

## 69. 4000, Alaca Hüyük, Anatolia

*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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### *Alaca Hüyük or Alaca Höyük.*

As a result of extensive invasions,  
numerous artistic, ritualistic, and architectural remains  
continue to spotlight highly developed and diversified cultures.  
(See below.)

The ancient history of Turkey is unprecedented throughout Asia Minor, the Near East and Europe given numerous invasions by the Hurrians, Hattians, Hittites, Assyrians, Phrygians, Lydians, Lycians, Carians, Greeks, Persians, Romans, Byzantines, and later Selcuks. These countries, tribes, and cultures invaded and settled in various Anatolian areas including Alaca Hüyük. As a result of these invasions, numerous artistic, ritualistic, and architectural remains continue to spotlight highly developed and diversified cultures.

Alaca Hüyük is located near the temple sites of Hattusa and Yazilikaya, 90 miles from Ankara, Turkey. The time line includes 15 different archaeological layers from the Chalcolithic, Old Bronze, Hittite and the Phrygian Age, all yielding a rich treasure trove of artifacts with special focus on gold, silver, and ironwork from royal tombs. Selected discoveries include: Assyrian gold leaf; silver jewels; vessels; baked clay and red burnished ware; various iron animals; \* and solar artifacts. Also evidenced is the beginning of social stratification and wealth accumulation.

\* For earlier Southern Levant finds that appear somehow akin, see the ritual scepters and standards from the Geidi, Teleilat Ghassul, and Gilat Sanctuaries, 4500-3600 BCE Chalcolithic/Copper Period.

In addition to the gate tower reliefs in frieze – like renditions and double sphinx, GSA images illustrate: elliptical matrifocal solar symbols; single and double black deities including the Kubaba with a mirror orthostat relief; \* stylized hook, crozier or staff and double-axe; ritual stags and bulls; winged – type – uraeus, and exquisite gold jewelry. Source of the GSA collection (below) is primarily on site

including the Alaca Hüyük Museum. (The most extensive collection is housed at the Museum of Anatolian Cultures in Ankara, Turkey.)

\* Locations of other Kubaba sites, shrines, and rock – cut sculptures are Ancuzkoy, Carchemish, Maltya, and throughout Mesopotamia.

Further double-axe research: 30,000, Labyrinths, Spirals, and Meanders; 5500-3500, Cucuteni (Tripolye) Culture, Eastern Europe; 5000, Near and Middle East; 2600-2000, Early Bronze Age, Crete, Chthonian \* Prepalatial/Early Minoan (EM I-III); 1450-1260, Hattusa and Yazilikaya, Anatolia; 1400, Cybele and Buyukkale/Bogazkoy, Anatolia; and 664-525, Neith and the Black Virgin Mary Temple at Sais, Egypt. (RGS)

\* (Earth mother, Chthonia.)

Further double/twin goddess including further double-axe research: 30,000 Labyrinths, Spirals, and Meanders; 26,000, Grimaldi Caves; 25,000-20,000, Goddess of Laussel; 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük; 6000, Sicilians to Malta; 5500-3500, Cucuteni (Tripolye) Culture, Eastern Europe; 5400-4100, Vinca Culture and Bird and Snake Culture; 5200, Malta and Gozo; 4400-2500, Olympus Hera; 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)

