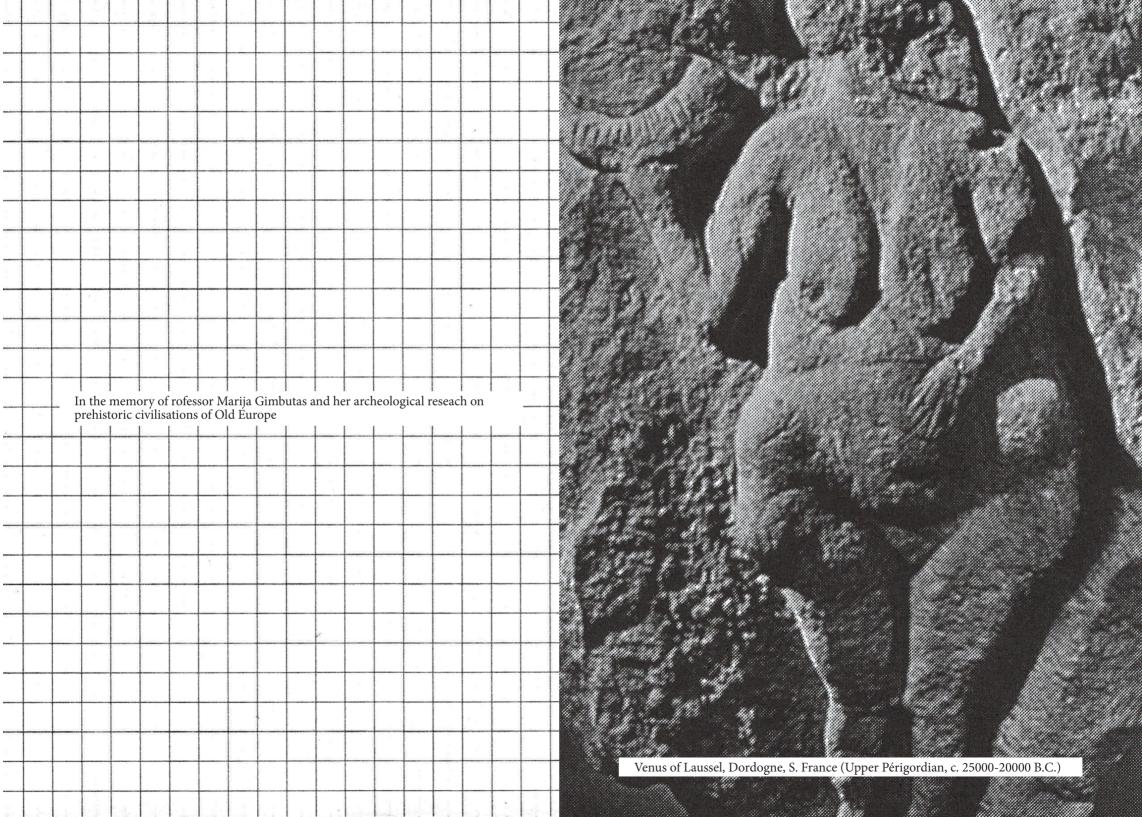
REPRESENTATION. METABOLISM



Strange that the self's continuum should outlast The Virgin, Aphrodite, and the Mourning Mother, All loves and griefs, successive deities That hold their kingdom in the human breast.

Abandoned by the gods, woman with an aging body That half remembers the Annunciation The passion and the travail and the grief That were the mask of my humanity,

I marvel at the soul's indifference.

For in her theatre the play is done,

The tears are shed; the actors, the immortals

In their ceaseless manifestation, elsewhere gone,

And I who have been Virgin and Aphrodite, The mourning Isis and the queen of corn Wait for the last mummer, dread Persephone To dance my dust at last into the tomb.

