

128. 1790-1700, Goddess of Kultepe, 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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Anatolian Hittites.

Assyrian merchants that immigrated to Kanesh,
or modern Kultepe near Kayseri.
(See below.)

Kultepe's Archaeology.

Single and double goddesses;
unique single and double-dot-and-circle sun goddesses;
enthroned sun goddess Kultepe;
and an estimated 25,000 cuneiform ledgers
known as the Cappadocia tablets.
(See below.)

Kultepe is a Hittite site on the Sivas Road near Kayseri. During the prosperous Assyrian years, it was a permanently settled Hattic/Hittite caravanserai * trade center and gateway that connected the Tigris with Anatolia. It is essential to remember that the Anatolian Hittites evolved out of the Assyrian merchants that immigrated to Kanesh, or modern Kultepe near Kayseri. The Assyrian capital was Hattusa/Bogazkoy that also comprised Buyukkale.

* (See the GSA collection below for Kayseri caravanserai, the Sultan Hani.)

Although not a great amount of Hittite Kultepe remains, * notable archaeological finds include: numerous single and double goddesses; unique single and double dot – and – circle sun goddesses; enthroned sun goddess Kultepe; and an estimated 25,000 cuneiform ledgers known as the Cappadocia tablets.

* (New excavations are in process.)

In addition to Hittite sun goddesses Kultepe (Arinitti) and Arinna (Wurusemu), dot – and – circle sun goddesses were apparently prevalent in the Hittite pantheon. Further sun goddesses from other time-periods, countries, and cultures are:

Anahita (WM: 49); Egyptian Sekhmet and KA deity Isis; Germanic Sunna (Sunnu); Brythonic Aquae Sol (Sulis); Roman Sul-Minerva; Celtic Bridget; Baltic Saule; Finnish Paivatar; Siberian Kajae; Arabian Al-Ilat; and Shinto Amaterasu Omikami.

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; 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.)

Further research on vulva images: 34,000-28,000, Les Eyzies Vulva Engravings, Dordogne Caves; 31,000, Chauvet Cave and Vulva Engravings; 30,000-25,000, Aurignacian Age; 30,000-25,000, Goddess of Willendorf, Austria; 25,000-20,000, Goddess of Laussel; 5300-4300, Climactic Phase and Script in Old Europe; 3000-2000, Cycladic Goddesses; 2600-2000, Early Bronze Age, Crete, Chthonian; and 400, Celtic Sheela-na-gig. (RGS.) (For additional CE research, see illustration of a 1600 c. vulva labyrinth design in: Bord, Janet. *Mazes and Labyrinths of the World*. New York, NY: Dutton, 1976. 85, Fig. 127.) (MLW.)

Further V/triangle/vulvic research: 70,000, Blombos Cave; 34,000-28,000, Les Eyzies Vulva Engravings, Dordogne Caves; 31,000, Chauvet Cave and Vulva Engravings; 30,000-25,000, The Aurignacian Age; 30,000, Labyrinths, Spirals, and Meanders; 30,000-25,000, Goddess of Willendorf, Austria; 8000/7000-5000, Early Neolithic; 7000-5000, Early Neolithic Crete; 5500-3500, Cucuteni (Tripolye) Culture, Eastern Europe; 5300-4300, Climactic Phase and Script in Old Europe; 4000-3000, Locmariaquer, Brittany Hook Symbology; 4000-3500, Gavrinis, Brittany France; 2000, Asherah; 1900-1800, Dawning of the African Alphabet and the Aniconic Goddess Triangle; 1500, Lachish Ewer, Triangle, and Menorah; and 800, Tanit (Also Taanit, Ta'anit, Tannit, or Tannin). (RGS.)