Further Anatolian plus Hittite research: 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia (Central Turkey); 7100-6300, Cathedra Goddess of the Beasts, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia; 7040-3500, Hacilar, Anatolia; 4400-2500, Kurgan Invasions Bring Catastrophic Destruction to Old Europe; 3500, Anatolia, Arinna, and Other Goddesses; 3000, Founding of Troy; 3000-2000, Anatolia, Kubaba and the Hittites; 2500, Troy, Anatolia; 2000, Anatolia; 2000, Indo-European Tribes; 1790-1700, Goddess of Kultepe, Anatolia; 1450-1260, Hattusa and Yazilikaya, Anatolia; 1400, Cybele and Buyukkale/Bogazkoy, Anatolia; 1320, Palestine - Assyria - Exodus of Hebrews from Egypt; 1260, Hittites, Anatolia; 1200, Perge, Anatolia; 1200-1000, Phrygians in Anatolia: 1184, Hittites and Trojan War, c. 1200; 1100-800, Mediterranean Dark Ages; 1050-850, Kubaba and Kubat, Anatolia; 750-650, Cybele and King Midas, Anatolia; 650-550, Anatolia; 630-620, Goddess Kore, Izmir Turkey; 588-587, Cybele's Dedication, Rome; 585-300, Lydia Replaces Phrygia, Anatolia; 282-263, Demeter's Priene Temple, Anatolia; 204, Cybele to Rome; 200, The Great Cybele: Magna Mater at Santoni Sicily; and 200, Greece and Pergamon, Anatolia. (RGS.) (For CE entries see: 324, St. Peter's Basilica; 432-440, Santa Maria Maggiore; 410, Cybele and Fall of Rome; 1207-1273, Rumi and Mother; and 1870, Lyon's Basilica Built Over Cybele's Pagan Temple.) (RG.)

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IMAGE: MAP OF BLACK ANATOLIAN GODDESSES INC. KUBABA: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: MAP OF BLACK ANATOLIAN GODDESSES INCLUDING KUBABA WITH MIRROR (OR POMEGRANATE) AND POSSIBLE RATTLE: ALACA HÖYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 45A, ROW 1, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #436, BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S45A\_R1\_SL1\_S436.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: EPHEBUS MUSEUM (EFES MUZESI): SELCUK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1:

FOLLOWING THE AFRICAN INTERCONTINENTAL DISPERSIONS, INCLUDING ANATOLIAN TRADE ROUTES, THE VENERATION OF THE DARK MOTHERS BEGAN TO SPREAD THROUGHOUT ALL CONTINENTS (AO: 1-2; RGS).

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: ALACA HÜYÜK (HÖYÜK) SIGNAGE: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ALACA HÖYÜK SIGNAGE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 64, ROW 3, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE: #807, BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S64\_R3\_SL2\_S807

SHOT ON LOCATION: ALACA HÜYÜK: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: EAST ENTRANCE TO ALACA HÜYÜK (HÖYÜK) TEMPLE GATE: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: KING AND QUEEN WITH S PAY HOMAGE TO BULL ON PEDESTAL PLUS ALTAR ON THE LEFT SIDE AT THE SPHINX GATE, ALACA HÜYÜK. (TEG: 74-76; TOL: 117-8.) ALSO SEE CATHEDRA GODDESS ON RIGHT CORNER OF PROCESSIONAL FRONT WALL.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 64, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #811, 1450-1200 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S64\_R4\_SL1\_S811

SHOT ON LOCATION: ALACA HÜYÜK: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS AND GSA IMAGES OF THE STYLIZED HOOK, CROZIER OR STAFF PLUS SUMERIAN INANNA'S CROZIER, SEE: 4000-3000, LOCMARIAQUER; AND 1349, TUTANKHAMEN. (RGS.) (TEG: 74-76.) ALSO SEE (TEG: 75-76.)

IMAGE: DOUBLE SPHINX GATE TO ALACA HÜYÜK TEMPLE: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: DOUBLE GODDESS SPHINX GATE TO ALACA HÜYÜK TEMPLE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY. (DG: 147.) ALSO SEE CATHEDRA GODDESS ON RIGHT CORNER OF PROCESSIONAL FRONT WALL.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 64, ROW 4, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #813, 1450-1200 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S64\_R4\_SL3\_S813

SHOT ON LOCATION: ALACA HÜYÜK: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: THE SPHINX GATE DATES FROM HITTITE PERIOD THAT FOLLOWED THE 14-CENTURY BCE, HATTI PERIOD.

