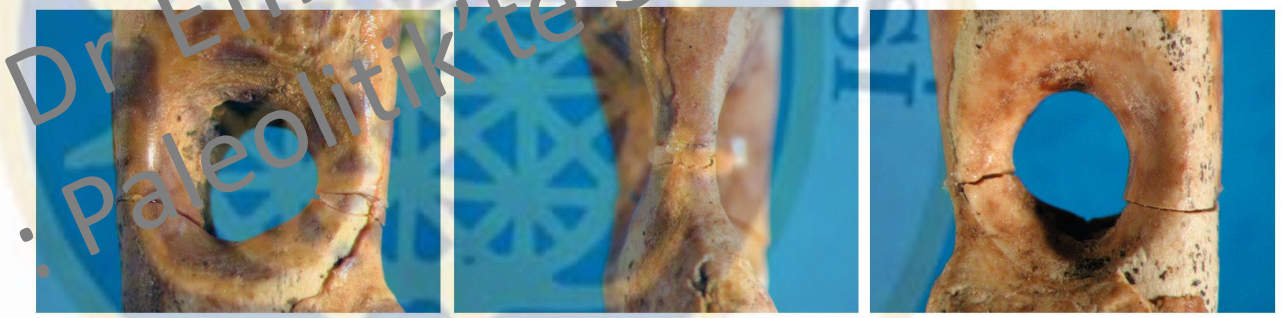
PHA 113: Paleolitik’te Süs Objeleri

Ders: 9



Doç Dr Emma L Baysal

Nasıl?

Teknoloji ve süs eşyaları

Zaman çizelgesi – Prehisto

YOU ARE HERE

Alt Paleolitik

Orta Paleolitik

Üst Paleolitik

Epi-Paleolitik

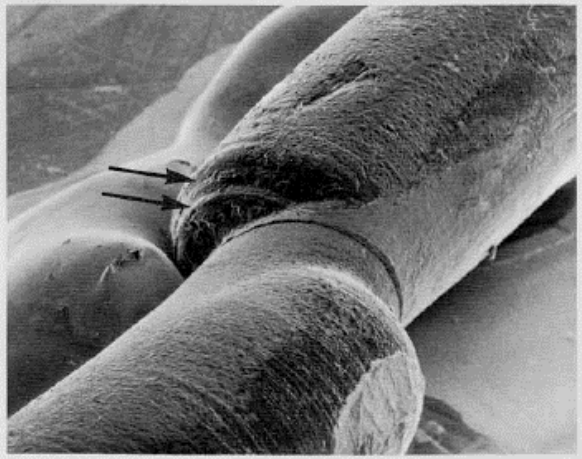
Neolitik

Kalkolitik

Taş

Kabuk

Isıtma



13

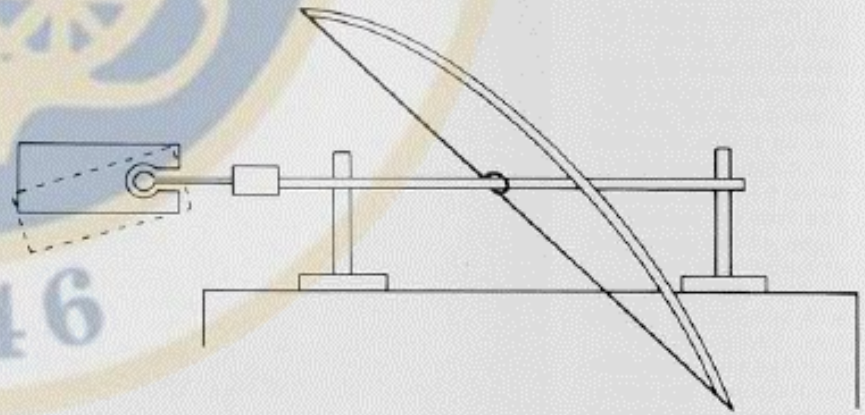
13
Scanning micrograph of the Neo-Assyrian seal in Fig. 12, in which the leading edge shows a terracing effect (arrows). Even though the central portion was not visible, the terracing appears similar to Stage #4 in our experimental drilling shown in Fig. 7.

