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Fig. 2. Gobekli Tepe, schematic map of the main excavation area at the southern slope and the western hilltop, the stratigraphic position of the structures mapped in blue ("layer I/II") is not determined finally. The younger layer of G bekli Tepe has been dated to the 9th millennium calBC. It has been demonstra- ted that some domesticated plants and animals were already in use during this millennium, and that ela- borate settlements had been built, such as Nevali Cori, which lies 50 kilometres to the north, a site now submerged by the flooding of the Atat rk Dam Lake in 1992 (Hauptmann 1991/1992, 1993). The excavation caused a sensation in the 1980s, as it opened for the first time a new window on a previ- ously unexpected world of Stone Age culture. The type of dwelling excavated at Nevali Cori, with a li- ving space in front and a rectangular area behind for storing provisions may be considered the proto- The age of layer III and the monumental enclosures is impressive: they can be dated to the 10th millen- nium calBC, a time when people all over the world were still living as hunter-gatherers, except in the re- gion of the Fertile Crescent of the Near East, where people had started to settle in permanent and begin activities which led to the dome of plants and animals. And there is no ques villages stication ion that the site of G bekli Tepe was not a mundane settle- ment of the period, but a site belonging to t he religi- ous sphere, a sacred area, since the excavation has revealed no residential buildings. G bekli Te pe seems to have been a regional centre where communities met to engage in complex rites. G bekli Tepe – the Stone Age Sanctuaries. New results of ongoing excavations with a special focus on sculptures and high reliefs Fig. 4. Enclosure D seen from the west in autumn 2009 during preparation work for the consolida- tion of the upright stand of the central pillars (foto Klaus Schmidt, DAI). There are no domesticated animals or plants. The enclosures date to the period of transition from hun- Fig. 6. Gobekli Tepe 2006, pillar 18 in enclosure D (foto Berthold Steinhilber). Fig. 7. Pillar 31, the western central pillar of enclo- sure D, after being raised into an upright position in spring 2010, height 5.3m (foto Klaus Schmidt, DAI). ached in enclosure C and D, which has been under excavation for over ten years. A terrazzo floor was predicted, as such a floor had been excavated in enclosure B. But in both enclosures the floor was na- tural bedrock, carefully smoothed. As in enclosure E - the so-called 'Felsentempel' located outside the mound at the western plateau - two pedestals, where a central pair of T-shaped pillars were erect- ed, were cut out of the bedrock in the centre of both enclosures C and D. But unlike enclosure E, where no pillars or walls survived the millennia, or enclo- sure C, where the central pillars were destroyed in antiquity, both central pillars in enclosure D survi- ved with no damage, and with a breathtaking height of 5.5m, having stood in situ for more than 11000 years. There is only a small problem regarding their stability, as slope pressure has caused the pillars to shift into a slightly oblique position. Without sup- port or - much better, without the re-erection of both pillars into a vertical and stable position - both would fall down after the removal of the surroun- ding sediment which covered the enclosure comple- tely before excavation, being the result of the back- filling process during the PPN period. The stabilisa- tion of both pillars - work began in 2009 - was one The T-form of the pillars can easily be interpreted as anthropomorphic, as some of the pillars appear to have arms and hands, undoubted by the cross on the pillars, an in ble, corresponding to the natural ly human; they are, in other words, stone statues of human-like beings Schmidt 2006.Fig. 43a). The head is represented erpretation suppor- ed by a pillar from Nevali Cori, where a longer face section and a shorter back of the head are observa- proportions of the Fig. 11. Fragment of a decorated pillar found in the debris of enclosure D, north of pillar 18 (foto Klaus Schmidt, DAI). G bekli Tepe – the Stone Age Sanctuaries. New results of ongoing excavations with a special focus on sculptures and high reliefs Fig. 12. Nevali Cori, sculpture of a bird with a human face (after Hauptmann, Schmidt 2007.Kat.-Nr. 98). These reliefs open a view of a new and unique pic- torial language not known before whose interpre- tation is a matter of important scientific debate. So far as can be seen, the mammals depicted are male. It remains a mystery whether the relief images were attributes of the pillars, or whether they were part of a mythological cycle. They may have had a prote- ctive aspect, serving as guards, or - perhaps more Fig. 18. A 'totem pole' from Gobekli Tepe, excava- ted in October 2010 (foto Nico Becker, DAI). A similar situation is visible on a second object: ano- ther large bird (again, probably a vulture, but the Fig. 19. Gobekli Tepe, life-size human head, lime- stone, height 23cm (foto Nico Becker, DAI). But the layer II structures did not cover the eastern row of the new trenches. Under surface layer I - a layer characterized by dark humous sediments pro- duced by farming on the site - a brownish-grey se- diment appeared. It included a lot of limestone gra- vel, but almost no stones larger than fist size. Such sediment is typical of the filling debris of the enclo- sures of layer III. Expectations that a structure of La- yer III lay below the filling were soon justified, as the upper part of a megalithic pillar was found, to all appearances in situ. There is no question that this pillar is part of a so far unknown enclosure that had not been detected by geophysical investigations in previous seasons (Schmidt 2009b). What is not clear is the extent and orientation of the new struc- ture. Tab. 1. Life-size human limestone heads and statues from PPN sites in the Urfa region Similar objects are well known e.g. from megalithic barrows of Atlantic Europe. Stone slabs with a cen- tral hole were placed in several barrows