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: DOUBLE GODDESS: ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HAMMERED GOLD DOUBLE GODDESS FROM ROYAL FEMALE BURIALS.

SLIDE LOCATION , SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , SLIDE # , 2300 BCE.

ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO NOTE: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: PLATE VIII, Fig. 7; AND DG: 107-108.

PHOTO NOTE: FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND IMAGES:

RESOURCE: (MUSEUM ART RESOURCE.)

RESOURCE: (BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.)

RESOURCE: (ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE & ART.)

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATOR, CHRISI KARVONIDES.

IMAGE: KUBABA (KABABA): ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HITTITE ORTHOSTAT RELIEF OF SEATED

(CATHEDRA) GODDESS KUBABA (KABABA) WITH MIRROR (OR POMEGRANATE)

AND POSSIBLE RATTLE ON CORNER OF CITY WALL AT ENTRANCE TO ALACA HÜYÜK, ANATOLIA.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 45, ROW 2, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #430, BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S45\_R2\_SL5\_S430.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: ALACA HÜYÜK: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: HITTITE ANATOLIAN PANTHEON.

KUBABA; KUBEBE; KYBELE (TVG: 70); AND CARCHEMISH KUPAPA/CUBEBE, LATER KNOWN AS CYBELE BY THE GREEKS. ALSO NOTE THE INTRODUCTION OF SUN GODDESS WURUSEMU AND HER MALE COMPANION SYMBOLIZED AS A BULL (CAA: 18-24; WCSE: 275; MG: 395-410; GGE: 197; CBV: 57, 78; RGS).

NOTE 2: LAMPS AND MIRRORS MAY HAVE BEEN USED “TO RE-SPARK AND REVITALIZE WHAT SEEMS TO BE LOST AND DEAD” (MHE: 136-137; RGS.)

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: ILLUSTRATION OF KABABA: ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: HITTITE ORTHOSTAT RELIEF OF SEATED (CATHEDRA) GODDESS KUBABA WITH MIRROR (OR POMEGRANATE) AND POSSIBLE RATTLE ON CORNER OF CITY WALL AT ENTRANCE TO ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 45, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #429a, BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S45\_R2\_SL4\_S429a.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: EPHEBUS MUSEUM (EFES MUZESI): SELCUK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: HITTITE ANATOLIAN PANTHEON.

KUBABA; KUBEBE; KYBELE (TVG: 70); AND CARCHEMISH KUPAPA/CUBEBE, LATER KNOWN AS CYBELE BY THE GREEKS. ALSO NOTE THE INTRODUCTION OF SUN GODDESS WURUSEMU AND HER MALE COMPANION SYMBOLIZED AS A BULL (CAA: 18-24; WCSE: 275; MG: 395-410; GGE: 197; CBV: 57, 78; RGS). (SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: HITTITE KUBABA (KABABA) RELIEF: CARCHEMISH (KARKAMISH), (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: BASALT RELIEF OF GODDESS KUBABA (KABABA) WITH POMEGRANATE AND A HIGH POLOS HEADRESS. ALTERNATIVE APPELLATIONS OF KUBABA INC. LADY KUBABA/KUBA/KAABA/ISHTAR/HEPAT: HITTITE CARCHEMISH (KARKAMIS), (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 45, ROW 2, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #428, BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S45\_R2\_SL3\_S428.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: GODDESS KUBABA (KABABA) WITH NECKLINE POMEGRANATE

“COALESCE WITH THE PHRYGIAN MOTHER GODDESS CYBELE, WHO WAS ALSO PORTRAYED WITH POMEGRANATES.” (HVG: 202.)

NOTE 2:

AN AKKADIAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT UGARIT ON THE SYRIAN COAST, AND DATING TO THE 14-13 CENTURY, BC, HAS THE WORDS, ‘THE LADY KUBABA, MISTRESS OF THE LAND OF CARCHEMISH’ AND THERE WERE OVER FORTY MENTIONS OF HER AS ‘QUEEN OF CARCHEMISH’ (MG: 396).

