

TAFELN I - 32



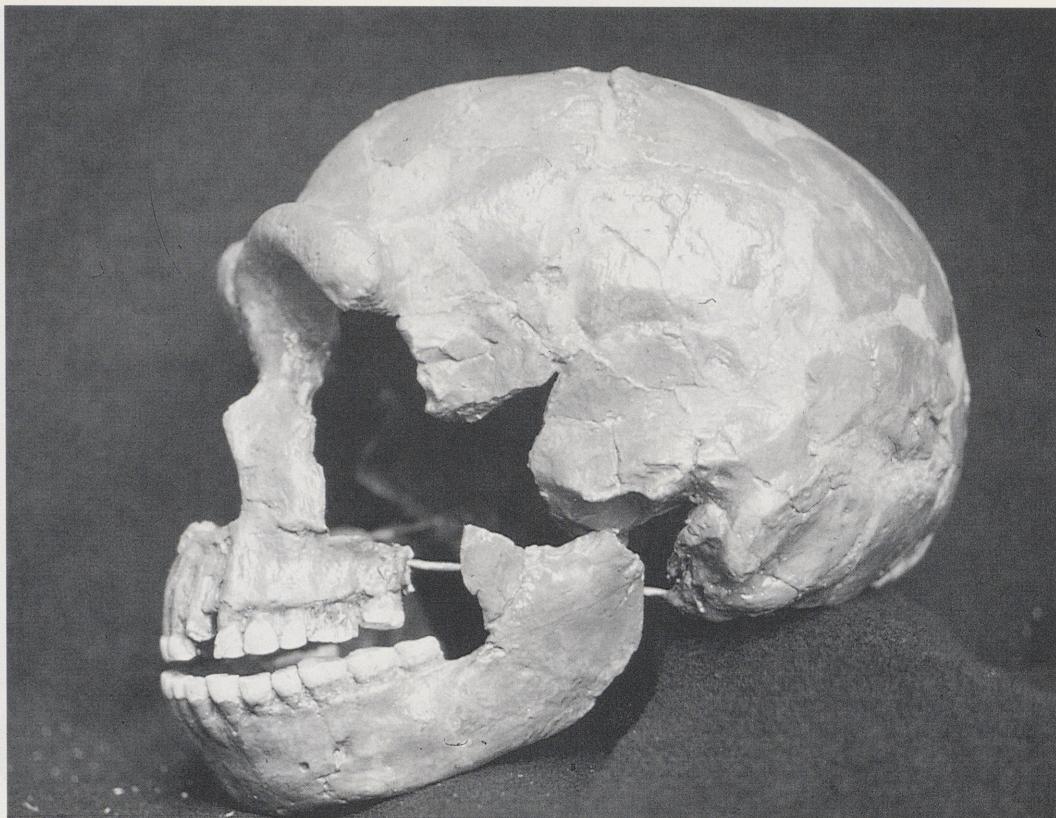
1 Der Schädel von Zuttiya.



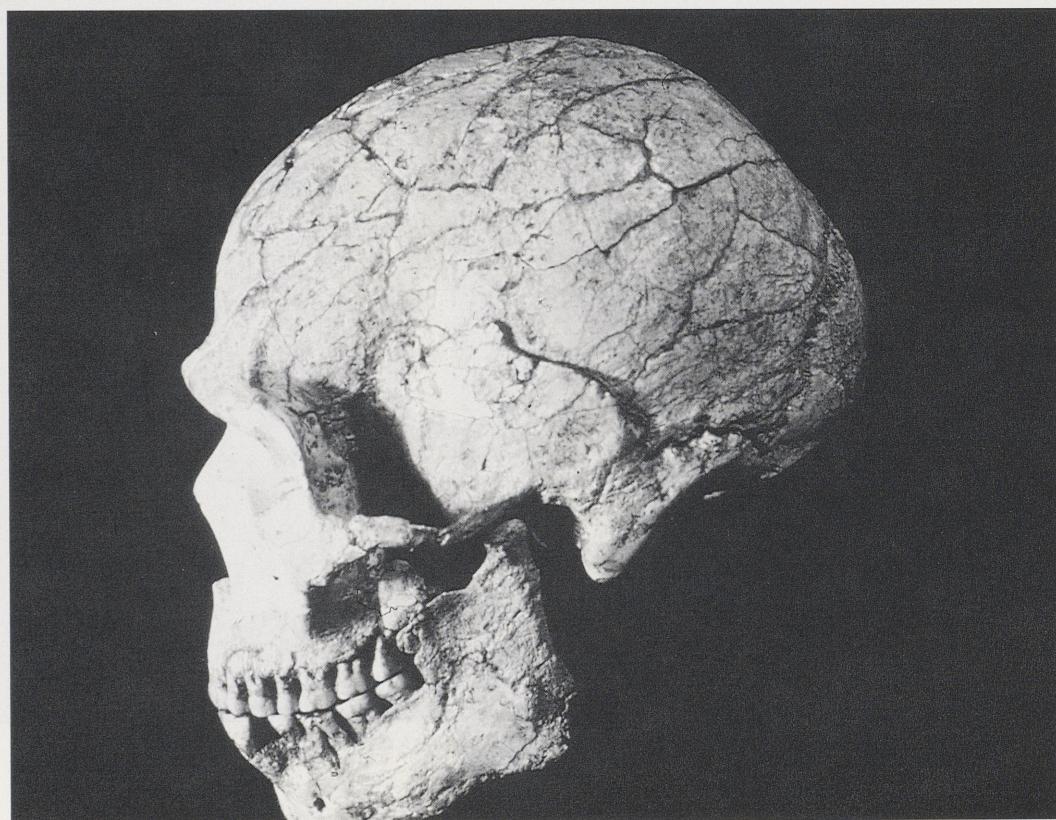
2 Das Wadi el-Mughara (»Tal der Höhlen«) im Karmelgebirge.



Der Profilaufbau von Tabun.



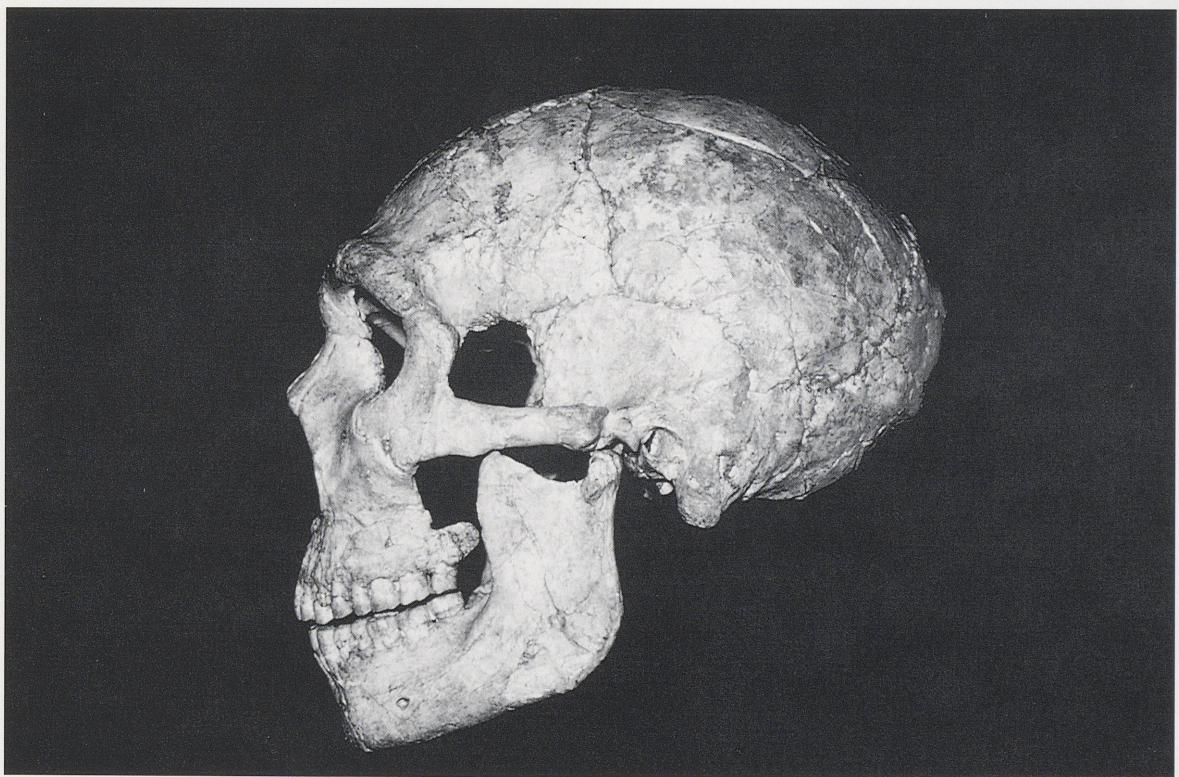
1 Der Schädel von Tabun.



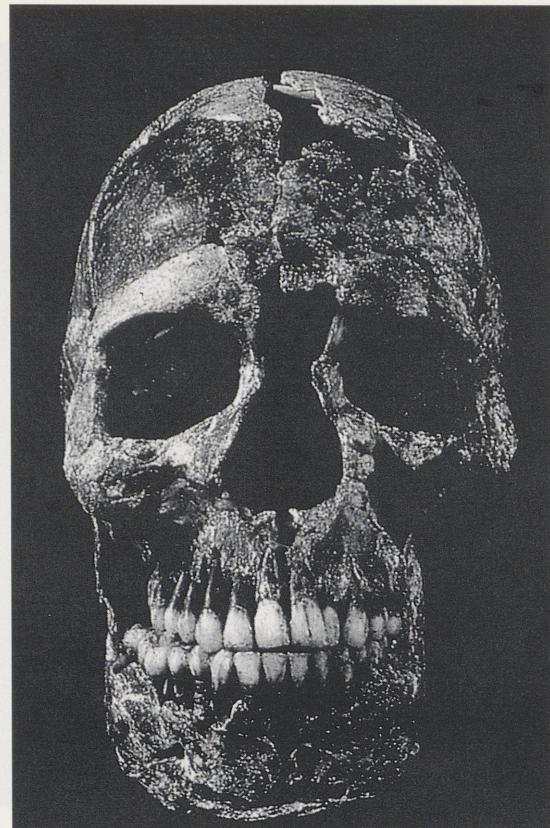
2 Der Schädel von Skhul V.