vertically so that the stones defined the entrance leading into the darkness of the grave (e.g. Reden 1978.215, Fig. 85'Los Millares'). At Gobekli Tepe, quite similar The porthole stones of Gobekli Tepe were known rom the beginning of the investigations. A quite arge example was observed during the author's first visit to the site in 1994. The stone, broken in seve- ral pieces, but nearly complete, was visible in a stone heap in the depression between the north-western and south-western hilltop. Unfortunately, however, he object disappeared during the ensuing years, as he site was affected by stone robbery (for house oundations) until the excavations of the site were fully established in 1996. Smaller fragments of port- Fig. 21. Porthole stone from enclosure B (foto Irmgard Wag- ner, DAI). G bekli Tepe – the Stone Age Sanctuaries. New results of ongoing excavations with a special focus on sculptures and high reliefs hole stones were found scattered all over the mound during the survey of 1995 (Beile-Bohn et al. 1998. 45-47, Fig. 19 'Pfeilerbasis'). These objects were called 'portable pillar base' at that time because of he similarity observed between these objects and he two pedestals of the so- called 'rock temple', a structure cut out of the natural bedrock, now num- bered as enclosure E (Schmidt 2006. Fig. 35). The pedestals have an oval tub-shaped hole in the mid- dle of the object. Already in the first year of inves- igations, 1995, an explanation was given for them, which has now been confirmed: they were identified as the bases of the (now lost) central pillars of the rock temple. The function of the holes was recon- structed such that the lower part of the pillars was set in and fixed there. During the excavations of en- closure C in 2008 and enclosure D in 2009, both pairs of central pillars were found still in situ. Their bases are placed exactly in the way as the rock pe- destals, as supposed in 1995 in the case of enclosure E (Fig. 22). discovered in both layers II and III, although no situ- ation was ever found confirming the suggestion that the feet of the pillars were fixed by such portable stone frames. A medium-size stone of this group, for example, was found in the centre of enclosure B, im- mediately in front of the central pillars (Schmidt 20006.Fig. 34) (Figs. 20 and 22). Its function was ob- viously that of a porthole stone; it is only unclear if the stone was placed vertically in the enclosure wall or horizontally in the middle of the roof - if a roof existed, this being an unanswered question. ctangular openings. But this so far unique double porthole is not the only astonishing feature. On the southern rim is a flat relief of a very large snake. On he western rim there are high reliefs of three ani- mals. In a direction from south to north, a bull, a billy-goat and a predator showing its teeth are posi- ioned. A high relief with a very similar animal was found in the same season in the northern profile of a trench in the west of enclosure D (Fig. 25). Again, he tail of the beast is curved at its back. The repe- ition of the motif underlines the observation that here was a fixed canon of depictions which was un- veiled step by step and year by year, ope originally been parts of porthole-stones, e.g. the pre- dator found atop the wall east of pillar 36 in enclo- sure C (Schmidt 2006. 151-156, Fiss 63-64 No. A35). It is not the first time that animals have been found depicted on the rim of a porthole stone at Gobekli Tepe. There are several fragments with reliefs, but the motifs are quite small, or the preservation of the surfaces was so poor that there remained doubts as to whether a relief was present; it is possible that the form in question was not an image, but an irre- gularity in the stone. G bekli Tepe – the Stone Age Sanctuaries. New results of ongoing excavations with a special focus on sculptures and high reliefs The evolution of modern humanity involved a funda- mental change from small-scale, mobile hunter-gathe- rer bands to large, permanently co-resident commu- nities. Following the ideas of Trevor Watkins, to whom I am grateful for long discussions and much inspiration on this subject, we observe that Jacques Cauvin's suggestions were correct (Cauvin 1997): the factor that allowed the formation of large, per- manent communities was the facility to use symbo- lic culture, a kind of pre-literate capacity for produ- Tab. 2. Megalithic objects decorated with engrav- ings, flat relief and high relief. Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)475 viewsExcavations at K rt k Tepe in Turkey uncovered remains of pre-Holocene occupations dated to the Younger Dryas period through radiocarbon dating, including postholes and remnants of ephemeral...SaveSave Klaus Schmidt - Gobekli Tepe, The Stone Age Sanctu... For Later0% found this document useful, undefined [ad_1] Yeni Bařlayanlar   in G beklitepe yayını t rk cedir. Yeni Bařlayanlar   in G beklitepe kitabını   itaperyi.com dan PDF, Epub veya rar formatında kolayca indirebilirsiniz. K TAP A  IKLAMASI İnsanlık tarihinin ilk antısal yapısu G beklitepe, Klaus Schmidt ve ekibi tarafından g n ıřıřma   ıkarıldıđı g nden bu yana giderek b y y en "  iteseel bir ilgiye" m hatap oldu. Ancak s z konusu ilgi, hatalı y ntemlerle oluřturulan kurgusal sonu ları eyleyecek bir karřı g  ıřla karřılařmadıđından toplumun genis kesiminde "anlařılması" neredeyse imkansız bir G beklitepe imgesinin oluřmasına yol a tı. "Yeni Bařlayanlar   in G beklitepe" kitabı "akademik incelekler" ile pop ler k lt r n ilgi alanına giren yanılular arasındaki mesafenin kapatılmasına y nelik d zenleyici bir adım atma kaygısıyla oluřturulmuřtur. Bu sayede, G beklitepe'yi Mısır Piramitleri ve Stonehenge gibi yapılarla kıyaslayan ve T rklerin ya da Annunakilerin yapı-ıřaret sanatındaki kalıntılarını bulmaya   alışan spe  latif   nermelere karřı okuyucuya g   l bir dayanak sunumu hedeflenmiřtir. [ad_2] indir Yeni Bařlayanlar   in G beklitepe kitabını Pdf, Epub veya rar formatlarında indirebilirsiniz.  indirme linkini g rmek   in l tfen sosyal medya paylařımı yapın yada 80 saniye beklemelisiniz. 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