

2013 May 28 Hallstatt Museum, Hallstatt, Austria



Hierlatz-, Klaus- and Plassen Limestone

- 1 Hierlatz Limestone with crinoids (encrinite)
- 2 Hierlatz Limestone with belemnites and plastic belemnite model
- 3 Ammonite Aegoceras bispinatum, brachiopod "Rhynchonella", gastropod Discohelix, Hierlatz Limestone
- 4 Ammonite Lytoceras, Hierlatz Limestone
- 5 Ammonite Phylloceras with polished lobe, Hierlatz Limestone
- 6 Ammonite Phylloceras cylindricum, Hierlatz Limestone
- 7 Gastropods (snails), on the right *Discohelix*, on the left prosobranch "*Pleurotomaria*", Hierlatz Limestone
- 8 Variety of Hierlatz brachiopods
- 9 Gastropods, brachiopods and ammonites, Hierlatz Limestone
- 10 Group of ammonites, Klaus Limestone
- 11 Group of ammonites incl. Dactylioceras, Hierlatz Limestone
- 12 Hierlatz or Klaus Limestone with Manganese nodules; 2 saucers turned of Klaus Limestone
- 13 Sample of Plassen Limestone
- 14 Plassen Limestone with gastropods (Nerinea)
- 15 Vase turned of Hallstatt crinoid limestone
- 16 Vase turned of Dachstein Limestone
- 17 Augenstein Formation, loose gravel and sand
- 18 Augenstein Formation, cemented gravel and sand, cave sediment













Wondering how prehistoric ocean creatures landed in the middle of the Austrian Alps?

Read First Earth and find out my best guess.

Coming December 2014



Dachsteinkalk (1,2) und Hallstätterkalk (3-11)

- 1 Megalodorden ("Kuhtrittmuschein"), Isgundrer Dachsteinkalt.
- 2 Koralle Retisphyllis ("Thecosmilis"), Dachstein-Riffkalk
- 3 Muschelpflaster der "Salzbergimuschel" Monotis salinaria, Hallstötterkalk
- 4. Ammonit Classificates mil geschilftener Lotentinie, Haltstillerkalk
- 5 Schrecken (Alokenia) und Ammoniten (Mongofylittel und Magaphysites), Hallstätterkalk
- 6 Ammoniten (Trachycersel, Hallstätterkalk
- 7 Ammonit Seperates and Schnecks 7 Aniscetorus Hallstöterkalk
- 8 "Alexantus", Hallandherkalk, hängend rezenter Alexanus 9 Ammonton Rhabdoovas (Zigantio-formig), Planting, Mapaphylites.
- Hallstätterkalk
- 10 Gerade gestreckter Nautilide Orthodoras geschillten, American Placities und Schnecken, Hallstätterkalk

THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

11 Querschnitte durch die (?)Hydrozoe Aleterastosium cogglidatum.

- 1 Megalodont bivalves, lagoonal Dachstein Limestone
- 2. Coral Redsphydia (, Thecosmilla"), Dischatein real Imestone
- 3 Pelecypod coquina of Albrodic salmeria, Hallatati Limestone
- 4 Ammonite Cautiscian, Halistati Limestone
- 5 Gastropod Kotevas and aminonities (Monophysities and Magaphyddied, Hallstatt Limestone 6 Ammontes (Trachycanas), Hahstatt Limestone
- 7. Ammonite Sagenites and gastropod (?), Anisostonia, Hallstatt.
- 8 Nauticid cephatopod, Hallstatt Limestone and recent Abustus
- 9 Ammonites Rhabdopros (whill shaped), Placitics, Magaphy-likes
- 10 Straight Nauticid Orthocerus, polished, ammonite Placifier and
- 11 Gross sections of (?)Hydrozoan Heterastricium conglituation,









Tragsack aus Rindshaut für 45 kg Sabzestein Landsteinerkahr, Nordgruppe, 14, – 8, Jh. v. Ctr.

Schaufel aus Ahomholz Grünerwerk, Nordgruppe, 14. – 8. Jh. v. Chr.