1 Der Höhleneingang von Amud.



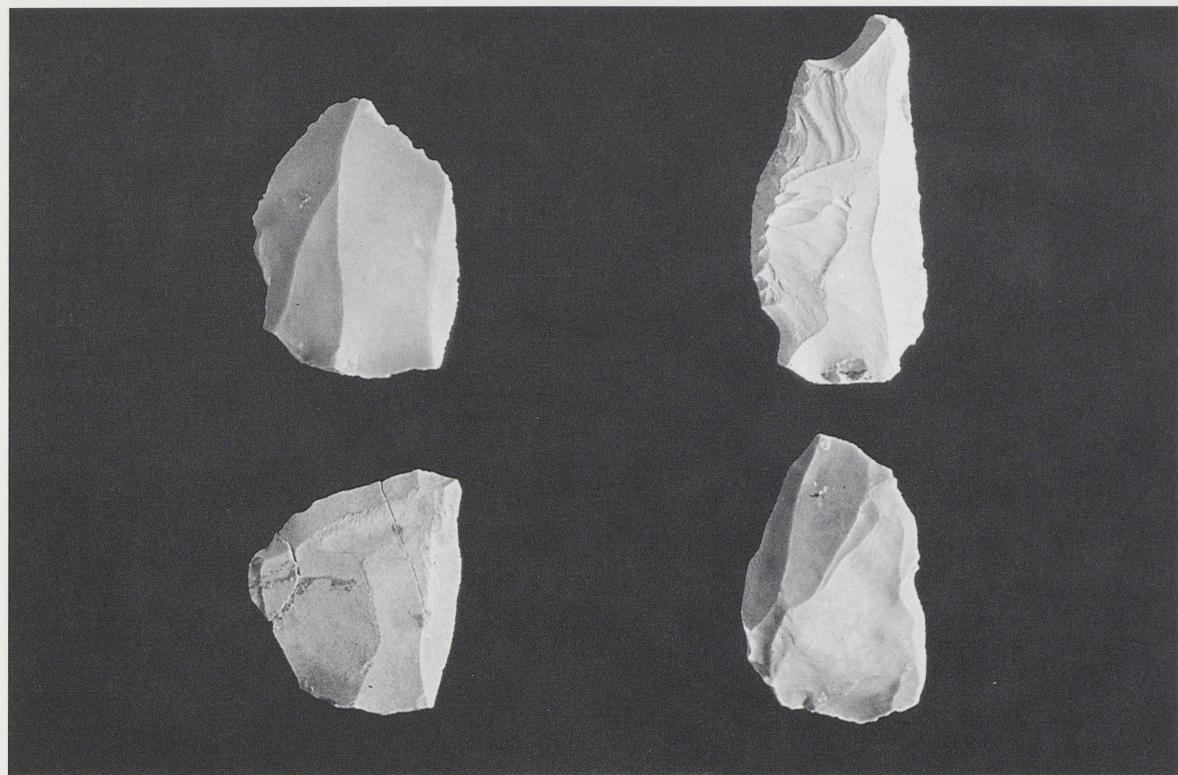
2 Der Schädel von Amud.



1 Der Schädel von Qafzeh IX.



2 Handknochen des Neandertalers
Shanidar 4.



1 Steinwerkzeuge von Qafzeh und Kebara.



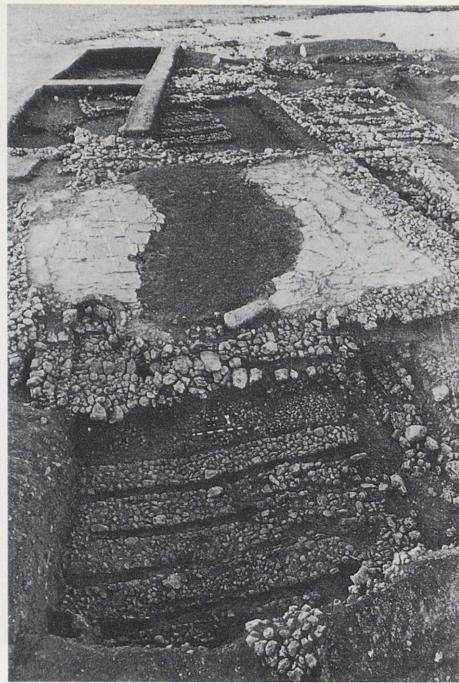
2 Abnutzung der Zähne bei dem Neandertaler Shanidar 1.



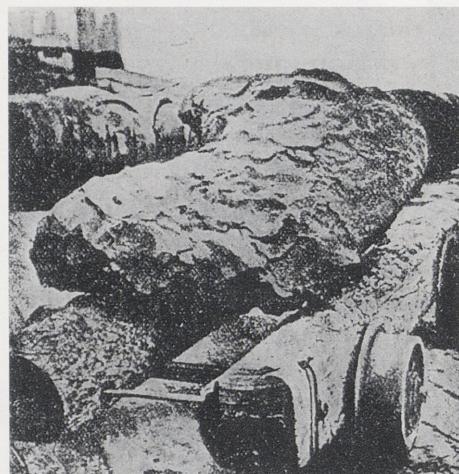
1 Blick auf die Grabungsfläche von Sefunim.



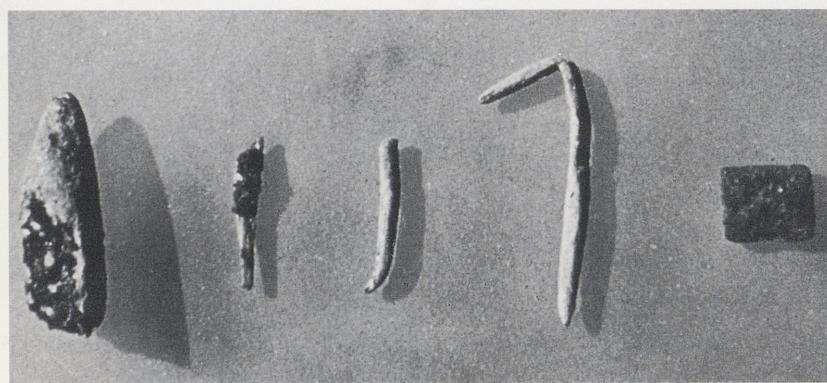
2 Die Bestattung von Amud.



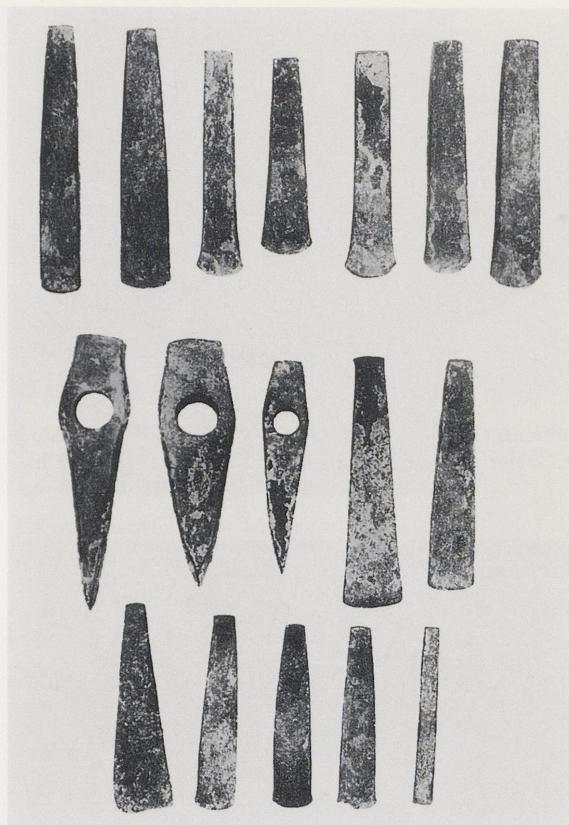
1 Gebäude in Çayönü mit etwa 90 m² großem und 5 bis 25 cm dickem Terrazzoboden.



2 Die größte zusammenhängende Masse von gediegen Kupfer wurde 1857 am Lake Superior gefunden. Sie wog etwa 420 t (aus Forbes 1972).



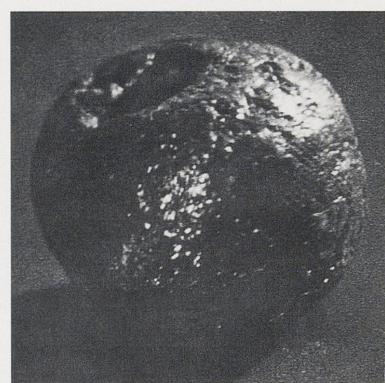
3 Kupferartefakte von Çayönü. Es handelt sich um die frühesten von Menschenhand geformten Metallobjekte.



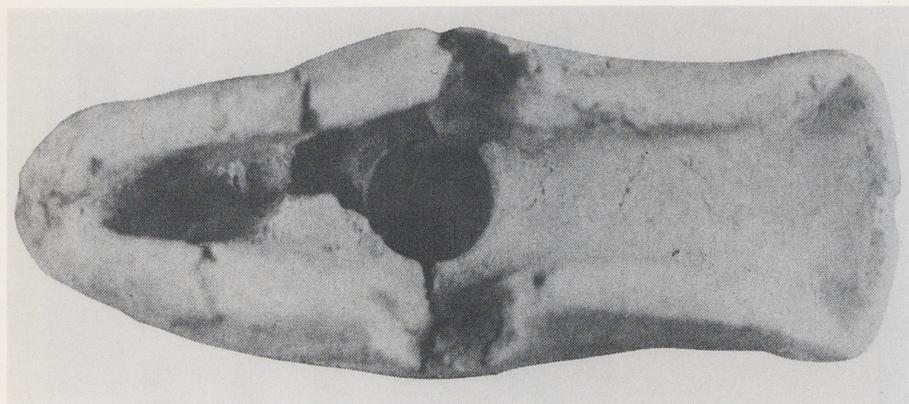
4 Der Hortfund von Pločnik mit Meißeln und Hammeräxten, die als früheste Schwerergeräte in Südosteuropa gelten.



5 Zwei kupferzeitliche kreuzständige Hacken aus der Umgebung von Krusevac in Serbien. Diese auf dem Balkan weit verbreiteten Äxte gehören zu den frühesten Metallobjekten mit gegossenem Schaftloch in Südosteuropa.



