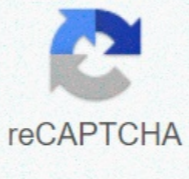




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Anyone who has ever heard of my research on the initial east of Elite burial practices, felt me to refer to the Hallstatt culture of Central Europe. In this blog post, I give a brief introduction to this exceptional site and provide some links to other websites and (accessible) books you can check if the following sees you your interest. And you should never have the opportunity, I highly recommend a visit as it really is one of the most beautiful and interesting places I've ever seen. The culture of Hallstatt takes its name from the village of Hallstatt in the Gmunden district in Upper Austria. This old mining city is part of the cultural landscape of Dachstein / A. Salzkammergut / e, one of the world heritage sites in Austria. Located on the south-western shore of the Hallstätter, it is literally built on the steep slopes of the Dachstein massif, which combined with the style of local architecture gives this extraordinary city is a unique appearance. The village of Hallstatt The abundant deposits of salt that lie a few meters below the surface in this region have held the people to come into this area for over 7,000 years. Not only does the human body require the salt to work, before modern times, but the salt was also one of the most reliable ways to preserve food. The polymerization with salt not only allows you to preserve food for longer periods of time, but also makes food transportable for long distances. The salt was indispensable and, since it was not available anywhere in the past, it was also a precious goods. While there are some salt exploitation tests at the Neolithatt Hallstatt onwards, the systematic white gold mining has really taken off during the Bronze Eths, with a massive renaissance in a large road during the railway era. The salt, so appreciated for its preservative properties, also led to the excellent conservation of the organic material left in the trees from the miners - including instruments, bags, shoes, clothing waste, dyed fabrics, torches, remains of food, stools e Even complete wooden structures, such as the famous bronze EtA scale. Bronze Age Wooden Scale (by Andreas W. Rausch / e / ä, - "Prä/Ähistorische Abteilung des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien (Dc of 3.0 (), via wikimedia). There is also a word for the compact mixture of waste created during prehistoric mining activities in which these finds are found: / e / ä, - / Ä "Heidengebirge / e / ä, - / ä " / e. We know from these findings that I Miners were extremely efficient and they can even rebuild the toolkit and the techniques they probably used. As one of the two main production centers in the eastern Alpine region, Hallstatt soon stated as a place of importance. And its inhabitants have become soon rich, with one of the results that are probably the rich serious goods buried with the dead in the first cemetery of the east of iron. Reconstruction of what mining bronze vintage salt can be seemed seemed based on the finds from the mine (the figure taken HTT P: //www.nhm-wien.ac.at/hallstatt/en/salt_mine/bronze_age). Hallstatt's cemetery The first cemetery of Hallstatt iron east is famous all over the world and along with prehistoric salt mines contribute to Hallstatt's status as one of the most exceptional archaeological sites in the world. From 1600 onwards, there are occasional prehistoric discovered records that are encountered during the mining activities in Hallstatt, but did not go up to the second half of the nineteenth century that announces that Bergmeister (how beautiful it is for a title?!) Johann Georg Ramsauer conducted systematic excavations of the first ancient iron cemetery at Hallstatt. The work of him is well known not only for the exceptional discoveries he has Here, but also the beautiful watercolors through which he recorded his work. Detailed documentation is exceptional for the era in which he worked / e / ä, - "A time when archeology did not yet exist as a profession, and we are lucky to know how much we have about this cemetery. In almost two decades that he he Here, he found more than a thousand graves. In subsequent years, burials continued to be discovered and excavated, even in recent years. Today the count is equal to about 1,500 burials! Watercolors of burials before the age of Johann Georg Ramsauer Iron (1795-1874) (public domain, / index .php curid = 970 310) two different customs were practiced here, it appears side by side: the burial (where the body is buried intact), and cremation (in which the deceased is burned and their remains buried). The Hallstatt graves are characterized by comparatively rich grave, with generally the cremation graves that appear richer / e / ä. The finds are made simply dazzling. They include weapons such as swords and daggers, as well as defensive armor at times like helmets. Incredibly spectacular ornament sets and jewelry were also found in this case, often made of bronze, but also bone, amber and even gold. The last two materials are precious and often imports of luxury. Often not only the precious material but also the source of an object seems to have added to its value, as it appears that a high percentage of Hallstatt found were made elsewhere, sometimes from very far away. Iron Age items, first found in Hallstatt. While organic kits such as food or beverages in general gives t survive in these graves, it is highly likely that these items have been included in many funerary associations. This is shown, for example, from the wide range of bronze vessels with predominantly food and beverage containers A that have been found. Overall kits from this cemetery suggest a life well above the subsistence level, and it is believed that their connection with my precious salt and