14

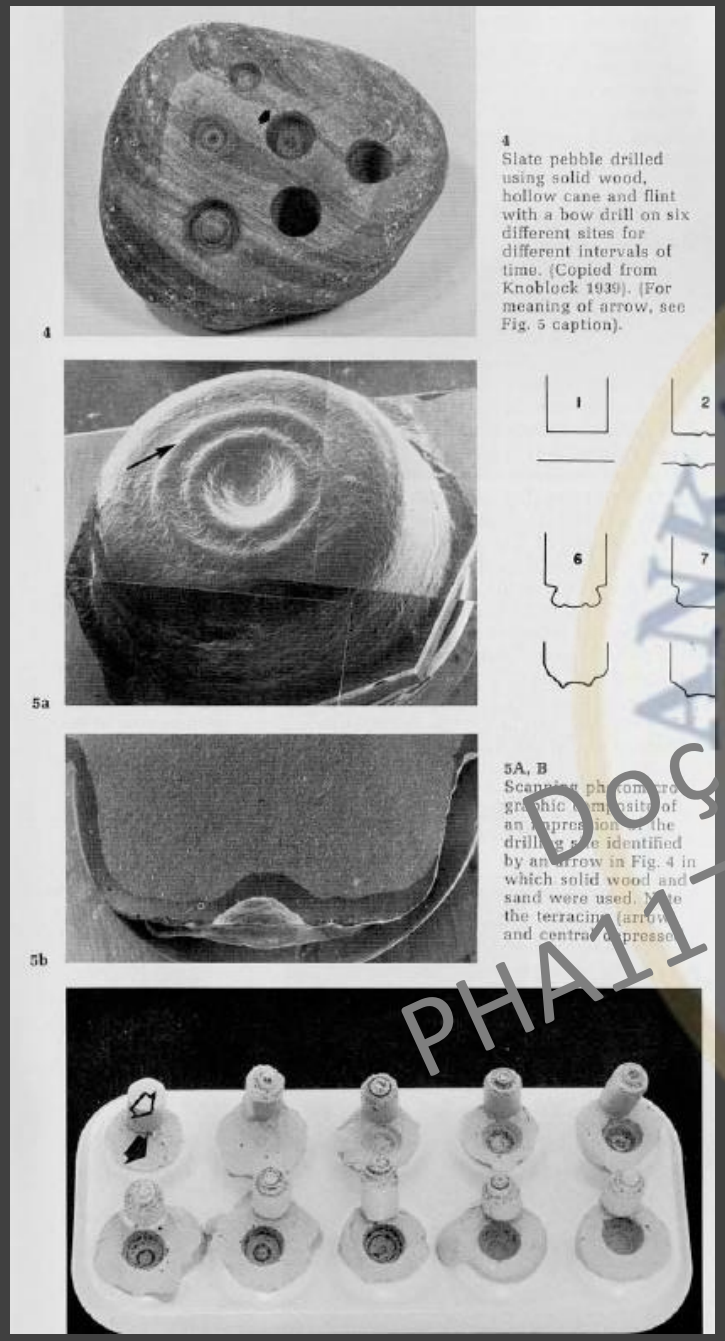
14
Scanning micrograph of a Neo-Babylonian seal in which the leading edge was an elevated base [illegible] the stone, seen here as depression (arrow) [illegible] the impression.

18

18
Scanning micrograph showing a characteristic collar shape. The surface was invariably rougher than the adjacent regions containing few, if any, concentric abrasion marks prominent to either side of the collar.



Öncüler



4
Slate pebble drilled using solid wood, hollow cane and flint with a bow drill on six different sites for different intervals of time. (Copied from Knoblock 1939). (For meaning of arrow, see Fig. 5 caption).

5A, B
Scanning photomicrographic composite of an impression of the drilling [illegible] identified by an arrow in Fig. 4 in which solid wood and sand were used. Note the terracing (arrow) and central depression.

(Gwinnett ve Gorelick 1979)

9
Scanning micrograph of an impression of the bore of an Old Babylonian cryptocrystalline seal. Note the narrowing toward the center indicating drilling from either end. Concentric abrasion rings are seen (inset A arrow) with longitudinal marks (inset B arrow) undoubtedly created by a file. Note the flare (open arrow).

