

The Prehistoric Salt Mines of Hallstatt

Perfect preservation leading to insightful simulation



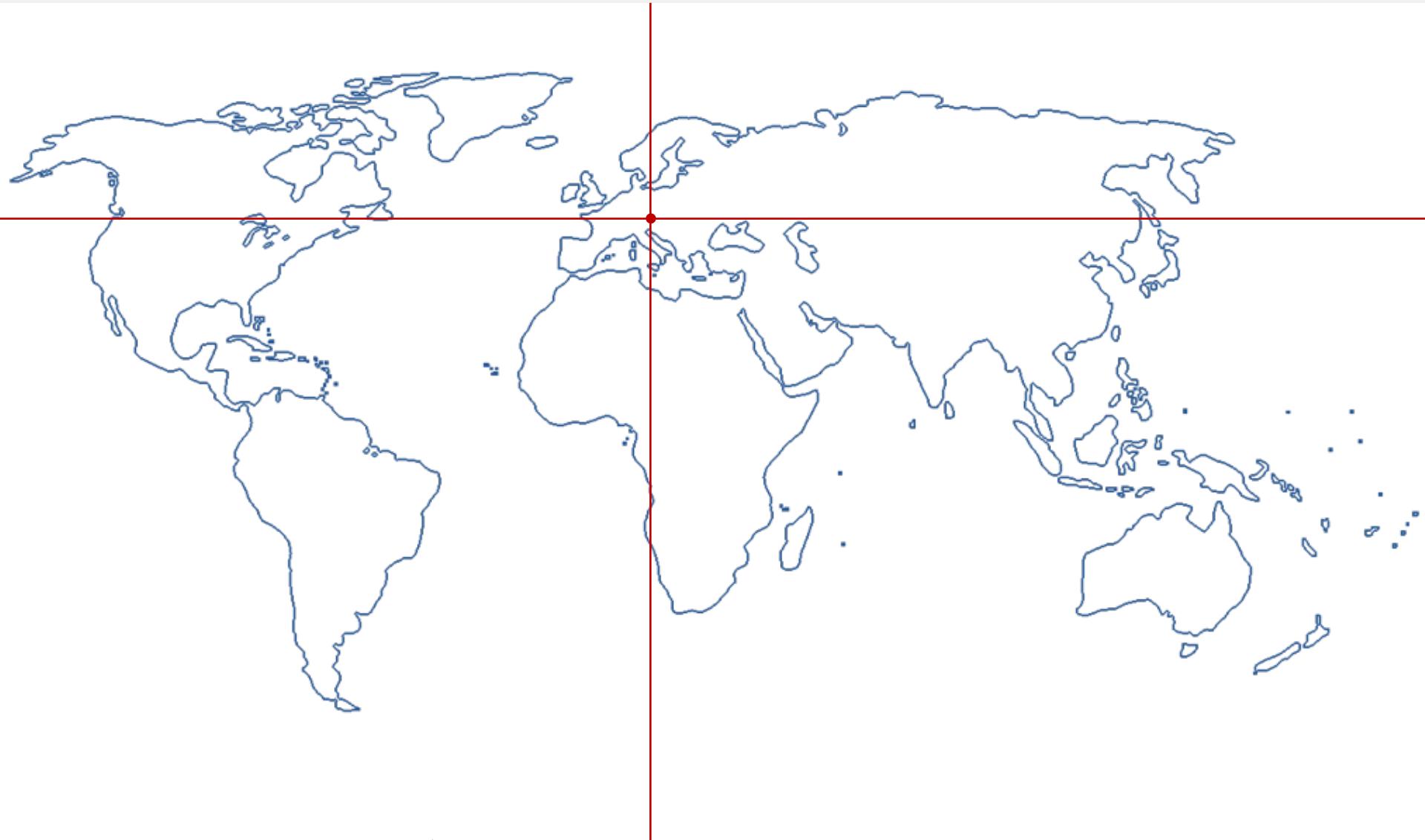
*Hans Reschreiter, NHM Wien
Kerstin Kowarik, NHM Wien*



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Gabriel Wurzer, TU Wien

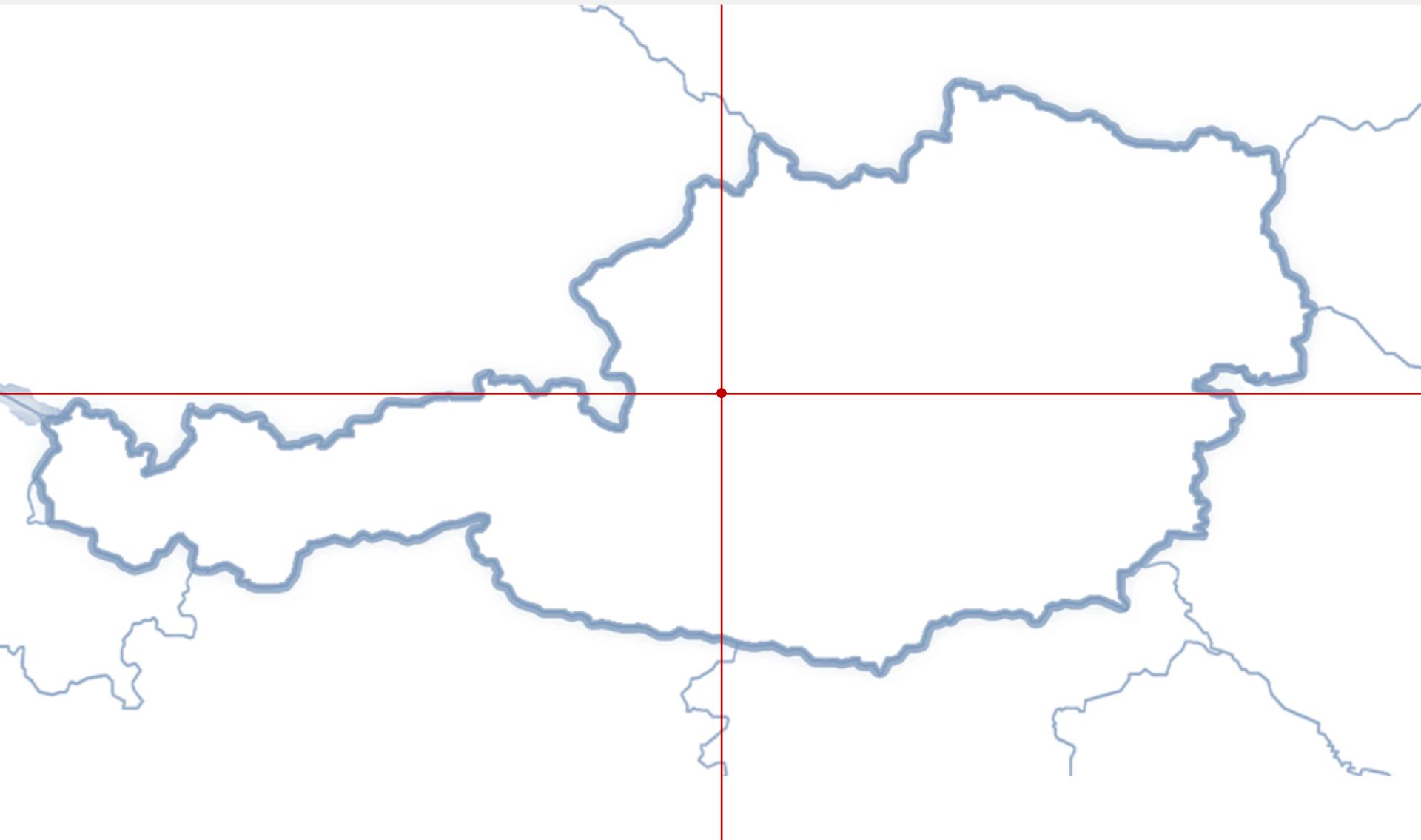
Hitchhiker's Guide to Hallstatt



Hitchhiker's Guide to Hallstatt



Hitchhiker's Guide to Hallstatt



Hitchhiker's Guide to Hallstatt



Hallstatt



High
Valley



Hallstatt



Up the Salzberg („Salt Mountain“)



High Valley



High Valley



Discovery of the Prehistoric Mine

wet mining since 1311

- prehistoric waste
a regular nuisance



1748:

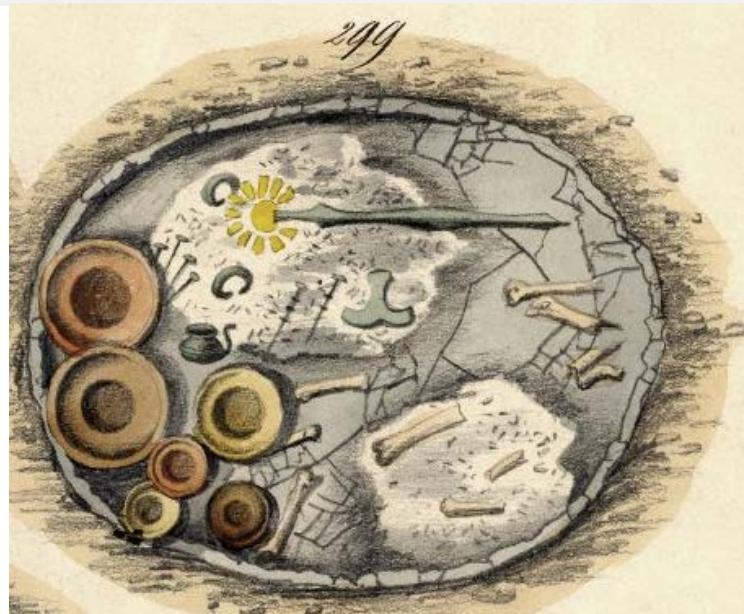
„old structure found“
while digging shaft

8 ad 52 A op 100 1748. 11.
Layperin Christina Berg.
Den 8 d'z' 1748. im Christina Berg.
Von der C. S. Unterw. P. und alter
Gießf. aufg. bei fiftig
Beal. P. unter. von Falzberg. an
an. am 1710 in 5.

