
**STUDY OF METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF IMPLEMENTING ROCK
DRAWINGS OF NEWLY DISCOVERED ROCK DRAWINGS IN SEVERAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN NAJD REGION - KINGDOM OF SAUDI
ARABIA**

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Abstract

Rock paintings are an artistic creation and an important source of knowledge for human civilization. The rock drawings are also a record and illustrated archive of all areas of ancient human life. From these rock drawings, we can identify the artistic level that the ancient artist reached and how he used his aesthetic and artistic methods. The research aims to study "methods and techniques of technology" (methods of implementing rock drawings) of a group of newly discovered rock drawings by the researcher found in the "Alia Najd" region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which aims to preserve the heritage by taking care of those archaeological sites using the means of modern technologies. The study included An interpretation and analysis of those rock drawings. In addition, a review of all technical methods in implementing the group of discovered rock drawings, and the multiplicity of their patterns and implementation from one site to another. The ancient artist used several technical methods in implementing his drawings, including the technique of engraving, clicking, carving, and the technique of drawing in colour, in addition to dealing with the various artistic methods in the implementation of shapes. In the scenes of rock drawings, which are: "the schematic style, the framing style, the recursive style, and the semi-realistic style", those styles that indicate the plurality of tastes and artistic skills among the artists of antiquity, especially in the "Alia Najd" region located in the middle of the "Kingdom of Saudi Arabia".

Keywords

Methods and Techniques, Implementing, Rock Drawings, Archaeological Sites, Najd Region, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Introduction

Rock paintings are an important source of information and knowledge for understanding human civilization.

It is a pictorial archive that reveals to us aspects of the life of ancient societies, and it is the first human attempt to express its conditions thousands of years before writing.

The movement of archaeological discoveries took place in the late nineteenth century AD in western Europe, and revealed a number of sites of rock drawings.

The themes of the landscapes varied to express different ideas, and the shapes became carefully drawn, and the person expressed in his drawings the reality of his environment, and the implementation of the shapes sometimes was represented in a diagram that defines

The contours of the external figure and with a side view without showing the details or taking into account the anatomical proportions of the body details. During the Neolithic and later eras, the rock drawings

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Its methods varied and its topics varied. "

Technical methods and techniques (methods of implementing rock drawings):

The rich techniques and methods of technique varied in the paintings of the Alia Najd region, which indicated the skill and the plurality of tastes among the artists of the ancient Arab societies of the residents of the Upper Najd region. Four main artistic methods were used in the implementation of shapes in the paintings of rock drawings.

First, technical methods:

The artist used a number of technical methods in implementing the rock drawings in the Najd region, and they can be limited to three main technical methods, namely:

The click has two parts:

First Section / Direct pecking:

It is carried out by using a tool and hammering directly on the surface of the rock, and this method lacks accuracy. "

Section Two: Indirect pecking:

In this method, two tools are used, the first tool is a stone that is hammered on the second tool, which is a pointed stone used to peck on the surface of the rock. This method is considered more accurate and gives better results.

Polish itch.

This method scrapes the surface of the rock with a tool.

Slitting Incision:

It consists of carving the outline of the shapes using a sharp tool such as a stone or a nail.

First method:

In rock art, style is defined as a group of artistic features that distinguish a work of art, and that such artistic features are often limited to specific areas or locations, then this method can be used to differentiate between the different works, or to indicate that the work belongs to a specific human group, or Learn about artists from one school of thought Styles in the Neolithic and Copper Age are governed by strict rules and foundations for sculpture. The execution may differ from artist to artist, but the original features of the style are adhered to.

There is more than one style in one rock face.

There are similarities of some methods in the study area, with what is found in other regions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and beyond.

Analysis of a group of rock drawings in Aley Najd region, Saudi Arabia:

There are a large number of rock painting sites that reflect a different civilized and historical

era in the Arabian Peninsula. The scientist "Anati" studied rock drawings according to a methodology based on identifying and studying each element in the painting separately, and "Anati" was able to classify the artistic and technical methods in rock drawings To 20 methods based on the executed shapes, sizes, frame lines, and drilling characteristics used.

The researcher, Theoris Zarins, presented "the sequence of rock drawings in the Arabian Peninsula and their dating of four phases of time, namely:

- 1- The first hunters stage: (Holocene era).
- 2- Hunting and grazing stage: (Neolithic period).
- 3- The Thamudic period: (the end of the second millennium BC - until the seventh century AD).
- 4- The Islamic era: after the Prophet's migration - up to the present time).

The technical methods used in implementing the rock drawings under study are:

- 1- Clicking method: clicking shapes deeply to show them, and they are direct clicking: irregular and inaccurate clicks, and indirect clicking: regular and accurate clicks in the rock.
- 2- Scrubbing and abrasion: It is the removal of the old layer on the hard granite and basalt rocks to show the prominent shapes in contrast with the old parts.
- 3- Sculpting or carving: The rock surface carves a deep carving using sharp tools.

During trips and visits in the Aley district, we find to get acquainted with its inscriptions and drawings, a number of various drawings were found, which are unique without writing, and the style of engraving these drawings does not differ much in terms of quality, depth and direction, and it is noticeable that the fees in general represent multiple situations that represent Manifestations of everyday life.

Results :

- 1- That the domestication of animals was a factor in the dating of the rock paintings. Note the diversity of the artistic and technical methods used in the implementation of the drawings.
- 2- Most of the human forms that most of them came to ride animals, whether they were horses or camels, and a human figure was found alone without riding one of these animals in three scenes (3, 4, 6, 10), which is a person standing on his feet, opening his arms and carrying in His right hand is a sword, and his left hand is a shield, so as to face another person.
- 3- The animals were drawn sideways and with the outlines of the figure.
- 4- The ancient man crossed the shapes of horses in different ways, which are recursive forms devoid of the details of the characteristics of the horses, and they are ridden by people, and man has known and used them in hunting and in his wars, and his movements as well as to brag about and show off.

- 5- I found some drawings and shapes weapons in the form of swords with people.
- 6- Spears were used in scenes of fighting and warfare used by knights on the backs of animals, and they came in many.
- 7- The rock art in the study area was carried out by the method of sculpture, which was carried out by the majority of rock art in the region, and it was done in several ways, the most important of which are: Direct pecking, and it is carried out by using a tool and hammering it directly on the surface of the rock, and this method lacks accuracy. Indirect pecking: In this method, two tools are used, the first tool, which is a stone that is hammered on the second tool, which is a pointed stone used to click on the surface of the rock. This method is considered more accurate and gives better results. Polish: This method is used to rub and scrape the surface of the rock with a tool. Incision: Incision is the carving of the outlines of shapes using a sharp tool such as a stone or nail.

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