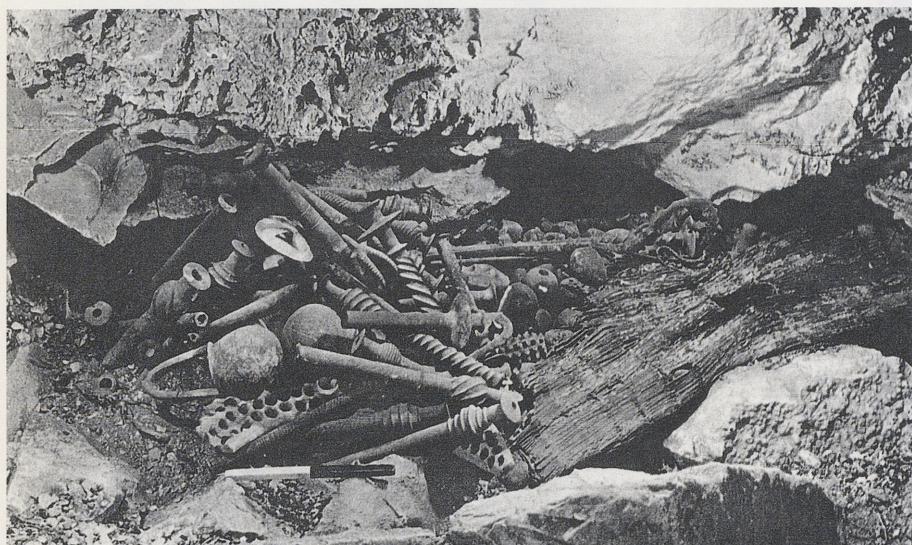
6 Das Zepter von Can Hasan ist das derzeit früheste eindeutig durch Guß hergestellte Metallobjekt.



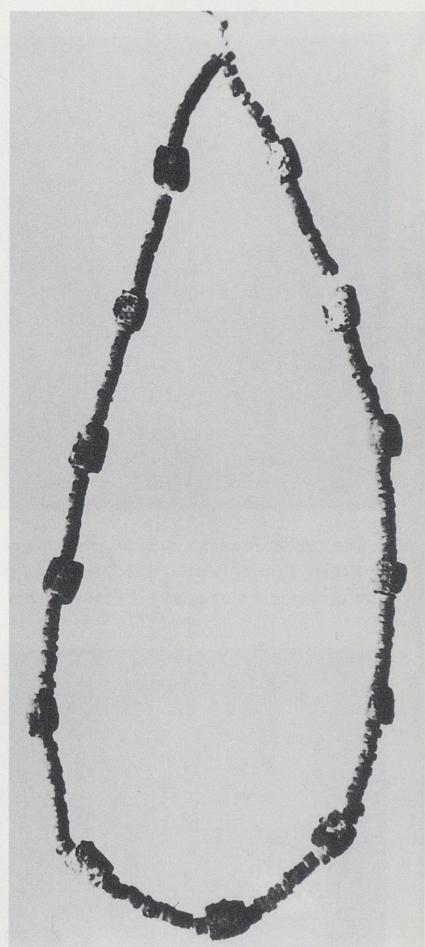
1 Gußformen für kreuzständige Äxte von Tepe Gabristan im nördlichen Iran (aus Majidzadeh 1979). Diese Gußformen stammen aus dem späten 4. Jahrtausend v. Chr. und erinnern an die gleichzeitigen bzw. etwas späteren kupferzeitlichen Äxte von Südosteuropa.



2 Nahal Mismar, Standarte
(aus Bar-Adon, 1980).



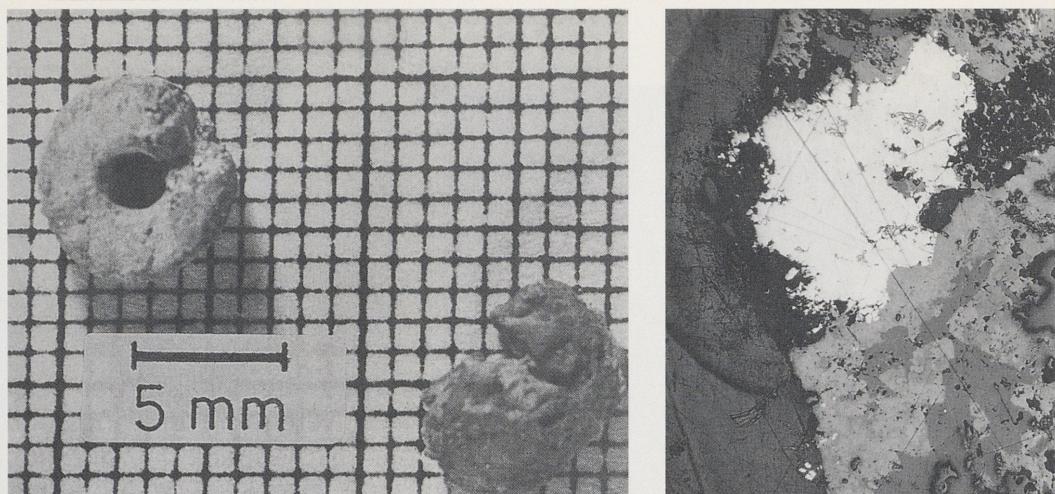
3 Nahal Mismar, Gesamtfund (aus Bar-Adon, 1980).



5 Çatal Hüyük, Perlenkette (Mellaart, 1967).



4 Typisches Karanovo VI-zeitliches Gefäß aus graphitgemagerter Keramik (nach H. Todorova, Eneolith Bulgarii [1979] Abb. 5).



1-2 Çatal Hüyük, Grab E. VI. 29: 1 Proben von Bleiperlen. – 2 Polierter Anschliff einer der Bleiperlen. Die helle Phase ist eindeutig als Bleiglanz zu identifizieren, wie u. a. an den dreieckigen Ausbrüchen festzustellen ist. Die dunkleren Phasen bestehen aus Anglesit ($PbSO_4$), Cerussit ($PbCO_3$) und Schwerspat ($BaSO_4$).



3 Anhänger aus Malachit und Serpentinit: Sanidar, Zagrosgebirge (aus Solecki 1969).

4 Bleiarmband vom Yarim Tepe (aus Merpert et al. 1977).

5 Bleiperle von Garmo.



6 Chalkolithische Feuerstelle mit Asche- und Schlackenresten vom Norsuntepe. Es ist möglich, daß in dieser Konstruktion Kupfererze in einem bedeckten Behälter (Tiegel) verhüttet wurden.



1 Ansicht des frühkupferzeitlichen Bergwerkes von Rudna Glava in Ostserbien.



3 Murgul, Nordosttürkei. Kupferschlacke mit Holzkohle-einschlüssen, die ein kalibriertes ^{14}C -Alter von 3340-3040 v.Chr. und 3635-3495 v.Chr. ergab (Hauptmann et al. 1993).



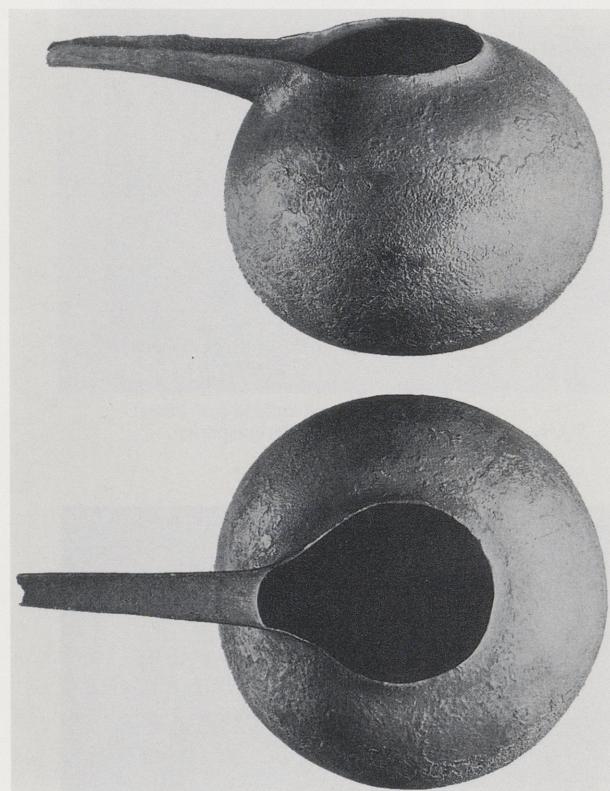
2 Fenan, Jordanien. Frühbronzezeitliche Kupferschmelzöfen an einer Geländekante.



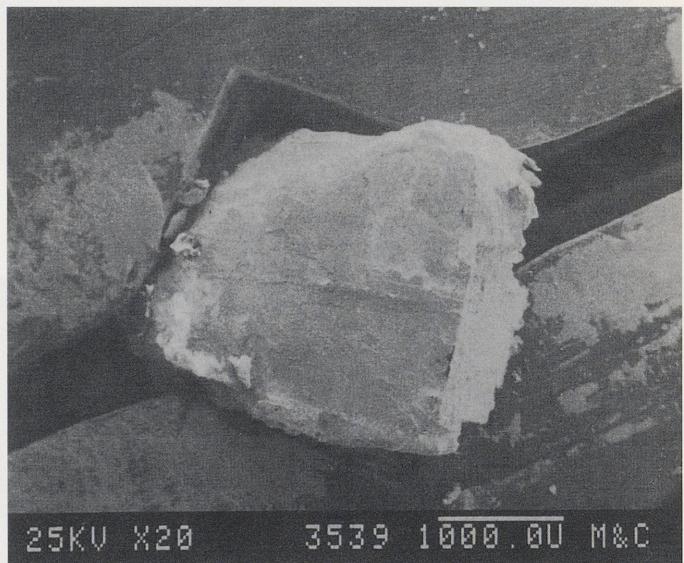
1 Thermi, Lesbos. Frühbronzezeitliches Zinnarmband.



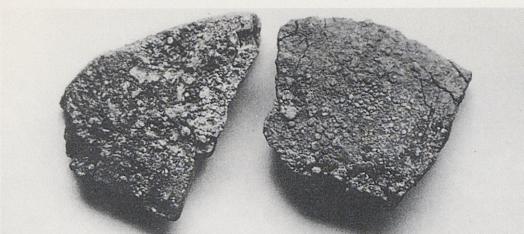
2 Vinca-zeitlicher Behälter für Bleiglanz von Donja Tuzla in Bosnien.



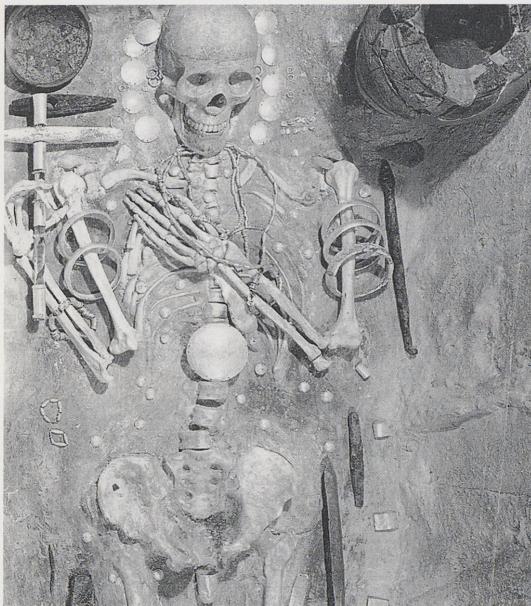
4 Silbergefäß von Uruk (Heinrich 1936).



