

10. 50,000, African Homo Sapiens Migrations and Matrilineal Motherline

Female Descent.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is female inherited from the mother only, female which means that these studies trace descent thorough the female line.
(MSA: 4-5.)

African Eves.

Several partheno-genetrix (self-fertilizing) African 'Eves' brought forth life. The self-begetting generatrix was female: she was black from the sub-Saharan Africa.
(See below.)

African Origins.

Re-Genesis documents the untold spiritual history of women in Northern Africa, Eastern Asia, and Europe from 3 million BCE to 1 CE, including our African origins.
(CLM.)

As discussed above in the 3,000,000 BCE entry, African Homo sapiens were migrating out of Africa c. 1,500,000-1,000,000 BCE. (AEEA: 538-39; DS: A4.) Given recent tests of migrating African populations, evidence of DNA inheritance from the mother – line now supports findings that modern humans originated in sub-Saharan Africa – and – there were several African 'Eves' (DM: xxxv; HGHG.) According to Cavalli-Sforza, one of the differences between males and females is that DNA mitochondria are inherited only through the mother – line. (DM: 5, n. 10.) (PB; GE; GPL; GHD; HGHG; DEHE.) (RGS: 3,000,000, Overview of Hominid Evolution Including Dark Mothers and Later Migrations.)

In "The Middle Stone Age in East Africa and Modern Human Origins," P. R. Willoughby adds to the DNA mother – line discussion along with further 'Out of Africa' dispersal – and – dating considerations.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is inherited from the mother only, which means that these studies trace descent thorough the female line. Knowing the degree of difference between two living individuals, combined with a constant rate of mutation, produces a date of divergence for their last common ancestor, as well as a genealogy of relatedness. In the original studies, it was argued that African mtDNA was the most diverse, so Africans represent the founder populations for all living humans, and the last 'common' ancestor for all 147 individuals measured lived between 143,000 and 285,000 BP (before present). When combined with fossil data, it was proposed that early modern humans moved out of Africa into

the middle East by 100,000 BP, and from there into Europe and the Far East by 35,000 BP, completely replacing archaic groups already living there. ... The last common ancestor for all of them (or “Mitochondrial Eve”) lived in Africa 200,000 BP (MSA: 4-5).

Along with the ever – widening data and acceptance of the African DNA inheritance, increasing scholars such as Cavalli-Sforza support the theory “that deep religious and political beliefs of the offspring tend to resemble beliefs of the mother.” (DM: 5.) Emmanuel Anati says that by following the mother – line, the clear antecedent of religions and spiritual practices is female. (DM: 44; PB.)

[Wolfgang Wildgen adds that the predominance], of female statuettes and female symbols (vulvas) was interpreted as the consequence of a more ‘gendered’ society in the Upper Paleolithic. Eventually a more egalitarian society was replaced by a society with social differentiation and a divergence between female and male roles (PO: 146, n. 11).

Such beliefs are widely noted in corpulent females figures with full breasts found along the African migration paths including: Eastern Asia, Italy, Pyrenees, Catalonia, Dordogne, Central and Eastern Europe, Austria, Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, and Mexico, plus the Czech and Slovakian republics. (DM: 5-9.)

Birnbaum adds to the migration discussion and sanctuaries of black Madonnas. Sites of these figurines [figures] of the dark mother on paths of prehistoric [ancient] African migrations along the Mediterranean littoral of Europe often became, in the historic epoch, sanctuaries of black Madonnas. ... The harmony of ancient mother – centered civilization is shown in Paleolithic Africa [where] there was no division between sacred and profane and no division of self and other – the mother and her nurture of all life were one. The concept of the other seems to have emerged in Europe with the invasions of Indo–European speakers after 4300 BCE (DM: 6).

Additionally, confirmed DNA migration evidence currently maintains that the world’s richest ancient cave art is from central and South African caves. Extensive findings include: triangles, spirals, wavy lines, petals, and red ochre (or ochre), color of a “venerated woman.” (DM: xxxv.) Anati says that ancient art has “‘almost identical characteristics in the entire world,’ thereby implicitly confirming geneticist Cavalli-Sforza’s concept of demic migrations, wherein people take their beliefs with them when they migrate” (DM: xxxv).

In summary, several partheno – genetrix (self-fertilizing) African ‘Eves’ brought forth life. The self-begetting generatrix was female: she was black from the sub-Saharan Africa. These origins plus subsequent traditions and rituals are the antecedent or base line of most religions and spiritual practices including the *one – and – the – many* black venerated Madonnas.

Africans had strongly developed religious concepts in which the female deity played a tremendously important part. Indeed, in the earliest times, she had an all-encompassing influence and was universally acknowledged as the greatest and ultimate seat of power. She was both the giver and sustainer of life. These religious concepts, still powerful today, originated in the East/Central Africa, the continental cradleland. Here, in this primordial center, occurred the molding and forming of the religious and philosophical ideas that were to critically shape the world. The earliest humanity, undeniably Black, took these seminal ideas wherever they went,

and in the course of their far-flung migrations carried them to the distant corners of the earth (BWA: 72).

Research on DNA, single origin, 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.)

For 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. “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 see G. Connah’s *Forgotten Africa* (2004).

Further Paleolithic considerations of sculptures plus caves and wall murals:

Anati, Emmanuel. *World Rock Art: The Primordial Language*. Capo di Ponte, Italy: Edizioni del Centro, 1993. (WRAP.)

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.)

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

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.)

