

## ARTIFAKS BATUAN DAN BATU PERMATA TABII SERTA BUATAN DI PULAU KALUMPANG, PERAK

AB. RAHIM SAMSUDIN dan TAN TEONG HING

Jabatan Geologi

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

43600 Bangi

Beberapa artifak batu permata tabii dan buatan yang ditemui di tapak arkeologi Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia di Pulau Kalumpang telah dikenal pasti sebagai beril, sodalit, moldavit, plasma, aventurin, kuarza mata kucing, analcime, jasper dan paling banyak adalah manik kaca. Batu permata ini merupakan manik-manik yang berbentuk persegi, selinder atau sferoidal yang mempunyai 'axial string hole'. Mutu bentuk rupa potongan, asahan dan glipan pada artifak batu permata tabii ini jauh lebih rendah berbanding dengan mutu pengukiran moden. Walau bagaimanapun batu permata tabii ini amat penting kerana boleh menjadi bukti kepada kesan peninggalan kebudayaan lama.

Manik kaca yang ditemui adalah bersifat alokromatik dan menunjukkan fitur 'annealing' dan retakan telokan. Daripada geologi Semenanjung Malaysia dapat disimpulkan bahawa artifak batu permata tabii ini tidak diperolehi secara lokal tetapi kemungkinan telah diliimpot dari luar negeri seperti India, Timur Tengah dan kemungkinan China. Manik kaca yang ditemui juga diliimpot daripada luar dan mungkin sebahagian daripadanya telah disintesikan semula secara lokal.

Selain daripada artifak batu permata, beberapa artifak batuan juga telah ditemui. Batuan ini berbentuk pebel dan kobel dengan satz yang berbagai-bagai dan terdiri daripada batu pasir, batu lumpur, rijang, kuarza, skls dan granitoid. Oleh kerana banyak terdapat batuan yang sama litologi di sekitar kawasan kajian, maka dapat disimpulkan bahawa artifak batuan ini kemungkinan besar juga berasal dari kawasan yang sama.

Natural dan synthetic gem artifacts discovered at the Pulau Kalumpang archaeological site, are identified as beryl, sodalite, moldavite, plasma, aventurine, quartz cat's eye, analcime, jasper and glass beads with the latter predominating in quantity over the others. These gems were fashioned either as faceted, cylindrical or spheroidal beads with each containing an axial string hole. The style of cutting, grinding and polishing seen in the natural gem artifacts is relatively inferior in terms of modern day lapidary practices, but nevertheless authenticates that these gems are relicts of past cultures. The glass beads which are allochromatic, commonly show annealing features as well as conchoidal fractures. From the geology of the Malay Peninsula, it can be inferred that the natural gem relicts were not locally mined, but had been imported from elsewhere such as India, Middle East and perhaps China. The glass beads were probably imported from elsewhere, with some being synthesized locally.

Besides the gem artifacts, several rock artifacts had also been unearthed. These rock artifacts which occur mainly as pebbles and cobbles of varying sizes, are identified as sandstone, mudstone, chert, quartz, schist and granitoid. Since rocks of similar lithology occur in abundance in the vicinity of the archaeological site, it can be inferred that these rock artifacts, unlike the gem artifacts, were derived from local sources.