3 Anschliffbild des Füllmaterials des Gefäßes von Taf. 12,2.



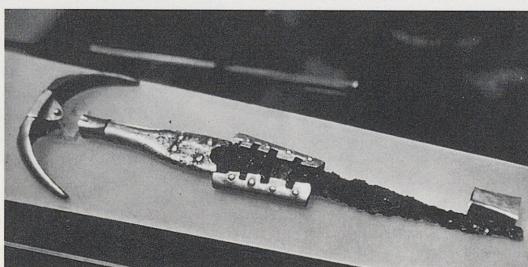
1 Bleiglättstücke aus dem späturukzeitlichen Habuba Kabira in Syrien.



3 Varna, äneolithischer Grabfund mit Goldbeigaben.



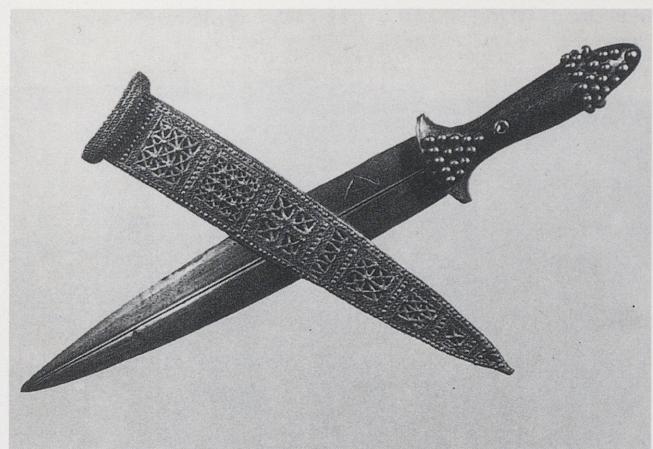
4 Susa, gegossener Anhänger aus Gold in Form eines Hundes (späte Uruk-Zeit, ca. 3500 v. Chr.). Der Ring auf dem Rücken ist angelötet.



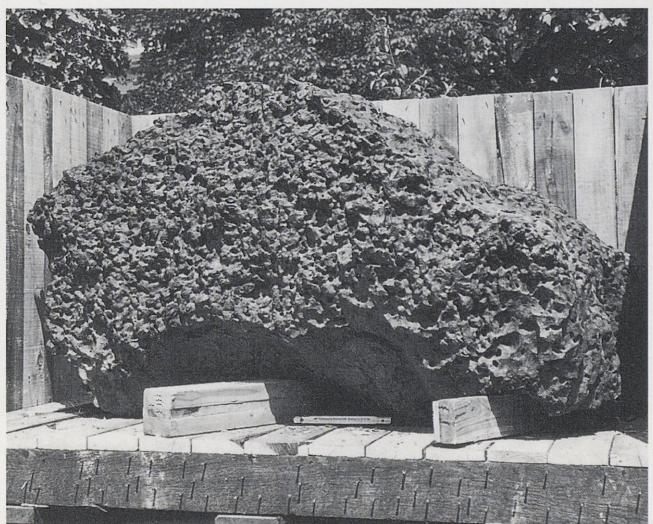
7 Alaca Huyuk, zweite Hälfte des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr. Dolch mit eiserner Klinge und Silbereinlagen.



2 Kupellationsperlen.



5 Ur, goldener Dolch mit Granulationsperlen.



6 Bruchstück des Eisenmeteoriten Mundrabilla aus Australien. Der größte Durchmesser beträgt etwa 1 m.



1 Ur, Reliefscheibe der Enheduana, einer Tochter des Sargon von Akkad (aus Müller-Karpe 1990).



2 Ur, Reliefscheibe der Enheduana, Detail (aus Müller-Karpe 1990).



3 Ochsenhautbarren.

4 Ochsenhautbarren bildeten einen Teil der Ladung des Schiffswracks von Ulu Burun vor der südostanatolischen Küste.



5 Speerwerfer (vermutlich eine Gottheit darstellend) mit einem Ochsenhautbarren als Basis aus Enkomi, Zypern.

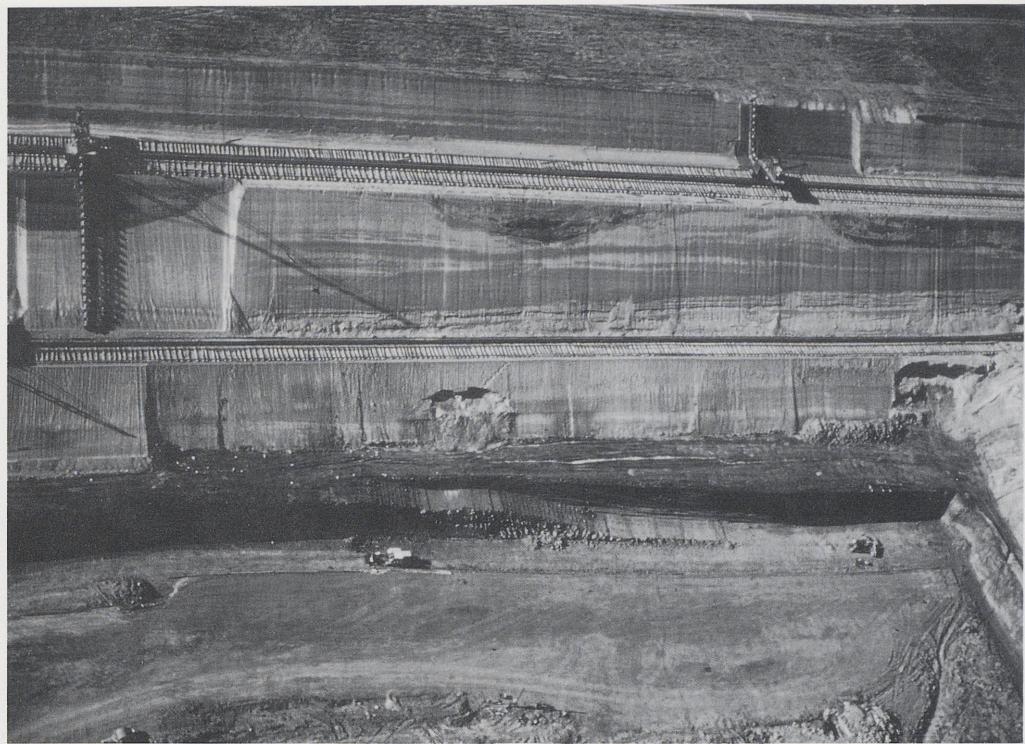




1 View of the Neuwied Basin taken from the north. In the foreground the »Andernach Gates«, marking the northern entrance of the Neuwied Basin.



2 View of the Neuwied Basin from Westerwald. In the background the extinct volcanoes of the East Eifel volcanic field.



1 The Kärlich clay-pit. Section through the Kärlich deposits showing the previous method of clay retrieval using Paternoster machines to strip the overlying loesses. The blue deposits towards the base of the photograph are the Tertiary clays.



2 The Kärlich section today. The photograph was taken in 1988, from the site of the Ka 1 assemblage.



1 The Ariendorf gravel quarry. The photograph was taken in 1983, during the excavation of the Ar 1 fossiliferous horizon (the white tent marks the position of the excavation). The gravels of the Middle Terrace of the Rhine are at the base of the picture. The dark band of sediment in the upper part of the loess beds is the sequence of warm stage deposits at the beginning of the Late Pleistocene (palaeosol of the Last Interglacial and humic soil).



2 The Schweinskopf-Karmelenberg volcano. The crater walls have been removed; only the loess »plug« remains.



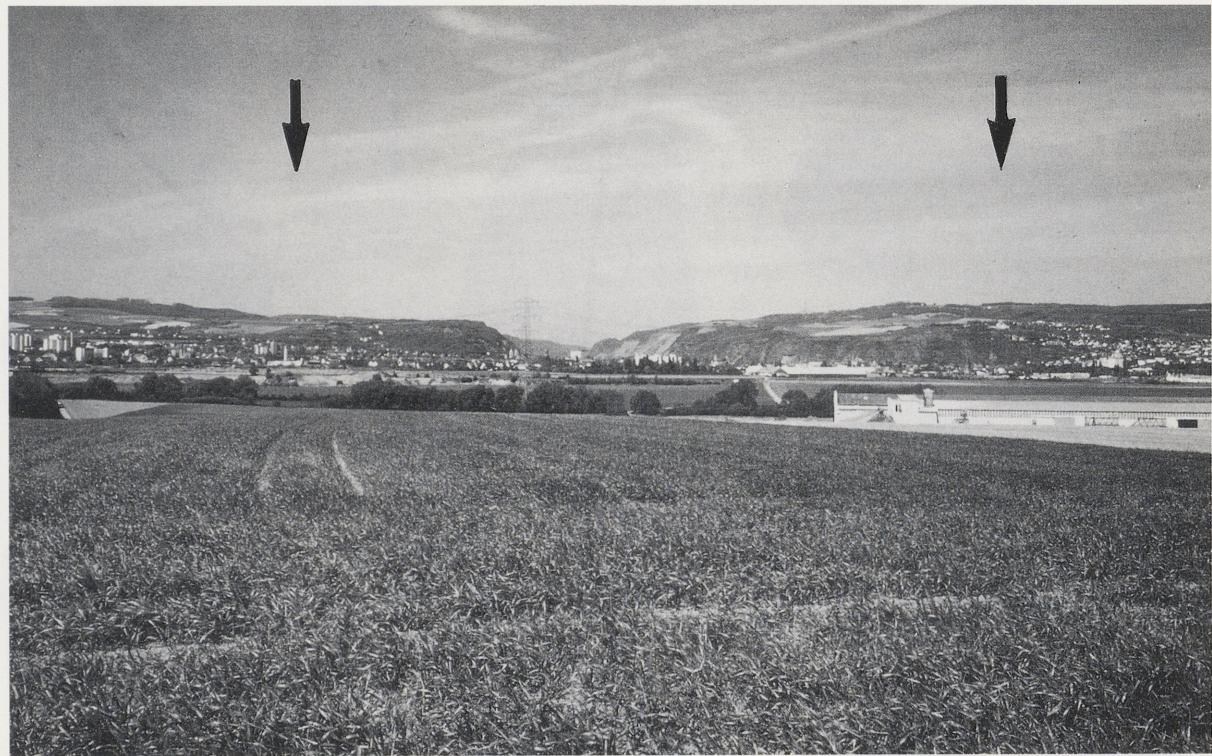
1 The Plaidter Hummerich in the 1960s. The two summits of the volcano can be clearly seen.