Excavation since mid-19th Century

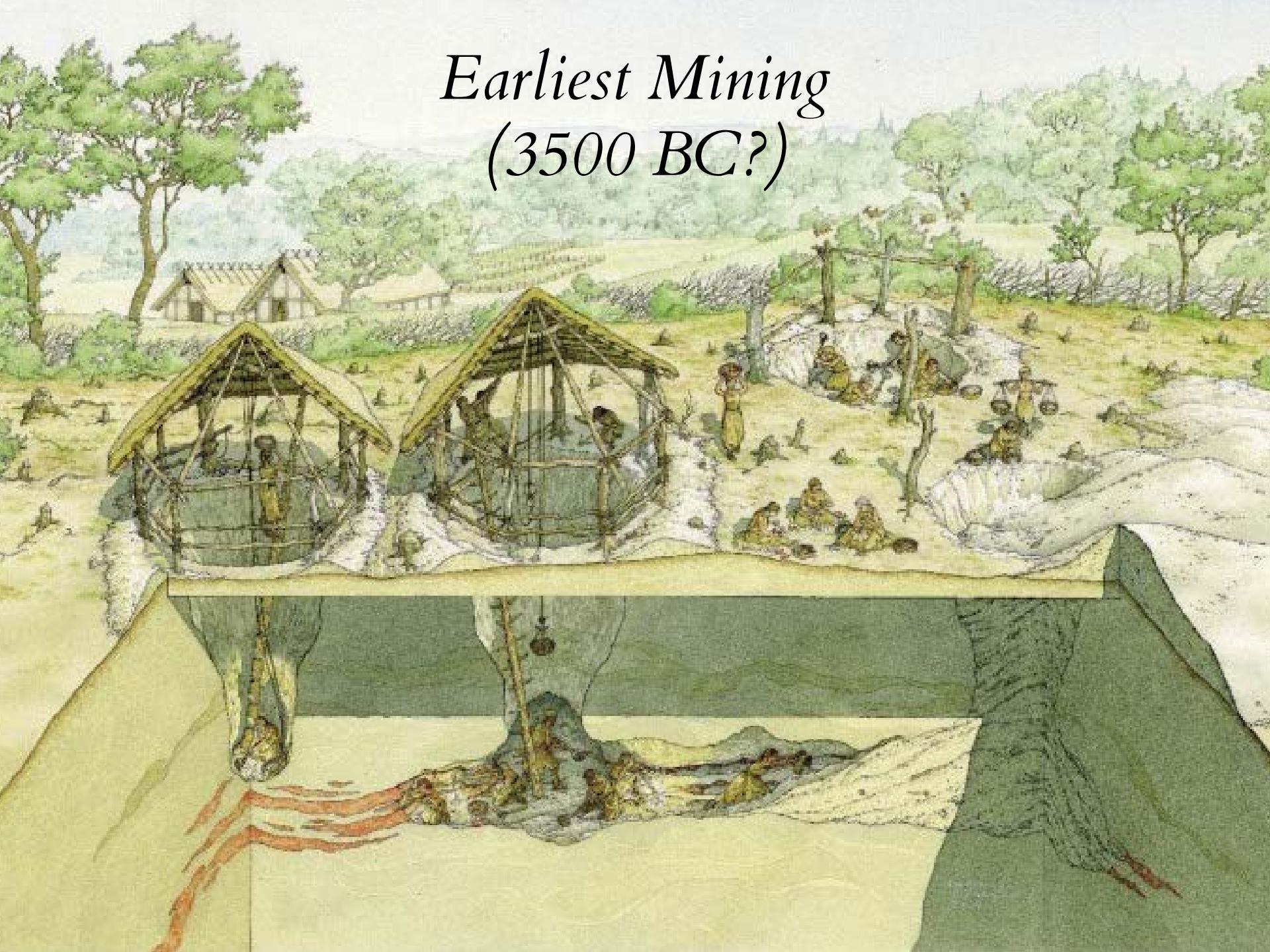
three „epochs“:

- 1846: miners
(Ramsauer, Engl)
- 1927: prehistorians
(Mahr, Morton)
- 1960: archaeologists
(NHM, Salinen AG)



Salt Springs (5000 BC?)



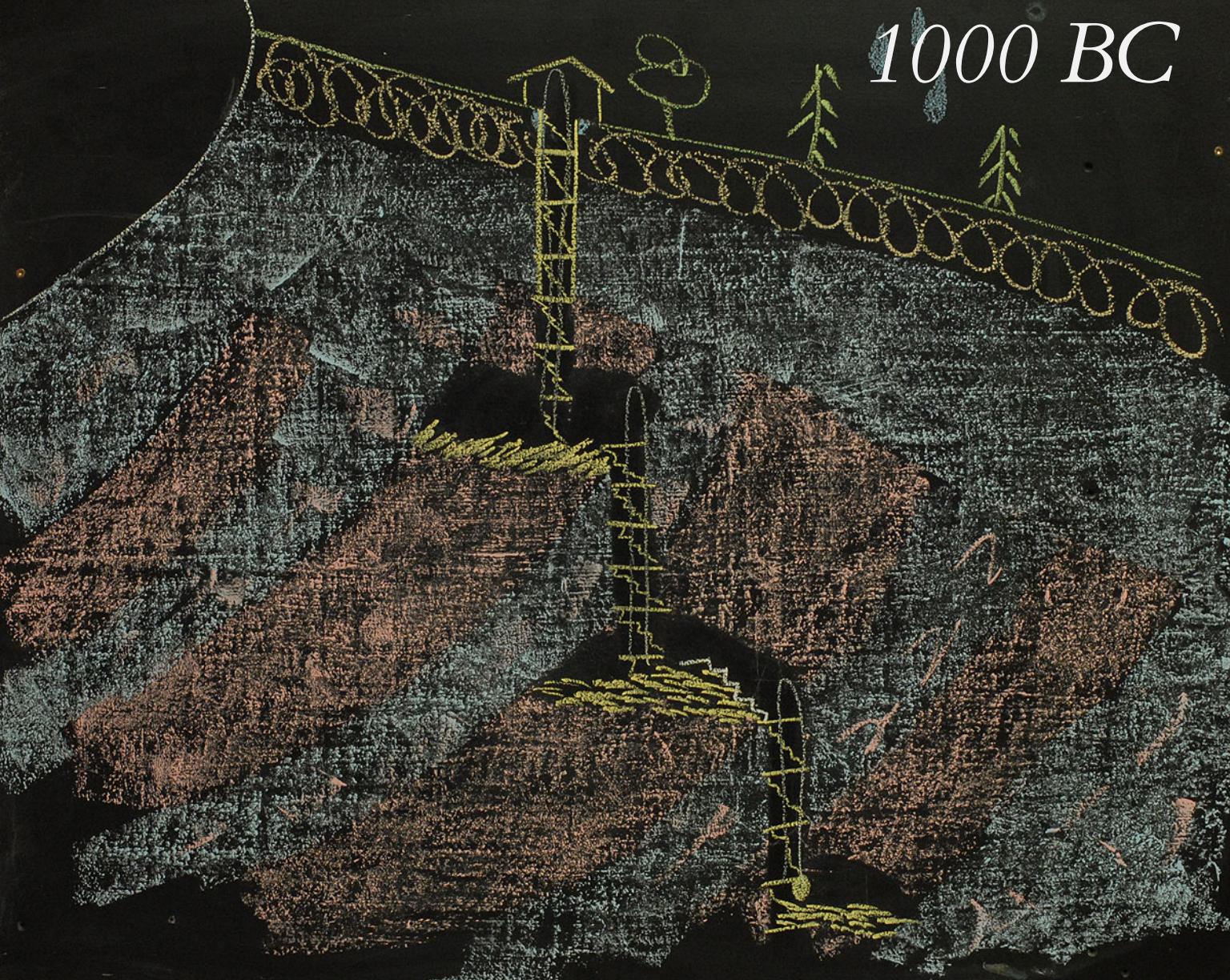


A detailed watercolor illustration depicting an ancient mining operation. In the foreground, a large, open-pit mine is shown with several vertical shafts. One shaft has a wooden frame and pulley system where miners are working. Another shaft is shown with red mineral veins exposed. In the middle ground, there are several small, simple huts with thatched roofs. A group of people, dressed in traditional robes, are gathered near one of the huts. The background shows a rolling landscape with more huts and trees under a clear sky.

*Earliest Mining
(3500 BC?)*

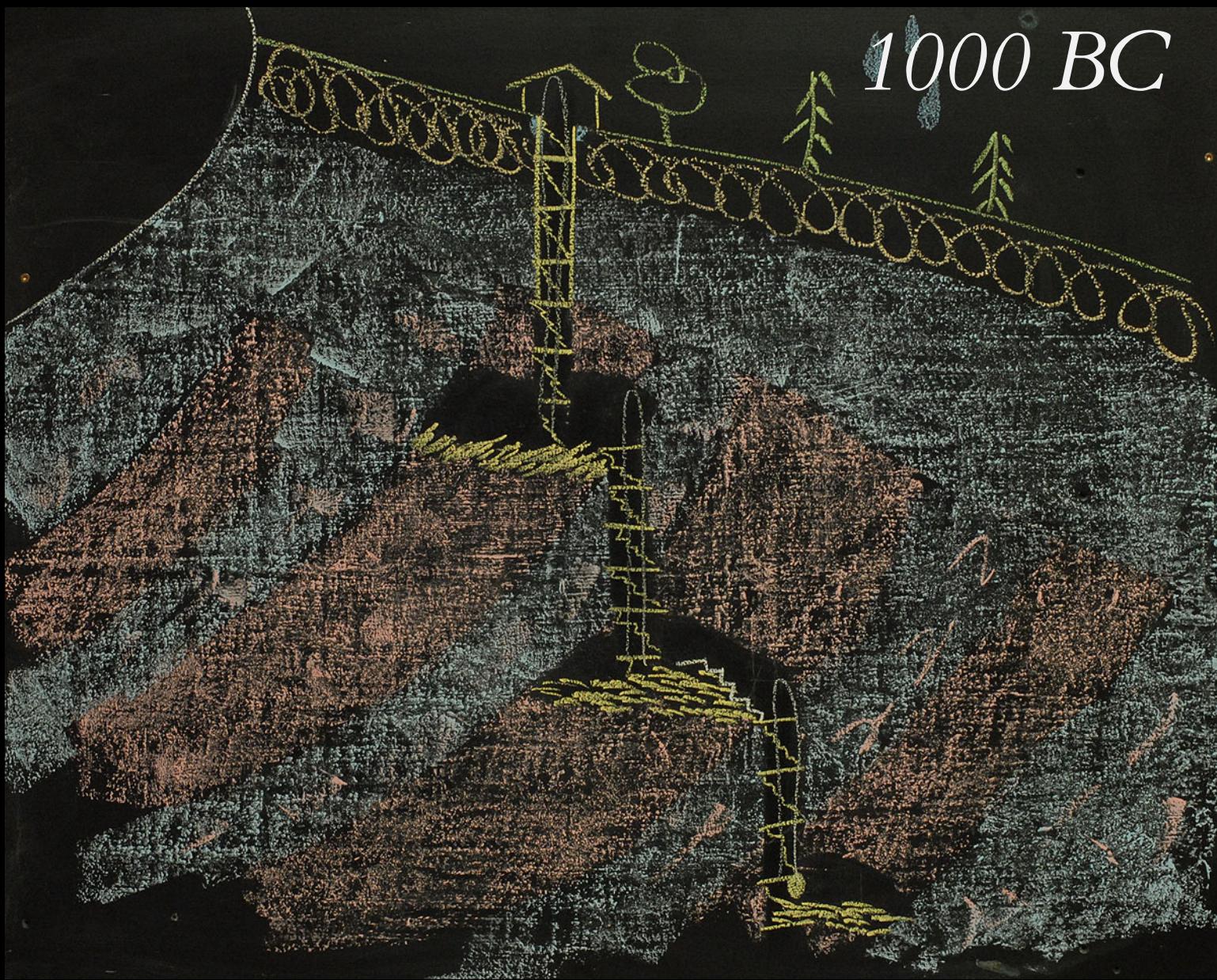
Bronze Age Mining (1500-1000 BC)