Further research on symbolic systems including the V/triangle/vulvic cave engravings and gender emergence:

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- Christ, Carol P. "Why Women Need the Goddess: Phenomenological, Psychological, and Political Reflections." *Womanspirit Rising: A Feminist Reader in Religion*. Eds. Carol P. Christ, and Judith Plaskow. San Francisco, CA: Harper & Row, 1979. 71-86. (WWN.)
- Clottes, Jean, and J. David Lewis-Williams. *The Shamans of Prehistory: Trance and Magic in the Painted Caves*. Trans. Sophie Hawkes. New York, NY: Harry N. Abrams, 1998. (SOP.)
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- Joan, Eahr Amelia. "Ochre's Living Lineage: The Gyne-Morphic Bloodline of Spirituality." Publication, 2018. (OLL.)
- Lewis-Williams, David J. *The Mind in the Cave: Consciousness and the Origins of Art*. London, England: Thames and Hudson, 2002. (MIC.)
- Marler, Joan, and Miriam R. Dexter, Eds. *Signs of Civilization: Neolithic Symbol System of Southeast Europe*. Novi Sad, Hungary: Institute of Archaeomythology, 2009. (SC.)
- McCoid, Catherine Hodge and LeRoy D. McDermott. "Toward Decolonizing Gender." *American Anthropologist* 98.2 (Jun. 1996): 319-326. (TDG.)
- Rubin, Alissa J. "A Mirror of Subterranean Wonders: Replica of Chauvet Cave Bristles with Lifelike Paintings." *New York Times*, Apr. 25, 2015: C1-C2. (MSW.)
- Tedlock, Barbara. *The Woman in the Shaman's Body: Reclaiming the Feminine in Religion and Medicine*. New York, NY: Bantam Books, 2005. (WSB.)

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- Alvar, Jaime. *Romanizing Oriental Gods: Myth, Salvation and Ethics in the Cults of Cybele, Isis and Mithras*. Tran. Richard Gordon. Leiden, Amsterdam: E. J. Brill, 2008. (RIOG.)
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- Diakonoff, I. M. "Women in Old Babylonia not under Patriarchal Authority." *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 29.3 (Oct. 1986): 225-238. (WOB.)
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- Mellink, Machteld J. "Archaeology in Asia Minor." *American Journal of Archaeology* 64.1 (Jan. 1960): 57-69. (AAM.)
- Munn, Mark. "Kybele as Kubaba in a Lydo-Phrygian Context." Paper presented at the *Cross-Cultural Conference on Hittites, Greeks and Their Neighbors in Central Anatolia*. Emory University, 2004. (KK.)
- _____. *The Mother of the Gods, Athens, and the Tyranny of Asia: A Study of Sovereignty in Ancient Religion*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2006. 120-127. (MGA.)
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- Showerman, Grant. *The Great Mother of the Gods*. Chicago, IL: Argonaut, 1969. 49-70, 92-93, 109. (GMG.)
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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; 4000, Alaca Hüyük, Anatolia; 3500, Anatolia, Arinna, and Other Goddesses; 3000, Middle Indo-European Bronze Age; 3,000, Tell Brak; 2600-2000, Early Bronze Age, Crete, Chthonian; 1750, Ishtar; 1000, Double Goddess Transition; 630-620, Goddess Kore, Izmir Turkey; 500, Greek Mysteries; and 282-263, Demeter's Priene Temple. (RGS.)

Further caravan routes and caravanserai research: 40,000, Har Karkom; 25,000, Caravanserai, Trade Routes, and Dark Mothers; 12,000 Pamukkale/Hierapolis, Anatolia (Central Turkey); 3250, Scorpion Tableau, Earliest Egyptian Proto-Hieroglyphics; 3000, Tell Brak; 2200, Nahariyah and Ashrath-Yam; 1800, Re-Visioning Goddess Sarah and Abraham; 1750-1700, Goddess of Kultepe, Anatolia; 1000, Ephesus, Anatolia; 900-800, Ka Goddess, Salamis, Cyprus; 900, Taanach, Canaanite Libation Stand; 800, Tanit; 800, Carthage, Africa, the Goddess Tanit and Sacrifice; 800-700, Kuntillet Ajrud and Khirbet El-Qom; 630-620, Goddess Kore, Izmir, Turkey; 600-398, Astarte/Anat/Ashtaroth/Asherah/Ishtar and Yahweh, Egypt; 600, Goddess Kaabou at Petra, Jordan plus Mecca, Saudi Arabia; 370, Isis and Philae, Egypt; 323-30, Kom Ombo Temple; and 100, Mecca, the Ka'aba and Sacred Stones. (RGS.)

