

Why Are There Seven Sisters?



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1 Introduction

The Pleiades, or Seven Sisters, is an open stellar cluster of hot, blue, young stars, which were formed about 115–125 million years ago (Stauffer, Schultz, & Kirkpatrick, 1998; Ushomirsky, Matzner, Brown, et al., 1998), and they are still surrounded by a blue reflection nebula. The cluster is called the “Seven Sisters” in many cultures, with a remarkable similarity in the stories surrounding it.

The importance of the Pleiades in many cultures has been listed by several authors (e.g. Allen, 1899; Avilin, 1998; Burnham Jr., 1978; Dempsey, 2009; Krupp, 1994; Kyselka, 1993; Sparavigna, 2008), from the first written record by the Chinese in 2357 BC through to the present day. In most cultures, the Pleiades are seen as seven young women, or ‘daughters’ (Krupp, 1994). The oldest representation of the Pleiades is thought to be on the Nebra disk, found in Germany, and constructed around 1600 BC (Ehser, Borg, & Pernicka, 2011), but that representation consists of six stars arranged symmetrically around a seventh, and is therefore probably symbolic rather than a literal picture of the Pleiades.

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In Greek mythology, the Seven Sisters are named after the Pleiades, who were the daughters of Atlas and Pleione. Their father, Atlas, was forced to hold up the sky, and was therefore unable to protect his daughters. But to save them from being raped by Orion the hunter, Zeus transformed them into stars. Orion was the son of Poseidon, the King of the sea, and a Cretan princess. Orion first appears in ancient Greek calendars (e.g. Planeaux, 2006), but by the late eighth to early seventh centuries BC, he is said to be making unwanted advances on the Pleiades (Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 618–623).

Curiously, similar stories about the Pleiades and Orion are told in Aboriginal Australia. For example, most Aboriginal cultures associate Orion with a hunter, or a young man, or a group of young men, or a male ceremony, and many have stories in which the men in Orion are trying to chase and rape the girls of the Pleiades (e.g. Massola, 1968; Mountford, 1939, 1976). The similarity between the Aboriginal and Greek stories of the Pleiades and Orion includes three specific elements: both identify the Pleiades as a group of young girls, both identify Orion as male, and both say that Orion is attempting to have sex with the girls in the Pleiades.

These strong similarities suggest a common origin, which appears to predate European contact with Aboriginal Australia.

This comparison is particularly interesting because there has been almost no cultural contact between the European (i.e. Greek) and Aboriginal Australian cultures from about 100,000 BC, when the ancestors of both cultures migrated out of Africa, until 1788 when the British invaded Australia. Nevertheless, there is a remarkable similarity between the stories in both cultures. Norris and Norris (2009) first suggested that one explanation for this similarity is that the roots of the Seven Sisters story could date back to 100,000 BC, thus providing a common ancestry for this story in all modern human cultures. This paper examines this “Out of Africa” hypothesis.

A related puzzle concerns the number of stars in the Pleiades. Although, in principle, ten stars in the Pleiades are sufficiently bright ($m_v < 6$) to be seen with the naked eye, most people with good eyesight, in a dark sky, see only six stars (Kyselka, 1993). This is not a new phenomenon: even in the third century BC, the Greek poet Aratos of Soli gave the names of the Seven Sisters (Halcyone, Merope, Celaeno, Electra, Sterope, Taygete, and Maia) but then reported that “only six are visible to the eyes” (Krupp, 1991). Thus, while many cultures regard the cluster as having seven stars, they acknowledge that only six are normally visible, and then have a story to explain why the seventh is invisible.

