

MENSCHENKNOCHEN IN GÖBEKLI TEPE

DAI Standort Referat für Naturwissenschaften, Anthropologie

Laufzeit seit 2009

Disziplinen Vorderasiatische Archäologie

METADATEN



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Fokus Auswertung

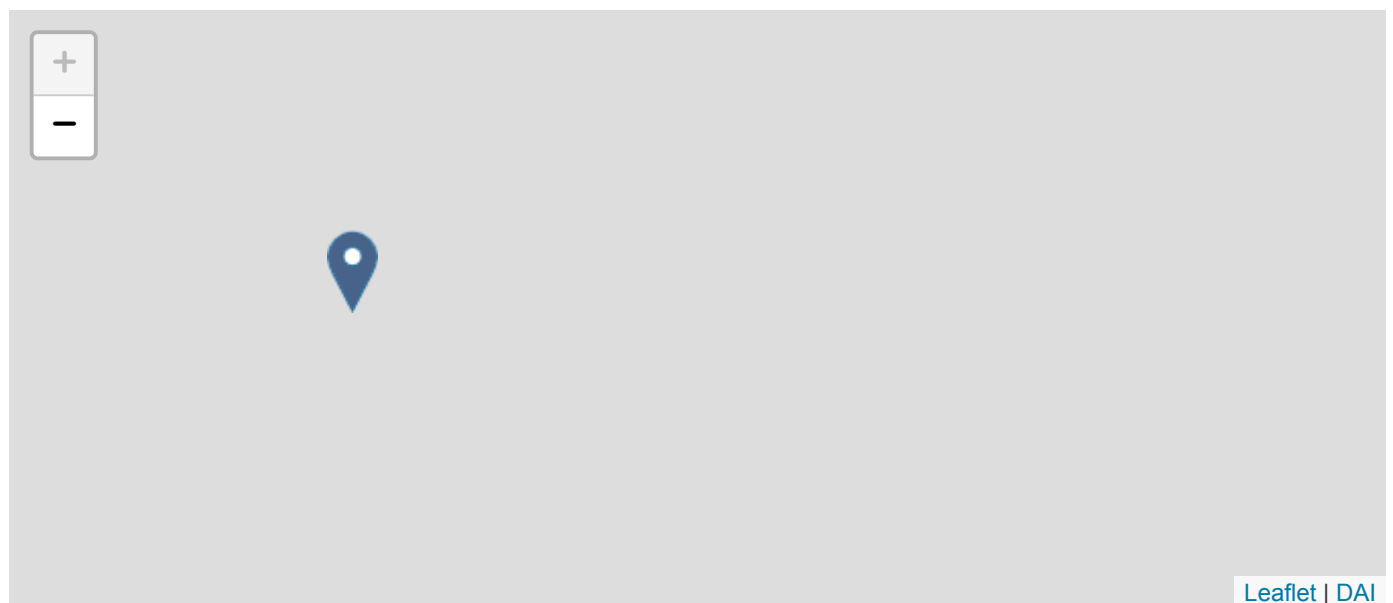
Disziplin Vorderasiatische Archäologie

Methoden Taphonomie, Altersbestimmungen, Geschlechtsbestimmungen, Menschenknochenanalyse

Schlagworte Bestattungssitten, Fragmentierungen, Schnittspuren

Projekt-ID 2304

Permalink <https://www.dainst.org/projekt/-/project-display/2048601>



ÜBERBLICK

Many of the Neolithic sites so far excavated in Eastern Anatolia have provided evidence for different types and traditions relating to human burial and the treatment of the dead. For example, in Cayönü there is the famous 'skull building', and in Körtik Tepe complete bodies were buried beneath house floors. These different burial rites testify to a multifaceted dealing with death (and the dead) in this area.

Due to its apparent ritual significance, the outstanding site of Göbekli Tepe would appear predestined for special burial practices. The large stone structures and beautiful decorations stimulate fantasies of rituals which might have taken place within these buildings. Indeed, the special buildings seem very suitable for either ancestor veneration or sacrificial undertakings. However, so far, no undisturbed burials have been found at Göbekli Tepe. In spite of this absence, finds of human bone are not entirely lacking. Since the beginning of excavations in 1995, some 700 fragments of human bones have been recovered from the backfill of the special buildings. Although, very fragmented and partly with poor preservation, they show very interesting features which are still under anthropological research. First results of the fascinating human bone material will be presented soon.

