

### 37. 7040-3500, Hacilar, 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.)

\* \* \*

#### *Hacilar.*

The evidence for the symbolic or spiritual life  
of the community  
is drawn entirely from a rich sequence of figurines [figures]  
found at the site.  
(SGM: 34.)

#### *Hacilar and Çatal Hüyük.*

Female figurines [figures] depicting full-breasted women  
more likely represent older [crone] women  
whose maturity gave them a greater degree of status.  
(SGM: 32.)

Hacilar was a smaller town than Çatal Hüyük, equaling about 50 houses. Location was 220 km west of Çatal Hüyük and 60 km from the Aurignacian site of Antalya. According to James Mellaart, Hacilar and Çatal Hüyük shared numerous commonalities.

Çatal Hüyük and sister site Hacilar were settled, prosperous, balanced matrilineal societies that show little evidence of social or political stratification. Mellaart adds that these settlements owed their size and prosperity to the likelihood of being the 'spiritual center of the Konya plain' (NNE: 106; SGM: 34; RGS). (RGS: 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia Central Turkey).

From 6500 BCE onward, the use of herbs in some form of a ritual context appears to have continued in southeast Europe and later throughout Europe, until its demise c. 4500-2500 BCE, due to Indo-European invasions. ... Given notable similarities of culture, settlers from Anatolia may have subsequently established Crete c. 7000 (OGR: 21). Although Malta was flourishing 2000 years later than Çatal Hüyük [and Hacilar], the goddess images are nevertheless very similar (RGS). (RGS: 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia). (COG: 22-23; ROG: 56; CH: 77-203; MHE: 97; HNC: 227; PPSF: 60; AITA: 260; CB: 68-69, 252; WP: 77-107; WHH: 66; MK; CAH: Vol. 1, Part 1, 258.)

Roller not only highlights Hacilar's findings and primary significance but also further demonstrates both the Neolithic similarities – as well as – differences between the Hacilar and Çatal Hüyük (Çatalhöyük).

[At both sites] female figurines [figures] depicting full-breasted women more likely represent older [crone] women whose maturity gave them a greater degree of status (SGM: 32). ... Hacilar [is] 26 kilometers southwest of the modern Turkish city of Burdur. It was excavated from 1957 to 1960, also by James Mellaart. Occupation at the site included a small aceramic Neolithic settlement, dated c. 7000 B.C., and, discontinuous from this, a settlement of the later Neolithic and early Chalcolithic periods in nine identifiable habitations levels, ranging in date from c. 5700 to 5000 B.C. (SGM: 33-34).

The arrangement of the settlement was somewhat different from that of Çatal Hüyük, for at Hacilar the dwellings consisted of separate houses built around courtyards. ... [Finds include] hearths, grinding stones, and other evidence of food and textile preparation. ... The furnishings of each house were in general quite similar. There is no evidence of either a large community structure or elite residence of separate cult [culture] or shrine rooms. The evidence for the symbolic or spiritual life of the community is drawn entirely from a rich sequence of figurines [figures] found at the site (SGM: 34). ...

Approximately forty-five figurines [figures] were found in the houses ... representing a cross-section of female types. ... Women are shown seated on thrones supported by two felines. Other women cradle felines to breasts, in a pose similar to that of women cradling human babies. The prominence of the figurines in level 6 is remarkable, given that only scattered examples of figurines were found in the lower levels (SGM: 35). ... The lack of individual male figures, coupled with the emphasis on female anatomy in the figurines [figures], implies strongly that womanhood was being represented, but whether we can move from this tentative conclusion to an assumption that they represent goddesses as mothers is much less certain. Two factors make this group of figurines unusual and present close parallels to the representations of females at Çatalhöyük. One is the association of females with predators [animals]. ... [T]he Hacilar figures shown cradling leopard cubs to their bosoms indicate a close connection between human fertility and predators [animals]. The other is the association with grain and agriculture; at both sites, the representations of females in the mother role were deliberately placed into grain bins. These included the examples in which feline predators [animals] are present (SGM: 36).

Further research:

Gimbutas, Marija Alseikaite. *The Civilization of the Goddess: The World of Europe*. San Francisco, CA: Harper, 1991. 9. (COG.)

Mellaart, James. *Çatal Hüyük: A Neolithic Town in Anatolia*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1967. (CH.)

\_\_\_\_\_. *Excavations at Hacilar*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Published for British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. Edinburgh University Press, 1970. (EAH.)

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Neolithic of the Near East*. London, England: Thames & Hudson, 1975. (NNE.)

Roller, Lynn E. *In Search of God the Mother: The Cult of Anatolian Cybele*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1999. 36. (SGM.)

Further Hacilar research: 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia. (RGS.)

Further research on Hittite goddess and Anatolia: 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia (Central Turkey); 7100-6300, Cathedra Goddess of the Beasts, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia; 4400-2500, Kurgan Invasions Bring Catastrophic Destruction to Old Europe; 4000, Alaca Hüyük, Anatolia; 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.)