These “lost Pleiad” stories are found in European, African, Asian, Indonesian, Native American and Aboriginal Australian cultures (Burnham Jr., 1978; Gibson, 2017). In Greek mythology, one of the sisters, Merope, was ashamed of falling in love with a mortal and therefore faded from sight (Sparavigna, 2008). In Australian Aboriginal mythology, one (or occasionally two) of the sisters has died, is hiding, is too young, or has been abducted, so only six (or five) are visible (Fuller, Norris, & Trudgett, 2014; Kyselka, 1993). Krupp (1991) gives a story from the Onondaga Iroquois in which one of the stars sang as they ascended to the sky and thus became fainter. In Islam, the seventh star fell to earth and became the Great Mosque

(Ammarell & Tsing, 2015). It is hard to escape the conclusion that once upon a time there really were seven easily visible stars, one of which is no longer visible. Hertzog (1987) describes this phenomenon as “the combined testimony of numerous societies, spanning continents and millennia, for a seventh easily visible ... Pleiad which subsequently dimmed”.

2 The Astronomy of the Pleiades

The Pleiades is one of the nearest open clusters to the Sun, at a distance of about 135 pc (Melis, Reid, Mioduszewski, Stauffer, & Bower, 2014), and one of the youngest, with an age of ~ 115 –125 million years (Stauffer et al., 1998; Ushomirsky et al., 1998). The Pleiades contains stars spanning a wide range of masses, but the brightest visible stars are all B stars. The dynamics of the cluster as a whole are well-studied (e.g. Converse & Stahler, 2010) but subsequent discussion in this paper is limited to the ten stars that are, in principle, visible to the human eye, with $m_v < 6$, listed in Table 1.

Table 1 The visible stars of the Pleiades, taken from the Hipparcos catalog (van Leeuwen, 2009)

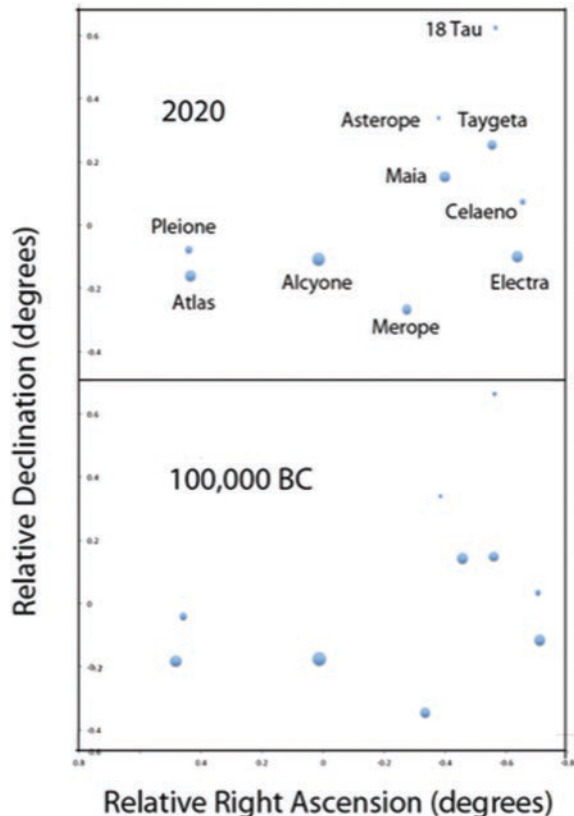
Name	RA (J2000)	Dec (J2000)	Brightness (m_v)	PM (RA) (mas/yr)	PM (Dec.) (mas/yr)	Spectral type
Celaeno*	03 44 48.20	+24 17 22.5	5.45	20.73	−44.00	B7IV
Electra*	03 44 52.52	+24 06 48.4	3.72	21.55	−44.92	B6III
18 Tau	03 45 09.73	+24 50 21.7	5.66	19.03	−46.64	B8V
Taygeta*	03 45 12.48	+24 28 02.6	4.30	19.35	−41.63	B6V
Maia*	03 45 49.59	+24 22 04.3	3.87	21.09	−45.03	B8III
Asterope*	03 45 54.46	+24 33 16.6	5.76	19.44	−45.36	B8V
Merope*	03 46 19.56	+23 56 54.5	4.14	21.17	−42.67	B6IV
Alcyone*	03 47 29.06	+24 06 18.9	2.85	19.35	−43.11	B7III
Atlas	03 49 09.73	+24 03 12.7	3.62	17.77	−44.70	B8III
Pleione	03 49 11.20	+24 08 12.6	5.05	18.71	−46.74	B7p