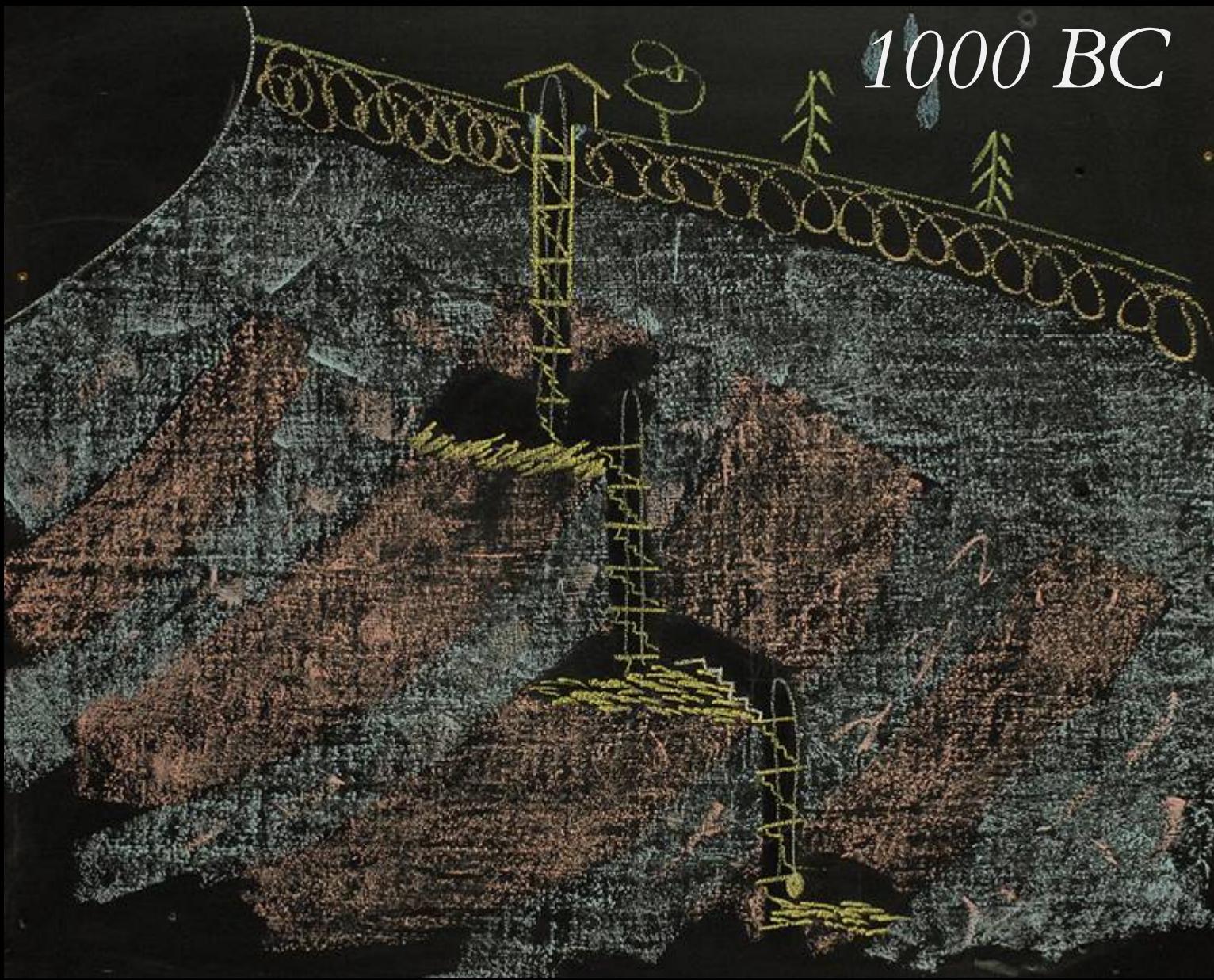


1000 BC

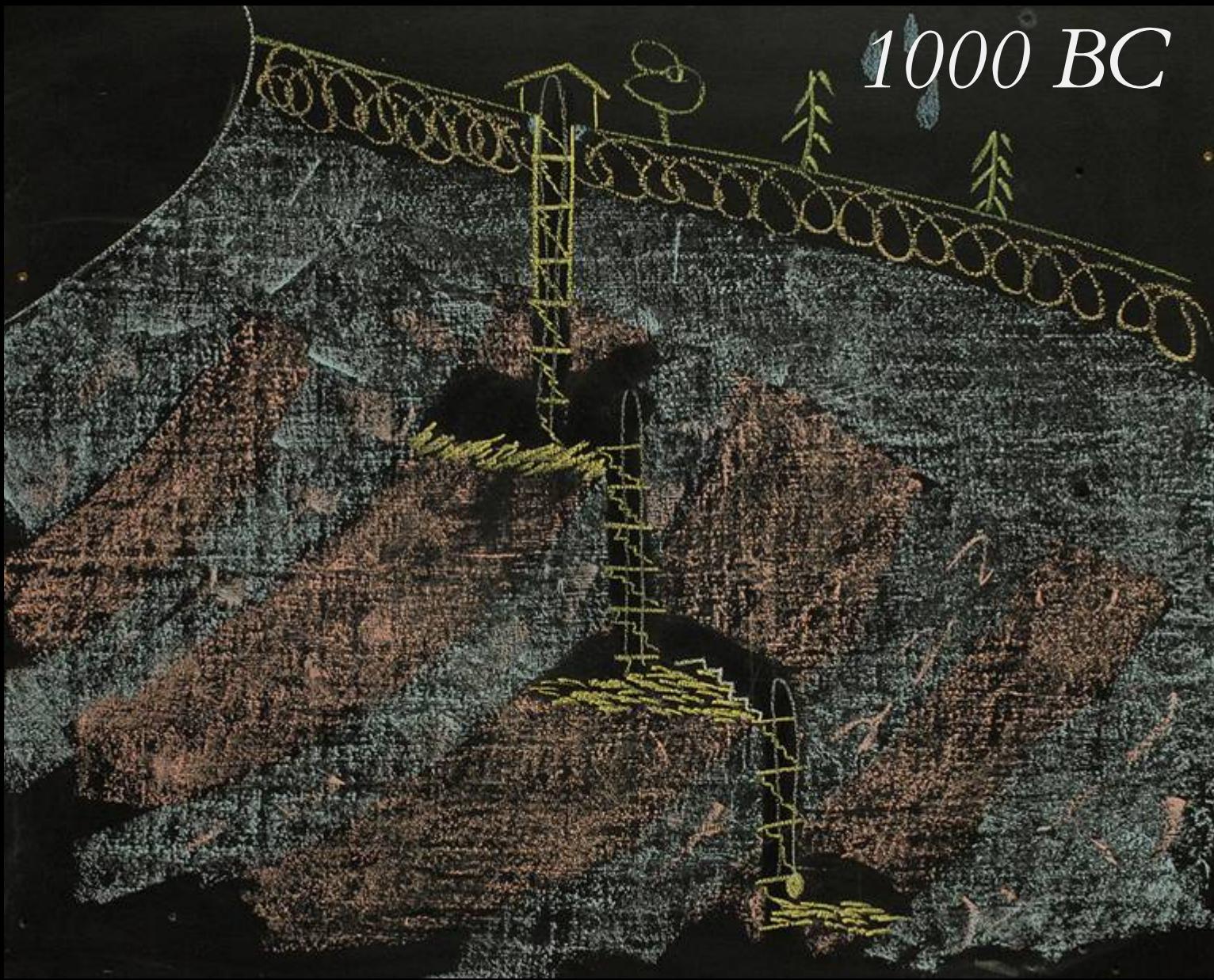
1000 BC



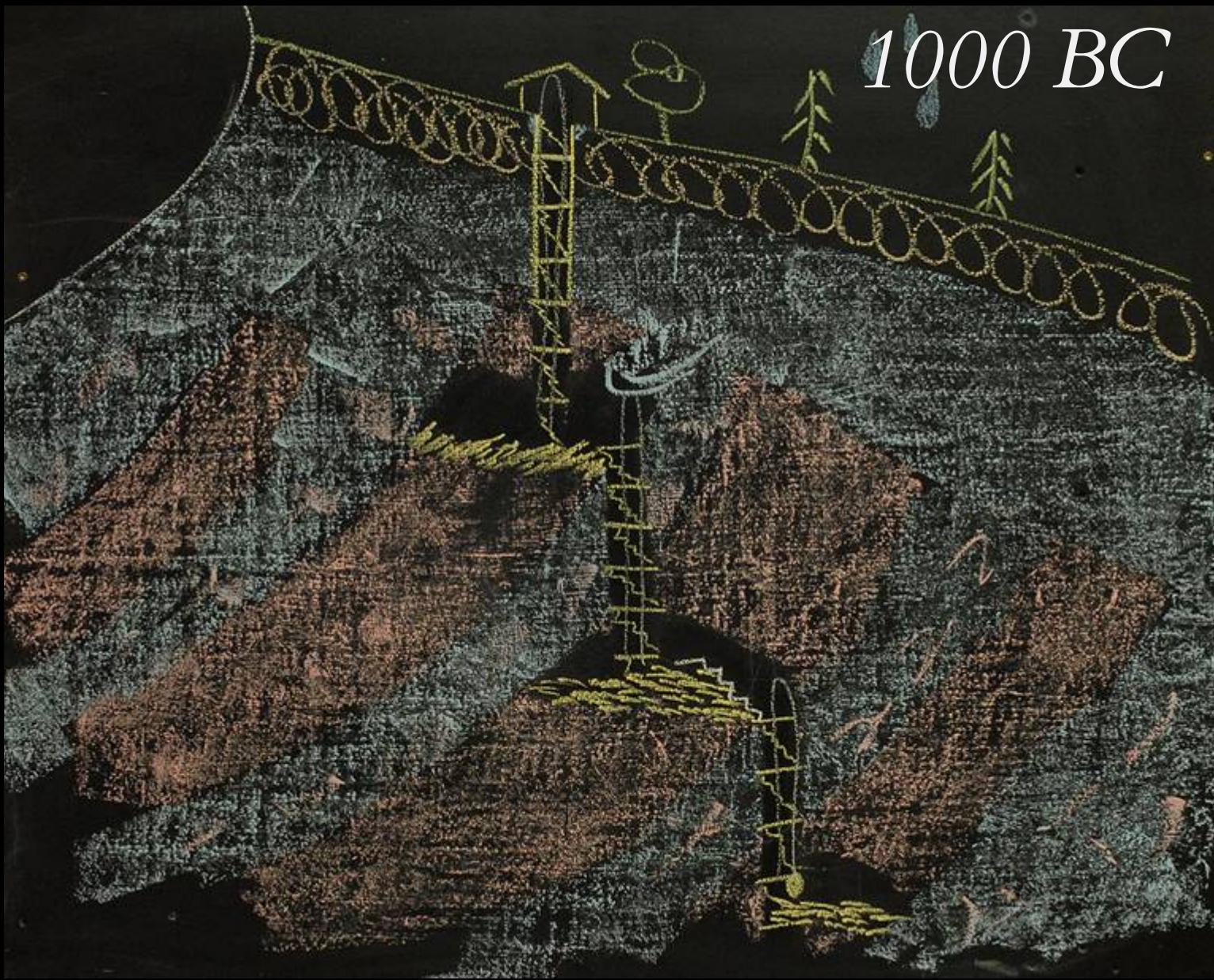
1000 BC



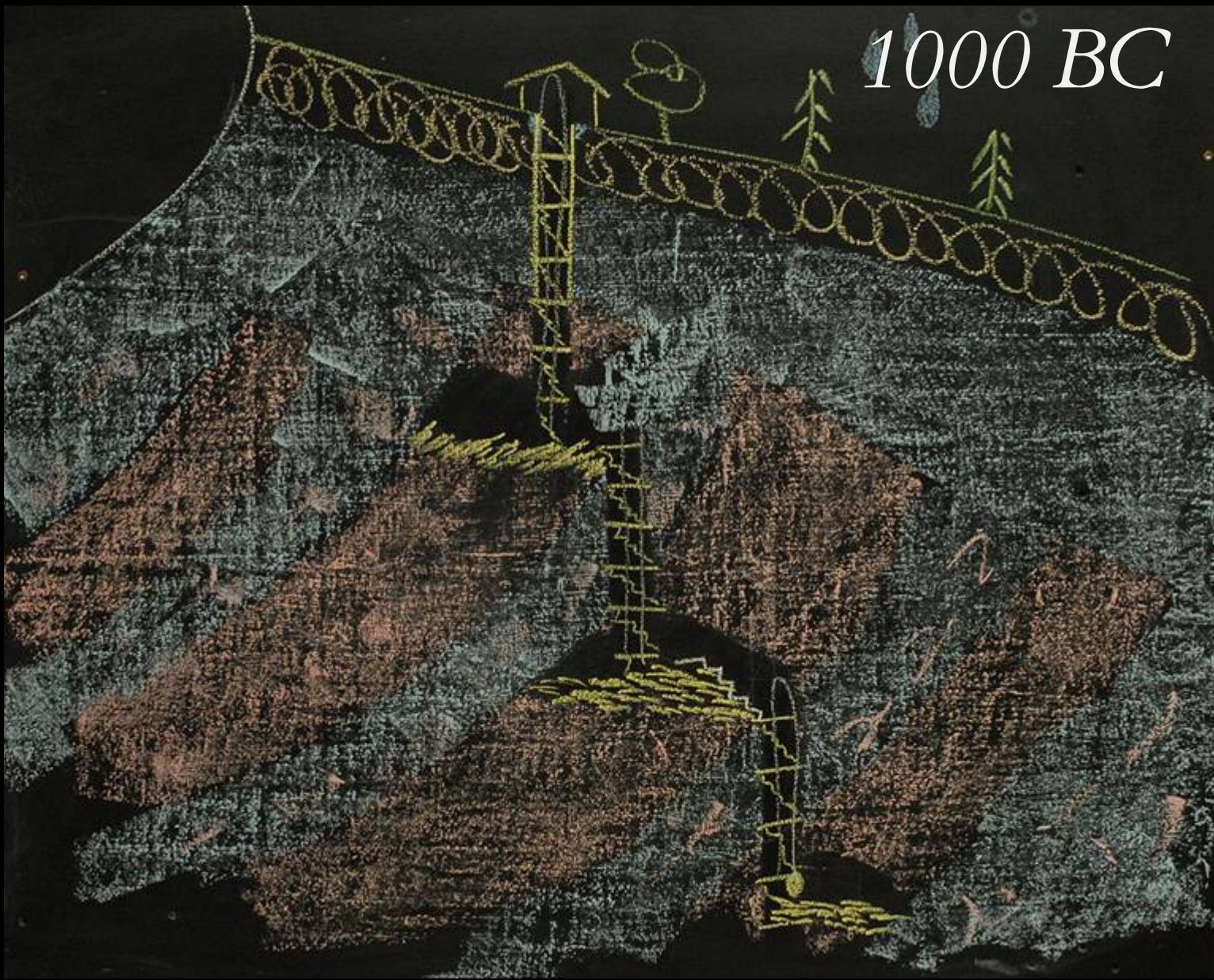
