

## 158. 1050-850, Kubaba and Kubat, 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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### *Kubaba and Kubat.*

Root of Kubaba may be Kube or Kuba,  
meaning a cube, which suggests the connection  
with the meteorite or cube – shaped stone,  
worshipped as the goddess in Anatolia (MG: 396, n. 9).  
This image relates to the cube – shaped black stone at Petra  
and to the other meteorite stone of the Ka'aba at Mecca,  
which was worshipped as an image of the goddess until the rise of Islam.  
(MG: 396.)

Prior to the Dark Ages, the Malatya goddess Kubaba along with goddess Kubabat from Kultepe flourished. After the 9<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE, the mother goddess reappeared in Anti-Taurus near Ciftlik: then “from Carchemish and Yazilikaya she reaches her new centre, Pessinus, from here to undertake her triumphal progress to the West.” (CAA: 24.) (TVG: 70; CAA: 20-24.) (Dating considerations include information from Turkish Museums in 1986.) (Alternative dating may be 1800 BCE.)

As discussed in 3000-2000 BCE entry, Anatolia, Kubaba, and the Hittites, the origins of Cybele may have been Kubaba as well as “affiliate deities including: Kumbaba; Kubebe; Cubebe; Kube; Kuba; Ka'aba; Humbaba and also Kupapa from Carchemish.” (TVG: 70; CAA: 21-24.)

The earliest form of Cybele's name may have been Kubaba or Kumbaba (*Kybebe* in Greek), which sounds strangely like Humbaba, the guardian of the forest in the *Epic of Gilgamesh*. The cult [culture] of Kubaba appears at Carchemish, at the eastern end of the Hittite Empire, on the Euphrates. It seems to develop in this area, then to move westwards to Hittite Bogazkoy, later to Pessinus, Pergamum [or Pergamon], and Rome (MG: 395). ... However, if earlier Neolithic roots of the Anatolian goddess are borne in mind, it is just as likely that (MG: 395) her cult [culture] spread eastwards towards the Euphrates or that it was indigenous throughout this vast area of land. Root of Kubaba may be Kube or Kuba, meaning a cube, which suggests the connection with the meteorite or cube – shaped stone, worshipped as the goddess in Anatolia (MG: 396, n. 9). This image relates to the cube – shaped black stone at Petra and to the other meteorite [\*] stone of the Ka'aba at Mecca, which was worshipped as an image of the goddess until the rise of Islam. The priests who tended the shrine even after the rise

of Islam were known as 'the sons of the Old Woman.' Kubaba may also mean a hollow vessel or cave, which again evokes the imagery of the Neolithic, and her shrines, like Cybele's were often situated in a cave or near a rock. Kubaba or Kumbaba may be a Hittite name for the goddess, and a statue of her at the city of Carchemish (Fig. 3) shows her wearing a high cap embellished with roses and what appears to be a snake emerging at the front of it, over her forehead. In her hand she holds a pomegranate. Roses and pomegranates still belong to her in Rome 1,000 years later. 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).

\* (Further research in process on recent meteorite studies of ancient black conical stones (baetyls) including: Aphrodite's Palaeo-Paphos Sanctuary; Syrian Elagabal in Emisa or Emesa; Mecca's black Ka'ab, Ka'aba, Kuba, Kube, or Kaabeh (cube) goddess (CAA: 22); Pessinus; Perge; Sidon; Synnada; Tripolis; Cyrrhus; Mallas; Sardis; Pierian Seleucia; Macedonia; Tyre; Attuda; Samothrace, and Pola etc.)

For a recent deconstruction of earlier works on Cybele, see Lynn E. Roller's study, *In Search of God the Mother: The Cult of Anatolian Cybele*. Through the utilization of archaeology, sacred monuments, votive offerings, epigraphical, and literary material, Roller analyzes Cybele relative to numerous complex cultures including: Neolithic Çatal Hüyük; Bronze and Early Iron Age; pre and neo-Phrygian Hittite and Urartian; plus later aspects of Pagan and Christian clashes. (SGM: 2-3.)

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

Witt concurs that Cybele (Kubaba, Kumbaba, Kybebe), Phrygian Mother of the gods was worshiped as Divine Mother at least as early as 6000 BCE in Çatal Hüyük Neolithic and therefore significantly pre-date the All – Father – Gods.