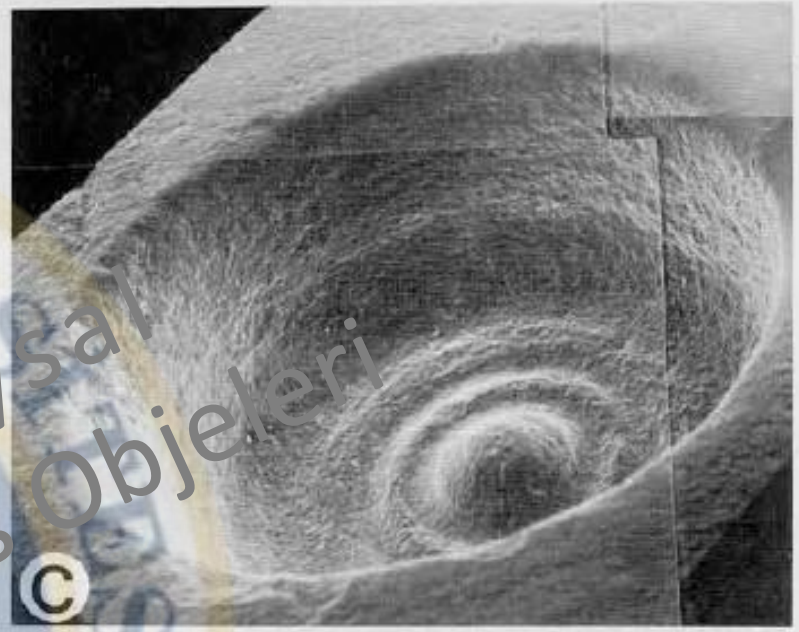
11
It is interesting that the greatest width of the bore occurs as a flare (open arrow), distinguished from wobble, at the bore opening. This is very likely due to the method used to start the bore opening and not to the manner in which the seal was [illegible]. A similar flare can be seen on other drilling such as teeth and bannerstones which were not worn. A similar feature can be seen on Knoblock's experimental drilling in Fig. 5 and the unused bannerstone shown in Fig. 1.

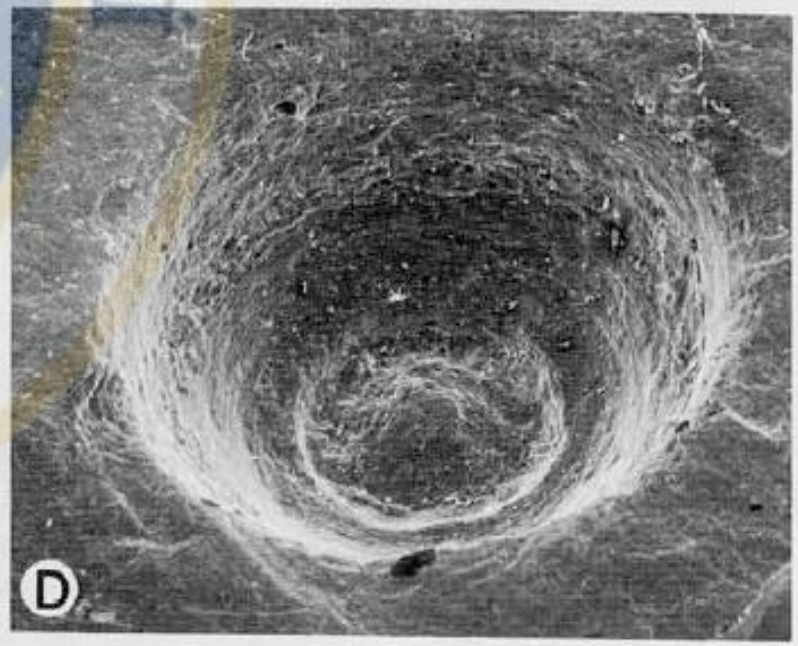
10
Scanning micrograph of an impression of the bore of a Middle Assyrian cryptocrystalline seal. Note that although the walls are remarkably parallel, the drill holes from each end did not meet. The file marks (inset A arrow) were very likely an attempt to break through and widen the bore. Concentric abrasion marks (inset B arrow) are also evident. The collar shapes (open arrows) will be discussed later.

shape of the core. This is common experienced in experimental drilling. It is likely that the biconical shape so frequently found in ancient drilling is due not only to drilling from either end but also to the coincidental occurrence of wear and wobble of the tool. This is evident in the experimental drilling of Byron Knoblock and our own sequential drilling (Fig. 8A & B). The ancient methods of securing the stone and maintaining a straight line require further investigation.

3. While a tubular drill seems to produce less wobble, the inner core invariably tapers toward the top (Fig. 1). This has been shown in Petrie's text in *Tools and Weapons*.