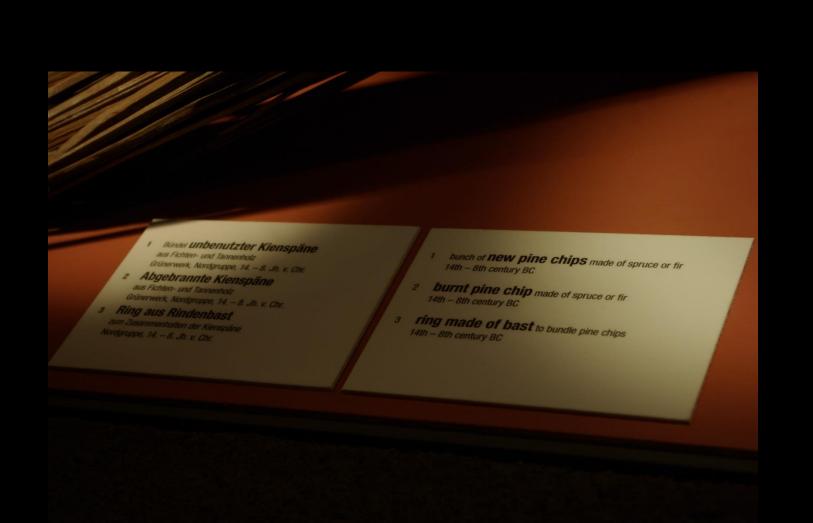
Carrier sack for rock salt made of cowhide 14th – 8th century BC

Spade made of maple wood 14th – 8th century BC

















Gewebereste in Lewenbindung aus Schafwolle Geserverit, Hondgruppe, 14. – 8, Jh. v. Chr.

Gewebereste in Luisentandung zum Plachs oder Hant Gelüsensent, Nordyrupus, 14.— 8. Jh. v. Chr.

Textiles (hax and hemp) 14th - 8th century BC





















The Hallstatt Culture was wiped out in a sudden catastrophe around 350 BC. This would be about 800 years before the start of the Dark Ages. I have read research indicating the Dark Ages may have been triggered by a asteroid or comet impact in the Indian Ocean that sent debris into the air and caused a global cooling event. I think this event may have been responsible for destroying wine production in England, food production in Europe and Central America, and forcing barbarians such as the Aztecs and the Hun to migrate south into their respective hemispheres, contributing to the collapse of the Mayan civilization and the Roman Civilization.



400 years is about the same as the "Grand Year" Josephus talks about as a repeating cycle that ancient people were able to observe because they lived long enough to experience the cycle.

























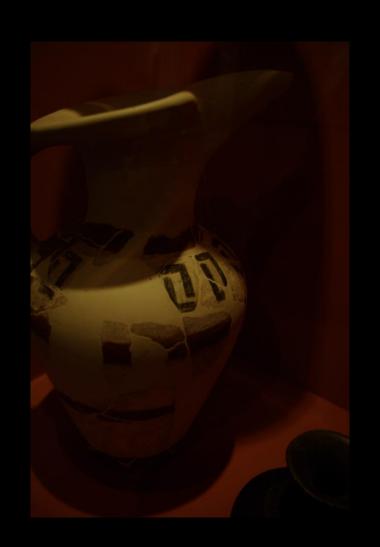




Early Celtic pottery from the Hallstatt Necropolis: these spout jugs were formed after Etruscan jugs; obviously the newly-invented potter's wheel was used here.















Spätkelfische Funde von der Dammwisser, Feine, burt beraute Karamik, Gasperien, spatiettirmige Hobge Site unbekannter ist werdung:

1. Jül. x = 1. Jül. n. Cit.

Late Celtic finds
1st century 8C – 1st century AD
finely coloured pottery, glass pearts and wooden book

















1 Früh-La-Téne Fibel

Dammwiese, 4. - 3. Jh. v. Chr.

- 2 Aus Keramikscherben geschnittene **Spinnwirtel**, der Schwungmasse, die beim Handspinnen die notwendige Drehung aufrecht erhält.
- 3 Spätkeltische Keramik von der Dammwiese Besonders charakteristisch ist die Magerung mit Graphit und die Rauhung der Außenseite durch sogenannten Kammstrich. 1. Jh. v. – 1. Jh. n. Chr.

1 Early La-Téne fibula

4th - 3rd century BC

2 Part of a **spinning wheel** made of broken pottery;

it was used to keep up the necessary rotation

3 Late Celtic pottery

1st century BC – 1st century AD finely coloured pottery, glass pearls and wooden tools













Roman tombstone

This is the first epigraph of Hallstatt that has been fully preserved. It says:

Insequens, son of Aptus, built this grave during his lifetime for himself and his dear wife Masveta, daughter of Tiro, who died at the age of 30.

We can tell from the names that this couple lived as free citizens but did not



































ROMAN NECROPOLIS GRÄBERFELD

excavations in Hallstatt / Lahn between 1850 and 1983







RÖMISCHE SIEDLUNG

Grabung Lahn 1939 - 1945

















