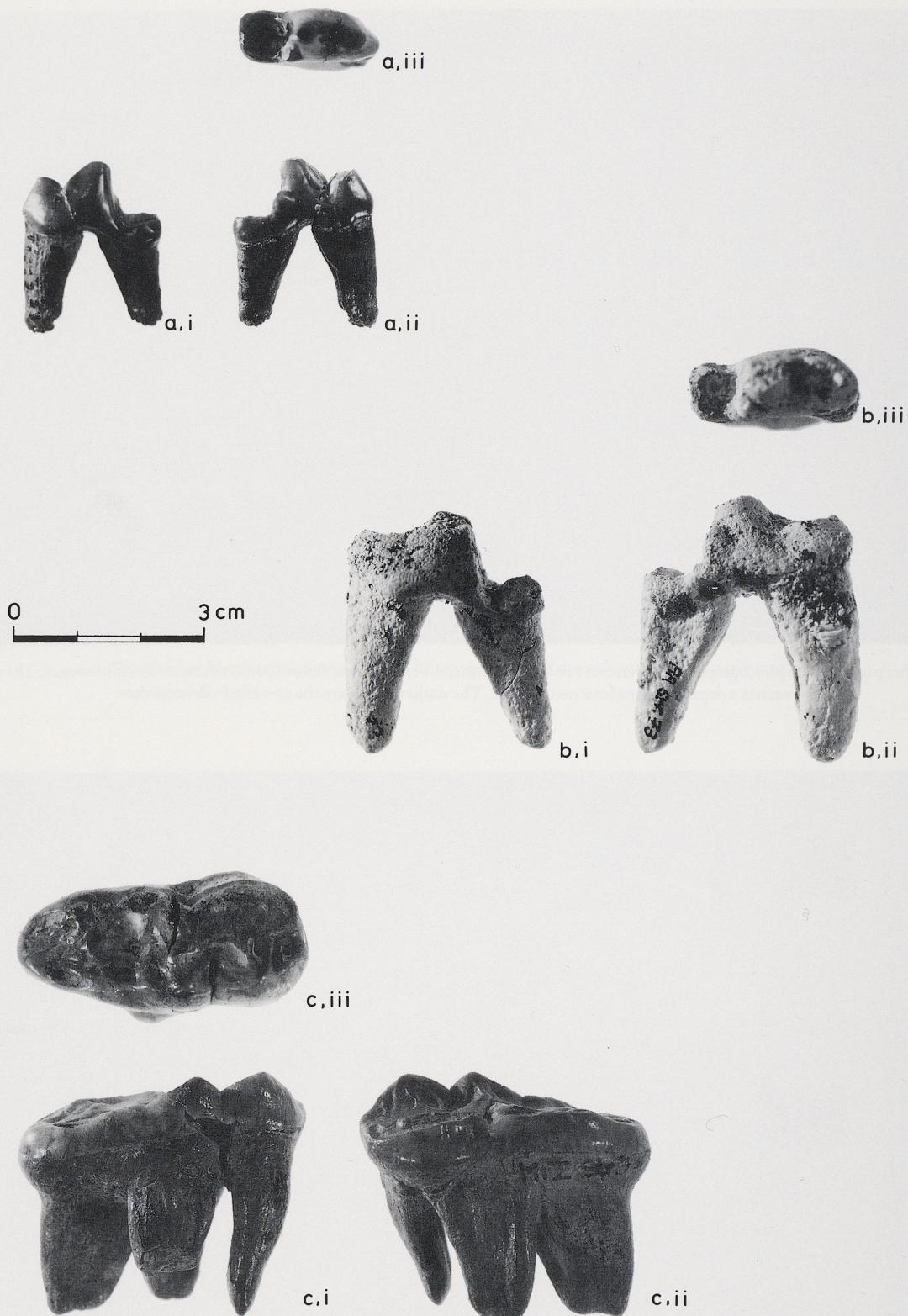
2 The same view taken after the end of excavation in 1987. The plumes of yellow material laid on the slopes of the volcano are loess deposits from the crater-fill.



1 Laacher pumice. The photograph was taken close to the Miesenheim I excavation, about 10 kilometres away from source. The deposit reaches a depth of up to four meters here. The darker bands are the so-called »Britzbänke«.



2 The location of the sites of Gönnersdorf and Andernach. The sites are situated opposite each other at the northern end of the Neuwied basin.



a Lower M1 of *Canis lupus mosbachensis* from Mi 2 (i buccal; ii lingual; iii occlusal). – b Lower M1 of *Canis lupus* from Ar 2 (i buccal; ii lingual; iii occlusal). – c Upper M2 of *Ursus cf. deningeri* from Mi 2 (i buccal; ii lingual, iii occlusal).



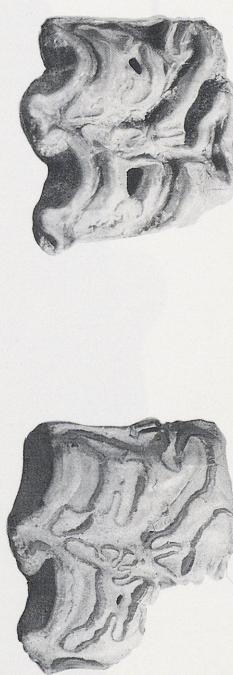
a Upper M3 of *Mammuthus cf. trogontherii* from Ar Ch (occlusal view). – b Lower M1 (above) and upper M1 (below) of *Mammuthus cf. primigenius* from Ar 2.



Elephas antiquus from Kä 1: a Upper M2 and M3 of Individual I (occlusal view). – b Upper M3 of Individual II (occlusal view). – c »Hypoplaxia grooves« on upper M3 of 1b.



0
3cm



a
b
c

Dentition of horse *Equus* sp. from Kärlisch: a Upper cheek tooth row from Kä Ga (KW 277) (occlusal view). – b Upper M1 from Kä Gb (KW Gb 52) (occlusal view). – c Upper M1 from Kä H (KW 232) (occlusal view).