Those corresponding to the Pleiades of Greek mythology are marked with an asterisk. Asterope is a binary with a separation of 2.5 arcmin, so the two stars are indistinguishable to most human eyes. The combined brightness of the two stars is $m_v = 5.66$. The columns marked PM give the proper motion in Right Ascension and Declination, in milliarcsec per year

B stars are often variable (e.g. Waelkens & Rufener, 1985) and the variability of the Pleiades has been well-studied (e.g. White, Pope, Antoci, et al., 2017). Several have been observed to be variable, and Pleione is known to be an irregular variable, varying by as much as 0.5 magnitude in the last century (Burnham Jr., 1978). However, such studies are only sensitive to short-term variability (on a timescale of days to years). On a timescale of tens of millions of years, comparable to the lifetime of the star, the star is expected to gradually increase in luminosity because of its expansion as it moves across the main sequence (Langer, 2012), but the change over a period of 100,000 years is probably still too small to be visible to the human eye. Additional variability may also be caused by motion of the obscuring dust that veils the Pleiades. Because of these unknown factors, we have no information on how the brightness of these stars varies on timescales of thousands of years.

The proper motion of these stars has been measured accurately by Hipparcos (van Leeuwen, 2009). Gravitational forces from the mass of the cluster, or from tidal friction, are negligible over human timescales, and so we can linearly extrapolate their motion back to prehistoric times, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 The appearance of the Pleiades at present and at 100,000 BC, assuming linear motion and no variability. The area of each symbol is proportional to $(6 - m_v)$, where m_v is the apparent magnitude



3 The Seven Sisters and Orion in Aboriginal Australia

3.1 *Aboriginal Astronomy*

Astronomy is a central part of many Aboriginal cultures. An extensive review, citing all known publications in this field at the time of writing, is given by Norris (2016). Mountford (1976) reported that some Aboriginal people knew the name of every star as faint as fourth magnitude, and knew myths associated with most of those stars. Even now, some elders can name most stars in the sky visible to the naked eye, and have an intuitive understanding of how the sky rotates over their heads from east to west during the night, and how it shifts over the course of a year (Norris, 2016). Maegraith (1932) says that ‘The most interesting fact about Aboriginal astronomy is that all the adult males of the tribe are fully conversant with all that is known, while no young man of the tribe knows much about the stars until after his initiation is complete ... The old men also instruct the initiated boys in the movements, colour and brightness of the stars.’ Dawson (1881) reported that astronomy was ‘considered one of their principal branches of education ... it is taught by men selected for their intelligence and information’.

3.2 *Orion*

Most Aboriginal cultures associate Orion with a hunter, or a young man, or a group of young men, or a male ceremony, and many have stories in which the men in Orion are trying to chase and rape the girls of the Pleiades (e.g. Massola, 1968; Mountford, 1939, 1976). Examples include:

- A Yolngu story that the three stars of Orion’s belt are three brothers in a canoe, with Betelgeuse marking the bow of the canoe, and Rigel the stern. The Orion nebula is a fish, attached by a line to the canoe, shown in Fig. 2. They were blown into the sky by the Sun-woman as punishment for eating their totem animal, a king-fish, in violation of Yolngu law (Davis, 1989; Norris, 2016; Wells, 1973).
 - The Kaurna story (Gell, 1842; Teichelmann & Schuermann, 1840) that Orion is a group of boys who hunt kangaroo and emu on the celestial plain.
 - The Murrawarri story (Mathews & White, 1994) that Orion wore a belt, carried a shield and stone tomahawk, and their name for the constellation (Jadi Jadi) means either ‘strong man’ or ‘cyclone’.
 - The report by Bates (1925) that people over a great area of central Australia regarded Orion as a ‘hunter of women’, and specifically of the women in the Pleiades, and that the male initiation ceremony includes an enactment of Orion chasing and raping women. The ceremony may only take place when Orion is *not* in the sky, which is consistent with the report (Fuller et al., 2014) that, in Kamilaroi culture, Orion’s setting in June is associated with the male initiation ceremony.