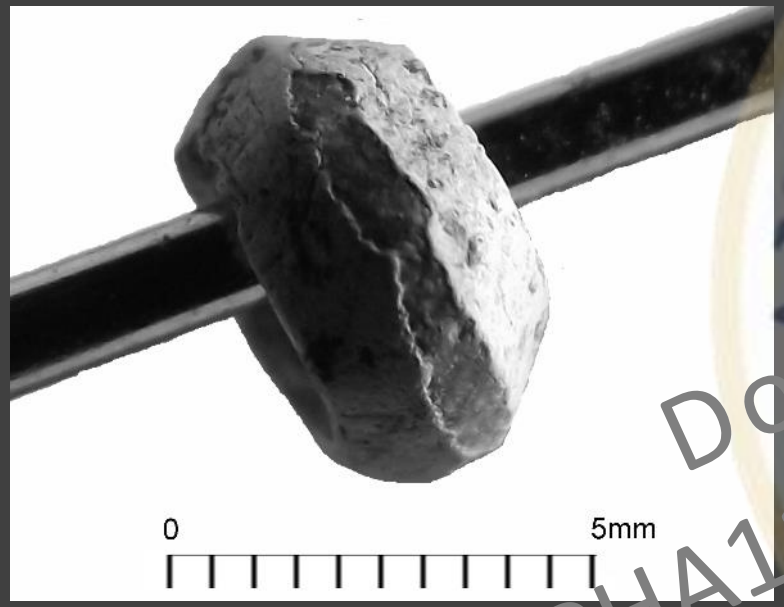
27A, B, C, D
Photograph (A) and scaning micrograph (B) showing a globe form from a steatite stamp seal of the late 4th millennium B.C. Note the "terracing" which may be keyed to Stage #5 in Fig. 7 and the similarity to Knoblock's experimental drilling (C) and our own (D), both on slate. All were done with a wooden drill.