NOTE 3:

HITTITE EVIDENCE ILLUSTRATES ... THAT ALL OF THESE PANTHEONS ‘HAVE STORMGODS AT THE HEAD, BUT WIVES WITH INCONSISTENTLY COGNATE NAME OR ORIGIN. HEPAT’S POSITION IN FACT IS A SYNCRETISM

OF HURRIAN HEPAT WITH OLDER HITTITE – HATTIE SUN GODDESS OF  
ARINNA, QUEEN OF HEAVEN' (IEMS: 64; RGS).

NOTE 4: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: CYBELE'S RELATIONSHIP INCLUDE KUBABA: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO © GSA DESCRIPTION: CYBELE'S ORIGIN INC. GODDESS KUBABA. (TCOP:  
154-9.) WINGED – TYPE – URAEUS PROTECTS GODDESS KUBABA. ALTERNATIVE  
APPELLATIONS INC. LADY KUBABA, KUBA, KABAB, KAABA, ISHTAR OR HEPAT.  
ACCOMMODATIONS ARE POMEGRANATE OR MIRROR PLUS A HIGH POLOS  
HEADRESS: BASALT, (DARK VOLCANIC ROCK). SOURCE IS HITTITE CARCHEMISH  
(KARKAMIS), (ANATOLIA) TURKEY, NEAR THE ASSYRIAN (SYRIAN) BORDERS.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53A, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #29, NEO-HITTITE.  
CO\_TUR\_S53A\_R2\_SL2\_S29

SHOT ON LOCATION: BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTE 1:

ADDITIONALLY, THE ROYAL URAEUS (WEDJAT) OR COBRA IS ONE OF THE  
EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHIC SYMBOLS FOR THE GODDESS, ISIS. AS SUCH,  
THE COBRA (URAEUS) WAS UNDERSTOOD AS A THIRD EYE, ANALOGOUS  
TO HER WISDOM, PROTECTION AND MYSTICAL INSIGHT. IT IS THEREFORE  
NOT UNUSUAL TO FIND EGYPTIAN DEITIES AS WELL AS TEMPLE  
ENTRANCES AND DOORWAYS FRAMED BY THE URAEUS (RGS).

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 2002.

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATOR, UNDER-EXPOSED. CHRISI KARVONIDES.

IMAGE: KUBABA/CYBELE: CARCHEMISH (KARKAMIS), (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: BASALT (DARK VOLCANIC ROCK) WEATHERED  
STATUE OF GODDESS KUBABA LATER KNOWN AS CYBELE WEARING A MASSIVE  
NECKLACE AND HOLDING A MIRROR. HITTITE CARCHEMISH (KARKAMIS),  
(ANATOLIA) TURKEY, NEAR THE ASSYRIAN (SYRIAN) BORDERS.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53A, ROW 3, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #34, NEO-HITTITE  
BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S53A\_R3\_SL1\_S34.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA)  
TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 2002.

IMAGE: HITTITE BRONZE SOLAR DISK: ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SEMI-CIRCULAR BRONZE STANDARD OF HITTITE  
SOLAR DISK FROM 13 ALACA HÜYÜK GRAVES. THIS SUN DISK APPEARS TO HAVE  
THREE BIRD GODDESSES ON CENTER TOP OF DISK WITH POSSIBLY VEGETATION  
BUDS ON EACH SIDE. ANOTHER CONSIDERATION IS THAT THIS SUN STANDARD  
REFLECTS OR RELATE TO BABYLON HEALING GODDESS GULA – BAU AND OLD  
HITTITE SUN GODDESS ARINNA – OR – HEPAT, ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA)  
TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 55, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #648, 3000-2000 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S55\_R4\_SL2\_S648.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA)  
TURKEY.