B

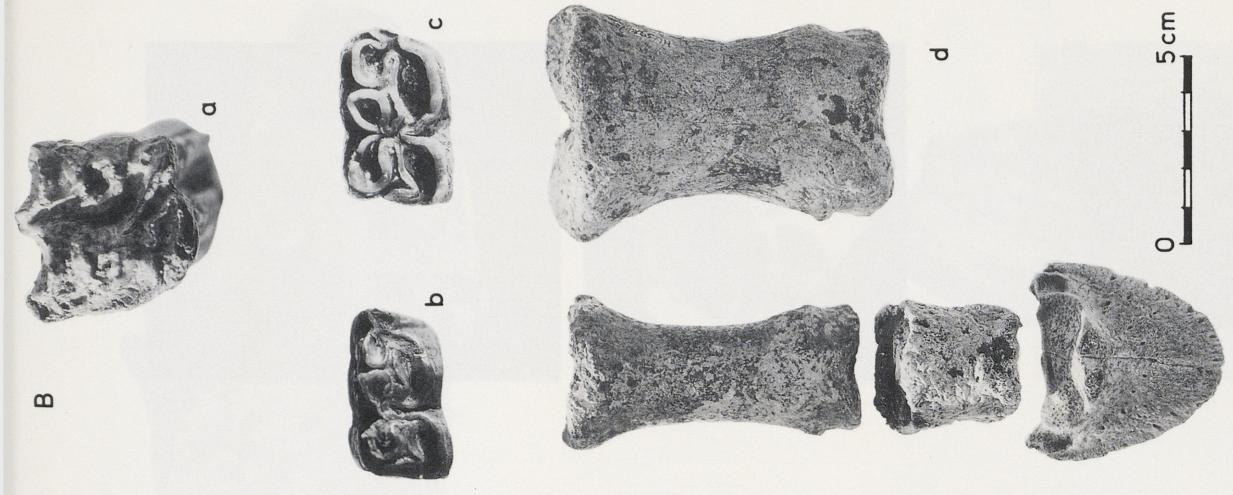


0
3cm

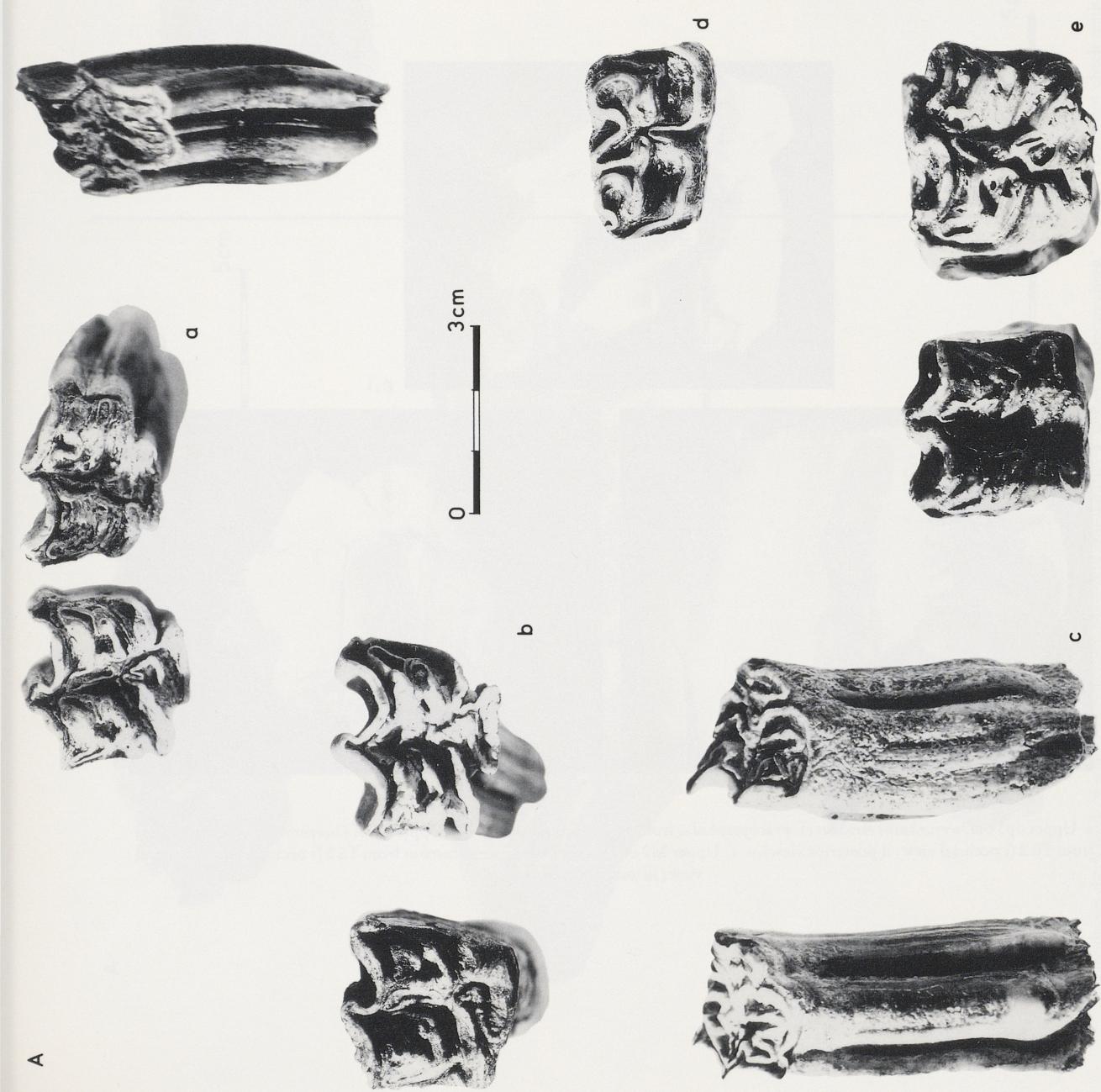


b
c

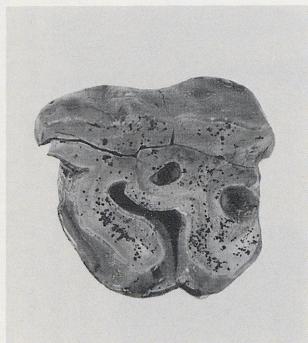
Dentition of horse *Equus* sp. from the Hummerich (from left to right): a Upper tooth row (P4-M3) from Hu 2 (occlusal view and posterior view of M3); – b Upper M3 (posterior view) and upper M3 and P3 (occlusal view) from Hu 4. – c Upper P4 and M1 (occlusal view) from Hu 4. – d Lower P4 and M1 from Hu 4 (occlusal view).



Dentition and post-cranial bones of the extinct wild ass
Equus (Asinus) hydruntinus: a Upper M1 from Hu 4. –
 b Lower M1 from Hu 4. – c Lower P3/4 from Sk 4. –
 d (Right) First, second and third phalanges of *Equus (A.)*
hydruntinus from Hu 4, with (left) a first phalange of *Equus*
 sp. from the same assemblage as a comparison.



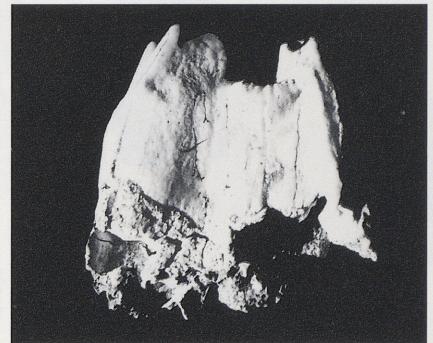
Dentition of horse *Equus* sp. from Schweinskopf and Wannen (from left to right): a Upper P4 and M3 (occlusal view); M3 (posterior view) from Sk 1. – b Upper M1/2 and M1 (occlusal view) from Sk 4. – c Upper M3s (posterior views) from Sk 4. – d Lower M1/2 from Sk 4 (occlusal view). – e Upper M1/2 from Wa 2; upper P 2/3 from Wa 3 (occlusal views).