RAUM & ZEIT

FORSCHUNG

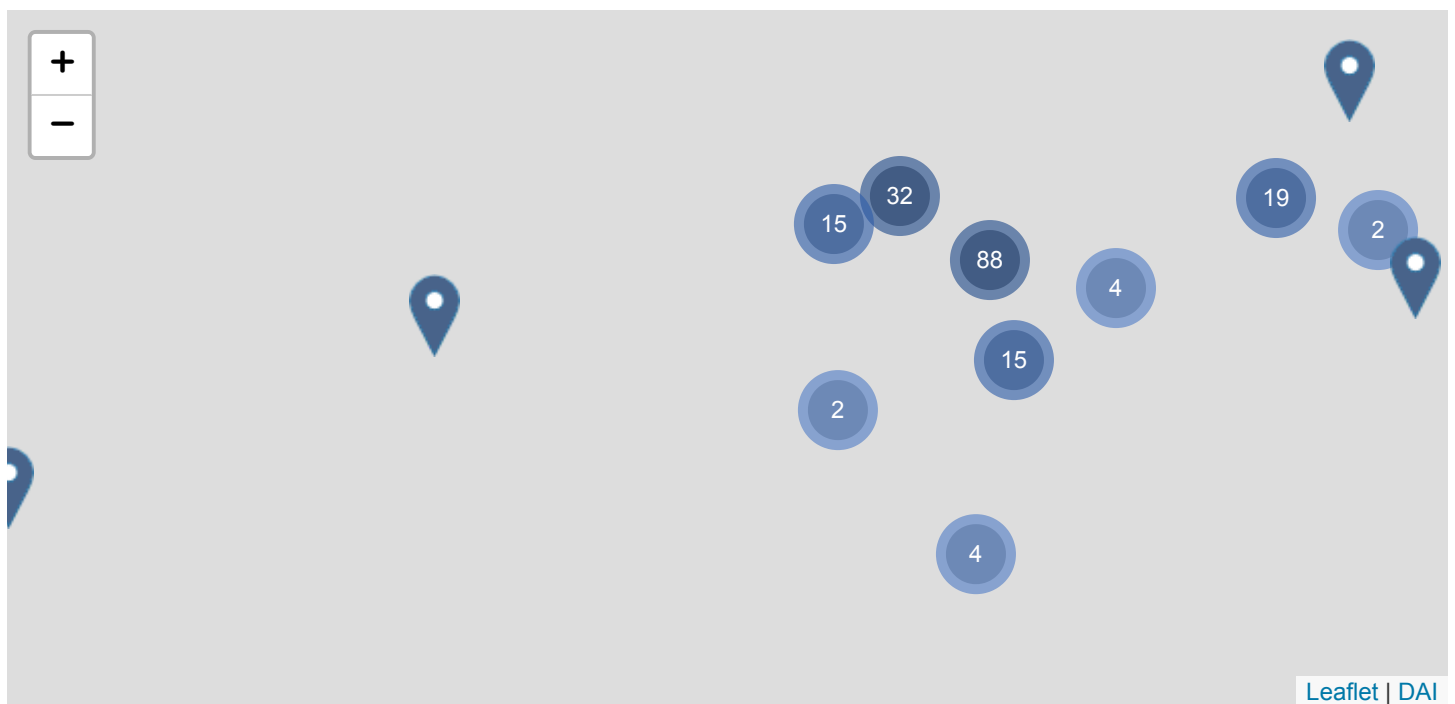
METHODS

Human bone fragments recovered from the backfill of the round-oval monumental buildings are generally quite well preserved; however, one particular problem is a thick layer of sinter often found adhering to the bone surfaces. The examination of bone material from Göbekli Tepe has been undertaken using special high resolution microscopes. Age and sex estimations as well as paleopathological investigations were carried out using standard anthropological methods. Additional information relating to taphonomic and paleopathological processes has

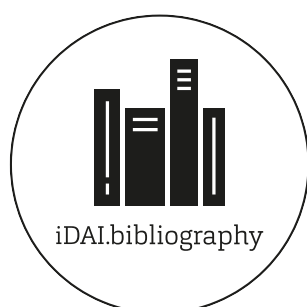
been obtained using plain radiography, scanning electron microscopy, digital microscopy and histology (DAI).

KULTURERHALT

VERNETZUNG



ERGEBNISSE



Göbekli Tepe, Türkei : Modifizierte menschliche Schädelfragmente vom



<https://gazetteer.dainst.org/app/#!/show/2043891>

Göbekli Tepe belegen eine neue Form
Neolithischen Schädelkultes. Erste
Ergebnisse der anthropologischen
Untersuchungen der menschlichen
Skelettreste aus den Grabungen 1997-2014.

Modified human crania from Göbekli Tepe
provide evidence for a new form of
Neolithic skull cult

PARTNER & FÖRDERER

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