NOTE 1:

FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTED ON THE EIGHT RAYED TEMPLE OF GULA-  
BAU, QUEEN OF PHYSICIANS. HER BABYLON TEMPLE-HOSPITAL, 3000-1500  
BCE, WAS ALIGNED WITH HEAT THERAPIES AND THE CORRIDORS WERE  
DESIGNED 'IN AN EIGHT-RAYED SHAPE FOR REFLECTING THE SUN AT ITS  
HEIGHT' (CDBL: 108-9). ALSO, GODDESS GULA- BAU'S EMBLEM IS AN EIGHT

RAYED SUN ORB (VITAL HEAT) (CDBL: 109) THAT SUGGESTS A POSSIBLE CORRELATION WITH ALACA HÜYÜK SOLAR DISK (RGS).

NOTE 2: THE FIRST BRONZE AGE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY OF TROY INDICATES A CORRELATION WITH ALACA HÜYÜK OR ALACA HÖYÜK INCLUDING VARIOUS STAGS OR BULLS, AND SOLAR ARTIFACTS.

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: BRONZE STAG: ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: BRONZE STAG WITH WIDE SILVER TRIANGLE ON FOREHEAD AND TIPS OF HORNS: STANDING ON FOUR FOOTED BASE, ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 65, ROW 2; SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #820, 3000-2000 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S65\_R2\_SL5\_S820

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FURTHER RESEARCH

NOTE 2: FOR EARLIER SOUTHERN LEVANT FINDS THAT APPEAR SOMEHOW AKIN, SEE THE RITUAL SCEPTERS AND STANDARDS FROM THE GEIDI, TELEILAT GHASSUL AND GILAT SANCTUARIES, 4500-3600 BCE CHALCOLITHIC/COPPER PERIOD.

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: BULL WITH SERPENT: ALACA HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: RITUAL STANDARD BULL OR STAG WITH SERPENT.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 65, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #817, 3,000-2,000 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S65\_R2\_SL2\_S817

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1:

BULL REVERENCE WAS SIGNIFICANT THROUGHOUT THE ANCIENT WORLD AS EVIDENCED IN FINDS FROM: BULL PROMINENCE AT ÇATAL HÜYÜK, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY INCLUDING BULL SKULLS WITH BUCRANIA HORNS; THE BIBLICAL GOLDEN CALF; MARDUK AND BULL OF UTU; SHIVA'S BULL NANDI; CRETAN BULL-LEAPING, THE MINOTAUR PLUS THE MARATHONIAN BULL; CYPRIOT BULL MASKS; AND EGYPTIAN ISIS WITH BULL HORNS PLUS HORNED DEITY HATHOR.

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: MINUTE FEMALE BRONZE IMAGE: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: MINUTE FEMALE BRONZE IMAGE.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 65, ROW 3, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #823, c. 3,000-2,000 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S65\_R3\_SL3\_S823

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: GOLD AND SILVER MOTHER GODDESS NUDE: HASANOGLAN VILLAGE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: METICULOUSLY RENDERED GOLD AND SILVER MOTHER GODDESS NUDE IN CLASSIC CYCLODIC POSTURE INCLUDING FOLDED ARMS WITH DISTINCT PUBIC AREA, HASANOGLAN VILLAGE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY. (ACI: 111.)

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 56, ROW 3, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #666, 2100 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S56\_R3\_SL5\_S666.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: ÇATAL HÜYÜK (HÖYÜK) DOUBLE DISK GODDESSES: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
(PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ÇATAL HÜYÜK (HÖYÜK) DOUBLE GODDESSES,  
(ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION , SHEET , ROW , SLEEVE , SLIDE # , BCE

ON LOCATION: IMAGE IN PROCESS.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATOR, CHRISI KARVONIDES.

PHOTO NOTE: FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND IMAGES:

RESOURCE: (OSSEMAN'S ANATOLIAN/TURKISH INDEXES.)

RESOURCE: (MUSEUM ART RESOURCE.)

RESOURCE: (BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.)

RESOURCE: (ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE & ART.)