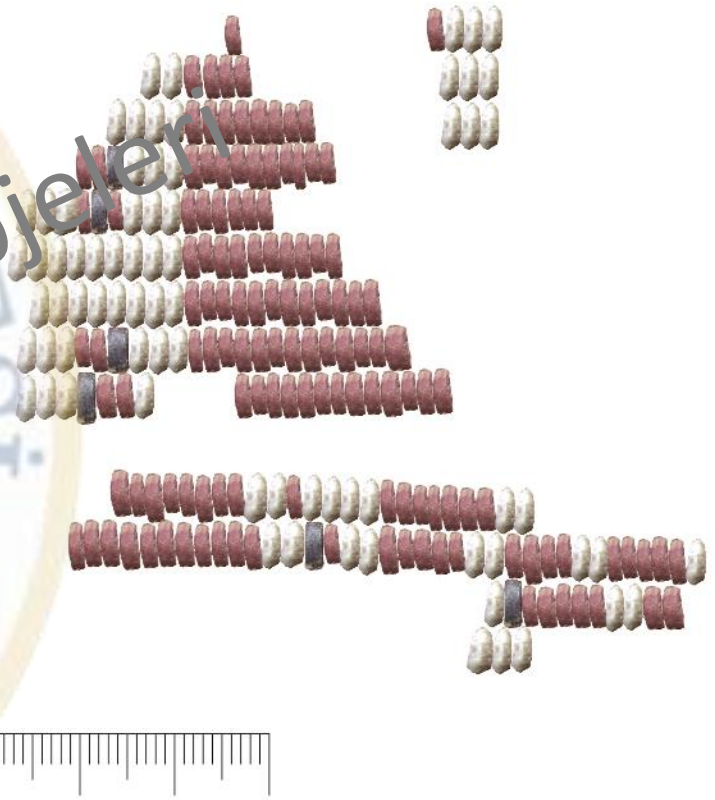




27

Matkap tipleri



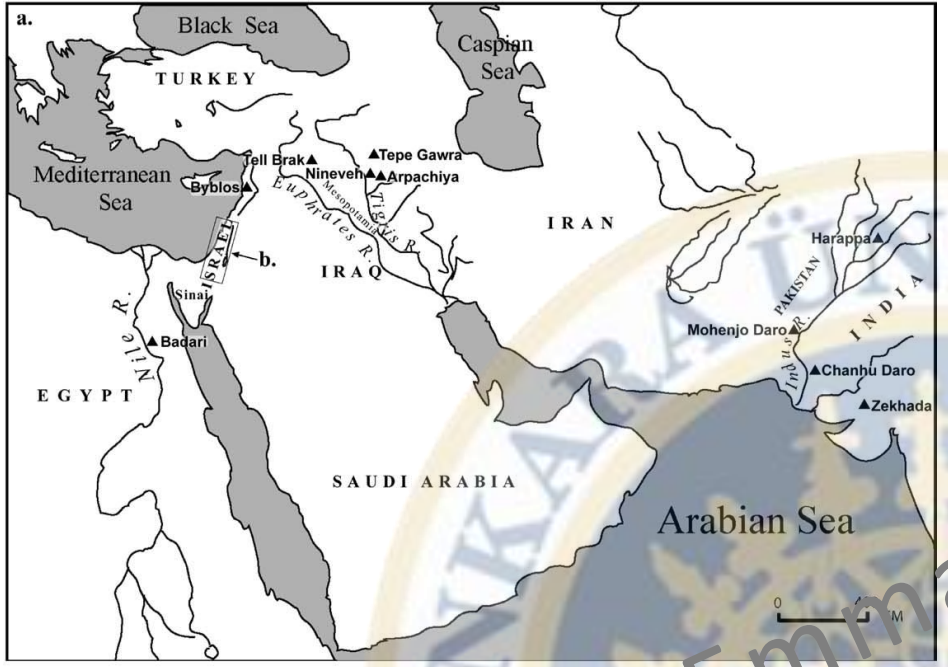


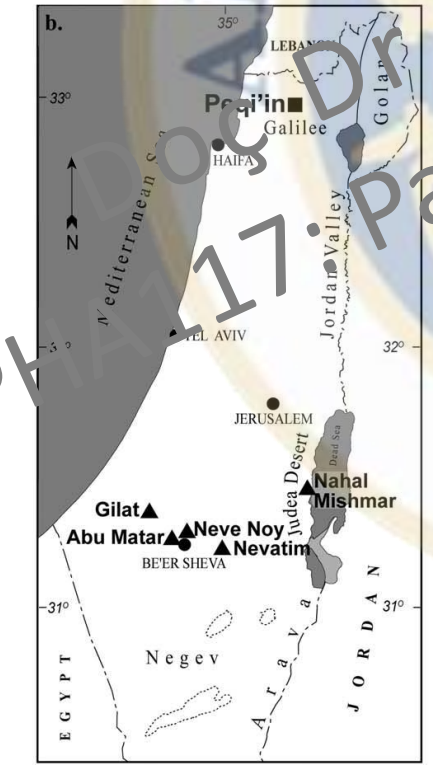
M.Ö. 7./6. bin

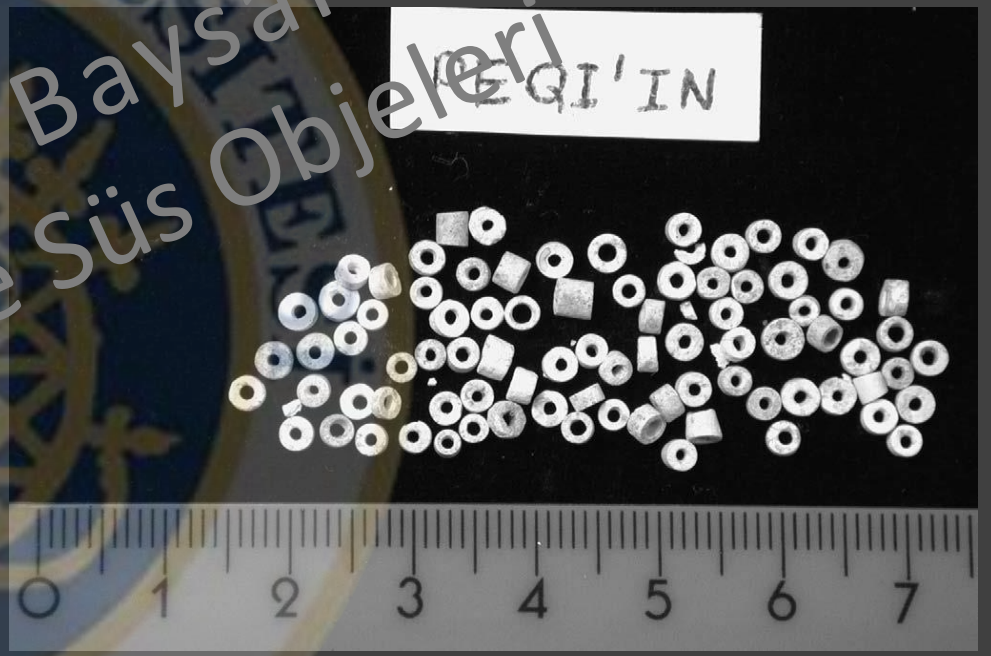
Taştan cama

(Baysal 2016)

