

49. 6000, Sicilians to Malta

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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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Temples.

Maltese temples were designed
according to the female body,
differing from later medieval Christian churches
built in the shape of the cruciform goddess.
(BLM: 7; COG: 172-74; HGG; 3-7.)

Sicilians migrated to Malta, 80 km (50 miles) south of Sicily, c. 6000 BCE. More than 43 temples were subsequently built, including 34 on Malta and 9 on the neighboring island of Gozo. The calibrated dates for these temples range from 5200-1500 BCE. Maltese temples were designed according to a seated female deity, differing from later medieval Christian churches built in the shape of the ancient Chalcolithic (3000-2500 BCE) cruciform goddess from Yialia/Gialia or POMOS, CYPRUS, GREECE. Eight thousand years ago, Malta was a land of abundant farming and workable limestone. (BLM: 7; COG: 172-74; HGG; 3-7.)

In addition to numerous temples that began to appear with the influx of Sicilians, so did great goddess statues (females deities). Many of the temple contours were the same as the goddess figures in Lotus position. * On the island of Gozo, the architectural design of the Ggantija temple is two goddesses or a double goddess. (MG: 102-3.)

* The Lotus is compared to the cycle of life, death, and resurrection as it “opens at dawn and closes at night.” (PAM.)

Some of the more notable temples and graves include:

5800 BCE, Ggantija (Gigantija) on Gozo
5200 BCE, Collective Burial Graves
4400 BCE, Skorba
4000 BCE, Zebbug
3800 BCE, Hypogeum
3600 BCE, Mnajdra E. (pronounced *Im-nigh-dra*), Ggantija N.,
Xemxija Tomb
3300 BCE, Tarxien (pronounced *Tar-shee-en*)
3000 BCE, Hagar Qim (pronounced *Harah-eem*), and Mnajdras S.
(HGG: 5; COG: 172-4, 286; BLM: 7; TTASS; 499-507; RGS) (RGS: 5200,
Malta and Gozo).

As neighboring Sicily was clearly an ancient crossroad of numerous advanced cultures, the riches shared with Malta were – and – continue to be significant. Ancients called this island crossroad of Africa, Asia, and Europe, ‘middle of the earth.’ Like other Mediterranean islands, Sicily was early reached by paleolithic african migrants, then by neolithic migrants from Anatolia, later by west asian canaanite traders, and, in the common epoch, by moors from Africa. After 4000 BCE, indo–european aryan speakers, embodied later in dominant elites of Greece and Rome (DM: xli).

Further research: 5200, Malta and Gozo; and 5000, Near and Middle East. (RGS.)

Further cruciform goddess research: 3000-2500, Cruciform Goddess, Chalcolithic Age, Cyprus. (RGS.)

Further research on 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; 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; 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)

Further double/twin goddess research: 30,000 Labyrinths, Spirals, and Meanders; 26,000, Grimaldi Caves; 25,000-20,000, Goddess of Laussel; 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük; 5500-3500, Cucuteni (Tripolye) Culture, Eastern Europe; 5400-4100, Vinca Culture and Bird and Snake Culture; 5200, Malta and Gozo; 4400-2500, Olympus Hera; 4000, Alaca Hüyük, Anatolia; 3500, Anatolia, Arinna, and Other Goddesses; 3000, Middle Indo-European Bronze Age; 3,000, Tell Brak; 2600-2000, Early Bronze Age, Crete, Chthonian; 1790-1700, Goddess of Kultepe, Anatolia; 1750, Ishtar; 1000, double Goddess Transition; 630-620, Goddess Kore, Izmir Turkey; 500, Greek Mysteries; and 282-263, Demeter’s Priene Temple. (RGS.)

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IMAGE: CRUCIFORM DEITY: SOUSKIOU, CYPRUS.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: CRUCIFORM DEITY FROM SOUSKIOU WITH OUTSTRETCHED ARMS AND KNEES SLIGHTLY BENT.

SLIDE LOCATION KARVON, IPHOTO, GETTY IMAGES 2011: (PREVIOUSLY MOBILEME GALLERY), SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , IMAGE #DSCN2758, 2700-2500 BCE
SHOT ON LOCATION: GETTY VILLA MUSEUM: MALIBU, CALIFORNIA: IMAGE TBD.
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 2011.

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATOR, CHRISI KARVONIDES.

IMAGE: CRUCIFORM DEITY FROM YALIA OR POMOS: CYPRUS, GREECE.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: DEITY IN KA POSTURE WEARING A CRUCIFORM NECKLACE WITH HEAD TILTED BACK AND KNEES SLIGHTLY BENT: FROM REGION OF YALIA OR POMOS, CYPRUS. (SSCC: 141.)

SLIDE LOCATION CYPRUS, SHEET 2, ROW 4, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #19, c. 3000-2500 BCE.
CU_CYP_S2_R4_SL4_S19.

