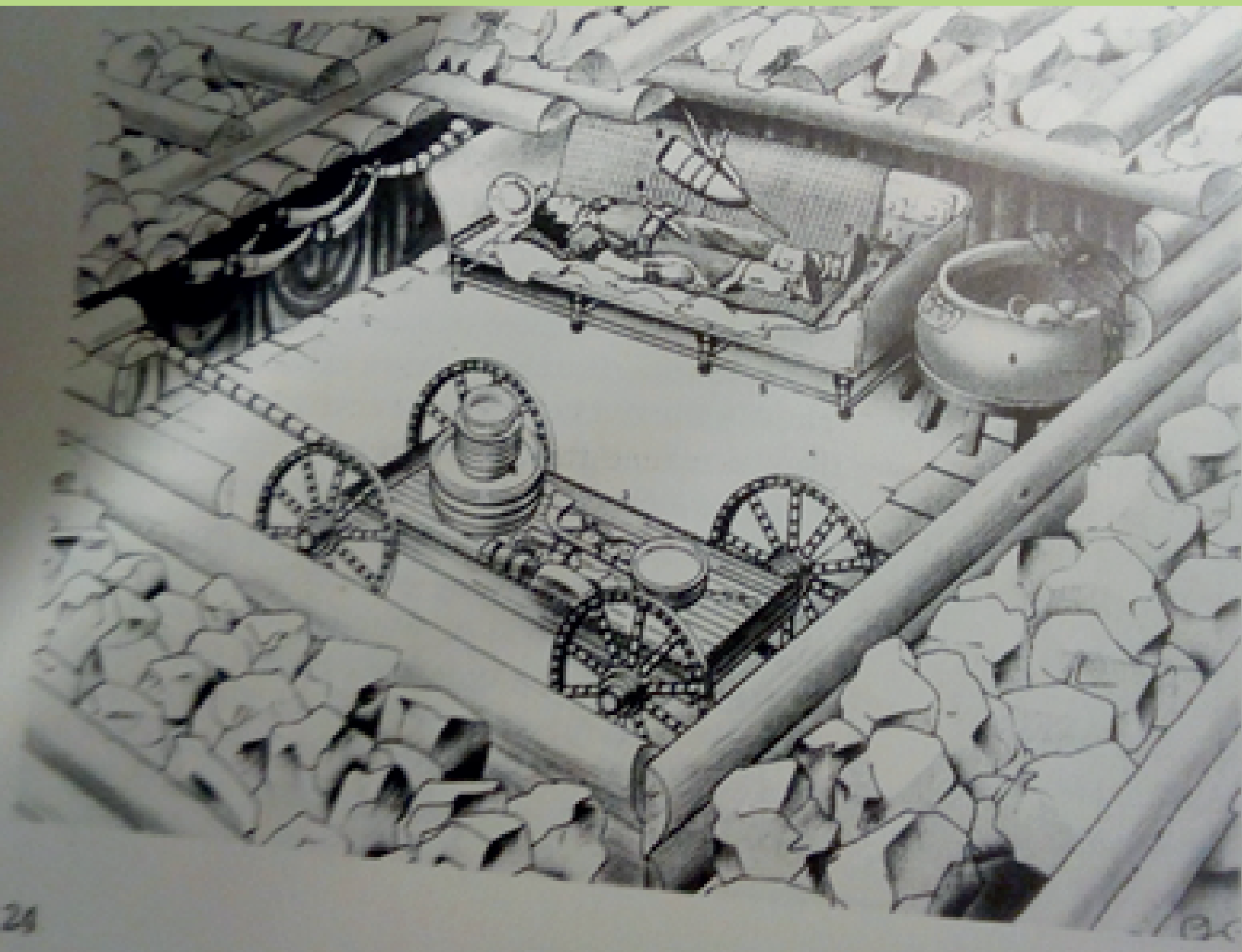
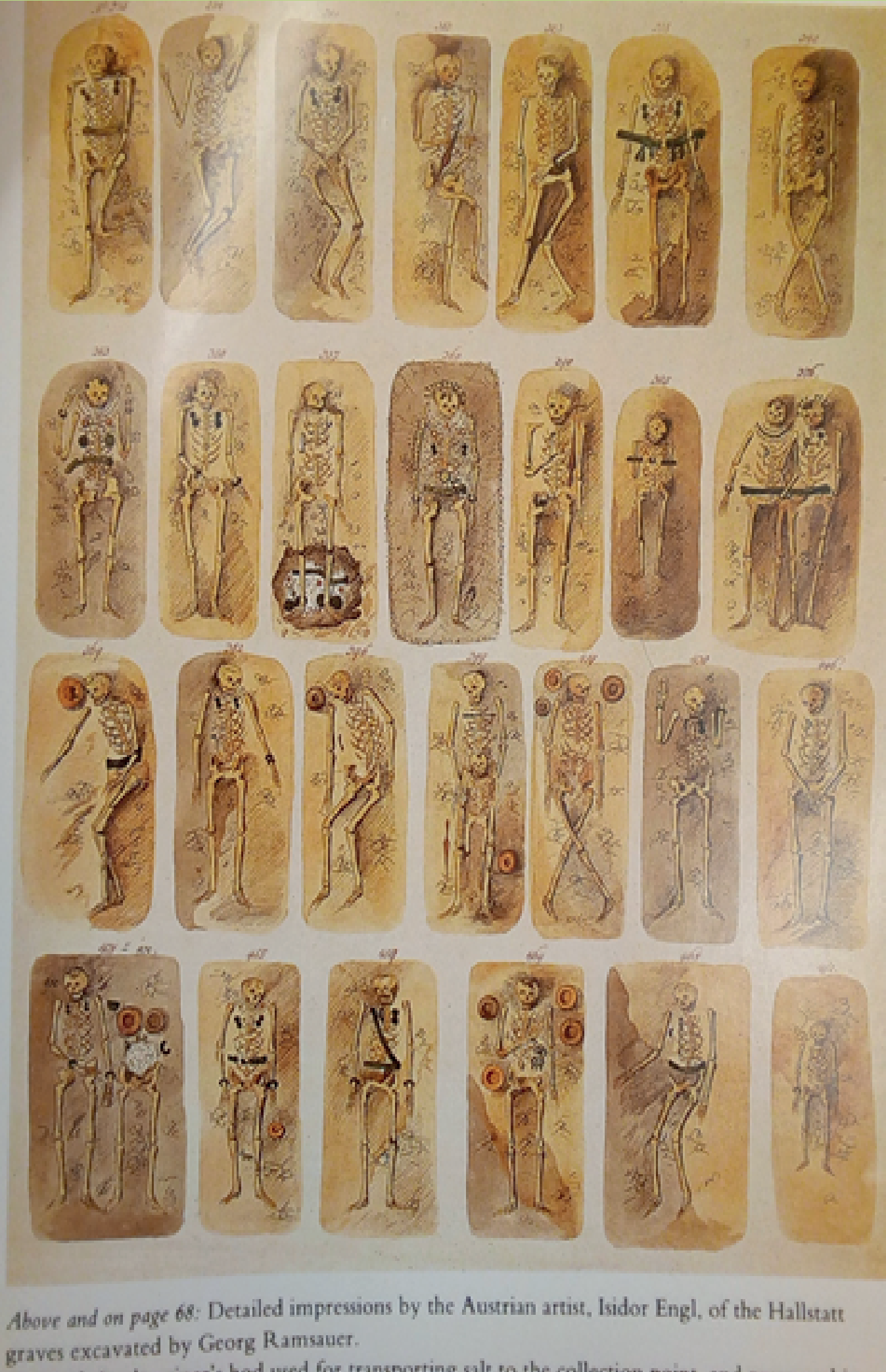