Örnek 1



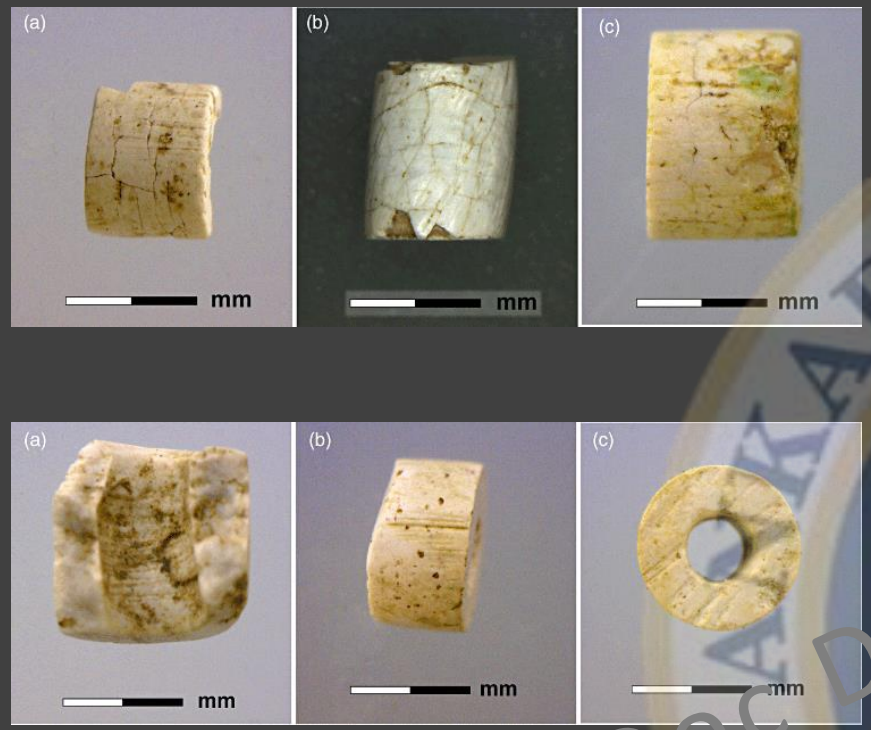


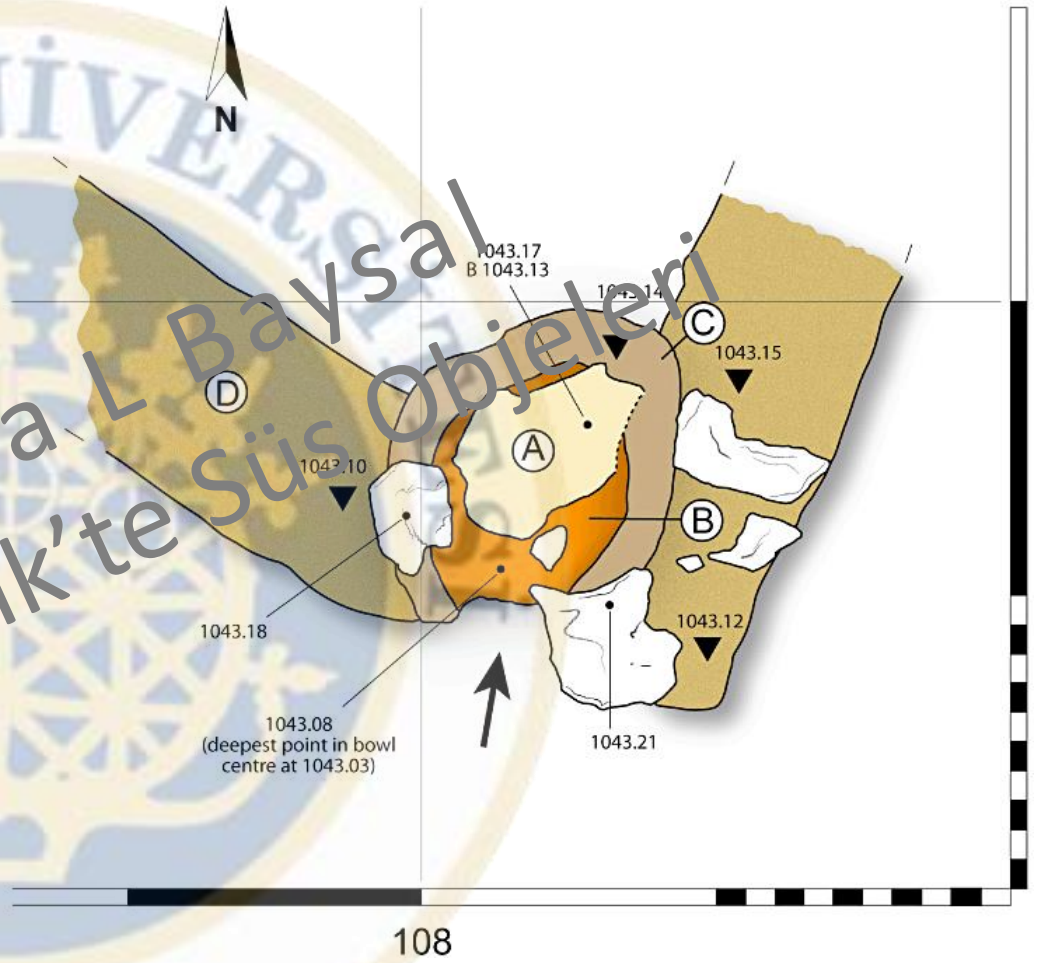


M.Ö. 5. bin

(Bar-Yosef Mayer et al. 2004)

Örnek 2



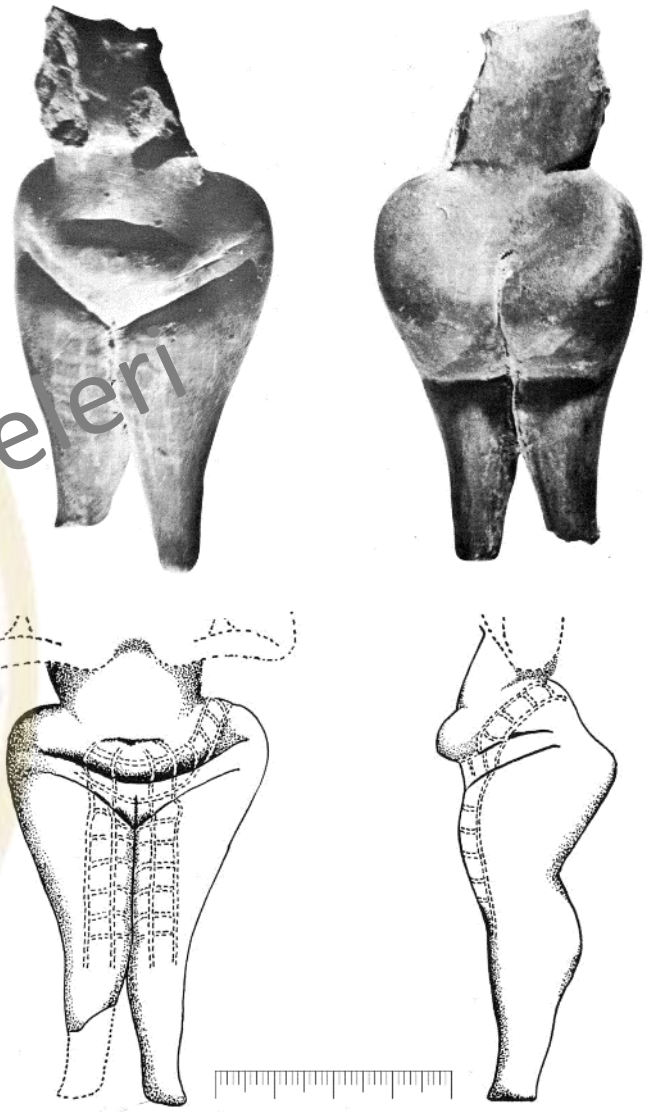


M.Ö. 4. bin