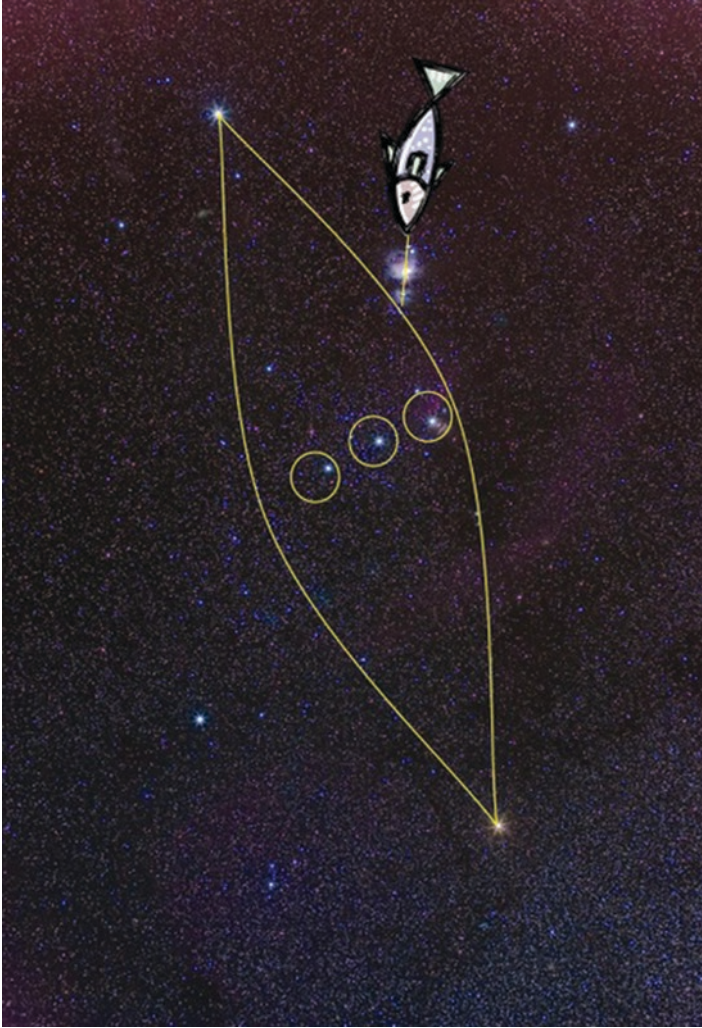


Fig. 2 An Australian Aboriginal interpretation of the constellation of Orion, known as “Djulpan” in Yolngu, from the Yolngu people of Northern Australia. The three stars of Orion’s belt are three young men who went fishing in a canoe, and caught a forbidden king-fish, represented by the Orion Nebula. Drawing by the author based on Yolngu oral and written accounts

3.3 *Pleiades*

The Pleiades are one of the best known features of the Aboriginal sky and its stories have been described extensively (e.g. Andrews, 2005; Clarke, 2009; Johnson, 2011; Norris, 2016) so only a brief description will be attempted here. In nearly all Australian cultures, the Pleiades are female, and are often called the Seven Sisters

(Johnson, 2011; Norris, 2016). They are generally identified with a group (usually seven, but sometimes six) of young girls, or sisters, often fleeing from the man or men in Orion (or occasionally from the Moon or another celestial body). They are frequently associated with sacred women's ceremonies and stories. The Pleiades are also important as an element of Aboriginal calendars, and in several groups their heliacal rising marks the start of winter. For example, Norris (2016) report an account in which 'Seven sisters come back with turtle, fish, freshwater snakes and also bush foods like yams and berries. The stars come in season when the food and berries come out, They give Yolngu bush tucker, they multiply the foods in the sea that's why Yolngu are happy to see them'.