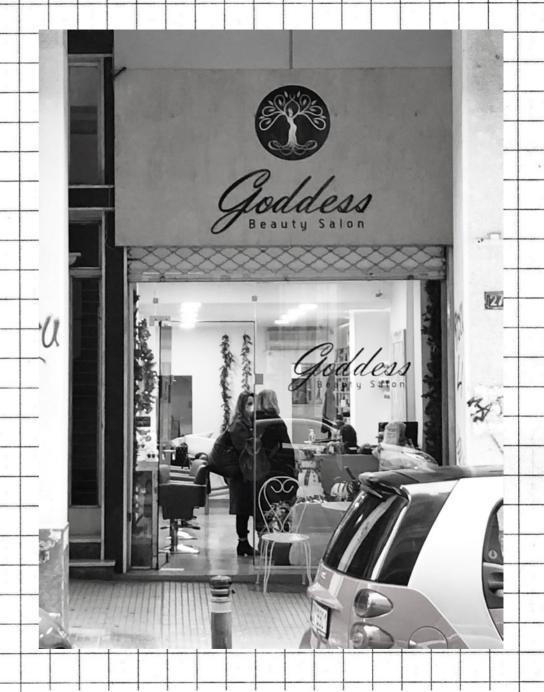
Kathleen Raine 1



Display of Fertility figurines in Benaki Museum, Athens. Photo: Marge Monko

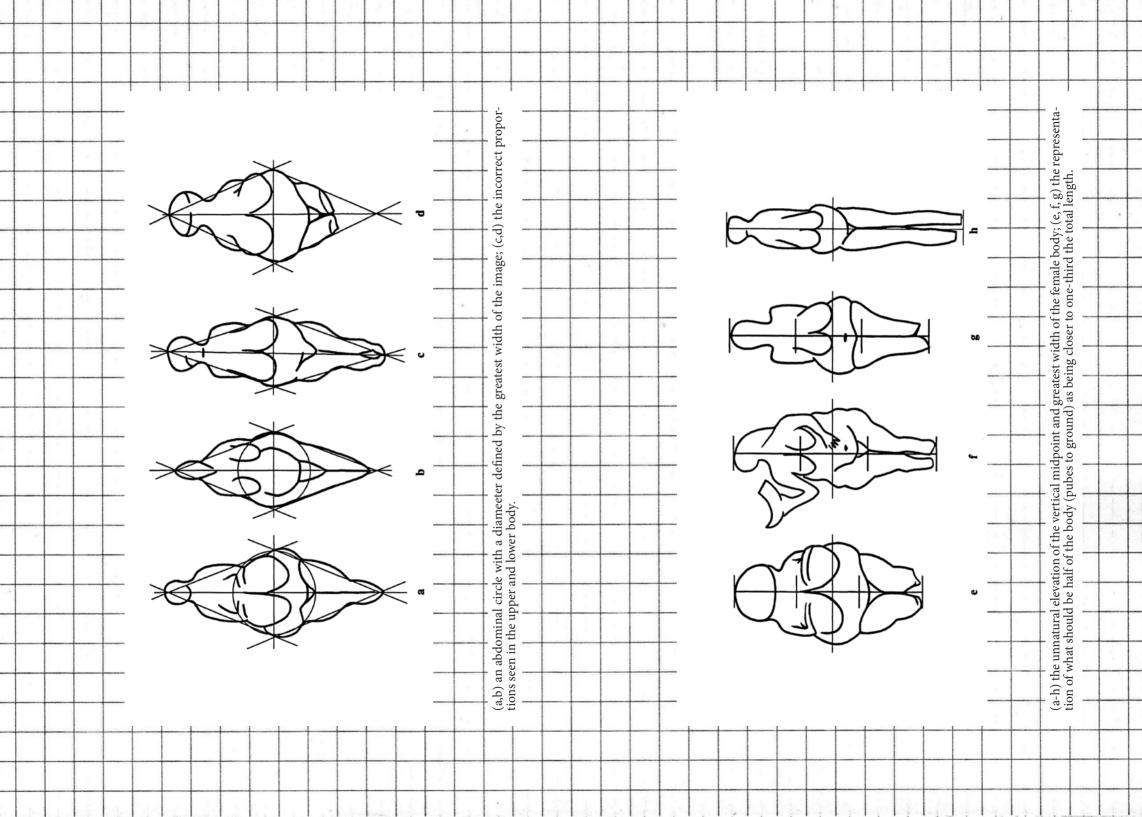






A Beauty Salon on Tatari st, Tallinn. Photo: Marge Monko

A Beauty Salon on Veikou st, Athens. Photo: Marge Monko





8

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2

TO START US IMAGINING · II

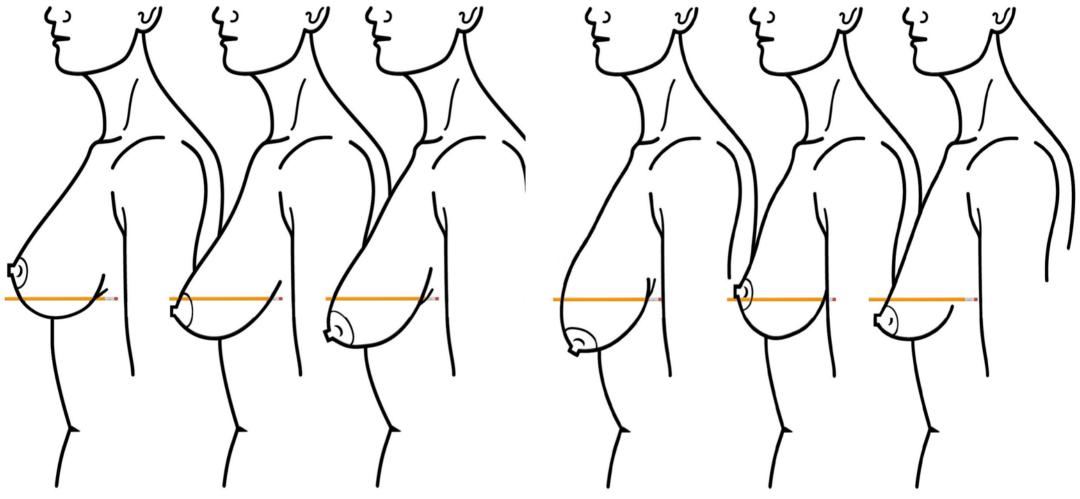
women were responsible for the discovery of food cultivation. And, indeed, this may well be so. As food gatherers in tribes where the men went off to hunt, women may have been the first to recognize that grain grew from seed and could be deliberately planted and harvested. Although we should not be moved by this possible correlation between history and mythology to interpret all myth so literally, correspondences between the goddesses and their human counterparts tend to be more direct than is true of the male divinities of patriarchal religions. Unlike so many of the gods, the goddesses were never transcendent to earth and were never conceived in the abstract terms favored by philosophers and theologians.

The well-fed voluptuous shape of so many of the ancient figurines (think, for instance, of the Venus of Willendorf) illustrated how for the myth-making imagination being and function are always closely intertwined: what a goddess does she also is. So the giver of food is herself food. The sculptural stress on the goddess's fleshy breasts and generous hips was intended to suggest not so much sexual attractiveness as the prodigality of the milk-giving mother and her procreative potency. That goddesses identified with vegetal fertility should also be associated with human fertility seems inevitable. Women were linked with food not only because they cultivated and prepared it but also because their own bodies were a source of food and life. They not only tilled the earth but in their reproductive aspect were like the earth. Ancient agricultural rituals were shaped by an intuition of the analogies between planting and sexual intercourse, between harvesting and childbirth.

What provoked goddess veneration was recognition of feminine energy as transformative energy. The food associated with the feminine is food as mystery, food as a transformed substance. Through cultivation and cooking, grass becomes bread. Women perform this transformation and incarnate this transformative power in their capacity to make milk out of blood and to give birth out of their own bodies to an utterly other creature: a male, a son. Yet these transformations are never absolute spiritualizations; the corporeal realm is never wholly abandoned. The various extensions of the goddess's

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Normal

Grade 1 Ptosis:

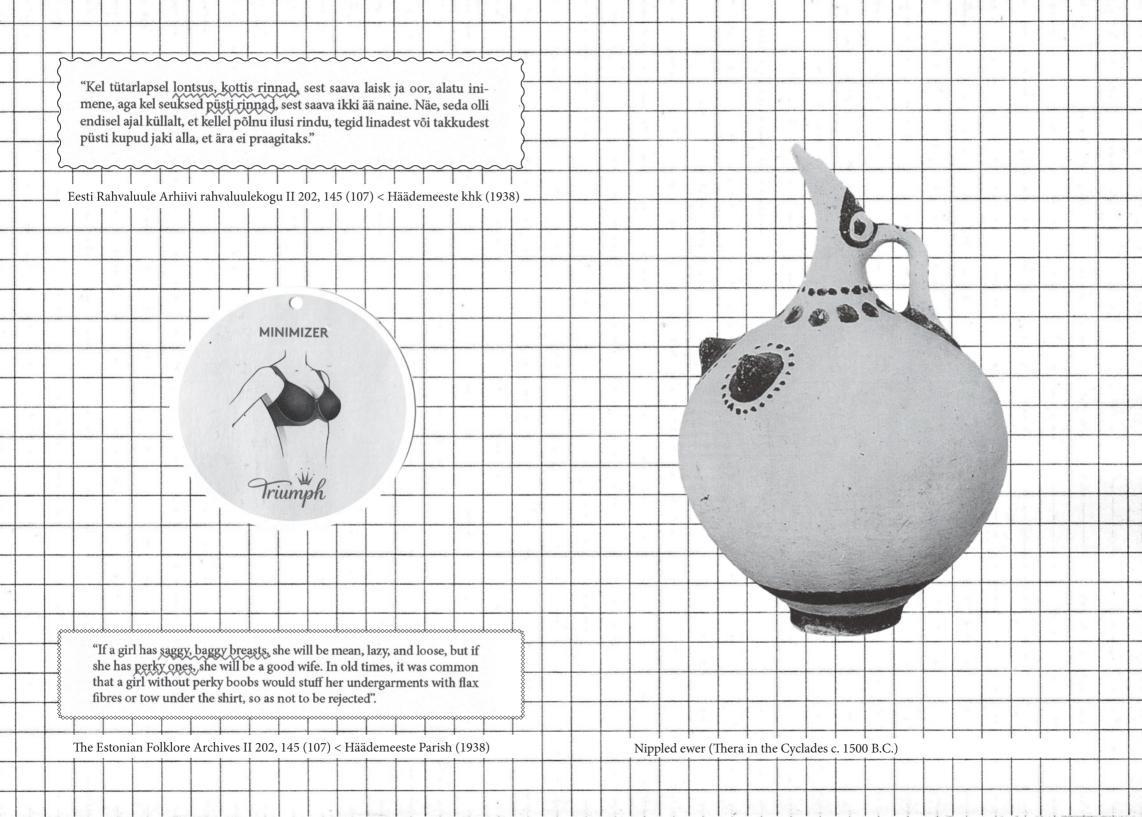
Mild sagging

Grade 2 Ptosis: Moderate sagging

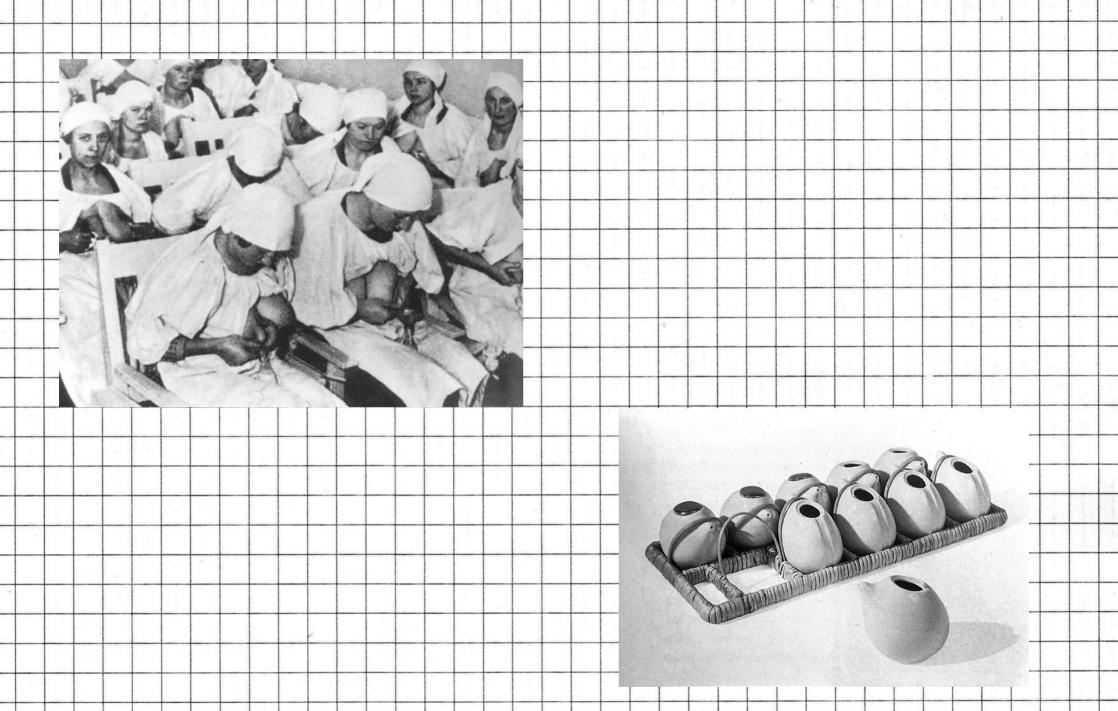
Grade 3 Ptosis: Significant sagging

Pseudoptosis: Lower breast sagging

Parenchymal Maldistribution: Unusual shape





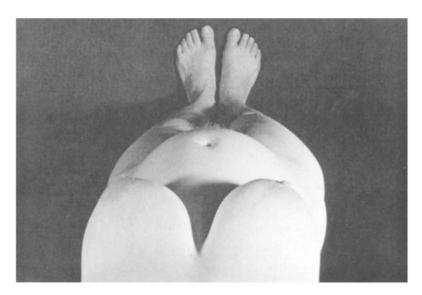


The world's oldest surviving works of art fashioned after the human image appear in the archaeological strata of the Upper Paleolithic in Europe, shortly after Homo sapiens sapiens emerged onto the center stage of biocultural evolution. Questions about their meaning and significance began with Piette's (1895) and Reinach's (1898) early descriptions of finds from the rock shelters and caves of southern France and northern Italy. Since these pioneering efforts, several hundred additional images have been identified from the European Upper Paleolithic, most notably from modern France, Italy, Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic. Slovakia, and the Commonwealth of Independent States. The rich possibilities raised by a century of comparative and interpretive study have yet to generate a consensus about why our ancestors first began to create representational images of the human body or what functions they initially served (Conkey 1983).

This study challenges the assumption that images of the human figure were first created from the point of view of other human beings and argues instead that the art of representing the human body originated with visual information derived primarily from the physical point of view of "self." After restudying the originals from this neglected point of view. 2 I conclude that the oldest images of the human body literally embody egocentric or autogenous (self-generated) visual information obtained from a self-viewing perspective (McDermott 1985). Furthermore, since all the earliest, best-preserved, and most refined pieces appear to be analog representations3 of women looking down on their changing biological selves, I conclude that the first tradition of human image making probably emerged as an adaptive response to the unique physical concerns of women and that. whatever else these representations may have symbolized to the society which created them, their existence signified an advance in women's self-conscious control over the material conditions of their reproductive lives.

Before representational art or mirrors, there were only two sources of visual information about human appear-