a

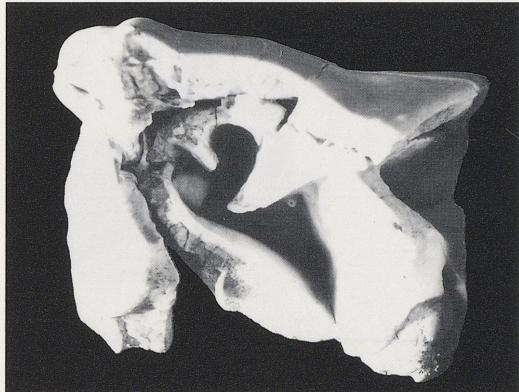


b,i

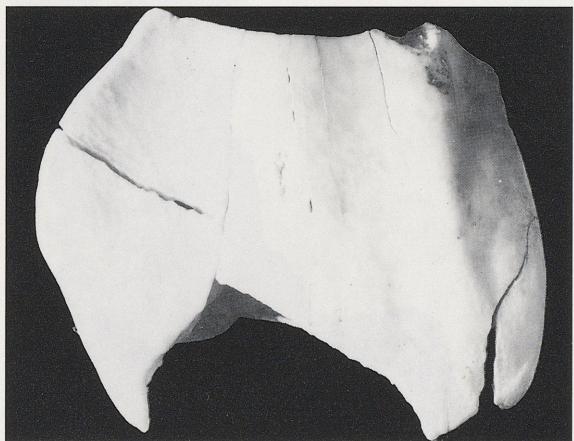


b,ii

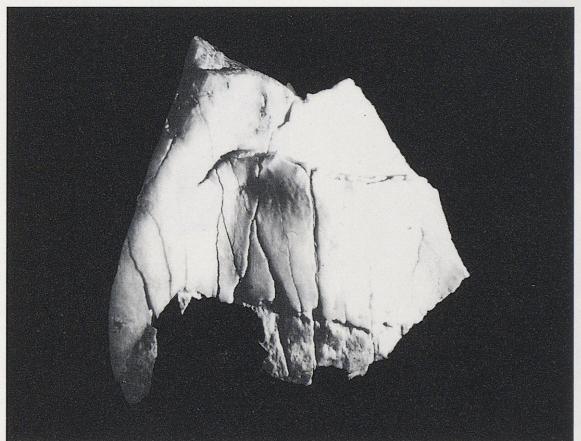
0 3 cm



c,i

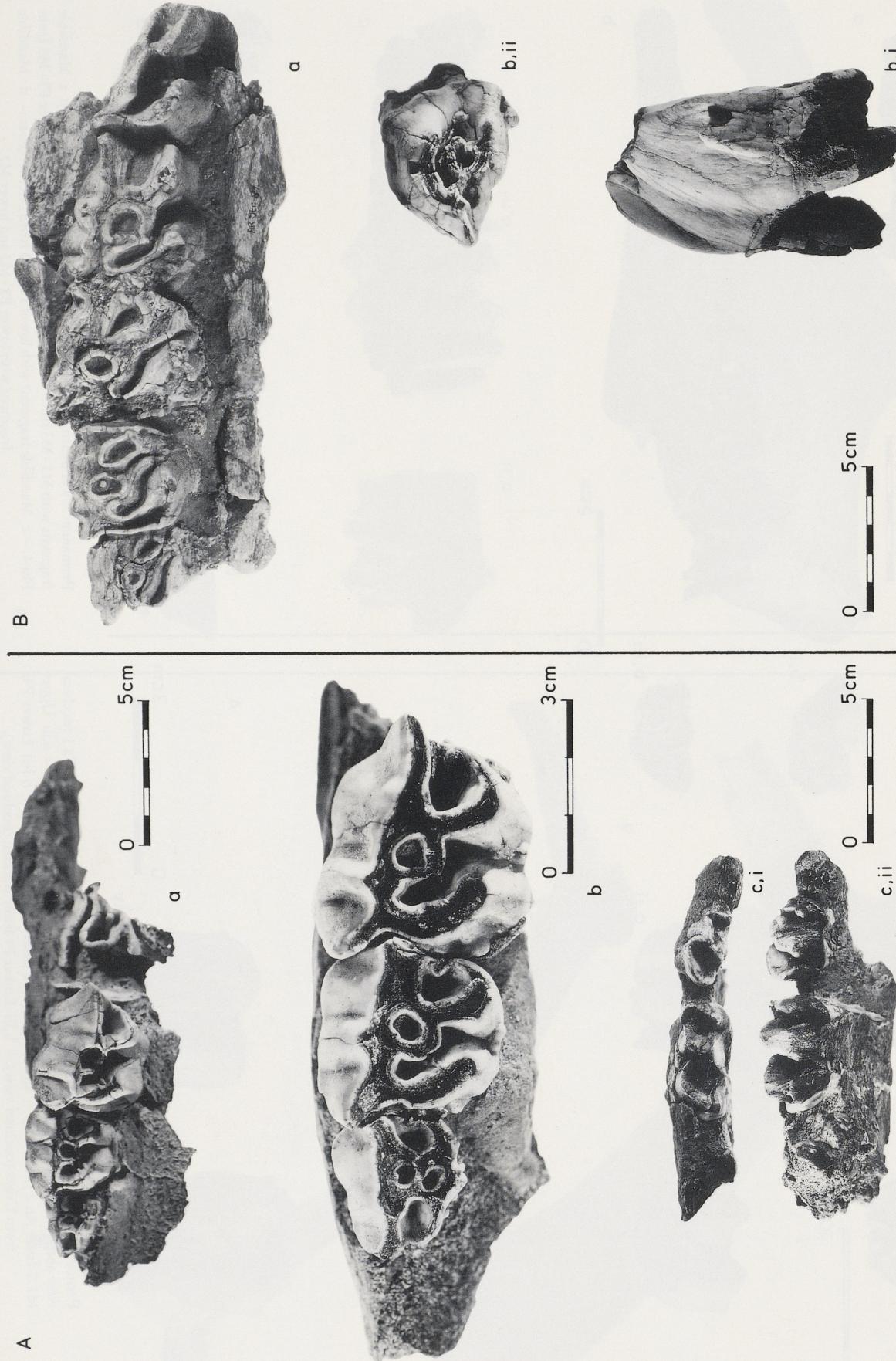


c,ii



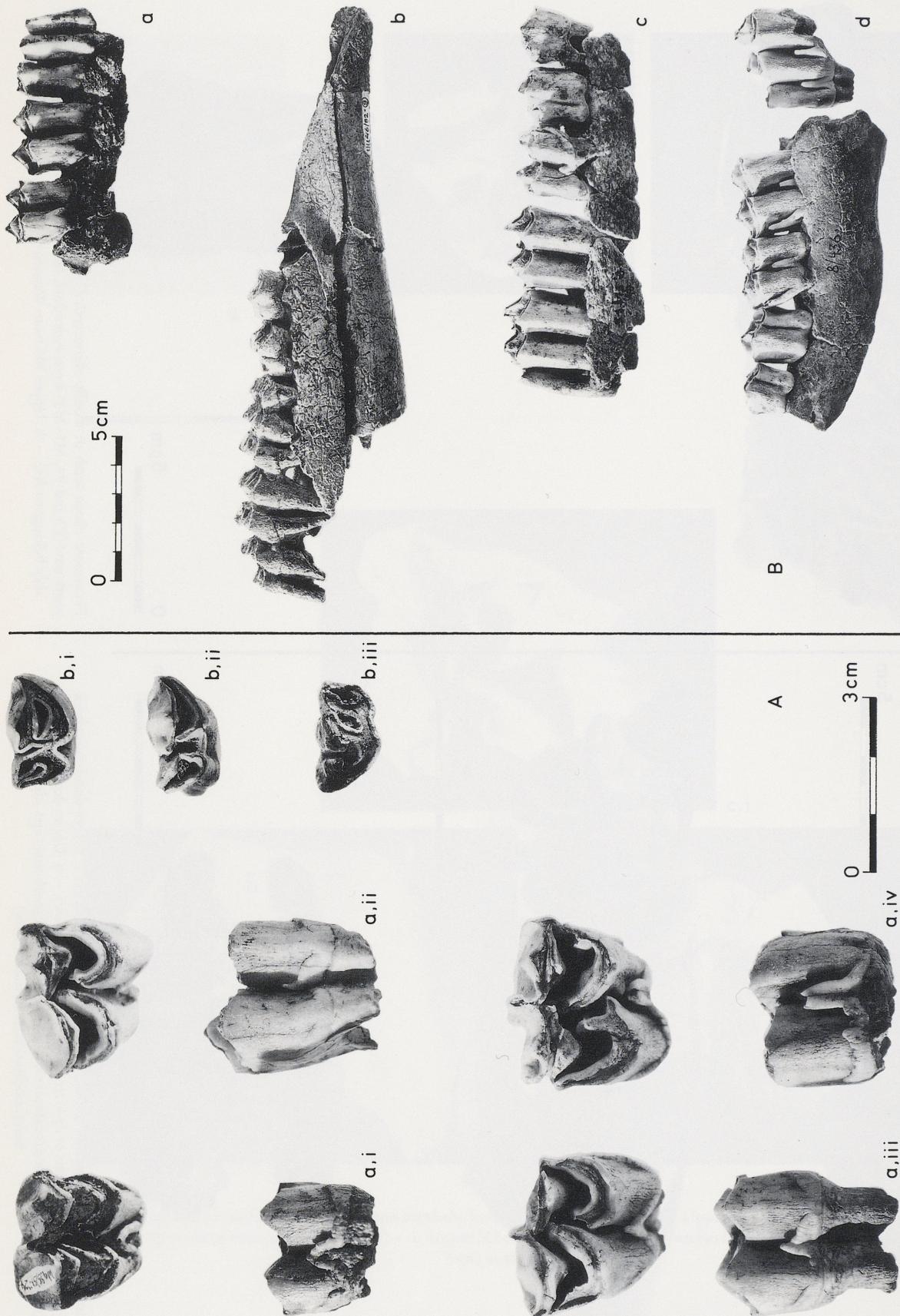
c,iii

a Upper dp3 of *Dicerorhinus etruscus* cf. *brachycephalus* from Mi 2 (occlusal view). – b Upper P3 of *Dicerorhinus* cf. *hemitoechus* from Tö 2 (i occlusal view; ii posterior view). – c Upper M2 of *Dicerorhinus* cf. *hemitoechus* from Tö 2 (i occlusal view; ii buccal view; iii anterior view).



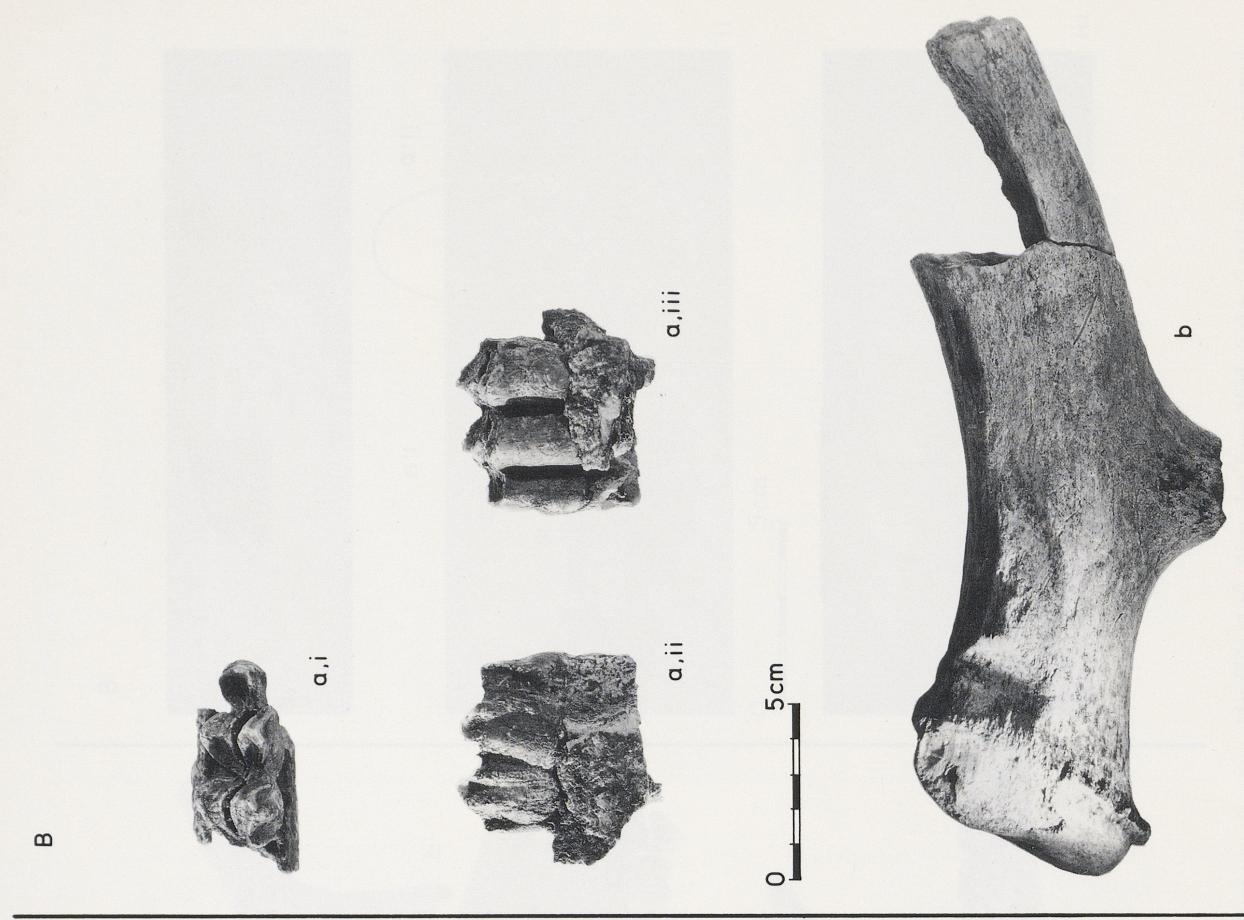
Deciduous cheek teeth of woolly rhinoceros *Coelodonta antiquitatis*: - a Upper deciduous cheek teeth (dp1-dp3 and fragment of dp4) from Wannen (occlusal view). - b Upper deciduous cheek teeth (dp1-dp3) from Wannen (occlusal view). - c Lower cheek tooth row (dp1-dp3) from Wannen (i occlusal view; ii buccal view).

Permanent cheek teeth of woolly rhinoceros *Coelodonta antiquitatis*: - a Upper cheek tooth row (P3 and P4, M1-M3) from Ariendorf, exact provenance unknown, but probably belongs to Ar2. - b Upper M3 from Wannen (i buccal view; ii occlusal view).



Permanent upper dentition of red deer *Cervus elaphus*: – a.i Upper M1 from Wa 1 (occlusal view above, lingual view below). – a.ii Upper M2 from Urbar (views as in a.). – a.iii Upper M1/2 from An 2 (as above). – a.iv Lower P4 from Wannen (occlusal view). – b.iii Lower P4 from Urbar (occlusal view). – b.iv Lower P4 from Wannen (occlusal view).

Permanent lower dentition of red deer *Cervus elaphus* (all buccal views): – a. Mandible fragment with M1-M3 from Wa 1. – b. Mandible fragment with lower P3-M3 from Hu 4. – c. Mandible fragment with lower P3-M3 from Niederbieber. – d. Mandible fragment with lower P3-M2 and lower M3.



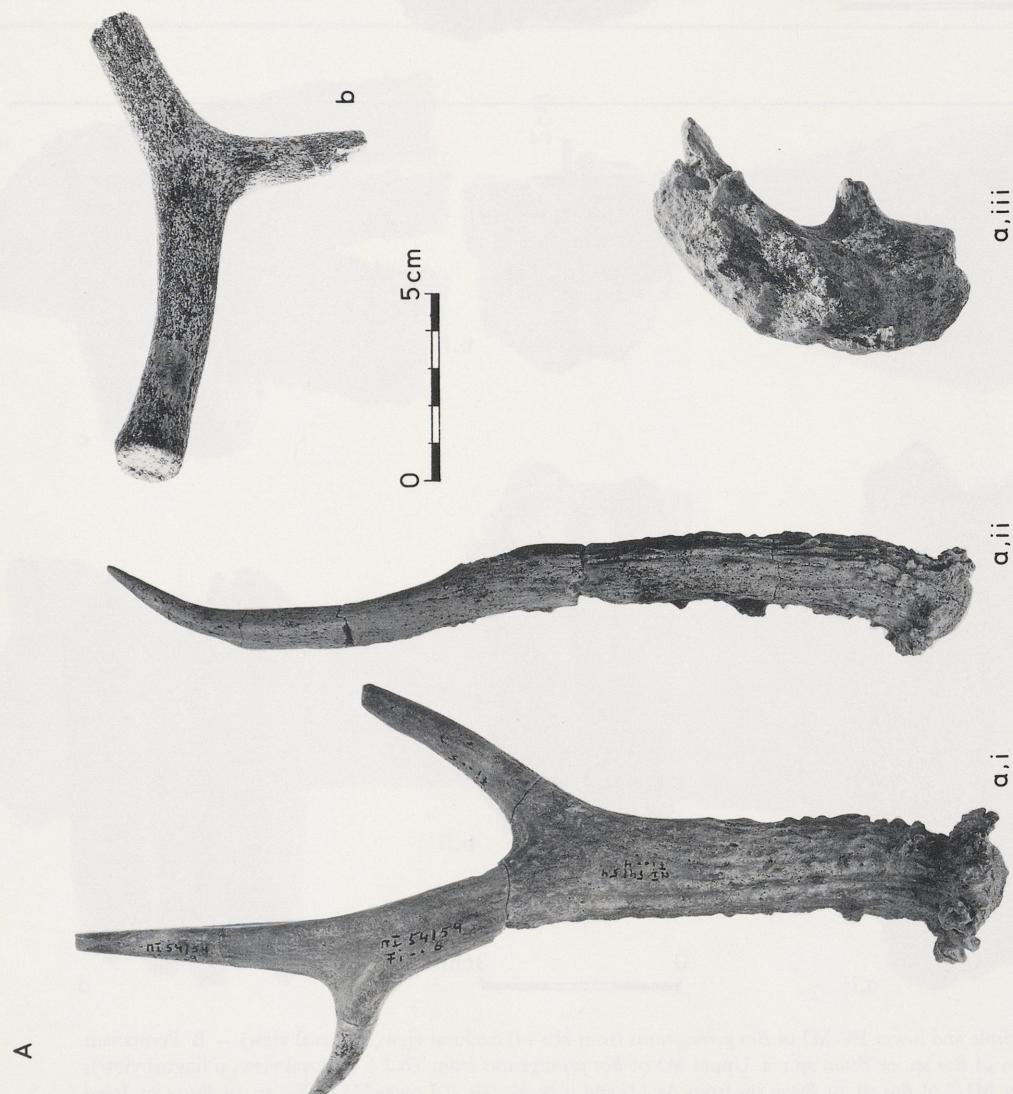
a Lower M3 of *Dama dama* from Hu 4 (i occlusal view; ii lingual view; iii buccal view).
 b Shed antler base of *Megaloceros verticornis* from Kärlich.