Johnson (2011) divides the Pleiades stories into four groups, to which I add a fifth based on the presence of a protective dingo. The five groups are then as follows:

- In most areas of mainland Australia, the Pleiades are portrayed as girls chased by the young men in Orion which is very similar to the Greek myth
- In Arnhem Land, stories portray the Pleiades as partners of the men in Orion. In some versions of the story from NSW and Victoria, Orion consists of boys who dance at night to music made by the girls in the Pleiades (Parker, 1905; Smyth, 1878).
- In south-west Australia, the stories often feature the girls being protected by their dingoes. Because this detail is absent in stories from south-east Australia, Tindale (1983) argued that the story predates the arrival of dingoes in Australia in about 5000 BC. The association of the Pleiades with dingoes may also stem from the harvesting of dingo puppies by several groups as a food source at the heliacal rising of the Pleiades (Harney, 1963; Norris, 2008; Tindale & Lindsay, 1963).
- In the Torres Strait Islands, they are (with Orion) part of the crew of Tagai's boat that perished at sea after Tagai caught them stealing, and threw them overboard.
- In Tasmania, there is no known Pleiades story.

Stories in which there are six are usually accompanied by a story explaining how the "lost Pleiad" has been raped, or murdered, or has been captured by Orion, or is in hiding from Orion.

Many Aboriginal stories refer to the sisters as pursued by the young men in Orion (Tindale, 1983). For example, Harney (1959) reports a Central Desert version in which the girls are being chased towards Uluru by the young Orion men from the North, and escape by fleeing into the sky. Similarly, in Kamilaroi culture, Orion is known as the young men who loved, and pursued, the Pleiades (Mountford, 1976; Parker, 1905).

The Aboriginal stories of Orion and the Seven Sisters are so widespread throughout Australia, and occur in so many different Australian Aboriginal cultures, with local variations, that these stories are probably thousands of years old, certainly predating the European occupation of Australia (Johnson, 2011).

4 Human Perception of the Pleiades

Although most people see six stars, some see far more. For example, the first non-Aboriginal Australian astronomer, William Dawes, claimed to be able to see 13 stars (Burnham Jr., 1978), so evidently was able to see stars fainter than sixth magnitude. There are several other accounts of individuals with exceptional eyesight who can see large numbers of stars. Nevertheless, most people see six stars, a few can see eight, and rarely, those with exceptional eyesight see even larger numbers of stars. However, there is significant disagreement over *which* stars are included in the Seven Sisters.

The “Seven Sisters” of Greek mythology are unambiguous and are indicated by asterisks in Table 1. Most modern people with good eyesight can easily see the brightest five: Alcyone, Merope, Electra, Maia, and Taygeta, all of which are $m_v = 4.3$ or brighter. Atlas ($m_v = 3.6$) is often included as one of the Seven Sisters even though, in Greek mythology, Atlas is the father of the sisters. Pleione is the next brightest star (at $m_v = 5.05$), and so is the obvious candidate for the seventh star, although in Greek mythology she is the mother of the Seven Sisters. However, Pleione is very close to the bright star Atlas, making it hard to see, as will be discussed below. The remaining three stars (Celaeno, 18 Tau, and Asterope are all very faint (at $m_v = 5.45$ or fainter), close to the human limit of sensitivity, and cannot be seen by most people. Thus the six stars of the Seven Sisters as pointed out by many contemporary observers (e.g. King, 2014) are Alcyone, Merope, Electra, Maia, Taygeta, and Atlas, with a seventh, Pleione, just visible to those with exceptional eyesight.

5 The Physiology of Seeing Stars

There are several distinct physiological effects that limit the human perception of stars.

First, the sensitivity of the human eye limits the vision of most people, in a dark sky, to stars brighter than sixth magnitude. Indeed, the system of measuring a stars brightness by its “magnitude” was initially based on defining a sixth magnitude star as one that was just visible to the human eye (Heifetz & Tirion, 2004).

