The Asymmetries of Symmetrical Archaeology

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References


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Symmetry in biology is the balanced distribution of duplicate body parts or shapes within the body of an organism. In nature and biology, symmetry is always approximate. For example, plant leaves – while considered symmetrical – rarely match up exactly when folded in half. Symmetry creates a class of patterns in nature, where the near-repetition of the pattern element is by reflection or rotation. Biradial symmetry[edit]. Biradial symmetry is a combination of radial and bilateral symmetry, as in the
ctenophores. Here, the body components are arranged with similar parts on either side of a central axis, and each of the four sides of the body is identical to the opposite side but different from the adjacent side. Originally published as Witmore, C. 2009: “Symmetrical archaeology: Two clarifications.” Archaeolog. https://web.stanford.edu/dept/archaeology/cgi-bin/archaeolog/?p=249 Symmetrical archaeology: Two clarifications Posted on May 9, 2009 by Chris Witmore Things are in the limelight. Fresh in the wake of TAG US where the plenary session was focused on the Future of Things, two announcements came through the CHAT (Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory) listserv this past week for thing-oriented conferences/sessions. It is simply to say the asymmetries are not to be oriented along any preformed opposition between humans and nonhumans. This move requires hard work, much of which is yet to be accomplished. Is archaeology a soft science or an expensive humanity? What is the role of the distant past in modern Western society? Is the past that interests the archaeologist of interest to the general public, many of whom may think archaeology useless and a complete waste of money? Are the pasts which archaeologists create socially neutral? In suggesting answers to some of these questions, the author [Show full abstract] argues for a post-processual or contextual archaeology in which interpretations of the past should take greater account of meaning, the individual, culture and history. -after Auth
Use asymmetrical forms or complex arrangements of symmetrical forms where interest is more important. While asymmetry is more attention grabbing than symmetry, contrasting symmetric and asymmetric forms is even more attention grabbing than either alone. Try using symmetrical forms to create an asymmetrically balanced design or use asymmetrical forms inside a symmetrically balanced design. The asymmetry is continued with the location of the text and the colorful rectangles at the top. BootB is for the most part symmetrically balanced. This is especially true at the top of the design above the curved line where reflective symmetry is used to create balance. The lower half of the design uses translational symmetry between the Top creators and Open pictures sections. Having asymmetrical eyes is perfectly normal and rarely a cause for concern. Facial asymmetry is very common and having perfectly symmetrical facial features is not the norm. While it may be noticeable to you, uneven eyes are rarely noticeable to others. Eyes may appear uneven due to skin changes that happen as a natural part of aging. Journal of Contemporary Archaeology, Volume 1, pp 228-230; doi:10.1558/jca.v1i2.26674. Publisher Website. Google Scholar. Keywords: Asymmetries of Symmetrical Archaeology. Share this article. Click here to see the statistics on “Journal of Contemporary Archaeology”. Comments from sciforum. Cited by 2 articles. Show/hide lists. For questions or feedback, please reach us at scilit___at___mdpi.com © 2019 MDPI (Basel, Switzerland) unless otherwise stated Terms and Conditions.