Further research on the Anatolian Seljug Caravanserais and other key extended trade centers and routes throughout the ancient world:

Lawler, Andrew. "Erbil Revealed." *Archaeology* 67.5 (Sep. – Oct. 2014): 39. (ER: 39.)

Yavuz, Aysil Tukel. "The Concepts That Shape Anatolian Seljug Caravanserais." *Muqarnas*, Vol. 14 (1997): 80-95. (CSA.)

The migrations routes stretched up from South Africa and fingered out through: Shabwa, Yemen; Aswan, Egypt; Petra, Jordan; Anatolia; and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia eventually spreading over and across the Asiatic Steppe and then into the

ancient Far East. * Along these ancient paths and trade routes, caravanserais** also began to emerge along the way. ***

* The source of the information about these migrations routes was discovered on an ancient Jordanian trade map at Petra and later discussed at length with the site director during the October 1989 fieldwork project at Petra, Jordan.

** For new discoveries in northeastern Bangladesh, see Wari-Bateshwar (Sounagoura), possible trading post linking the Mediterranean with Southeast Asia. Also see ancient Sideng Caravan in Shaxi, located in the Hengduan Mountains, Himalayan foothills of Southwest China. Also see 4th c., CE Chinese cave temple/s Dunhuang, originally a caravanserais trading post.

*** Selected examples of caravanserais discussed in *ReGenesis* from numerous North African, European, Asia Minor, and Near Eastern museums and archaeological sites include: Byblos; Tell Brak; Arbela; Heliopolis; Baalbec; Acilisenia; Pontus; Cappadocia, Phrygia; Gezer; Gaza; Eilat; Ophir; Sinai; Har Karkom; Gebel Tjauti/Abydos; Luxor; Perge; Nahariyah; Ashrath – Yam; Ephesus; Cypriot Salamis; Carthage; Taanach; Kuntillet Ajrud; Khirbet El-Qom; Carchemish; Palmyra, Petra; Mecca; Hittite Bogazkoy; Philae; Kom Ombo; Arabian Muweilah; Elephantine Island, Egypt, and other Egyptian Ports. (Additional caravan shrine centers, apparently frequented by Abraham include: Ur; Haran; Damascus; Shechem; Bethel and Hebron.) (STP: 89, 93; COA: 108-9, 119.) (Modified from RGS: 25,000, Caravanserais, Trade Routes, and Dark Mothers.) (UNESCO world-heritage site Palmyra was invaded and seized by Islamic militants on 5-20-2015. Ancient Palmyra was a major caravan juncture for centuries, crossroad center of trade, dark-deity rituals, water-healing facilities, and mercantile information exchange resource for Greek, Roman, Persian and Islamic cultures. As a world-crossroad repository, Palmyra's archaeology is/was (?) an iconic legacy and archive of ancient civilizations.)

IMAGE: MAP OF ANATOLIAN GODDESSES: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: MAP OF ANATOLIAN GODDESSES, (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: KULTEPE ENVIRONS: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: KULTEPE SURROUNDING AREA, KULTEPE TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 68, ROW 3, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #877, BCE.

