa and fingered out through: Shabwa, Yemen; Aswan, Egypt; Petra, Jordan; Anatolia; and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia eventually spreading over and across the Asiatic Steppe and then into the ancient Far East. \* Along these ancient paths and trade routes, caravanserais\*\* also began to emerge along the way. \*\*\*

\* The source of the information about these migrations routes was discovered on an ancient Jordanian trade map at Petra and later discussed at length with the site director during the October 1989 fieldwork project at Petra, Jordan.

\*\* For new discoveries in northeastern Bangladesh, research Wari-Bateshwar (Sounagoura), possible trading post linking the Mediterranean with Southeast Asia. See ancient Sideng Caravan in Shaxi, located in the Hengduan Mountains, Himalayan foothills of Southwest China. Also see 4<sup>th</sup> c., CE Chinese cave temple/s Dunhuang, originally a caravanserai trading post.

\*\*\* Selected examples of caravanserais discussed in *Re-Genesis* from numerous North African, European, Asia Minor, and Near Eastern museums and archaeological sites include: Byblos; Heliopolis; Baalbec; Tell Brak; Arbela; Acilisenia; Pontus; Cappadocia, Phrygia; Gezer; Gaza; Eilat; Ophir; Sinai; Har Karkom; Gebel Tjauti/Abydos; Luxor; Perge; Nahariyah; Ashrath-Yam; Ephesus; Cypriot Salamis; Carthage; Taanach; Kuntillet Ajrud; Khirbet El-Qom; Carchemish; Palmyra, \*\*\*\* Petra; Mecca; Hittite Bogazkoy; Philae; Kom Ombo; Arabian Muweilah; Elephantine Island, Egypt, and other Egyptian Ports. (Additional caravan shrine centers, apparently frequented by Abraham include: Ur; Haran; Damascus; Shechem; Bethel and Hebron.) (STP: 89, 93; COA: 108-9, 119.)

\*\*\*\*Palmyra was invaded and seized by Islamic militants on 5–20–2015. Ancient Palmyra was a major caravan juncture for centuries, crossroad center of trade, dark–deity rituals, water–healing facilities, and mercantile information exchange resource for Greek, Roman, Persian and Islamic cultures. As a world–crossroad repository, Palmyra’s archaeology is/was (?) an iconic legacy and archive of ancient civilizations.

Anatolian Seljug Caravanserais and other key-extended-trade-centers and routes throughout the ancient world:

Lawler, Andrew. “Erbil Revealed.” *Archaeology* 67.5 (Sep. – Oct. 2014): 39. (ER: 39.)

Yavuz, Aysil Tukul. “The Concepts that Shape Anatolian Seljug Caravanserais.” *Muqarnas*, Vol. 14 (1997): 80-95. (CSA.)

For Al’Lat search strategy see: Al’Lat OR “Athena Al’Lat” AND “Palmyrene Syria” OR “Palmyra Syria”.

Further Ishtar research: 5000-4900, Inanna in Uruk, Mesopotamia; 1750, Hammurabi Laws, Babylon, Ishtar and Inanna; and 250, Ishtar Statue. (RGS.)

IMAGE: TRIANGULAR KAABOU/NEITH (ATARGARTIS) OBELISK: PETRA, JORDAN. PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: TRIANGULAR (PUBIC MOUND) OBELISK/BETYL WITH STAR CARVING OF ARABIC GODDESS KAABOU/NEITH (ATARGARTIS) ON PEDESTAL. SLIDE LOCATION RE-GENESIS PHASE 2, SHEET 1, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #101, 600 BCE.

IT\_RPT\_S1\_R4\_SL1\_S101.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.

NOTE 1: KAABOU IS ARABIC = CUBE OR MAIDEN. (PRCE: 127-163.)

NOTE 2: OTHER NAMES OF BLACK STONE GODDESSES ARE: KUBUBA; KA'ABA;  
KUBA; KUBE; AL'OZZA; AL'LAT; AND AL'UZZA (ERE I: 660, 665; RGS). (RGS: 600 BCE,  
GODDESS KAABOU AT PETRA, JORDAN PLUS MECCA, SAUDI ARABIA).  
NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: RITUAL SITE OF KAABOU/NEITH (ATARGARTIS) OBELISK: PETRA, JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: LUNAR RITUAL SITE OF TRIANGULAR  
KAABOU/NEITH (ATARGARTIS) OBELISK/BETYL, PETRA, JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 3, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #24P, 600 BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S3\_R2\_SL2\_S24P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: LABIA (SIG) ENTRANCE TO AL'UZZA'S TEMPLE, AKA THE TREASURY:  
PETRA, JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: LABIA (SIG) ENTRANCE TO THE TREASURY, PETRA,  
JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 1, ROW 1, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #3P, 600 BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S1\_R1\_SL4\_S3P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: AL'UZZA'S TEMPLE, AKA THE TREASURY, PETRA JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AL'UZZA'S TEMPLE WITH A SIX-COLUMN PORTICO,  
PETRA, JORDAN. DEITIES INCLUDE ISIS/AL'UZZA.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 1, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #4P, 600 BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S1\_R2\_SL4\_S4P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: AERIAL VIEW OF ROYAL TOMBS: PETRA JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AERIAL VIEW OF ROYAL TOMBS, PETRA, JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 2, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #17P, 600 BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S2\_R4\_SL2\_S17P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: AERIAL VIEW OF ROYAL TOMB: PETRA JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AERIAL VIEW OF ROYAL TOMB, PETRA, JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 3, ROW 1, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #14P, 600 BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S3\_R1\_SL4\_S14P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: AERIAL VIEW OF DALYAN TOMB: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AERIAL VIEW OF ANATOLIAN DALYAN TOMB  
SIMILAR TO PETRA'S TEMPLE TOMBS.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 2, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #23P, 4<sup>th</sup> C. BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S2\_R1\_SL2\_S23P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: DALYAN, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: DETAILED VIEW OF A SILK TOMB: PETRA, JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: DETAILED VIEW OF THE BRANDED ROSE-RED SILK  
TOMB, PETRA, JORDAN.

SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 2, ROW 3, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #18P, BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S2\_R3\_SL4\_S18P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: AMPHITHEATER: PETRA, JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: 6000-SEAT AMPHITHEATER CHISELED FROM  
PETRA'S NATURAL SANDSTONE, PETRA, JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 2, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #13P, BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S2\_R2\_SL4\_S13P.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: PETRA, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: AMPHITHEATER: JERASH, JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AMPHITHEATER, JERASH (ANCIENT GERASA)  
JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 7, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #10, BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S7\_R4\_SL1\_S10J.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: JERASH (ANCIENT GERASA), JORDAN.

IMAGE: ARTEMIS (ATARGATIS/TYCHE) TEMPLE: JERASH, JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ARTEMIS (ALSO ATARGATIS OR TYCHE) TEMPLE,  
JERASH, JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 9, ROW 2, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #32J, BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S9\_R2\_SL3\_S23J.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: JERASH, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

IMAGE: APPROACH TO ARTEMIS TEMPLE: JERASH, JORDAN.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: APPROACH TO ARTEMIS (ALSO ATARGATIS OR  
TYCHE) TEMPLE, JERASH, JORDAN.  
SLIDE LOCATION PETRA, SHEET 7, ROW 3, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #7J, BCE.  
CO\_PET\_S7\_R3\_SL1\_S7J.  
SHOT ON LOCATION: JERASH, JORDAN.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.