

## 11. 50,000-30,000, Mousterian Age

*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.)

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### *1,000,000-10,000, Paleolithic Overview.*

The Late Paleolithic Age is  
sub-divided into five BCE periods:  
Mousterian Age, 50,000 – 30,000  
Aurignacian Age, 30,000 – 25,000  
Gravettian Age, 25,000 – 20,000  
Solutrean Age, 20,000 – 15,000  
Magdalenian Age, 15,000 – 10,000.  
(RGS.)

The Mousterian Age, also known as Levalloisian – Mousterian, is so named because of the Mousterian type of flint tool implements that prevailed throughout the glaciated areas. These implements were handcrafted flint work consisting of triangular points that were struck from the core of a flint. They were used for hunting mammoth, bear, reindeer and rhinoceros as well as dressing skins. These ancient tools were consistent in form and considered to be the prototype to the later blade cultures of the Upper Paleolithic. Additional finds include fragments of bone and stone that were incised with lines. Numerous interpretations suggest that these notches were notations of lunar cycles. (TROC; CAH: Vol. 1, Part 1; PDA; CEOA; MG: 683.) \*

\* Ancient Stone Tool Update, 2015.

Ancient 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 research on early tool discoveries as released in 2015.

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.)

Further Stone Tool Update, 2015.

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-CE, Second Temple Period). Wilford, John Noble. "Cave Yields Addition to the Human Family Tree." *New York Times*, Sept. 11, 2015: A1, A3. (CYA.)

Extensive examination of this Lunar Hypothesis:

Marshack, Alexander. *The Roots of Civilization: The Cognitive Beginnings of Man's First Art, Symbol and Notation*. Mount Kisco, NY: Moyer Bell, 1991. (TROC.)

For a discussion on the proposed impact of this *Creative Explosion*:

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.)

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.)

Further research on the Late Paleolithic or Upper Ice Age:

Tattersall, Ian. *The Fossil Trail: How We Know What We Think We Know*

*about Human Evolution*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2009. (FT.)

Further Paleolithic research: 1,000,000-10,000, Paleolithic Overview; 1,000,000-50,000, Early (Lower) Paleolithic Age; 50,000-30,000, Mousterian Age; 34,000-28,000, Les Eyzies Vulva Engravings, Dordogne Caves; 30,000-25,000, Aurignacian Age; 30,000-25,000, Goddess of Willendorf, Austria; 25,000-20,000, Gravettian Age; 25,000-20,000, Goddess of Laussel; 24,000, Dolni Vestonice; 23,000, Goddess of Lespugue; 22,000, Maiden with Hood; 20,000-15,000, Solutrean Age; 15,000-10,000, Magdalenian Age; 15,000-12,000, Lascaux Cave; 13,000-11,000, Altamira Cave; and 12,000, Pamukkale/Hierapolis, Anatolia (Central Turkey). (RGS.)

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 see G. Connah's *Forgotten Africa* (2004).

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.)

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\_NPF\_S2\_R4\_SL4\_S19.jpeg

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

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1982-1989.

PHOTO NOTE: 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.