Second, the resolving power of the eye, in bright light, is limited to about 1 arcmin (which is the distance between the arms of the E on the bottom line of an optometrist’s Snellen chart) (Yanoff & Duker, 2009), so that two stars closer than this will appear as one. This is a few times worse than might be expected according to the Rayleigh criterion for a diffraction-limited aperture, because of aberrations in the eye.

If these were the only two effects, then most humans would see the ten stars listed in Table 1, as they are all brighter than sixth magnitude and are all separated

from each other by at least 1 arcmin. Most people are unable to see Pleione because of two other factors.

First, the 1 arcmin resolution is only obtained in bright light, when the resolution, or point spread function (psf), of the human eye is dominated by the cones of the retina. In faint light, human vision relies more on the rods that are sparsely distributed around the retina, and have a much broader psf.

A second factor, called “glare function” by physiologists, is what prevents you from seeing details next to car headlights pointing at you. The glare function depends on the dynamic range and psf of the human eye. Imperfections in the human eye give it a psf which has a broad base a few arcmin wide (Ginis, Perez, Bueno, & Artal, 2012), which in turn limits the dynamic range.

As a result, faint stars cannot be seen within a few arcmin of bright stars. The precise value of the measured half-width half-maximum (HWHM, at which the psf falls to half of its peak value) of the human psf depends on age, ethnicity, eye colour, and pupil dilation. For example, Australian Aboriginal people have statistically better acuity than Europeans (Taylor, 1981), although it is not known whether this affects the glare function. Here we assume the results from Fig. 5 of Ginis et al. (2012), from which HWHM appears to be in the range 3–4 arcmin for most people.

Pleione is 5 arcmin from the star Atlas, which is about four times brighter than Pleione, and the resulting glare from Atlas prevents most people from seeing Pleione.

6 Discussion

6.1 *The Lost Pleiad*

Although the Pleiades do not appear as seven stars to most humans, could they have appeared as seven stars in the past? There are two potential reasons why they may have done. First, we have already noted that many of the Pleiades are B stars, which are often variable. While we have no evidence of any long-term major changes in brightness, and the long-term variability of B stars is poorly understood, we cannot discount the possibility that one of the faint stars was much brighter in the past.

Here we suggest an additional reason. Because of Pleione’s measured proper motion, Pleione was further from Atlas in the past, as shown in Fig. 3. In 100,000 BC it was 8.4 arcmin away, significantly decreasing the glare from Atlas. Figure 4 shows a simulated image of the two stars for an individual with HWHM of 3 arcmin. Even ignoring variability, Pleione was visible as a separate star from Atlas in 100,000 BC, so that the Pleiades would appear as seven stars to normal human eyes.