(Pickard and Schoop 2012)

Enstatite → Faience/frit → Glass

Enstatit → Fayans/frit → Cam



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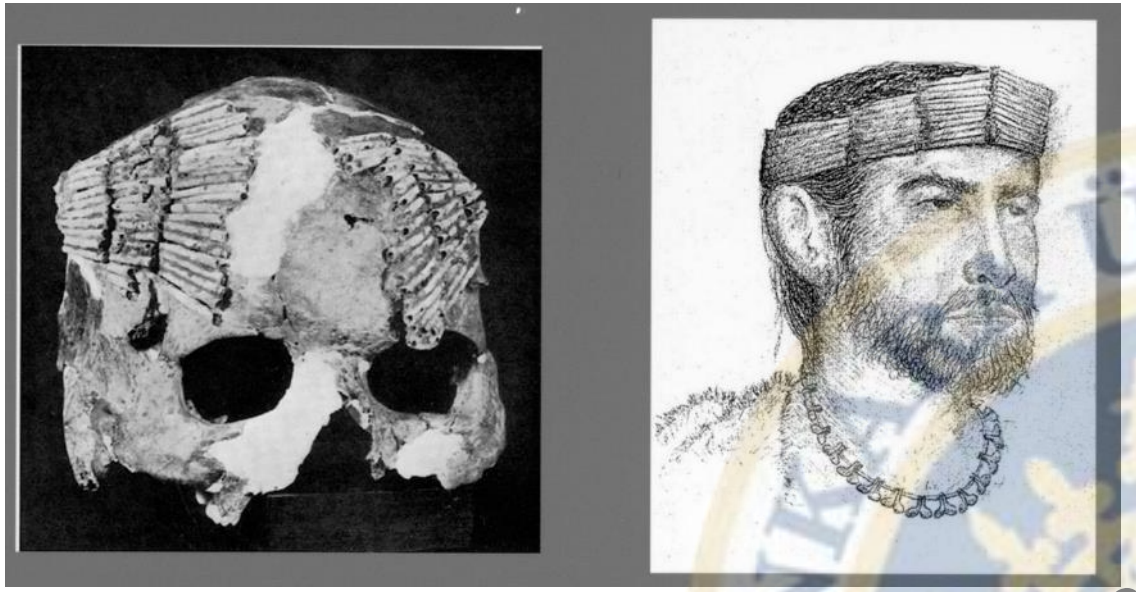
Lif ve ip

