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Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright page -- On Writing a Reference Work -- Contents Page -- List of Figures and Tables -- Chapter 1 -- Table 1.1: Ancient Egyptian and Sudanese chronologies. -- Chapter 2

-- Figure 2.1: The rock cycle. -- Figure 2.2: Spectrum of igneous rock occurrences. -- Figure 2.3: Visual comparator for porphyritic igneous rocks. The illustration simulates the appearance of a rock with an aphanitic matrix and phenocrysts—the large white rectangles—constituting exactly 20% of the area within the square. -- Figure 2.4: IUGS mineralogical classification of plutonic (phaneritic) igneous rocks with the feldspathoid-bearing rocks omitted. -- Figure 2.5: IUGS chemical classification of aphanitic (extrusive volcanic and intrusive subvolcanic) igneous rocks with the feldspathoid-bearing rocks omitted. -- Figure 2.6: Spectrum of sedimentary depositional environments. -- Figure 2.7: Spectrum of metamorphic rock occurrences. -- Figure 2.8: Drawing of the Turin papyrus map (redrawn from Harrell and Brown 1992a: fig. 3, 1992b: fig. 2). The map fragments are lettered according to their sequential arrangement (from left to right) as currently displayed in Turin's Egyptian Museum. Th -- Chapter 3 -- Figure 3.1: Generalized bedrock geology map of Egypt and northern Sudan. Adapted in part from Harrell (2021a: fig. 2) and based on information from DOS (1974), EGSMA (1981), GMRD (1981), and GRAS-RRI (1988). Geological contacts are inferred where covered -- Figure 3.2: Generalized surficial geology map of Egypt and northern Sudan. Adapted in part from Harrell (2021a: fig. 3) and based on information from EGSMA (1981), GMRD (1981), and Vail (1978: fig. 8).

The graphic scale is exact only for the middle porti -- Figure 3.3: Generalized topographical map of Egypt and northern Sudan. Adapted in part from Harrell (2021a: fig. 1). The elevations come from a 30 arc-second (i.e., ~900 m ground resolution) digital elevation model (DEM GTOPO30) available from the U. S. G -- Figure 3.4: Geological map of cataracts and rapids along the Nubian reach of the Nile River in southern Egypt and northern Sudan. For rock types represented by the map patterns see the legend in Figure 3.1. Adapted from Harrell (2021a: figs. 2 and 4). -- Figure 3.5: Rotated blocks caused by an earthquake in the unfinished 12th-Dynasty sandstone temple of Qasr el-Sagha in the northern Faiyum Desert. This is probably the same 12th-Dynasty earthquake that did significant damage at Dahshur 55 km to the north -- Figure 3.6: The northern Memnon Colossus at Kom el-Hetan (the Amenhotep III mortuary temple) on the Luxor West Bank. Visible is the late 2nd- or early 3rd-century AD Roman repair of earthquake damage (the cut and fitted blocks in the torso) to what was or -- Figure 3.7: Wooden dovetail clamp joining two sandstone blocks in the 18th-Dynasty Montu temple at Karnak.

The length of the exposed part of the clamp is 24 cm. Photograph courtesy of V. Max Brown. -- Figure 3.8: Multiple mortises with wooden dovetail clamps in a pavement of sandstone blocks in the Ptolemaic Opet shrine in the Karnak temple complex. The roughened patches are the recessed footings for other sandstone blocks.

Photograph reproduced from L -- Figure 3.9: Luxor Temple with the lower halves of the columns in the Colonnade of Amenhotep III buried under sediment deposited by Nile floods. The Mosque of Abu el-Haggag is visible at left. Photograph by Frank M. Good taken between 1856 and 1860 (courtesy of the 19th-Century Architectural -- Figure 3.10: Damage by river erosion to the Sobek temple of Ptolemaic and Roman age at Kom Ombo. The temple sits atop an outer, cut bank of the Nile River. Photograph by Antonio Beato taken between 1860 and 1906 (courtesy of the 19th-Century Architectural -- Figure 3.11: View of Deir el-Bahri from the top of the cliff that overlooks it.

The temples visible are, from left to right, those of Hatsephshut, Thutmose III,

and Mentuhotep II. View looking east. -- Figure 3.12: The Sheikh Abd el-Qurna slump block with the Theban escarpment, from where it slid, at left. View looking northeast.

Sommario/riassunto

This book seeks to identify and describe all the rocks and minerals employed by the ancient Egyptians using proper geological nomenclature, and to give an account of their sources in so far as they are known. The various uses of the stones are described, as well as the technologies employed to extract, transport, carve, and thermally treat them.