CO_TUR_S68_R3_SL3_S877

SHOT ON LOCATION: KULTEPE SURROUNDING AREA: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: CAPPADOCIAN ENVIRONS: GORME, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: CAPPADOCIAN ENVIRONS, GORME, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 69, ROW 4, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #899, BCE.
CO_TUR_S69_R4_SL3_S899
SHOT ON LOCATION: CAPPADOCIA ENVIRONS: GORME, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
NOTE 1: KIZLAR MONASTIRI (GIRLS MONASTERY) FOR 300 GIRLS, LARGEST MONASTIC COMPLEX IN THE REGION.
NOTE 2: VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS OF ERCIYES DAGI (NR. KULTEPE). SOFT ASH STONE: HOLLOWED OUT HONEYCOMB CHURCHES, MONASTERIES AND HOMES.
NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: CAPPADOCIAN VALLEY: GORME, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: CAPPADOCIAN LUNAR LANDSCAPE AND TROGLODYTE ENVIRONS. ALTHOUGH ONCE HITTITE HEARTLAND, NOW ECHOES EARLY CHRISTIAN OR PRE-ICONOCLASTIC (C. 5500-725) MONASTERIES, GORME, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 69, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #888, BCE.
CO_TUR_S69_R2_SL2_S888
SHOT ON LOCATION: CAPPADOCIA: GORME, TURKEY.
NOTE 1: KIZLAR MONASTIRI (GIRLS MONASTERY) FOR 300 GIRLS, LARGEST MONASTIC COMPLEX IN THE REGION.
NOTE 2: VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS OF ERCIYES DAGI (NR. KULTEPE). SOFT ASH STONE HOLLOWED OUT HONEYCOMB CHURCHES, MONASTERIES AND HOMES.
NOTE 3: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: DOUBLE GODDESS: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: DOUBLE GODDESS, KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 58, ROW 1, SLEEVE 5, SLIDE #694, 1790-1700 BCE.
CO_TUR_S58_R1_SL5_S694.jpg
SHOT ON LOCATION: MUSEUM OF ANATOLIAN CULTURES: ANKARA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: SUN GODDESS ARINNA: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.
PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ALABASTER SUN DISK GODDESS ARINNA CARRYING TWIN GODDESS INC. TRIANGULAR HEADS. ALSO NOTE X CROSS BAND, PLUS CIRCLE – AND – DOT (CIRCUMPUNCT) = PRIMARY WOMB-SPARK, KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY. (ACI: 121, FIG. A272.)
SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 67, ROW 3, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #859, BCE.
CO_TUR_S67_R3_SL3_S859
SHOT ON LOCATION: KAYSERI ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM: KAYSERI, TURKEY.
NOTE 1:
[ARINNA] WAS QUEEN OF THE LAND, MISTRESS OF KINGS AND QUEENS OF HATTI, DIRECTING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY. ... THUS, IN THE STATE RELIGION THE WEATHER – GOD OF HATTI TOOK SECOND PLACE TO THE SUN-GODDESS OF ARINNA (TOL: 115; RGS). (SOURCE: 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: 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, 3rd C. BCE.

CO_TUR_S57_R4_SL1_S685.jpg

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

NOTE 1: HATTIAN GODDESSES INTRODUCED AROUND 3500 BCE INCLUDE CYBELE/KYBELE AND KULTEPE. KULTEPE WAS THE SUN GODDESS ARINNA, ALSO LATER KNOWN AS GODDESS WURUSEMU AND GODDESS ARINITTI. (RGS.) (SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)

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: SUN – DISK TRIPLE GODDESS KULTEPE: (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: SUN – DISK TRIPLE GODDESS INC. DOT AND CIRCLE (CIRCUMPUNCT) = PRIMARY WOMB— SPARK, POSSIBLY ARINNA.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 67, ROW 2, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #853, c. 2250-2000 BCE.

CO_TUR_S67_R2_SL2_S853

SHOT ON LOCATION. KULTEPE FROM THE KAYSERI ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM: KAYSERI, TURKEY.