1000 BC



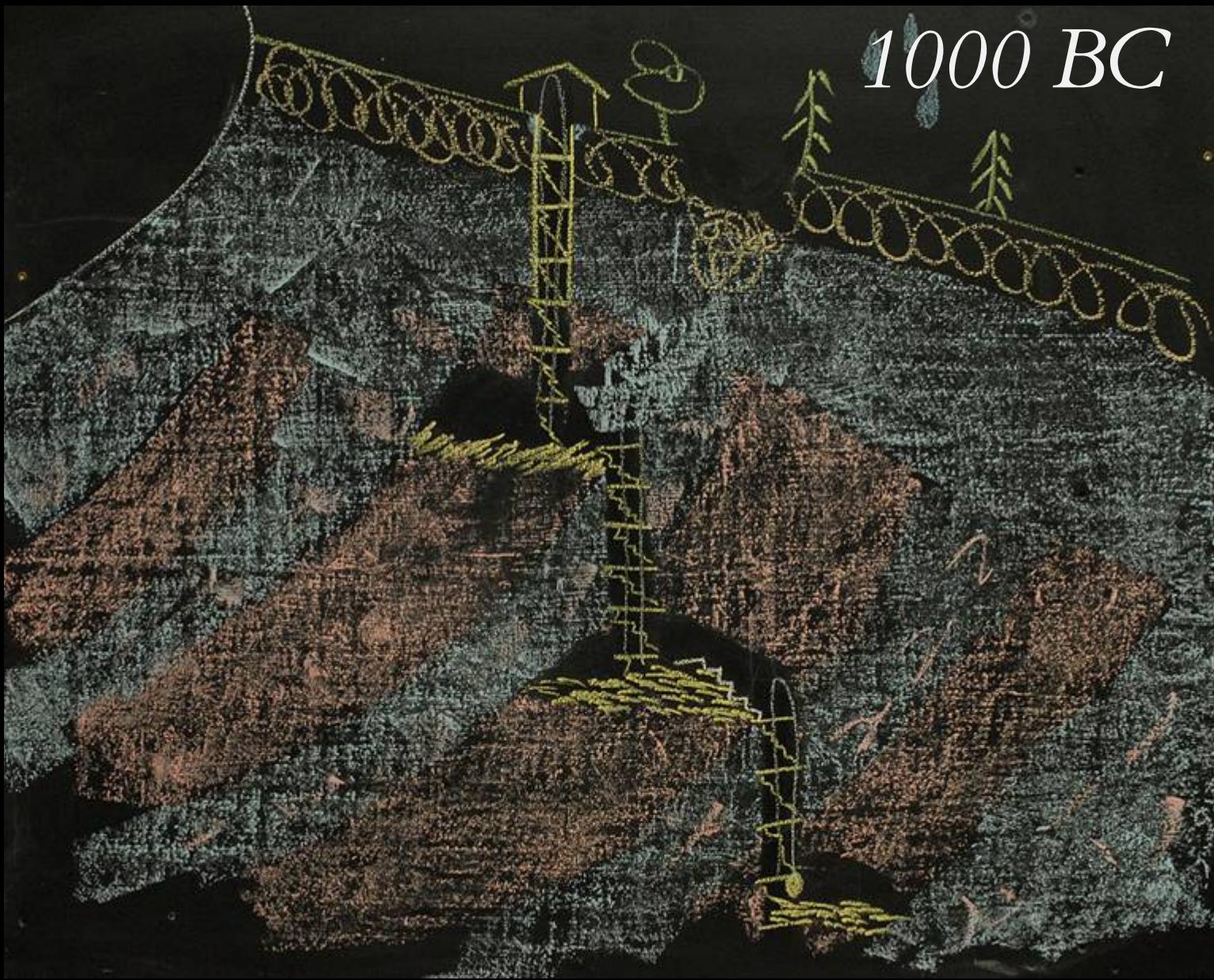
1000 BC



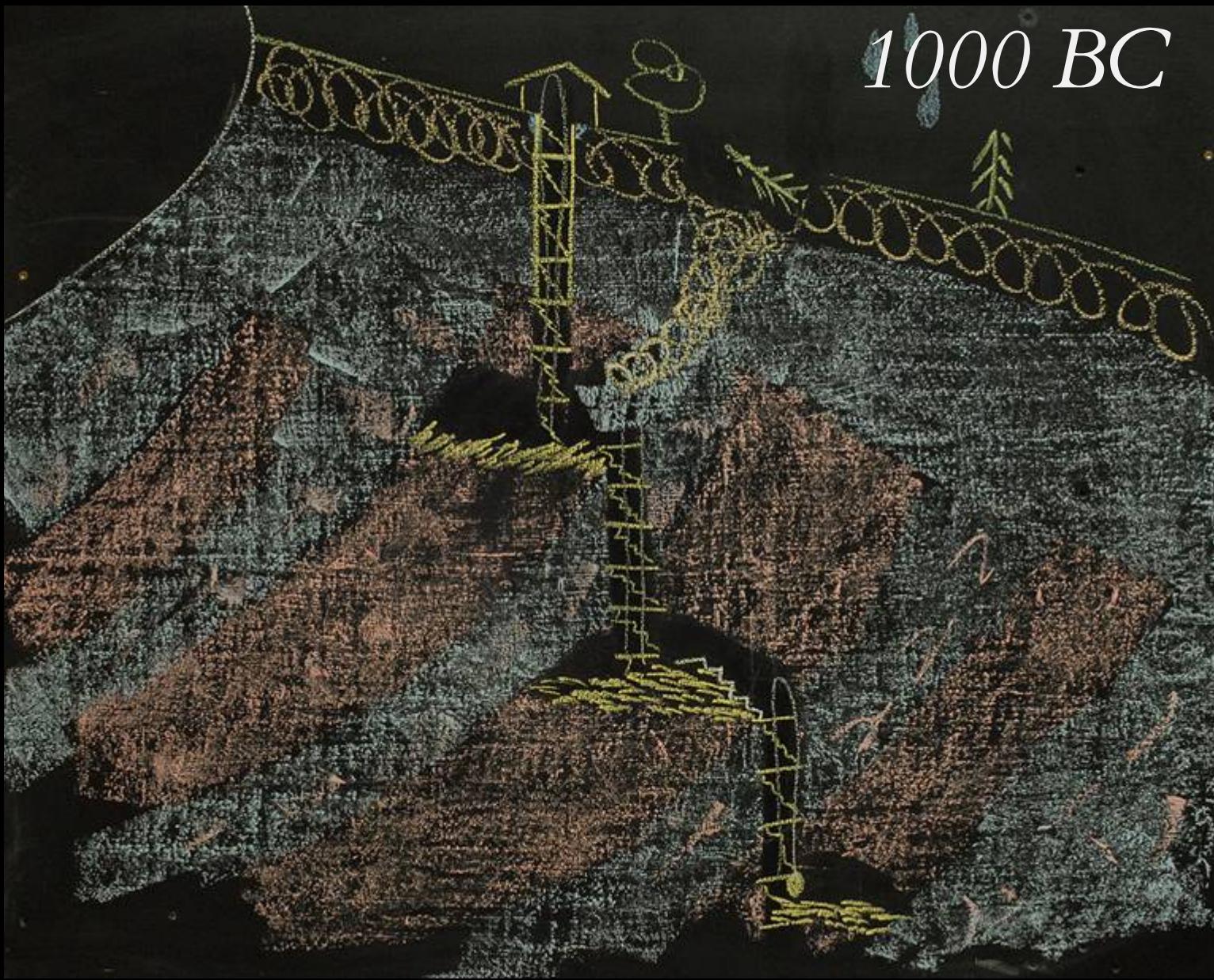
1000 BC



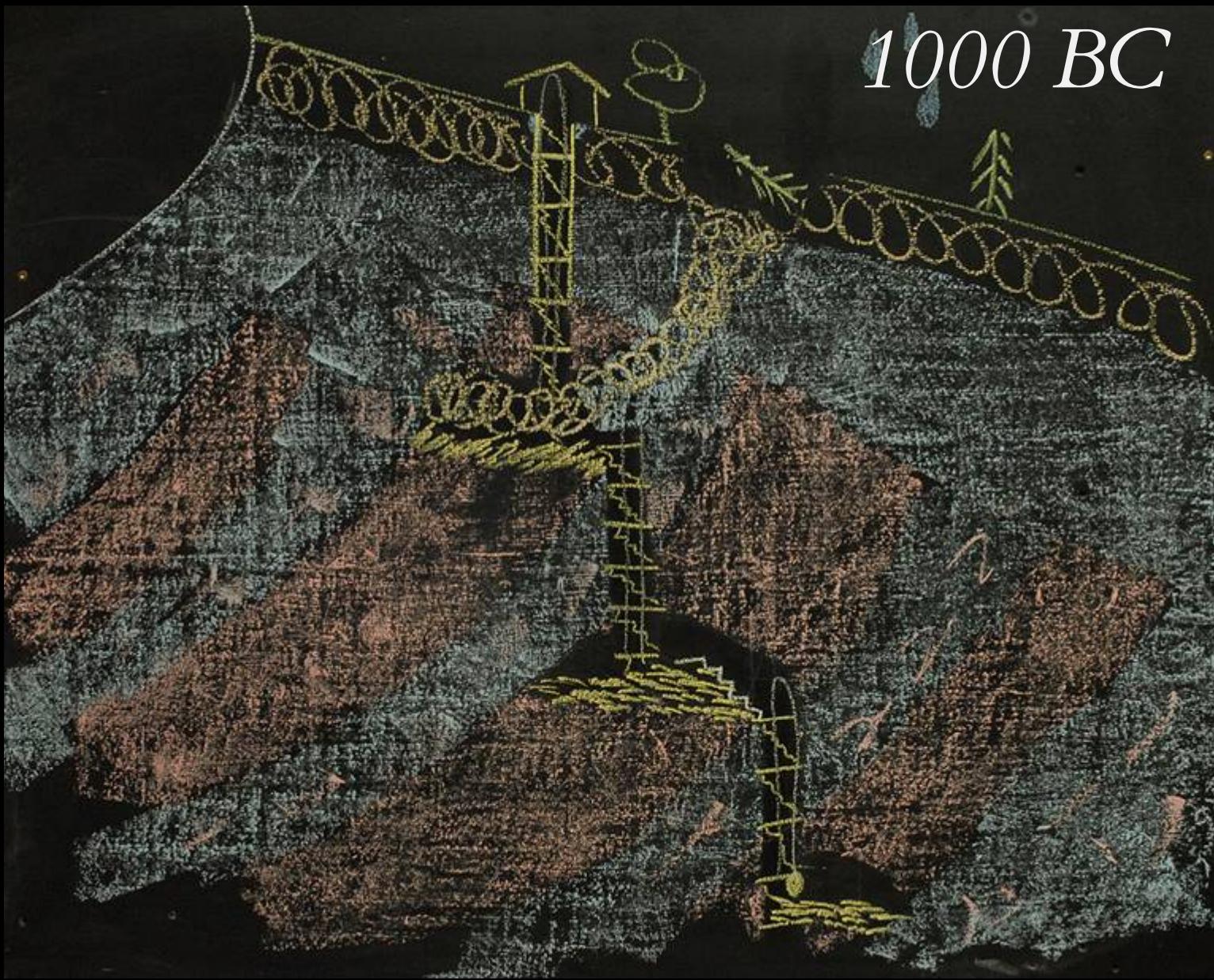
1000 BC



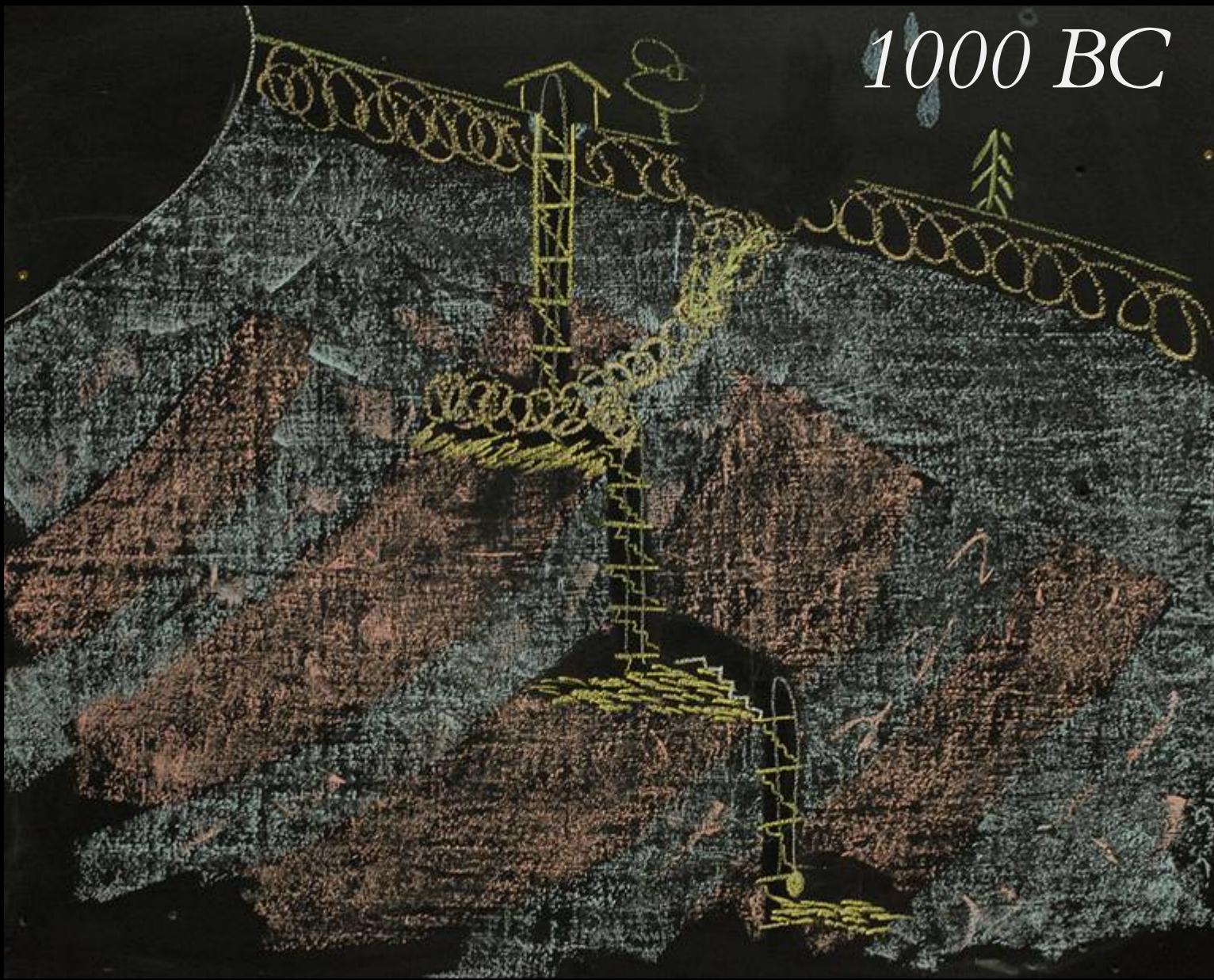