Further research on the first Neolithic villages: 8300-4500, Sha'ar Hagolan (Sha'ar HaGolan); 7250-6150, Çatal Hüyük, Anatolia; 7000, Jericho, Canaan/Palestine: Mesolithic to Neolithic; and, 7000, Qal'at Jarmo. (RGS.)

For a comparative study of Jomon Dogu and Neolithic figures:

Bailey, Douglass, Andrew Cochrane, and Jean Zambelli. *Unearthed: A Comparative Study of Jomon Dogu and Neolithic Figurines*. Norwich, England: S. I. Sainsbury Centre, 2010. (U.)

Carter, Susan Gail. "The Dogu Figures of the Jomon: An Introduction." *The Journal of Archaeomythology* 5 (Winter 2009): 41-60. (DF.)

Habu, J. *Ancient Jomon of Japan*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 2004. (AJJ.)

Oh, Amana ChungHae. *Cosmogonical Worldview in Jomon Pottery: Comparative Structural Analysis of the Pottery Decorations from the Katsusaka Culture in the Chubu Highlands, Japan (c. 3,300-2,900 BCE)*. Diss. CIIS, 2006. Ann Arbor, MI: ProQuest/UMI, 6 Feb. 2011. (Publication No. AAT 3218524.) (CWJ.)

IMAGE: MAP: BLACK ANATOLIAN GODDESSES INC. PERGE: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: MAP OF BLACK ANATOLIAN GODDESSES INCLUDING ANA TANRICA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 45A, ROW 1, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #436, BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S45A\_R1\_SL1\_S436.jpg  
SHOT ON LOCATION: EPHEUS 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: SEATED DEITY ANA TANRICA: HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SEATED FEMALE DEITY HOLDING BOTH BREASTS, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #610, 5400 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S53\_R4\_SL2\_S610.jpg  
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: DEITY ILLUSTRATION OF ANA TANRICA: HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SEATED GODDESS ANA TANRICA ILLUSTRATION HOLDING BOTH BREASTS, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 45, ROW 1, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #423a, 5400 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S45\_R1\_SL3\_S423a.jpg  
ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: SEATED HACILAR DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: STANDING FEMALE DEITY HOLDING HER BREAST, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53, ROW 3, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #606, 7040-3500 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S53\_R3\_SL3\_S606.jpg  
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: STANDING HACILAR DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: STANDING FEMALE DEITY HOLDING BREASTS, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53, ROW 4, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #612, 7040-3500 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S53\_R4\_SL4\_S612.jpg  
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: TWO STANDING HACILAR DEITIES: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: TWO STANDING FEMALE DEITIES HOLDING THEIR BREASTS, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53, ROW 4, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #613, 7040-3500 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S53\_R4\_SL5\_S613.jpg  
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: HACILAR FROG-LIKE DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: FEMALE DEITY IN FROG POSITION, HACILAR ANATOLIA.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 54, ROW 1, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #618, 7040-3500 BCE.  
CO\_TUR\_S54\_R1\_SL5\_S618.jpg  
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
NOTE 1: ALTHOUGH THE FROG IS FREQUENTLY COMPARED TO THE UTERUS, GIMBUTAS PROPOSES THAT, "THE SHAPE IS THAT OF AN ANTHROPOMORPHIZED FROG WHICH IS CONNECTED BY ITS SYMBOLISM TO REGENERATION." (LOG: 251-252.)  
NOTE 2: ALSO, SEE A SIMILAR FROG REPTILE-LIKE ICONOGRAPHY AT ANATOLIAN GÖBEKLI TEPE. (GT: 92, FIG. 25.)  
NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: SEATED HACILAR DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SEATED FEMALE DEITY HOLDING INFANT, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.  
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 54, ROW 2, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #621, 7040-3500 BCE.  
**CO\_TUR\_S54\_R2\_SL3\_S621**  
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: RECLINING HACILAR DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: RECLINING FEMALE DEITY HOLDING BREAST, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY. HACILAR GODDESSES.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 54, ROW 3, SLEEVE 4, SLIDE #626, 7040-3500 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S54\_R3\_SL4\_S626.jpg

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

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: SEATED HACILAR DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: TERRACOTTA SEATED MISTRESS OF THE ANIMALS DEITY HOLDING LEOPARD CUB, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 54, ROW 3, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #627, 7040-3500 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S54\_R3\_SL5\_S627.jpg

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

IMAGE: BUDDHA-LIKE DEITY: HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: BUDDHA-LIKE DEITY WITH CAP, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 54, ROW 4, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #629, 5500-3000 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S54\_R4\_SL2\_S629.jpg

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

NOTE 1: "THE LOTUS IS COMPARED TO THE CYCLE OF LIFE, DEATH AND RESURRECTION AS IT 'OPENS AT DAWN AND CLOSES AT NIGHT'" (PAM; RGS).

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: STYLIZED HACILAR DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: STYLIZED STAR DEITY, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 55, ROW 1, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #633, 5500-3000 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S55\_R1\_SL1\_S633.jpg

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

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: STANDING HACILAR DEITY: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: STANDING DEITY WITH OCHRE STRIPES, HACILAR, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 55, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #634, 5500-3000 BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S55\_R1\_SL2\_S634.jpg

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

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.