We see this both in Asia Minor and in Crete, itself the center of Aegean civilization and the great entrepôt for cultural exchange between Egypt, the Asiatic coast – land east of Greece, and the western Mediterranean. Cybele [Kubaba], the Phrygian mother of the gods, and the Cretan Universal Mother, whether called Rhea or Dictynna, were omnipotent long before any male divinity had evolved from a purely tribal totem into a universal father. Asia Minor provides us with proofs that already 6000 years BCE Neolithic man was worshipping the Mother of All Living, who is portrayed in shrines excavated at Çatal Hüyük, in the area south of Phrygia proper and not far distant from the cult [cultural] center of Cybele at Pessinus, the burial place of her beloved Attis (IG: 130).

Further research on the various translations and interpretations of: Syrian Kubaba; Lydian Kybebe; Phrygian Kubeleya/Kybele; and Cybebe/Cybele/Cybelus: Akurgal, Ekrem. *Ancient Civilizations and Ruins of Turkey: From Prehistoric Times until the End of the Roman Empire*. Tran. John Whybrow and Mollie Emre. Ankara, Turkey: Turk Tarih Kurumu Basimevi, 1969. (ACRT.)

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Further research of black stones from Tyana:

Vassileva, Maya. "King Midas in Southeastern Anatolia." *Anatolian Interfaces:*

*Hittites, Greeks, and Their Neighbours: Proceedings of an International Conference on Cross-Cultural Interaction, September 17-19, 2004, Emory University, Atlanta, GA.* Eds. Billie Jean Collins, Mary R. Bachvarova, and Ian Rutherford. Oxford, England: Oxbow Books, 2008. 165-172. (KM.)

Further Kubaba/Kybele/Cybele research: 3500, Anatolia, Arinna and Other Goddesses; 3000-2000, Anatolia Kubaba and the Hittites; 1400, Cybele and Buyukkale-Bogazkoy, Anatolia; 1184, Hittites and Trojan War; 750-650, Cybele and King Midas; 588-587, Cybele's Dedication, Rome; 204, Cybele to Rome; 200, The Great Cybele Magna Mater at Santoni Sicily; and 200, Greece and Pergamon, Anatolia. (RGS.) (For CE entries see: 37-48, Mary and Pagan Goddesses; 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.)

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; 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; 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.)

IMAGE: MAP INC.: CARCHEMISH, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: MAP INCLUDING CARCHEMISH (KARKAMIS)

NEAR THE ASSYRIAN (SYRIAN) BORDERS.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53A, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #22, NEO-HITTITE BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S53A\_R1\_SL2\_S22.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: BRITISH MUSEUM: LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 2002.

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

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: MAP OF BLACK ANATOLIAN GODDESSES INC. HITTITE KUBABA (KABABA) RELIEF WITH POMEGRANATE AND HIGH POLOS HEADRESS, (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:

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

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

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

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: BASALT RELIEF OF GODDESS KUBABA (KABABA) WITH POMEGRANATE AND HIGH POLOS HEADRESS. ALTERNATIVE APPELLATIONS OF KUBABA INC. LADY KUBABA/KUBA/KABAB/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 – SUN GODDESS OF ARINNA, QUEEN OF HEAVEN’ (IEMS: 64; RGS).

NOTE 4: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

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: WINGED – TYPE – URAEUS PROTECTS KUBABA: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: WINGED – TYPE-URAEUS PROTECTS GODDESS KUBABA: ALTERNATIVE APPELLATIONS INC. LADY KUBABA, KUBA, KABAB, KAABA, ISHTAR, HEPAT. ACCOUTREMENTS ARE POMEGRANATE OR MIRROR PLUS A HIGH POLOS HEADRESS: COMPOSITION IS BASALT, (DARK VOLCANIC ROCK). SOURCE OF THIS KUBAABA STATUE IS HITTITE CARCHEMISH (KARKAMIS), (ANATOLIA) TURKEY, NEAR THE ASSYRIAN (SYRIAN) BORDERS.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 53A, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #29, NEO-HITTITE BCE.

CO\_TUR\_S53A\_R2\_SL2\_S29.jpg

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. THEREFORE IT IS NOT UNUSUAL TO FIND EGYPTIAN DEITIES AS WELL AS TEMPLE ENTRANCES AND DOORWAYS FRAMED BY THE URAEUS (RGS).

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1998-2002.

PHOTO NOTE: ENHANCE AS UNDER EXPOSED, CHRISI KARVONIDES' TEAM.

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.