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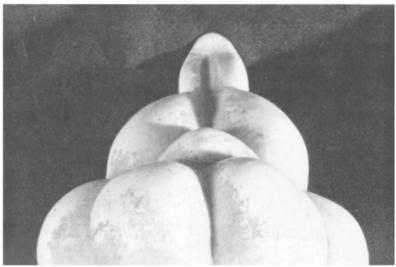
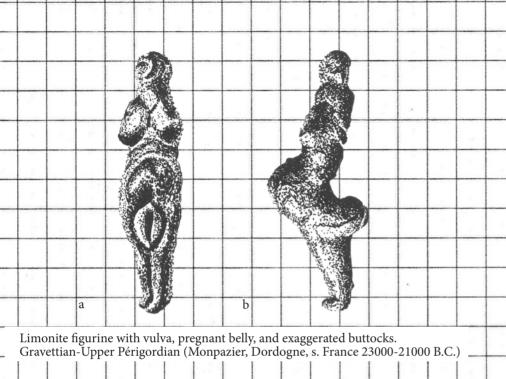
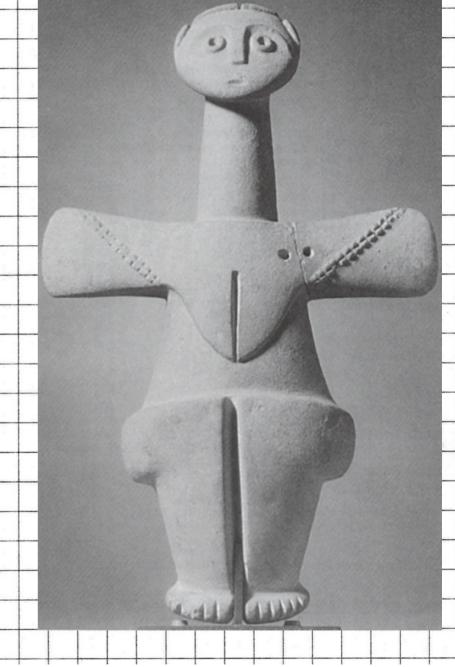
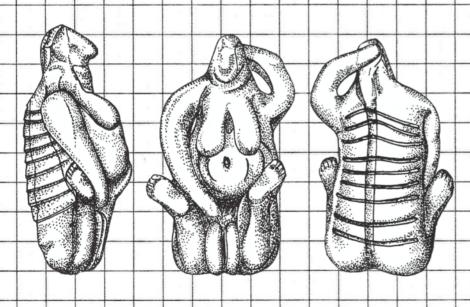


Fig. 6. Oblique aerial views of front body surfaces. Top, 30-year-old Caucasian female, four months pregnant; bottom, same view of figurine from Lespugue (cast).