1000 BC



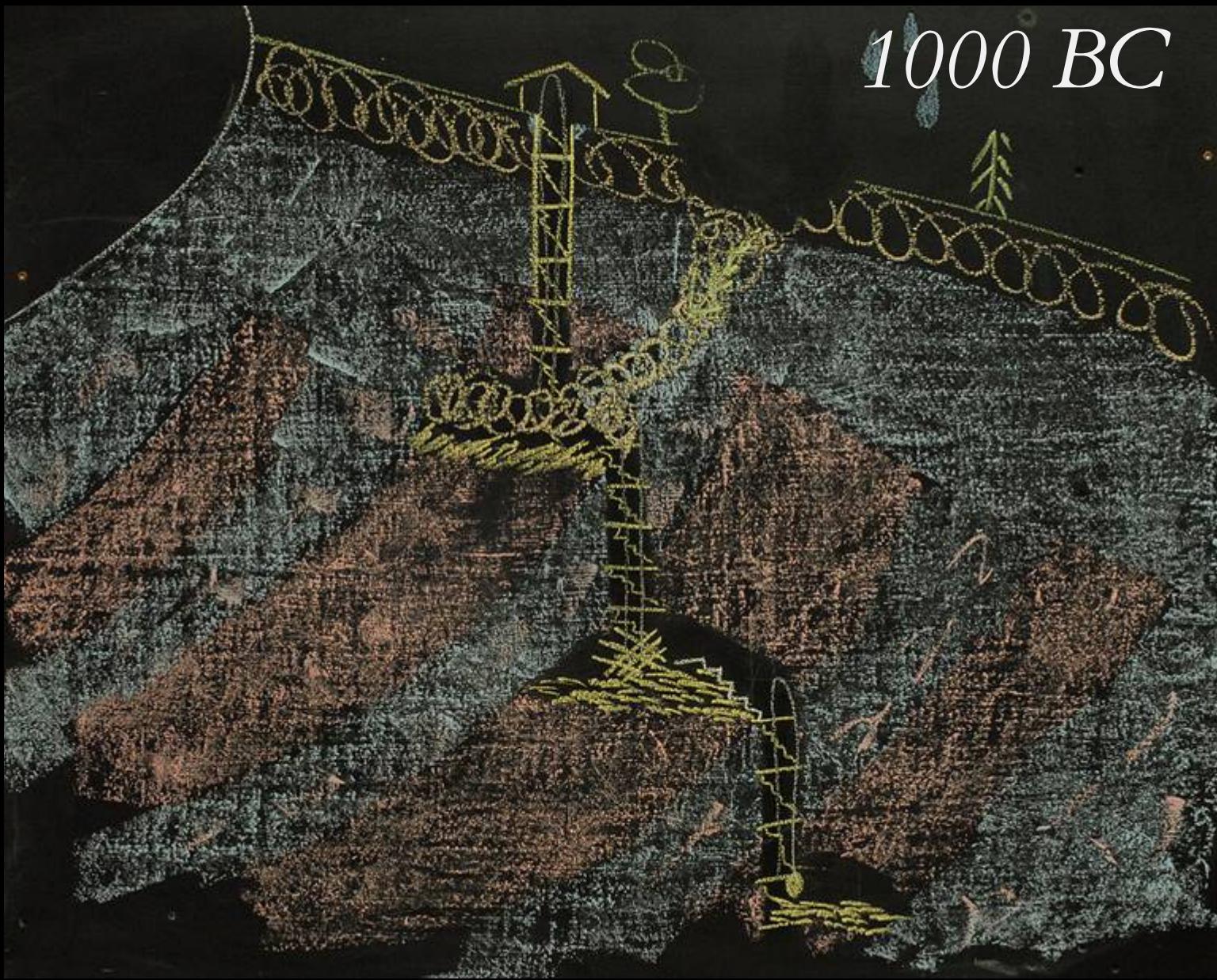
1000 BC



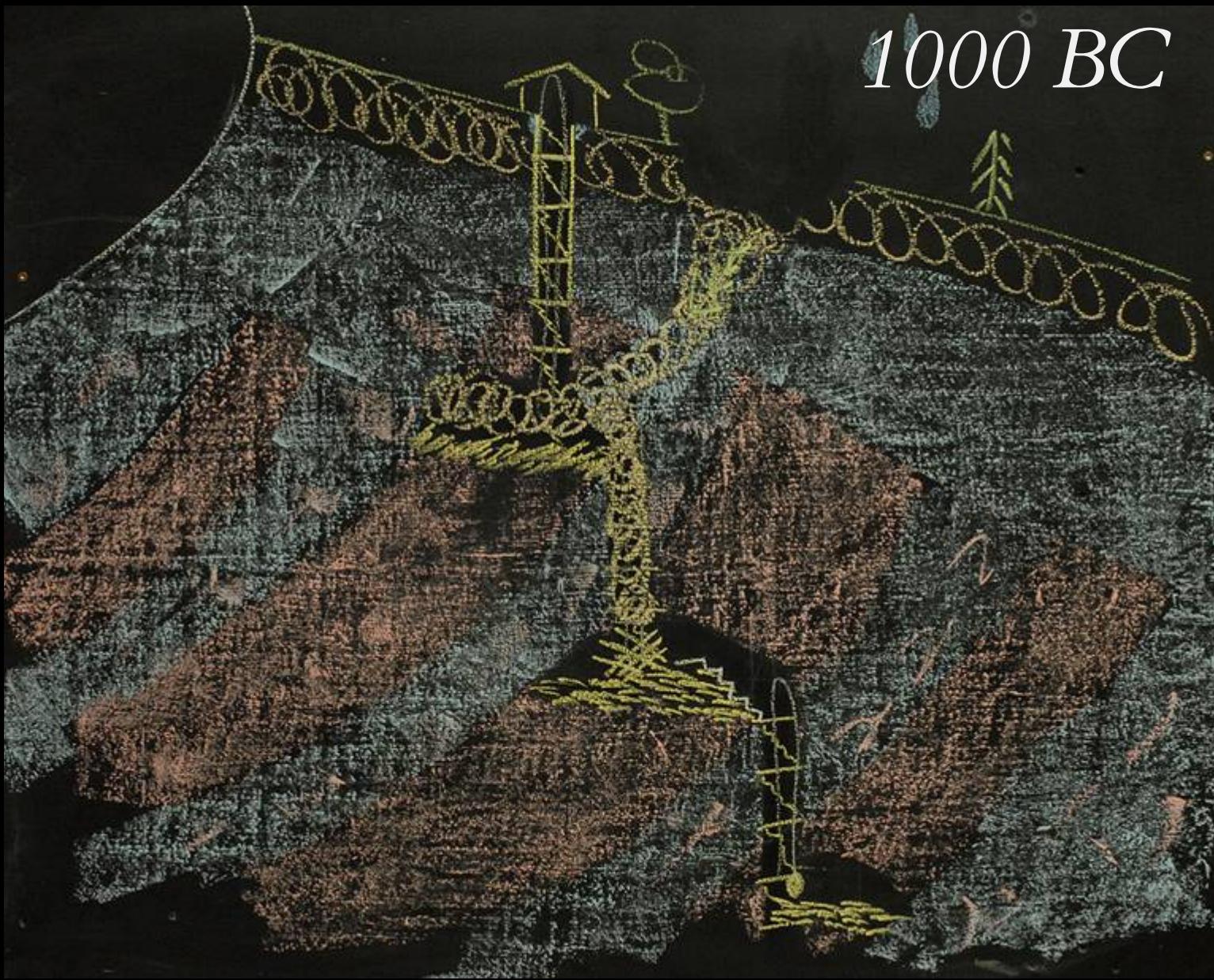
1000 BC



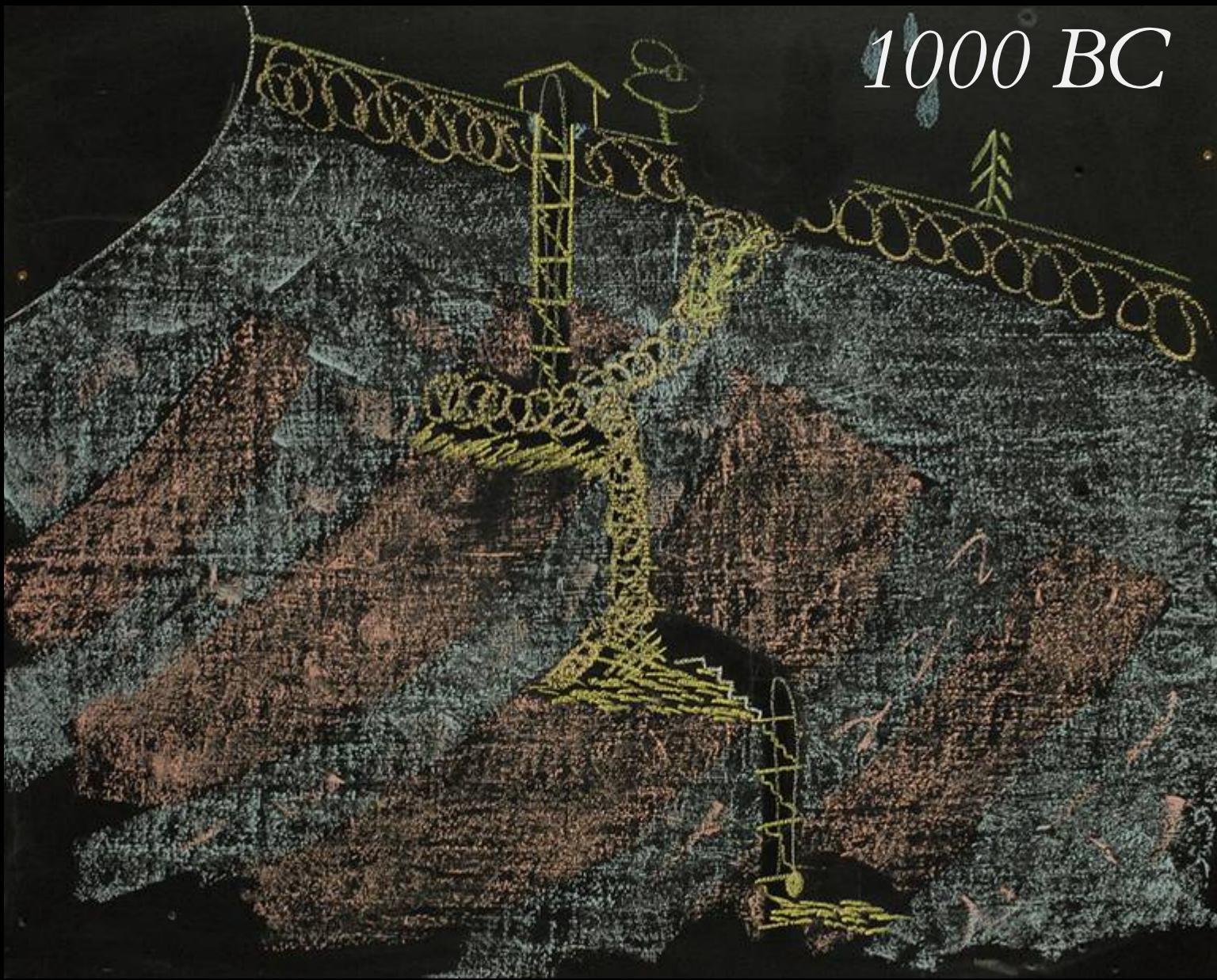
1000 BC