Selected North African research includes: Egyptian Neith (Carthaginian Tanit), plus Bast, Selket, Nephthys, Mut, Maat, Hathor, and Isis. Also, in *The Golden Ass*, Lucius Apuleius *hears* Black Isis list some of her descendants:

The primeval Phrygians call me Pessinuntica, Mother of the Gods; the Athenians ... call me Cecropian Artemis, for the islanders of Cyprus I am Paphian Aphrodite; for the archers of Crete I am Dictynna; for trilingual Sicilians, stygian Proserpine; and for the Eleusinians their ancient Mother of Corn. Some know me as Juno, some as Bellona of the Battles; others as Hecate, others again as Rhamnubia (BWA: 65-66).

Further research is discussed by the notable scholars including: archaeologist, Emmanuel Anati; geneticist, L. Luca Cavalli-Sforza; linguist, Harald Haarmann; archaeomythologist, Marija Gimbutas and cultural historian, Lucia Birnbaum. Suggested works include:

- 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: 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. (HGHG.)
- 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.)
- 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, 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: Culture 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.)
- 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.)

Further ochre and ritual research:

- 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.)
- 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.)
- 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.)
- Hovers, Erella, Shimon Ilani, et al. “An Early Case of Color Symbolism: Ochre Use by Modern Humans in Qafzeh Cave.” *Current Anthropology* 44.4 (Aug.-Oct. 2003): 491-522. (ECC.)
- Joan, Eahr Amelia. “Ochre’s Living Lineage: The Gyne-Morphic Bloodline of Spirituality.” Publication, 2018. (OLL.)
- Knight, C. *Blood Relations: Menstruation and the Origins of Culture*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press. 1991. (BR.)
- Lincoln, Bruce. *Emerging from the Chrysalis: Studies in Rituals of Women's Initiation*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 1981. (EFTC.)
- Marshack, Alexander. “On Paleolithic Ochre and the Early Uses of Color and Symbols.” *Current Anthropology* 22.2 (Apr. 1981): 188-191. (POE.)
- McBrearty, S. "The Middle Pleistocene of East Africa." *Human Roots: Africa and Asia in the Middle Pleistocene*. Eds. Lawrence S. Barham, and K. Robson-Brown. Bristol, England: Published for the Centre for Human Evolutionary Research at the University of Bristol, by the Western Academic & Specialist Press, 2001. 81-92. (MPEA.)
- Zorich, Zach. “Neanderthals in Color.” *Archaeology* 65.3 (May-Jun. 2012):

18. (NC.)

Further ancient ochre research: 500,000-300,000, Dark Mother Tan-Tan of Morocco; 285,000, Ochre at Kapthurin Formation Plus Other Sites; 280,000-250,000, The Berekhat Ram Figure; 92,000, Qafzeh Cave and Ochre Symbolism; 70,000, Blombos Cave and V Shaped Engraving; 31,000, Chauvet Cave and Vulva Engravings; 10,000, Grotta dell'Addaura; 2600-2000, Early Bronze Age, Crete, Chthonian * Prepalatial/Early Minoan (EM I-III); and 1500, Lachish Ewer, Triangle, and Menorah. (RGS.)

* (Earth mother, Chthonia.)

Further ancient Dark Mothers (Creatrix?) and related trade routes: 3,000,000, Overview of Hominid Evolution Including Dark Mothers and Later Migrations; 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; 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 and time periods 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 are abundant, archaeological male (phallus) discoveries are rare and timeline starts around 28,000-26,000 BCE. (Don Hitchcock. Donsmaps.com/venustimeline.html)

IMAGE: AURIGNACIAN VULVA IN STONE: LA FERRASSIE, FRANCE.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: INCISED AURIGNACIAN VULVA IN STONE, LA FERRASSIE, FRANCE.

SLIDE LOCATION NEO. PAL. FRANCE, SHEET 2, ROW 4, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #18, c. 34,000-28,000 BCE.

CU_NPF_S2_R4_SL3_S18.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY: NEW YORK, NY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1993.

PHOTO NOTE: FOR AURIGNACIAN VULVA PHOTO RESEARCH, SEE THE NEW NATURAL MUSEUM OF PREHISTORY LES EYZIES IN THE VILLAGE OF LES EYZIES, FRANCE, DISTINGUISHED AS ONE THE FINEST ICE AGE AND MAGDALENIAN COLLECTIONS IN THE WORLD.

IMAGE: AURIGNACIAN VULVA FROM THE VALLEY OF VÉZÈRE: DORDOGNE, FRANCE.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AURIGNACIAN INCISED VULVA IN STONE FROM CAVES IN THE VALLEY OF VÉZÈRE, DORDOGNE, FRANCE.

SLIDE LOCATION NEO. PAL. FRANCE, SHEET 2, ROW 4, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #19, c. 30,000 BCE.

CU_PF_S2_R4_SL4_S19.jpeg

SHOT ON LOCATION: HAUTE GARGONNE, FRANCE: MUSÉE DES ANTIQUITÉS NATIONALES. (SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, FRANCE IS JUST OUTSIDE OF PARIS.)

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1982-1989.

PHOTO NOTE: FOR AURIGNACIAN VULVA PHOTO RESEARCH, SEE THE NEW
NATURAL MUSEUM OF PREHISTORY LES EYZIES IN THE VILLAGE OF LES EYZIES,
FRANCE, DISTINGUISHED AS ONE THE FINEST ICE AGE AND MAGDALENIAN
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