traded in contributed to this. Today you can visit both the town of Hallstatt and enjoy not only its unique architecture and atmosphere, but it's also possible to see some of the archaeological finds made here in the local museum (more are on display in Vienna) .I have spent a geeking out half the day, iTA s AWESOME! Also surprising are the same salt mines, which you can visit and learn how salt is extracted through the millennia, and even see traces of prehistoric activity. For more information on visiting Hallstatt, please see their website here. To learn more about this city and its fantastic history and archaeological finds from home, please refer, for example, the History page Natural Museum * / e SA, or such as these books very accessible: a kingdom of Sale: 7000 Hallstatt / years or Hallstatt 7000. admission to the local museum, with a reproduction of the scale of the bronze age found in the mines. Franco-german en SHS Program The study of gold and its contexts of production and consumption during the early Iron Age in the southwest of Germany. Central and Eastern France and Switzerland Study of the gold production of the western Hallstatt (early iron age - FRAL) through an interdisciplinary approach: archeology, technology, archeometria the program was based on the establishment of an international database and examination of 520 gold and silver objects dispersed in many museums and archaeological institutions in Germany, France and Switzerland. The main objective was the study of the gold production of the first age of the iron / Hallstatt culture through an interdisciplinary approach that combines archeology, technology, and archeometria for the understanding of social, economic and technological West Hallstatt (eighth to fifth cent. BC), through the craftsmanship of study in precious metals. This culture first age of iron is in a geographic area cross Border with south-western Germany, east and central-east of France and part of Switzerland. It is characterized by fortified settlements and princely burials rich prestigious goods bearings. Among the latter, gold objects are one subject of study. They come almost exclusively from the rich tombs, their context is convenient for functional studies, socio-economic and symbolic. In addition, the work of gold is suitable to highlight the traditions and local innovations, as well as foreign influences and networks of exchange of arts and crafts. All information is integrated into a database. The results were achieved thanks to the interdisciplinary methodology considering various aspects of the gold work, combining materials sciences and humanities. The function, use, exchange, socio-cultural context and the final deposition of these prestige objects were studied through archaeological approaches. Methods archeometria allowed the physical and chemical analysis to obtain information on the elemental composition of the alloys. Scanning electron microscopy observations to offer ideas to surface topographies. The boat working gold can also be examined from the macro and microscopic study of objects clarify the technological aspects of their manufacture. experimental archeology explores the reconstitution of old procedures. A detailed graphic documentation has also been constituted from photography, engineering drawings, archival documents, maps and charts. Evolutions and changes in time and space have been highlighted in relation to morphology, decoration, technology and alloy composition. The study takes into account local characteristics of precious metal production and the relationship between the cultures of the Mediterranean and Atlantic. he most significant result is constituted by a better understanding of the work multifocal The Age of the iron and gold obtaining an enriched and comprehensive corpus of objects in archaeological gold of a wide region. The interdisciplinary analysis of the latter allow a new approach and different to the princely phenomenon of Hallstatt period and place the emphasis on regional traditions and innovations, rather than exclusively on Mediterranean influences. On the one hand the technological approach has allowed to investigate the craft. On the other hand, from the point of view archaeometric the alloy composition it has been characterized. These results have allowed us to take social and economic conclusions. This approach to cross view is original in the gold work study the early Celts. Thanks to their interdisciplinary knowledge, the complementary expertise of the different players of the team were certainly important. Publication of the conference proceedings: collective enrichment and the exploitation of the data base; elaboration of a new project in logical continuity of the current one: the gold of the Celts in the second age of iron (Latane Gold). Continuation of international and interdisciplinary research collaboration network established during the project. / e / ä / e 33 publications (articles and chapters) / e / ä / e 21 Contributions at international and national scientific events / e / ä / e 1 digital database / e / ä / e Organization of an international conference / e / ä / e edition of the proceedings of conference and the results of the research project lady Barbara ARMBRUSTER (Center national de la recherche scientifique - REGIONAL DELEGATION MIDI PYRENEES) / e / ä / e barbara.armbruster@univ-tlse2.fr the author of this synthesis is the coordinator of the project, which He is responsible for the content of this summary. The NRA disclaims any responsibility for its contents. Université TÄ¼bingen TRACES Center national de la recherche scientifique - REGIONAL DELEGATION MIDI PYRENEES Help the NRA 240,000 Euros Start and duration of the scientific project: February 2012 - 36 Months Months

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