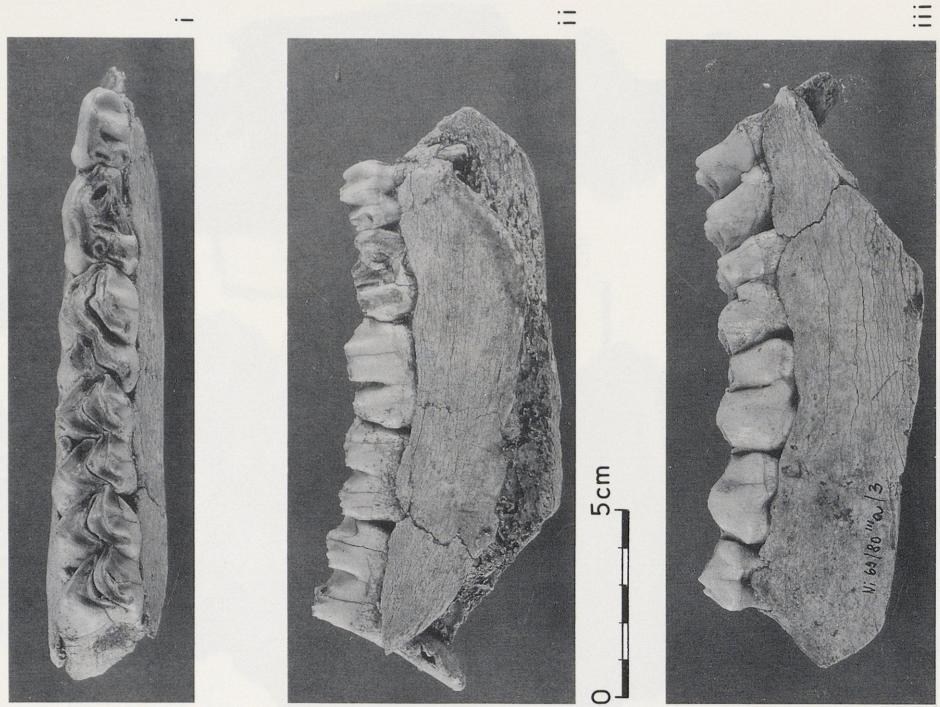
a Lower M3 of *Dama dama* from Hu 4 (i occlusal view; ii lingual view; iii buccal view).
 b Shed antler base of *Megaloceros verticornis* from Kärlich.



Mandible of giant deer *Megaloceros giganteus* (i) buccal view; (ii) Cross-section through mandible [marked in i]; (iii) occlusal view.



a Shed antler of roe deer *Capreolus capreolus* from Mi 2. – b Shed antler base of a female reindeer from SK 3.

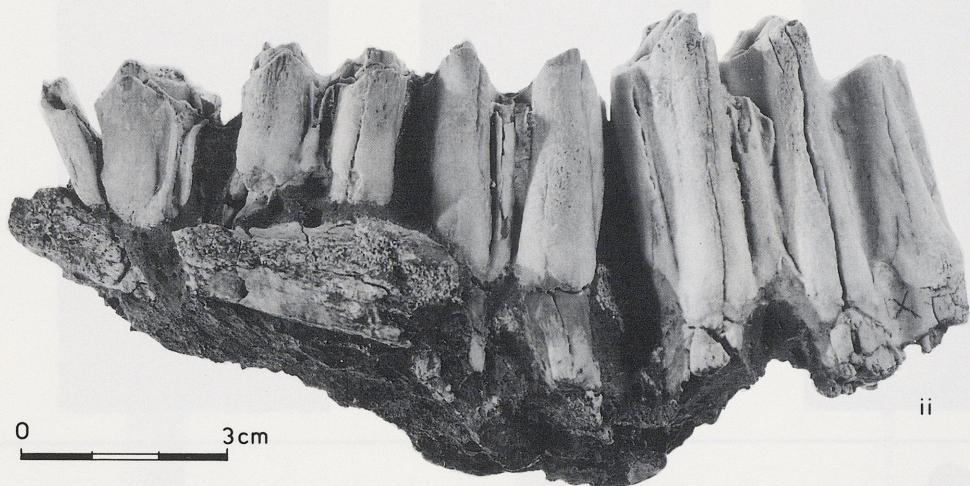


Mandible of elk *Alces alces* from Niederbieber (i occlusal view; ii lingual view; iii buccal view).

A



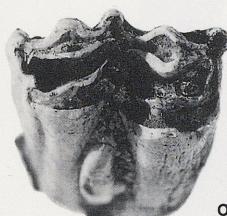
i



ii

0 3cm

B



a.i



b.i



c



a.ii



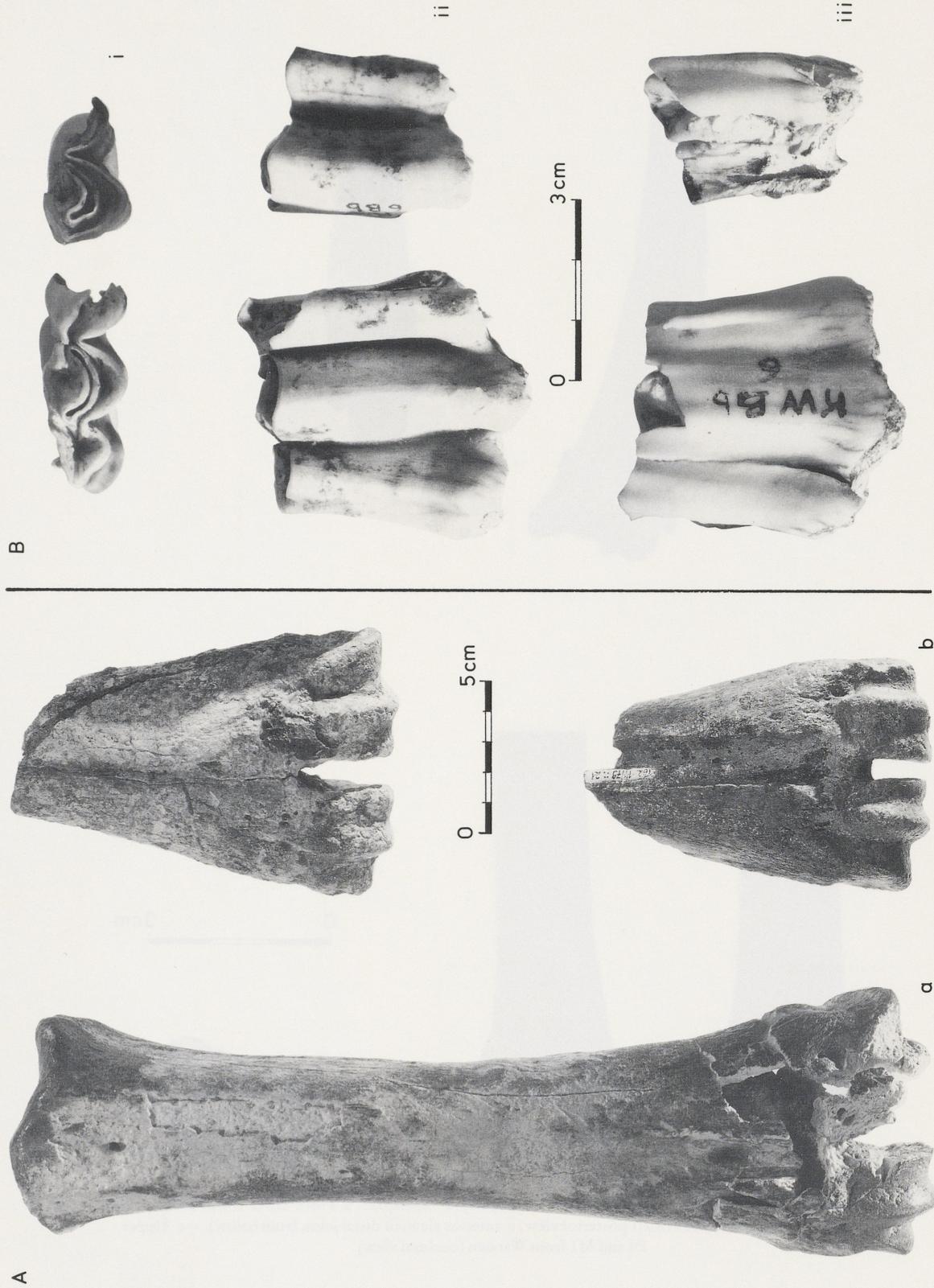
b.ii



d

0 3cm

A Mandible and lower P4-M3 of *Bos primigenius* from Hu 4 (i occlusal view, ii buccal view). – B Permanent dentition of *Bos* sp. or *Bison* sp.: a Upper M3 of *Bos primigenius* from Tö 2 (i occlusal view, ii lingual view); b Upper M1/2 of *Bos* sp. or *Bison* sp. from Ar 1 (i and ii as above); c Lower M1 of *Bos* sp. or *Bison* sp. from Sk 4 (buccal view); d Lower M1 of *Bos primigenius* from Hu 4 (buccal view).



a Metatarsus III/IV of *Bison priscus* from Ar 2. – b Distal ends of a metacarpus III/IV (above, Hu 4) and metatarsus III/IV (below, Tö 2) of *Bos primigenius*.

Lower M3 and M2 of cf. *Praecervus priscus* from Kä Bb (i occlusal view; ii buccal view; iii lingual view).



Horn cores, dentition and post-cranial bone of *Rupicapra rupicapra*: a Horn cores from Wannen. – b Distal end of a tibia from Hu 5 (i posterior view; ii anterior view; iii distal joint, from below). – c Upper P4 and M1 from Wannen (occlusal view).