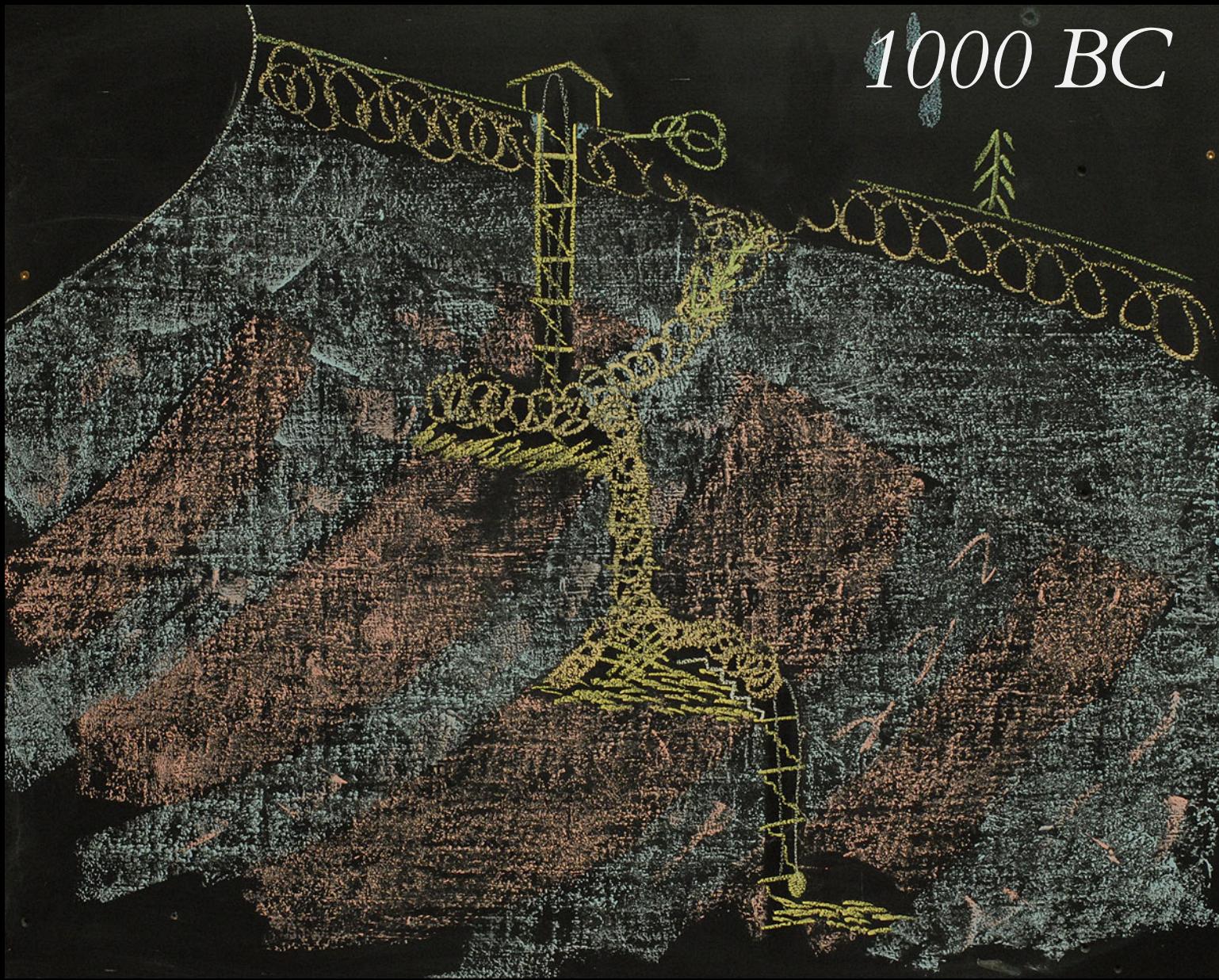
1000 BC



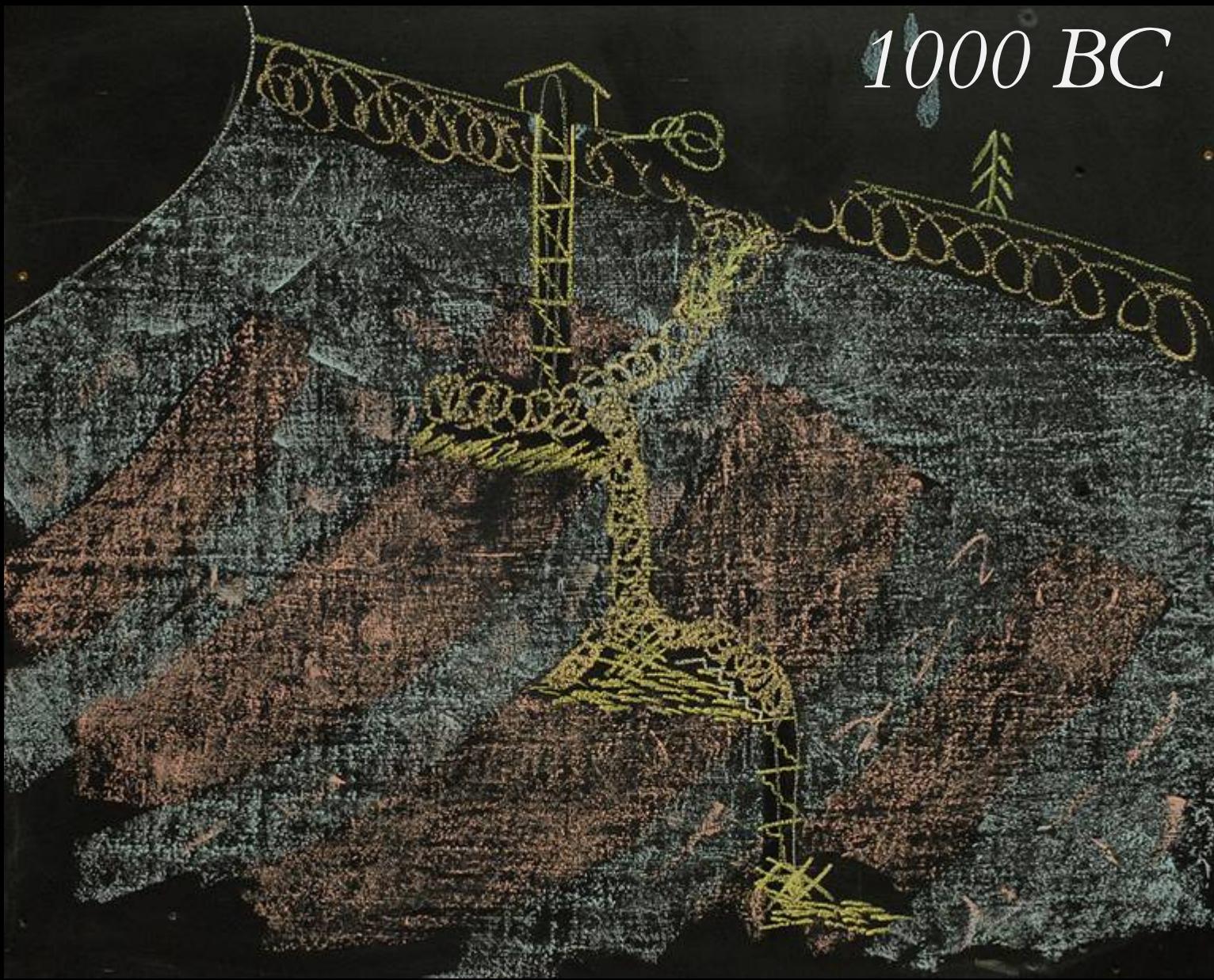
1000 BC



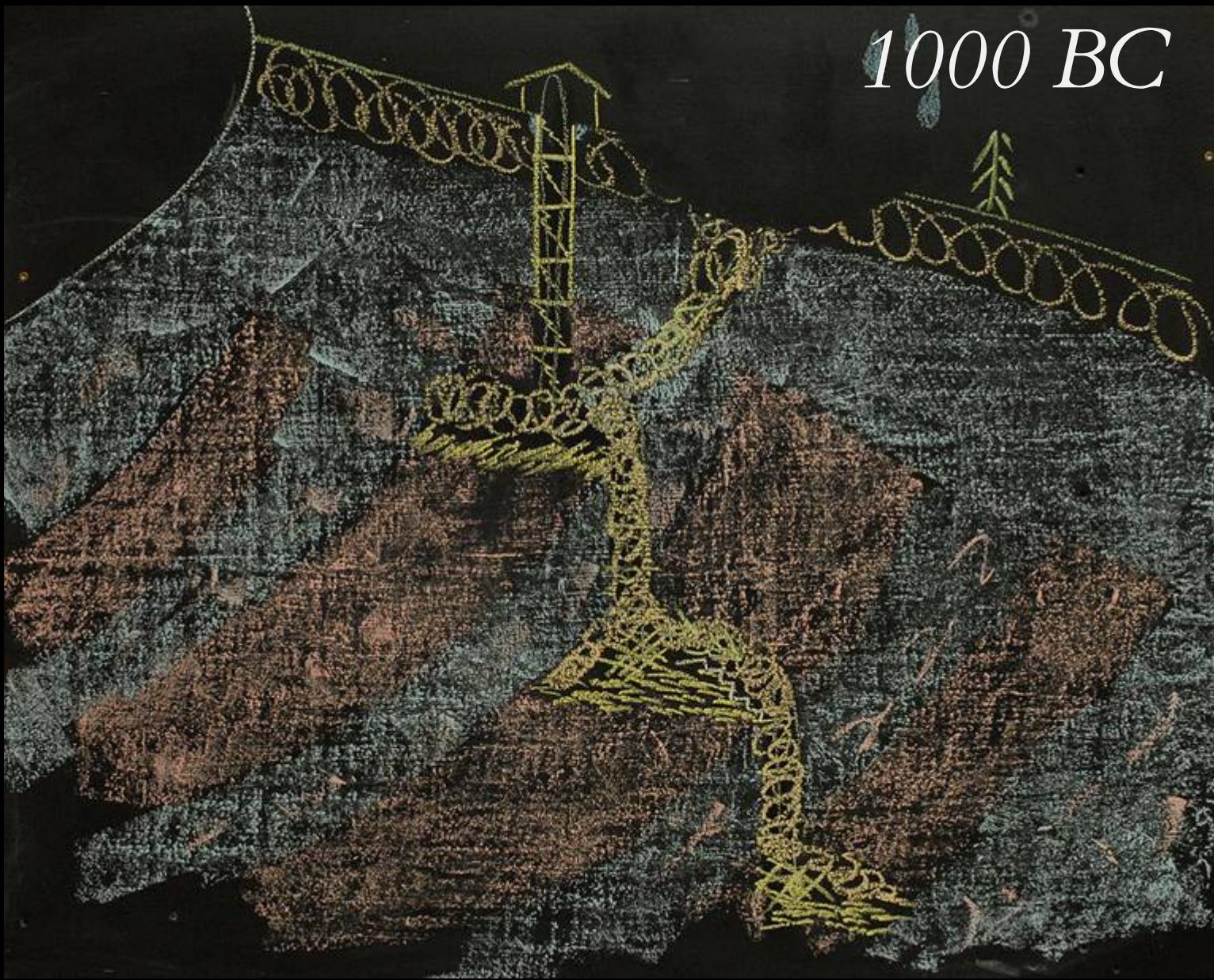
1000 BC



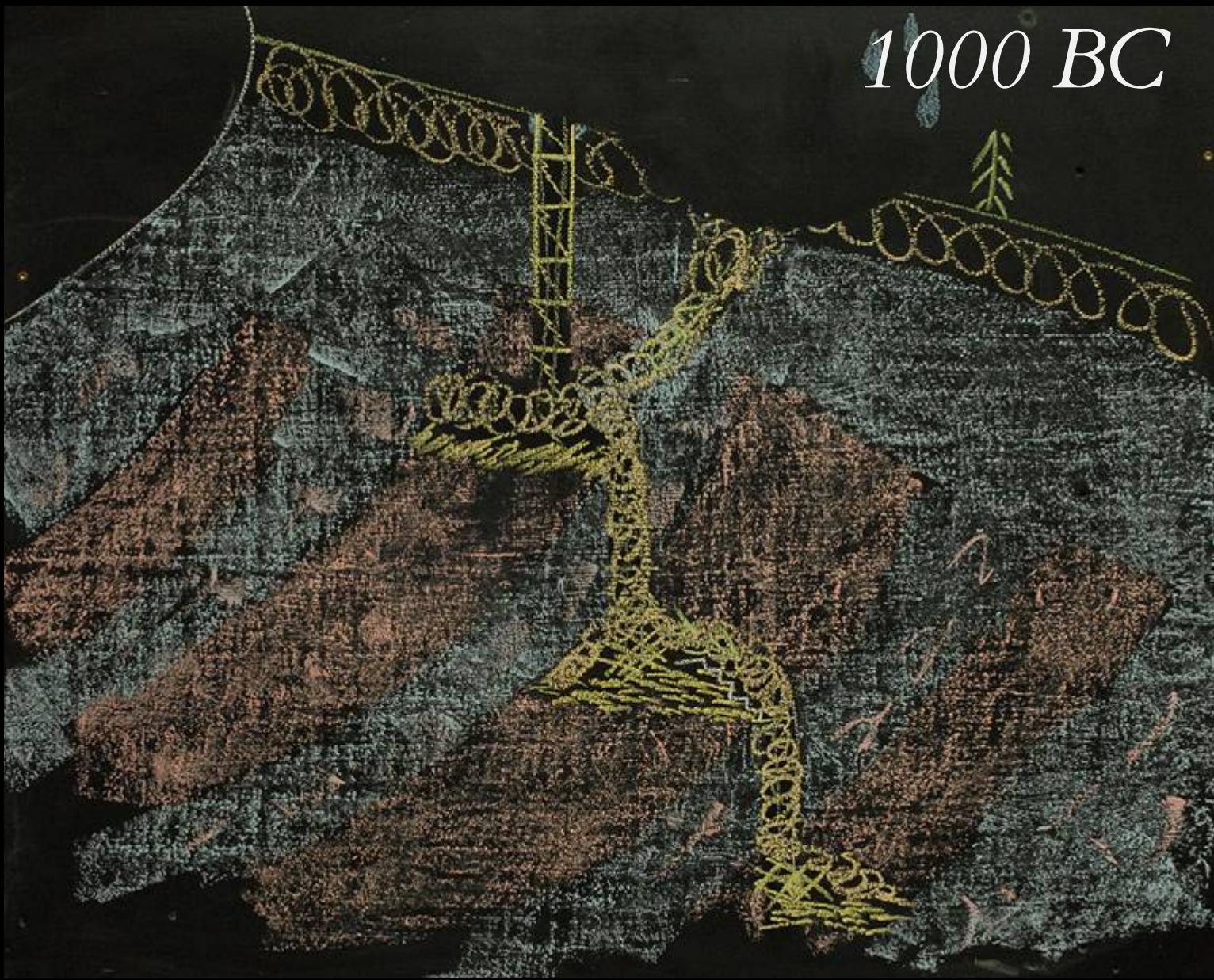