SHOT ON LOCATION: CYPRUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM: NICOSIA, CYPRUS.

NOTE 1: LATER CRUCIFORM CATHEDRALS OF EUROPE.

THE ENTIRE BODY OF THE GODDESS IS REPRESENTED IN THE MEGALITHIC TOMBS OF WESTERN EUROPE, WHOSE SHAPE SHEDS AN INTERESTING LIGHT ON THE LATER CRUCIFORM CATHEDRALS OF EUROPE. PLANS OF TOMBS INSIDE CAIRNS. THE NEOLITHIC PASSAGE-GRAVE CULTURE OF IRELAND (CARROWKEEL, COUNTY SLIGO, NW IRELAND); 2nd HALF 4th MILL. B.C. (LOG: 153, FIG. 236).

NOTE 2: ALSO, SEE KNOWTH 1 AT NEWGRANGE, IRELAND. (LOG: 104, FIG. 170.) CORBELLED ROOF KNOWTH I INCLUDES TWO PASSAGE CHAMBERS, ONE UNDIFFERENTIATED THAT OPENS TO THE WEST PLUS A CRUCIFORM CHAMBER THAT OPENS TO THE EAST (RGS).

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: SEATED GODDESS IN LOTUS POSITION: HAGAR QIM, MALTA.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SEATED GODDESS LOTUS POSITION, LIMESTONE,
HAGAR QIM.
SLIDE LOCATION MALTA: SHEET 5, ROW 1, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #29, 3000 BCE.
CO_MAL_S5_R1_SL3_S29.
SHOT ON LOCATION: NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY: VALLETTA,
MALTA.
NOTE 1: HAGAR QIM (PRONOUNCED *HARAH-EEM*).
NOTE 2: ALSO, SEE. (HGG: 23C.)
NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1980'S.
PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATION ENHANCEMENT, CHRISI KARVONIDES.

IMAGE: GGANTIJA (GIGANTIJA) TEMPLE: GOZO, MALTA.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AERIAL VIEW OF DOUBLE TEMPLE FROM
BROCHTORFF/ XAGHRA CIRCLE NEAR GGANTIJA (GIGANTIJA), GOZO, MALTA.
UNDER THE TEMPLE ARE A SERIES OF UNDERGROUND CAVES SIMILAR TO LATER
HYPOGEUM ON MALTA.
SLIDE LOCATION MALTA, SHEET 4, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #13, 4000-3500 BCE.
CO_MAL_S4_R4_SL1_S13.
SHOT ON LOCATION: GGANTIJA (GIGANTIJA): GOZO, MALTA.
NOTE 1: (COG: 172-181.)
NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985.

IMAGE: AERIAL VIEW OF SIMILAR HAGAR QIM TEMPLE: MALTA.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: AERIAL VIEW OF SIMILAR HAGAR QIM DOUBLE
TEMPLE, MALTA.
SLIDE LOCATION MALTA, SHEET 1, ROW 1, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #20, 3000 BCE. ON
CO_MAL_S1_R1_SL4_S20.jpg
SHOT ON LOCATION: HAGAR QIM (HARAH-EEM) TEMPLE, MALTA. ENHANCE
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985.
PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATION ENHANCEMENT, CHRISI KARVONIDES.

IMAGE: SEATED DOUBLE GODDESS GGANTIJA (GIGANTIJA): GOZO, MALTA.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SEATED DOUBLE GODDESS WITH ONE HOLDING AN
INFANT AND THE OTHER HOLDING A CUP FROM BROCHTORFF/XAGHRA CIRCLE,
GGANTIJA (GIGANTIJA) ON GOZO, MALTA.
SLIDE LOCATION MALTA, SHEET 6, ROW 1, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #24, 5800 BCE.
CO_MAL_S6_R1_SL3_S24.
SHOT ON LOCATION: NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY: VALLETTA, MALTA.
NOTE 1: (DG: 68-73.)
NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1980'S.

IMAGE: SPIRAL MOTIF: TARXIEN TEMPLE, MALTA.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SPIRAL MOTIF TARXIEN TEMPLE, MALTA.
SLIDE LOCATION MALTA, SHEET 2, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #37, MID-3rd MIL. BCE.
CO_MAL_S2_R4_SL2_S37.
SHOT ON LOCATION: TARXIEN TEMPLE: MALTA.
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1980'S.

IMAGE: SPIRAL GATE MOTIF: TARXIEN, MALTA.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SEATED WOMEN NEAR SPIRAL GATE TO TARXIEN
TEMPLE, MALTA.
[SLIDE LOCATION MALTA, SHEET 2, ROW 1, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #21](#)
MID-3rd MIL. BCE.
[CO_MAL_S2_R1_SL3_S21](#)
SHOT ON LOCATION: TARXIEN TEMPLE: MALTA.
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1980'S.