Excavations:

George Ramser was a Director of the Salt Mines at Hallstatt ,and his interest in his predecessors led to the discovery and analysis of the Cemetery on Hallstatt’s hillside, and led to the major definition of early Celtic Civilisation- that of Hallstatt culture.

The Graveyard and the subsequent finds proved to be of great interest among the European Antiquarians. The Grave Goods from in and around the Cemetery (predominantly Iron made) indicated a level of sophisticated and hierachial society. There were decorated vessels, ornamented weaponry, and horse-trappings that were more sophisticated than previous finds from earlier Europe. All of this indicated a decisive and recognisable social structure.



Hallstatt

Source List:

<https://www.hallstatt.net/about-hallstatt/sehenswertes-en-US/catholic-church-of-hallstatt/bone-house-of-hallstatt/?source=home>

<http://www.hallstattaustria.net/the-painted-skulls-of-hallstatt/>

Audouze Françoise & Büchsenschütz Olivier, 1992. *Towns, villages and countryside of Celtic Europe*, London: Batsford.

1: From primitive society to the birth of the European countryside

10: Settlement and society

Delaney, F., 1997. *Celts*, Place of publication not identified: BBC Consumer Publishing (Books).

1: Beginnings

6: Expressions

ODriscoll, R., 1998. *Celtic consciousness*, New York: George Braziller Inc.

I: PERIPHERIES OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN WORLD Indian Reflections in the Castle of the Grail, Joseph Campbell II: BEGINNINGS IN THE CELTIC WORLD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL, LINGUISTIC, HISTORIC, AND PREHISTORIC Early History and Evolution of the Celts: Tha Archaeological Evidence, Jan Filip

Hallstatt is not only a settlement and the Type-Site Cemetery in Austria, but is also the name given to a period in the Iron Age and Celtic era. ‘Hallstat’ also refers to the First Iron Age. The Hallstatt culture is estimated to have spread out of Austria in around 1000 B.C

Halstatt as a settlement was also an industrial centre, due to its salt mining.

Hallstatt Culture can also be associated with richer graves in association with fortified settlements. (pic + description below)

Halstatt culture was also responsible for the revival of the Barrow Culture (?) from the Eighth to the Fifth Century. B.C

Funeral rites:

The Fourth Century saw burial practices transition from Barrow Funeral rites to a basic grave as we use today, though likely with some differences in practice- E.G Wooden markers, not stone ones. The change in practices was largely due to Military Expansion.

The Hallstatt salt mine grave site represents a population of at least 250-250. The Bone house contains the secondary resting place for those excavated from the graveyard. Over 600 of the skulls have been painted, but there are over 1200 skulls stored here. Most of the skulls are estimated to have been painted in the 18th Century. These paintings were used as a means of identifying the remains.



Hallstatt Charnel House