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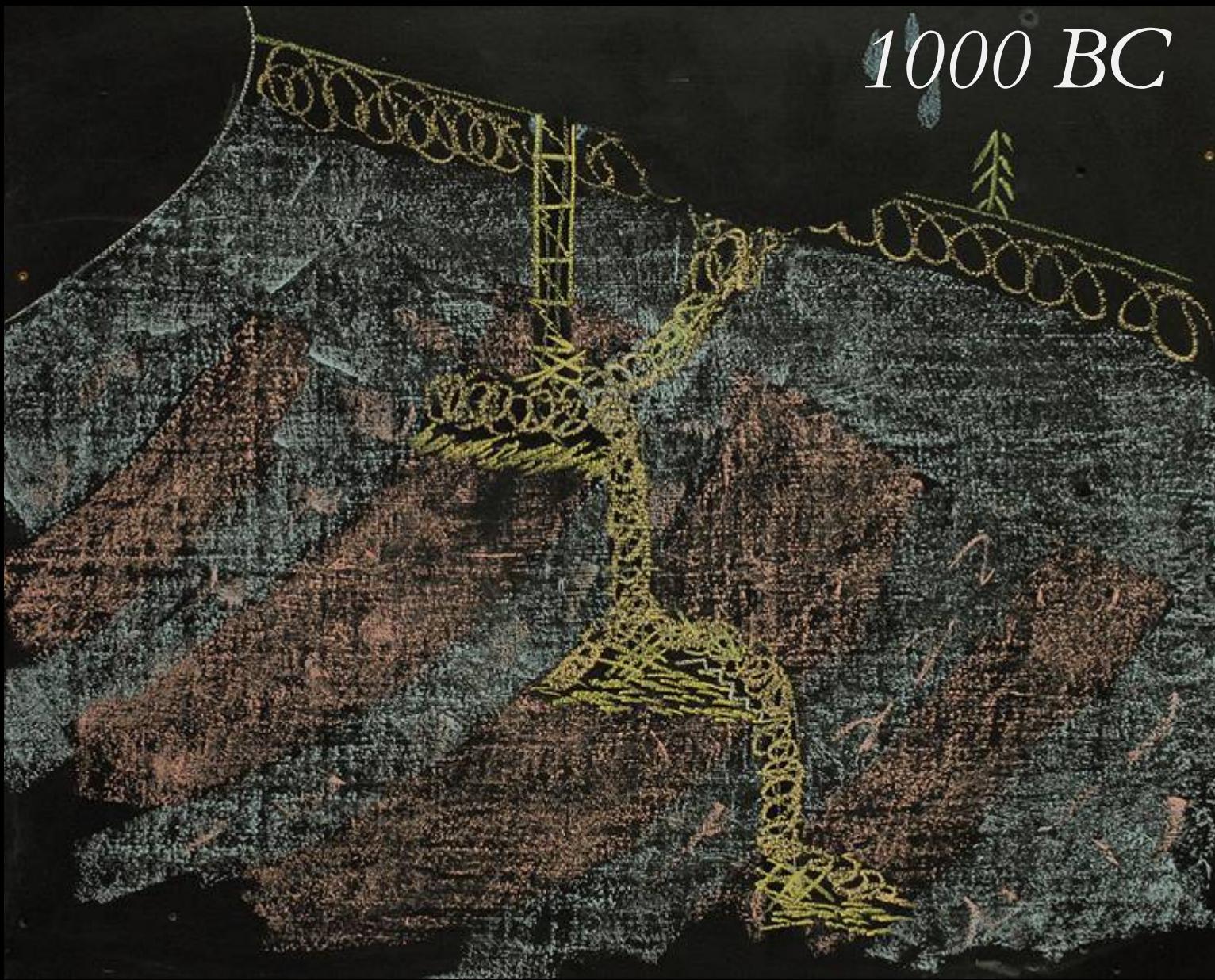
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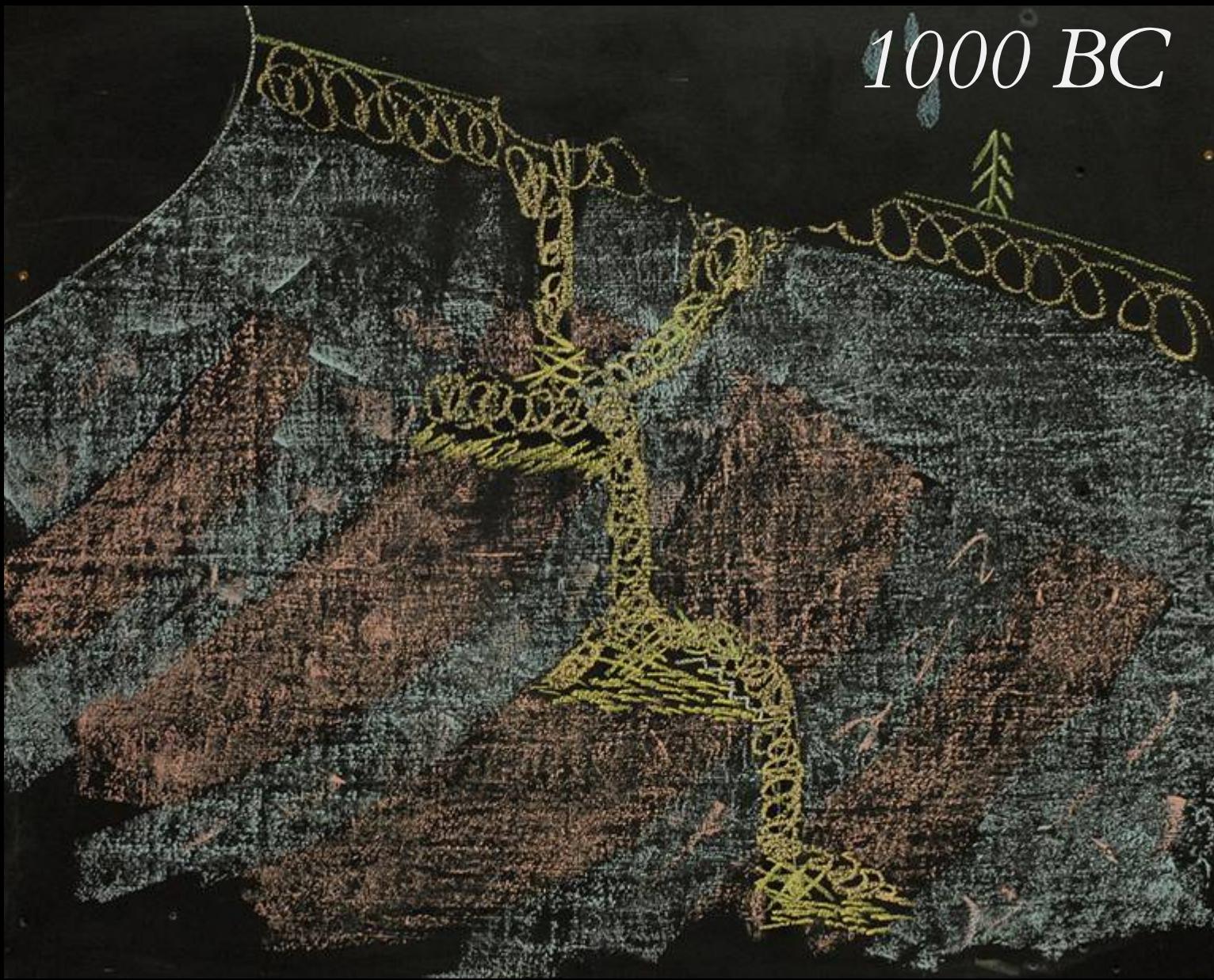
1000 BC