NOTE 1:

THE WORKING ‘CIRCLE – AND – DOT’ HYPOTHESIS IS THAT KULTEPE – ARINNA – WURUSEMU – ARINITTI LIKE OTHER GREAT MOTHER GODDESSES SYMBOLIZE NEW SEEDS SOWN IN A FERTILE FIELD (MG: 48; GGE: 205), TRANSFORMING NEW LIFE OUT OF DEATH BOTH PHYSICALLY AND AGRICULTURALLY. AS NOTED EARLIER BY VERMASEREN, *SHE IS ACTUALLY THE EARTH, WHICH CONTAINS AND PRODUCES LIFE [AND] ... UNIVERSALLY WORSHIPPED AS THE MIGHTY MOTHER* (CAA: 13; RGS). (SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)

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: ARIANNA WITH CIRCLE – AND – DOT: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ARIANNA AND A MEMORIAL SOLAR DISK NECKLACE WITH DOT AND CIRCLE (CIRCUMPUNCT), PRIMARY WOMB – SPARK, KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 67, ROW 4, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #862, C. 3rd MIL. BCE.

CO_TUR_S67_R4_SL3_S862

SHOT ON LOCATION: KAYSERI ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM: KAYSERI, TURKEY.

NOTE 1: “THE DOMINANT METAPHORIC THEME THAT IS INHERENT IN THE ‘CIRCLE – AND – DOT’ MOTIF IS A WOMB – SPARK OR ‘QUICKENING-THE WOMB OF DEATH MADE FERTILE FOR NEW LIFE’ (COG: 305; 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: ENTHRONED FUNERARY GODDESS: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: ASSYRIAN FUNERAL CATHEDRA GODDESS WITH FULL TURBAN, ALMOND EYES, DETAILED PUBIC AREA, HANDS HOLDING BREASTS, SEATED ON IVORY THRONE, FOUND NEAR KULTEPE (KARUM), ANATOLIA.

SLIDE LOCATION REGENESIS PHASE 2, SHEET 1, ROW 2, SLEEVE 3, SLIDE #686, BCE 1790-1700.

IT_RPT_S1_R2_SL3_S686.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: KAYSERI ETHNOGRAPHY MUSEUM: KAYSERI, TURKEY.

NOTE 1:

THE ANATOLIAN HITTITES EVOLVED OUT OF THE ASSYRIAN MERCHANTS THAT IMMIGRATED TO KANESH, OR MODERN KULTEPE NEAR KAYSERI. THE ASSYRIAN CAPITAL WAS HATTUSA/BOGAZKOY THAT ALSO COMPRISED BUYUKKALE (RGS).

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: KNEELING CHILD WITH LION: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: KNEELING CHILD WITH LION, KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 58, ROW 2, SLEEVE 1, SLIDE #695, 1700 BCE.

CO_TUR_S58_R2_SL1_S695.jpg

SHOT ON LOCATION: ALACA HÖYÜK MUSEUM, ALACA HÖYÜK, TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK PROJECT 1986.

IMAGE: SHEELA-NA-GIG: KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: BRONZE SHEELA-NA-GIG, KULTEPE, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 68, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #866, BCE.

CO_TUR_S68_R1_SL2_S866

SHOT ON LOCATION: KAYSERI MUSEUM: KAYSERI, TURKEY.

NOTE 1: FIELDWORK 1986.

IMAGE: SULTAN HANI CARAVANSERAI: NR. KAYSERI AND KONYA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

PHOTO: © GSA. DESCRIPTION: FILMING OF SULTAN HANI CARAVANSERAI NEAR KAYSERI.

SLIDE LOCATION TURKEY, SHEET 70, ROW 1, SLEEVE 2, SLIDE #901, BCE.

CO_TUR_S70_R1_SL2_S901

SHOT ON LOCATION: SULTAN HANI CARAVANSERAI, NEAR KAYSERI, AND KONYA, (ANATOLIA) TURKEY.

NOTE 1: DURING THE PROSPEROUS ASSYRIAN YEARS, KAYSERI WAS A PERMANENTLY SETTLED HATTIC/HITTITE CARAVANSERAI TRADE CENTER AND GATEWAY THAT CONNECTED THE TIGRIS WITH ANATOLIA. (SOURCE: ENTRY ABOVE.)

NOTE 2: FIELDWORK PROJECT 10-10-1986.