

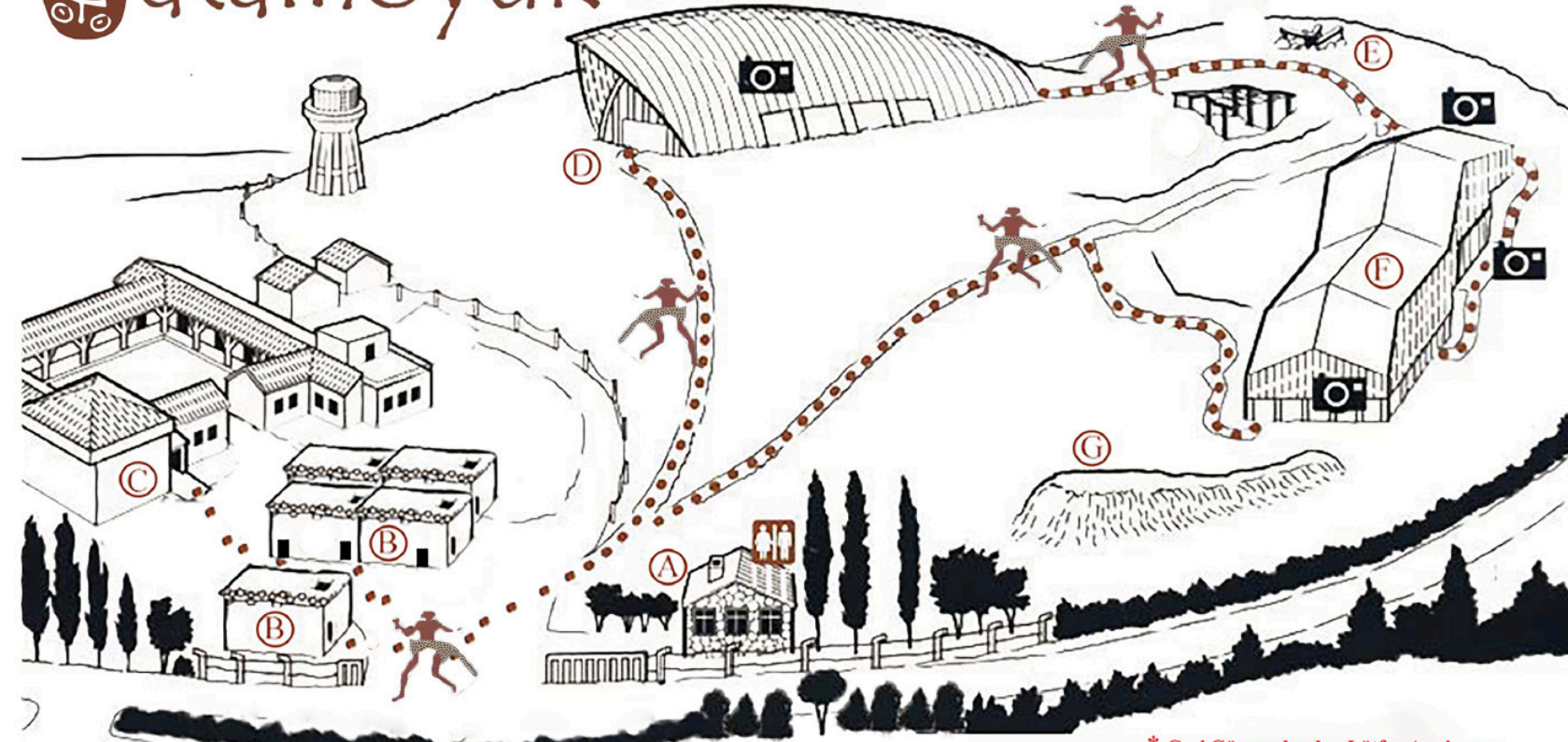
Çatalhöyük Doğu Höyük / East Mound



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



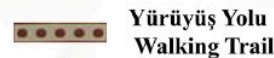
World
Heritage
Centre



* Gezi Güzergahından Lütfen Ayrılmayın



Tuvaletler
Toilets



Yürüyüş Yolu
Walking Trail



Bekçi Evi
Guard's House



Model Evler
Replica House



Ziyaretçi Merkezi
Visitor's Centre



Kuzey Korunağı
North Shelter



En Yüksek Nokta
Highest Point



Güney Korunağı
South Shelter



1960lardaki Kazıdan Çıkan
Toprak 1960s Spoil Heap



Seyir Alanı
Viewing Area

GEZİ YOLU
TRAVEL ROAD



Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 31

Opening Time: 09:00
Closing Time: 19:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 18:40

October 31 - April 1

Opening Time: 09:00
Closing Time: 17:00
Ticket Office Closing Time: 16:40

Open everyday.

Address: Çumra/Konya

Please visit the web site for up-to-date information.

