

Blemmyes Linked Sites Summary

Diagnostic matches + migration path (as of July 2026)

Primary Matching Sites (Vráble / Flakstad Type)

1. Vráble, Slovakia (Neolithic, ~5250–4950 BCE)

- 77 headless skeletons in a settlement ditch
- Skulls, mandibles, and detached cervical vertebrae completely absent from the entire deposit
- Upper cervical (often C1 preserved) marks described as “clean” but no microscopic tool flakes recovered
- Only whole flint/obsidian tools and pebbles present (consistent with their own weapons)
- Strongest published match for the “next step” population signature

2. Flakstad, Norway (Viking Age, double/triple graves)

- Small clusters (double and triple burials) — fits the refined “small graves” filter
- Most individuals headless with cut marks clustering around C3
- Some bodies retain C1 or C2; no detached vertebrae or skull fragments recovered
- Clear dietary isotope split: headless individuals more terrestrial/herb, headed individuals more marine/fish
- Fits the mechanical-limitation prediction of restricted jaw mobility

Primary Contrast Site (Ridgeway Hill Type)

Ridgeway Hill, Dorset, UK (Viking Age, late 10th–early 11th century)

- 51 skulls deliberately piled separately from the bodies
- Some cervical vertebrae still attached to the skulls
- Multiple sharp-force injuries; classic post-mortem decapitation of normal individuals
- Serves as the clean differential against the Vráble/Flakstad pattern

Homeland Lead (Does Not Fully Match Refined Criteria)

Sayala / Eastern Desert, Egyptian Nubia

- Conventional mass graves with skulls present and heavy weapon trauma
- Falls outside the refined small-grave + complete absence of skulls/vertebrae criteria
- Remains the strongest geographic and historical starting point for the African core

Historical Accounts (Guianas Endpoint)

Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595 — Ewaipanoma on the Caura River, Guiana

Lourens Lourenszoön, 1618–1625 — independent Dutch sailor account of the same people

Both describe headless men with faces in the chest; no skeletal remains recovered to date

Primary Warm-Climate Migration Path

Eastern Desert / Lower Nubia → southwest through Sudan & Chad → West Africa → shorter central Atlantic crossing (~2,500–3,000 miles) → Guianas. Stays in warm equatorial latitudes the entire way and avoids cold northern routes. The two independent Guiana accounts sit at the logical endpoint of this trajectory.

Current status: The only skeletal sites that fully satisfy the refined criteria (small graves or small clusters, missing heads, no detached vertebrae, no skull fragments) remain Vráble and Flakstad. No North or South American skeletal candidates have appeared in the published record from the 1800s to present.