IMAGE: DOUBLE PLANK GODDESS: RHODES, GREECE.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: DOUBLE PLANK GODDESS.

SLIDE LOCATION RHODES, SHEET 1, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #8, BCE.

CO\_RHO\_S1\_R4\_SL1\_S8.

SHOT ON LOCATION: RHODES MUSEUM: RHODES, GREECE.

PHOTO NOTE: ILLUSTRATOR TO ENHANCE. CHRISI KARVONIDES.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1985.

IMAGE: DOUBLE GODDESS WITH DOT – AND – CIRCLE: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ASSYRIAN DOUBLE GODDESS WITH TRIANGULAR HEADS ON A MEMORIAL SUN DISK INC. DOT – AND – CIRCLE (CIRCUMPUNCT) = PRIMARY WOMB-SPARK.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 57, ROW 4, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #685, 3<sup>rd</sup> C. BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S57\_R4\_SL1\_S685.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1:

HATTIAN GODDESSES INTRODUCED AROUND 3500 BCE INCLUDE CYBELE/CAUNUS/KAUNOS KYBELE AND KULTEPE. KULTEPE WAS THE SUN GODDESS ARINNA, ALSO LATER KNOWN AS GODDESS WURUSEMU AND GODDESS ARINITTI (RGS).

NOTE 2: SEE WINN AND PETRIE FOR FURTHER EXAMPLES OF THE CONCENTRIC CIRCLE – AND – DOT (CIRCUMPUNCT) MOTIF. M. M. WINN. (PW: 90, 119, 148, 313.)

FLINDERS PETRIE. (DPA: XLIX, #OF 7 - #OF 9 - #OG 5.)

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: COPPER DOUBLE-AXE: GREECE.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: DOUBLE-AXE CONJOINED AT APEXES WITH HALF MOON BLADES, A COMMON RITUAL ITEM.

SLIDE LOCATION MSC. GREECE, SHEET 4, ROW 2, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #11, BCE.

CO\_MGR\_S4\_R2\_SL4\_S11.

SHOT ON LOCATION: HERAKLION MUSEUM: CRETE, GREECE.

NOTE 1: ALACA HÜYÜK BLOCK #7 INCLUDES A SMALL NUDE MALE WITH A CEREMONIAL DOUBLE-AXE FACING A ROBED PRIEST.

NOTE 2: DOUBLE-AXE IS A *DIVINE SYMBOL*. (MMRS : 428, 165-19.)

NOTE 3: THE DOUBLE-AXE MAY HAVE BEEN A PROTOTYPE FOR THE CEREMONIAL FIGURE EIGHT AXE OR LABRYS FOUND THROUGHOUT THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST.

NOTE 4: TO-SCALE PROTOTYPE

NOTE 5: FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DOUBLE-AXE INCLUDING SITES AND SANCTUARIES, BUTTERFLIES, CHRYSALISES, LABIA, LABRYS (*KATABASIS*), AND FIGURE 8 SEE: (MMRS: 428, 165-193.)

NOTE 6: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1989.

PHOTO NOTE: BULGARIAN DOUBLE-AXE CONJOINED AT APEXES,  
<http://archaeologymatters2.blogspot.com/2011/07/double-axe-found-in-bugaria.html>

IMAGE: LEAF NECKLACE IN GOLD: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: LEAF NECKLACE IN GOLD, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY, SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 56, ROW 1, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #656, BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S56\_R1\_SL5\_S656.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: GOLD FUNERAL LEAVES WERE LAID OVER THE MOUTH AND EYES OF THE DECEASED. MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 2: DEAD LEAVES REFLECT THE TREE – OF – LIFE AND THE ANNUAL RE – TURN OF DEATH (AUTUMN) – REBIRTH (SPRING).

NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: GOLD DOUBLE EYE GODDESS NECKLACE: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: GOLD DOUBLE EYE GODDESS NECKLACE (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 56, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #658, BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S56\_R2\_SL2\_S658.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.