(Schick 1988)
(Mellaart 1970)
(Alkım et al. 1988)



Ektopraklık

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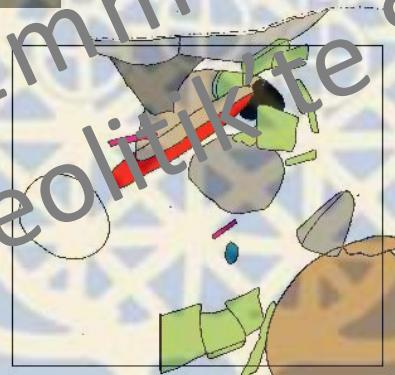
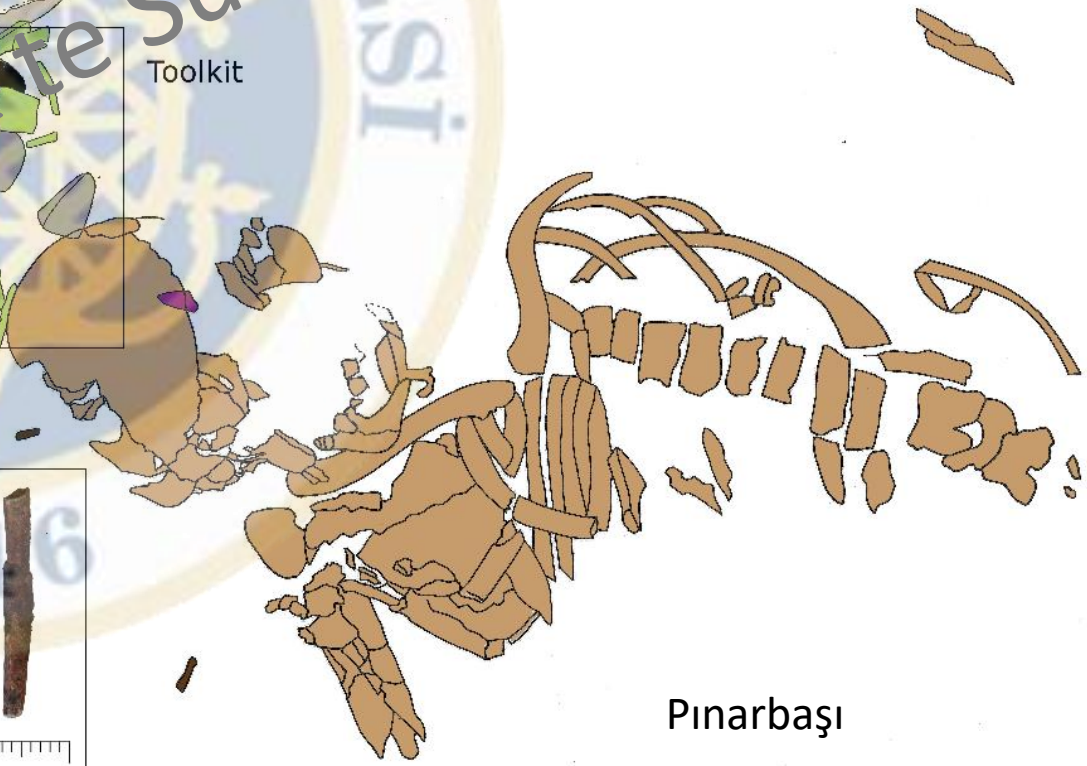


Toolkit



Pınarbaşı

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