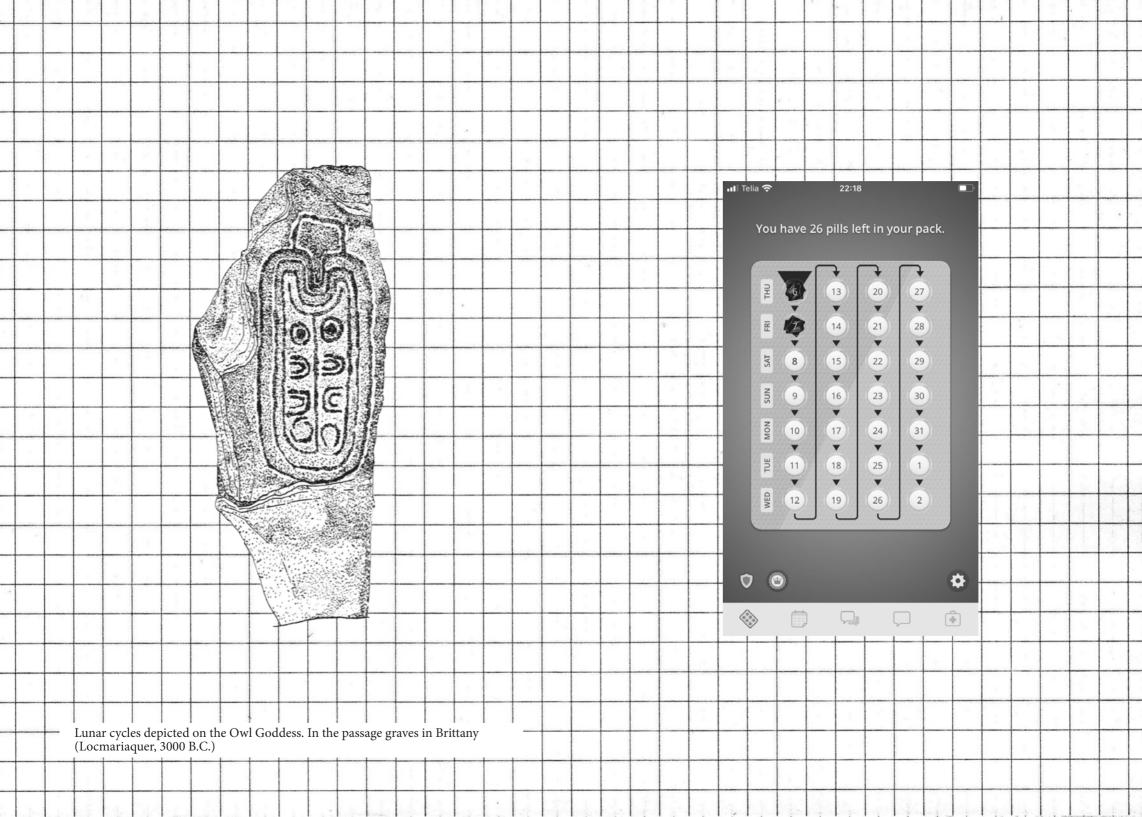


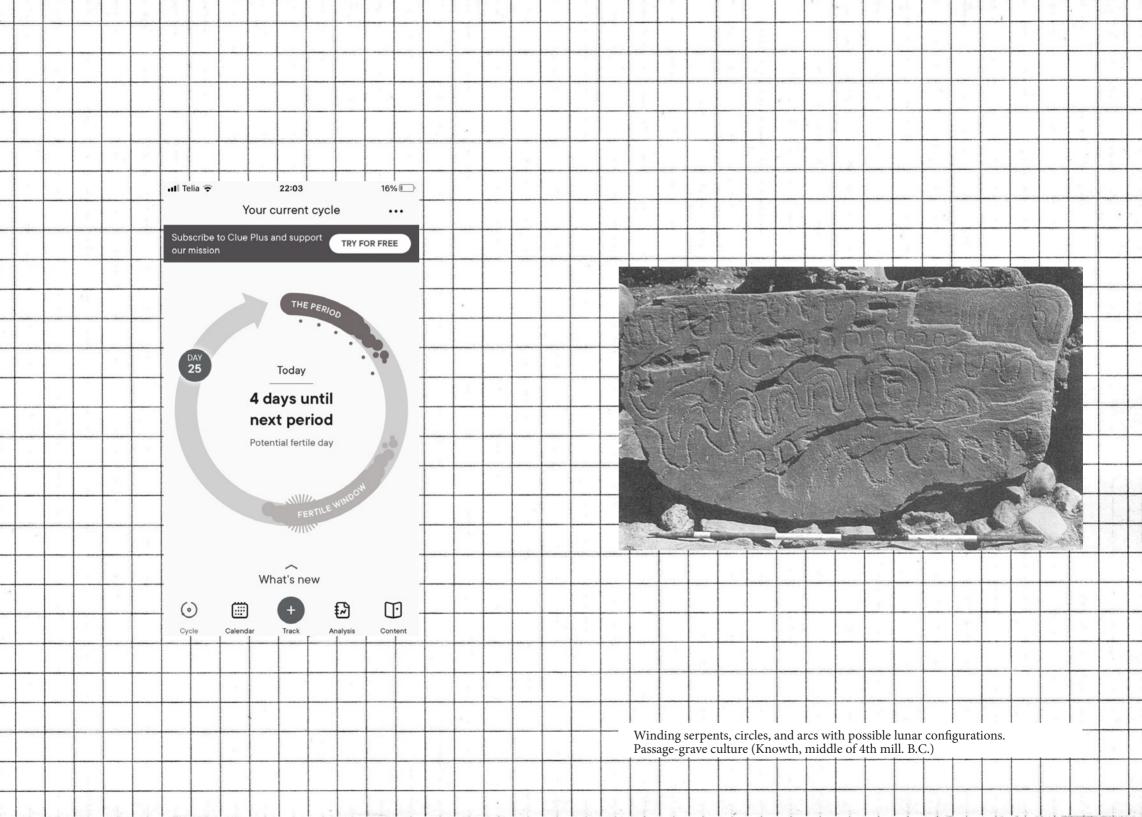




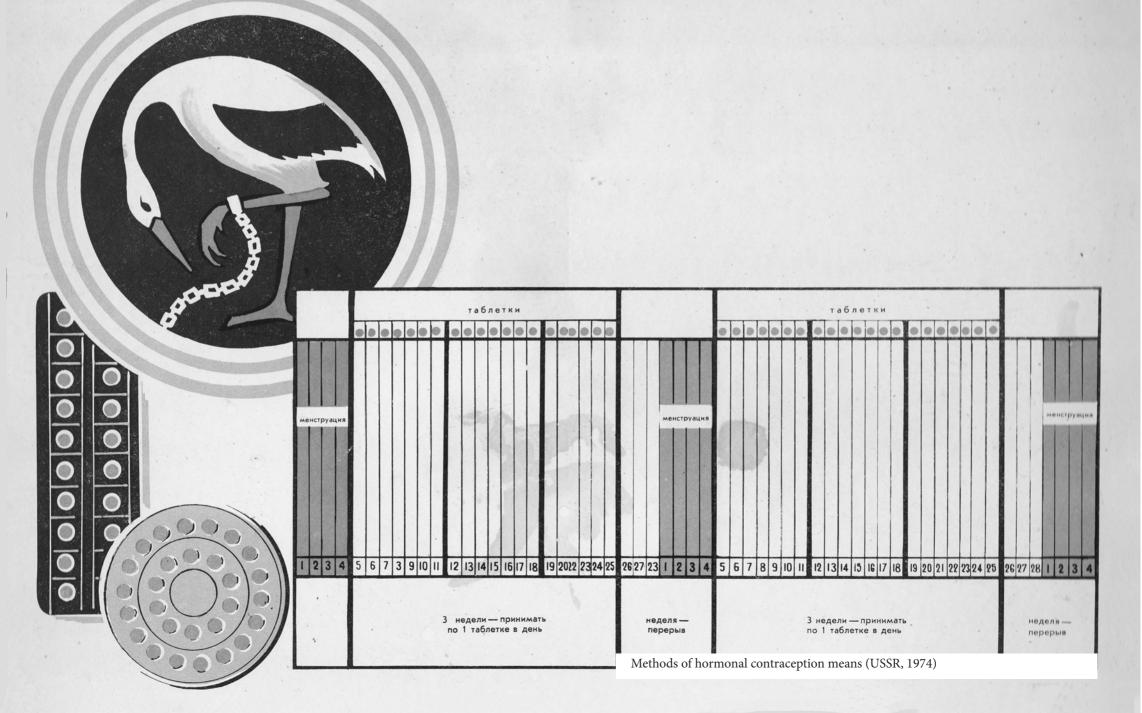
Figurine giving birth. Malthese tempel period (Hagar Qim, Malta. 4th mill. B.C.)

Figurine in squatting posture. Limestone. Chalcolitic Cyprus (c. 3000 B.C.)





МЕТОД ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ГОРМОНАЛЬНЫХПРОТИВОЗАЧАТОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ





"Noored abielunaised, kes kartsid, et nad sigimatuks jäivad, on liu-kivil käind lapsesaamise perast. Liu-kivi pani värgid käima ja sügelema. Tuli koa (koju) sai ööse mihhelt kuhhe (kohe) umitumase lapsu küllge. Senest pääle ei tahtnud kivi enam nähagi kui jah asi oli akkamassa. Ka vanad poised olla liukivil käinud aiga (aega) viitamas kui tusatõbi (kirg) päälä tükk."

Eesti Rahva Muuseumi korrespondentide vastuste arhiiv 30:22, 53 < Viru-Nigula khk (1941)

"Young married women, who were afraid of continued infertility, went to a specific boulder – a slanted rock. It was believed that if a woman slid down that boulder, magic occurred and made these women ready to conceive. Thus, the same night a woman came home from the boulder a child was conceived. When a woman was already pregnant, she didn't even look at the rock anymore. It is said that old bachelors would sometimes also go to that boulder when they were 'itching' for lust."

Estonian National Museum 30:22, 53 < Viru-Nigula khk (1941)

Saadu slanted rock (Est. 'liukivi') in Lalli village, Muhu island, Estonia. Foto: Marge Monko

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