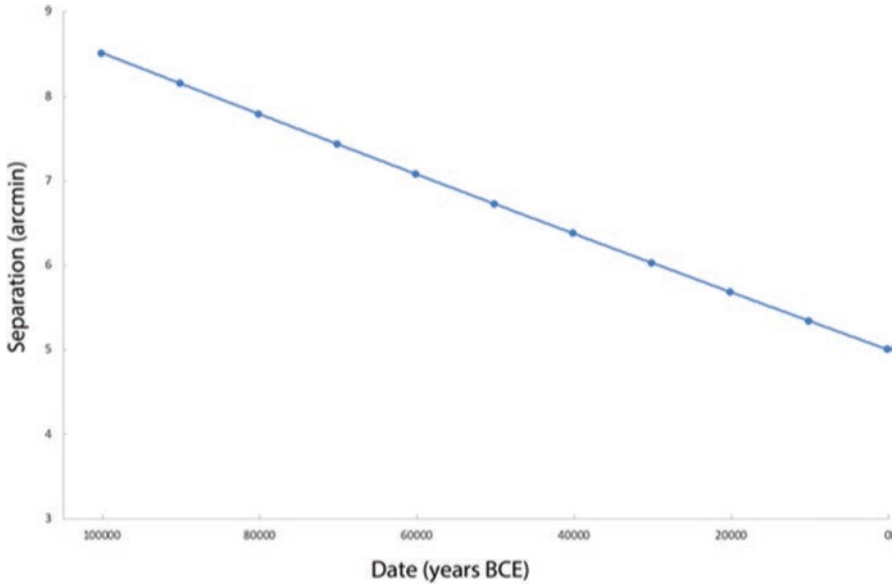


Fig. 3 The separation of Atlas and Pleione as a function of time

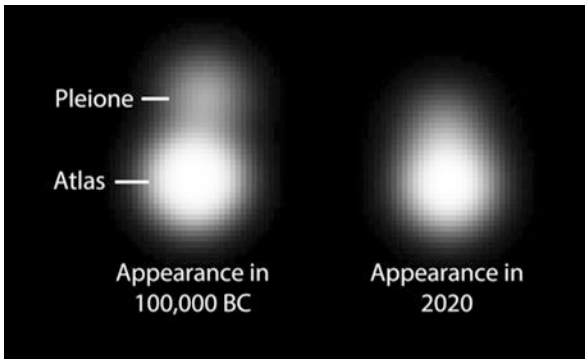


Fig. 4 The simulated visual appearance of Atlas and Pleione at the current epoch and at 100,000 BC, as viewed by individuals with a psf HWHM of 3 arcmin

6.2 *Out of Africa*

The ancestors of Aboriginal Australians left Africa in about 100,000 BC. DNA and archaeological studies (Harvati, Roding, Bosman, et al., 2019; Rasmussen et al., 2011) show that they were closely related to the ancestors of modern Europeans who left Africa at around the same time. The Australians followed the coast of India

and China, crossed through Papua New Guinea, and arrived in Northern Australia (Hudjashov et al., 2007), probably in a single wave at least 40,000 years ago (O’Connell & Allen, 2004). Radiocarbon dating of Mungo Man showed that they had reached NSW by 40,000 BC (Bowler, Johnston, Olley, et al., 2003). A number of recent DNA studies (e.g. Nagle et al., 2017) place the departure date from Africa around 100,000 BC and the arrival date in most of Australia at about 50,000 BC.

From 50,000 BC onwards the Aboriginal people enjoyed a continuous, unbroken culture, with very little contact with outsiders, other than annual visits from Macassan trepang collectors to the far north of Australia over the last few hundred years. Aboriginal culture evolved continuously, with no discontinuities or significant outside influences, until the arrival of the British in 1788, making Aboriginal Australians among the oldest continuous cultures in the world (McNiven & Russell, 2005).

When the Australians and Europeans were last together, in 100,000 BC, the Pleiades would have appeared as seven stars. Given that both cultures refer to them as “Seven Sisters”, and that their stories about them are so similar, the evidence seems to support the hypothesis that the “Seven Sisters” story predates the departure of the Australians and Europeans from Africa in 100,000 BC.

7 Conclusion

We have shown the great similarity between the Aboriginal and Greek stories of the Pleiades and Orion. Specifically, both (in common with many other cultures) predominantly:

- call the cluster “Seven Sisters”, although most humans nowadays see six stars, and then have stories to explain why the seventh is invisible.
- identify the Pleiades as a group of young girls
- identify Orion as hunter, or young man, or group of young men
- have stories in which Orion is attempting to catch or rape the girls in the Pleiades

These strong similarities suggest a common origin, which appears to predate European contact with Aboriginal Australia. This similarity includes an insistence on there being seven stars, even though only six are visible to most people, together with a story to explain the “lost Pleiad”. The evidence presented above shows that, because of the proper motion of Pleione, the Pleiades would indeed have appeared as seven stars to most humans in 100,000 BC. We conclude that the Pleiades/Orion story dates back to about 100,000 BC, before our ancestors left Africa, and was carried by the people who left Africa to become Aboriginal Australians, Europeans, and other nationalities.

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