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



ÇATALHÖYÜK

THE SETTLEMENT SHEDDING LIGHT ON
HISTORY

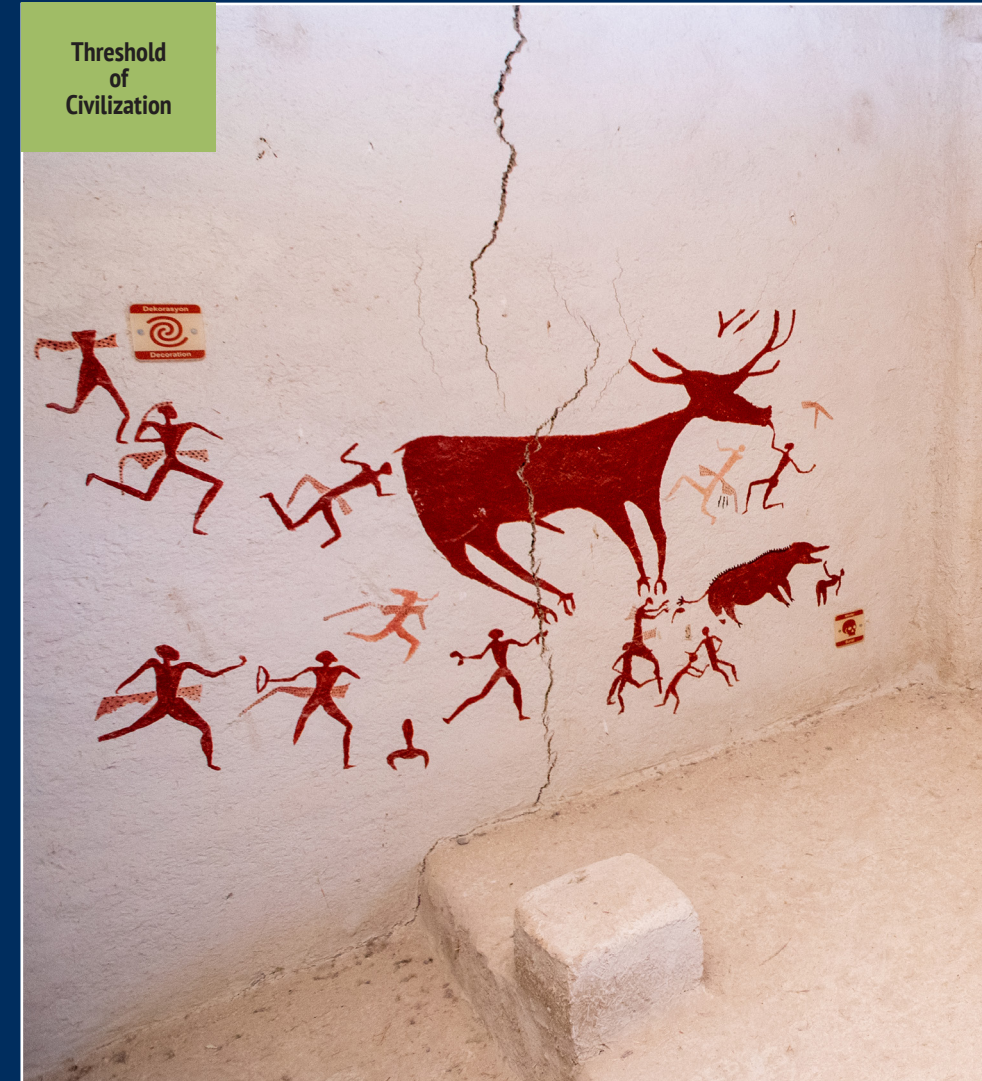
First Settlement of History



It was discovered in 1958 by J. Melleart and excavated in 1961, 1963, and 1965, where 13 building levels were unearthed. The earliest settlement level dates back to 6800 BCE and the latest to 5500 BCE. The layout of the houses is tetragonal and the walls are adjacent to each other. There is no shared wall. Every house has a separate wall. The houses were planned separately, and another house was built next to it when needed. There is no street in the city due to adjacent layout of the houses. Transportation is provided through flat roofs. Entrance to the houses is provided by wooden stairs through a hole in the roof. Also, the houses are clustered around a holy house. There is no fortification surrounding the city.

Each house is single-storey and consists of a room and a storage space. There are hearths with raised edges in the rooms. Wall plasters were white washed, and yellow, and red and black paintings were made on the walls. In addition, deer, bull and ram heads were conserved with compressed clay and applied to the walls. Among the remains from this period, are the statues of Mother Goddess, a symbol of fertility, remained the same as the extension of the culture, passed from tribe to tribe, and continued to function in different names and shapes. These figurines made of terracotta or stone are depicted as a fat woman with large breasts, large hips and sometimes giving birth.

Threshold of Civilization



The material of the tools at Catalhöyük is stone, terracotta, wood, bone, obsidian and silex. It is understood from the uncovered items that sharpened flints were placed on concave parts of animal horns and used as sickles. We understand from these findings that the Neolithic man was engaged in farming, which was the basis of their settled order, as well as hunting and gathering.

Women, The Symbols of Prestige



In Catalhöyük, the findings from human and social life are more common than male and female cults. Women were seen as the symbol of maturity and wisdom, as well as prestige.