1000 BC



1000 BC



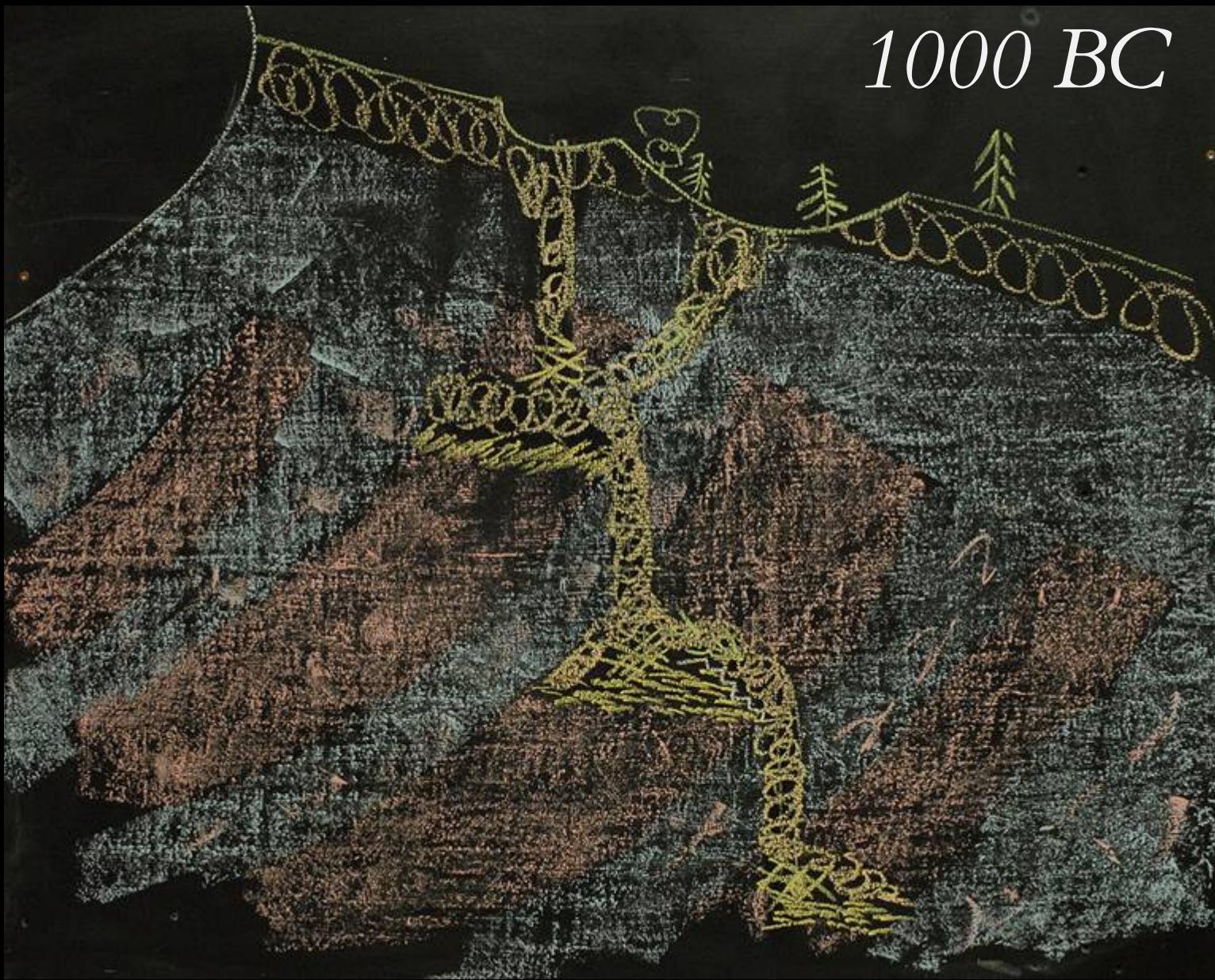
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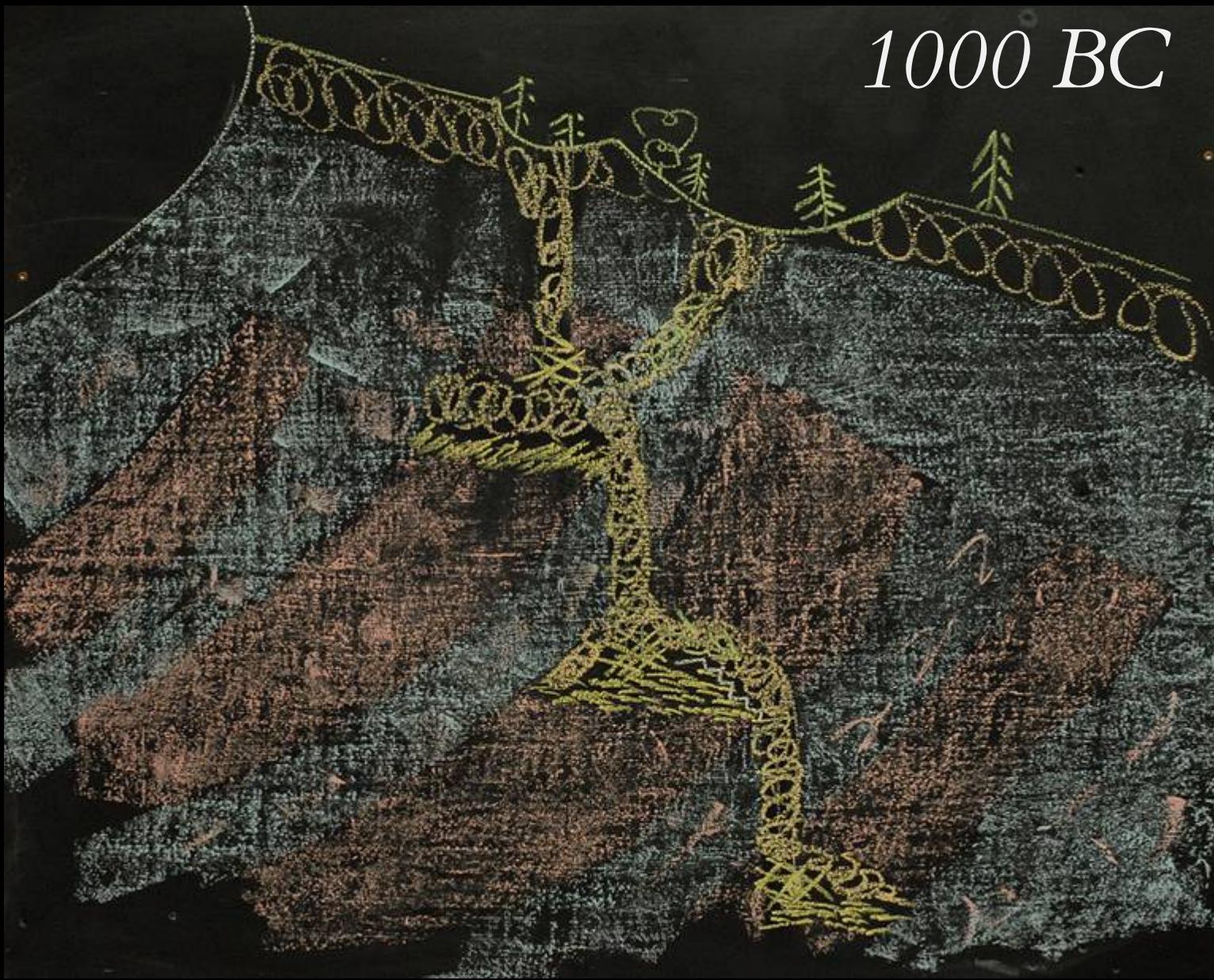
1000 BC



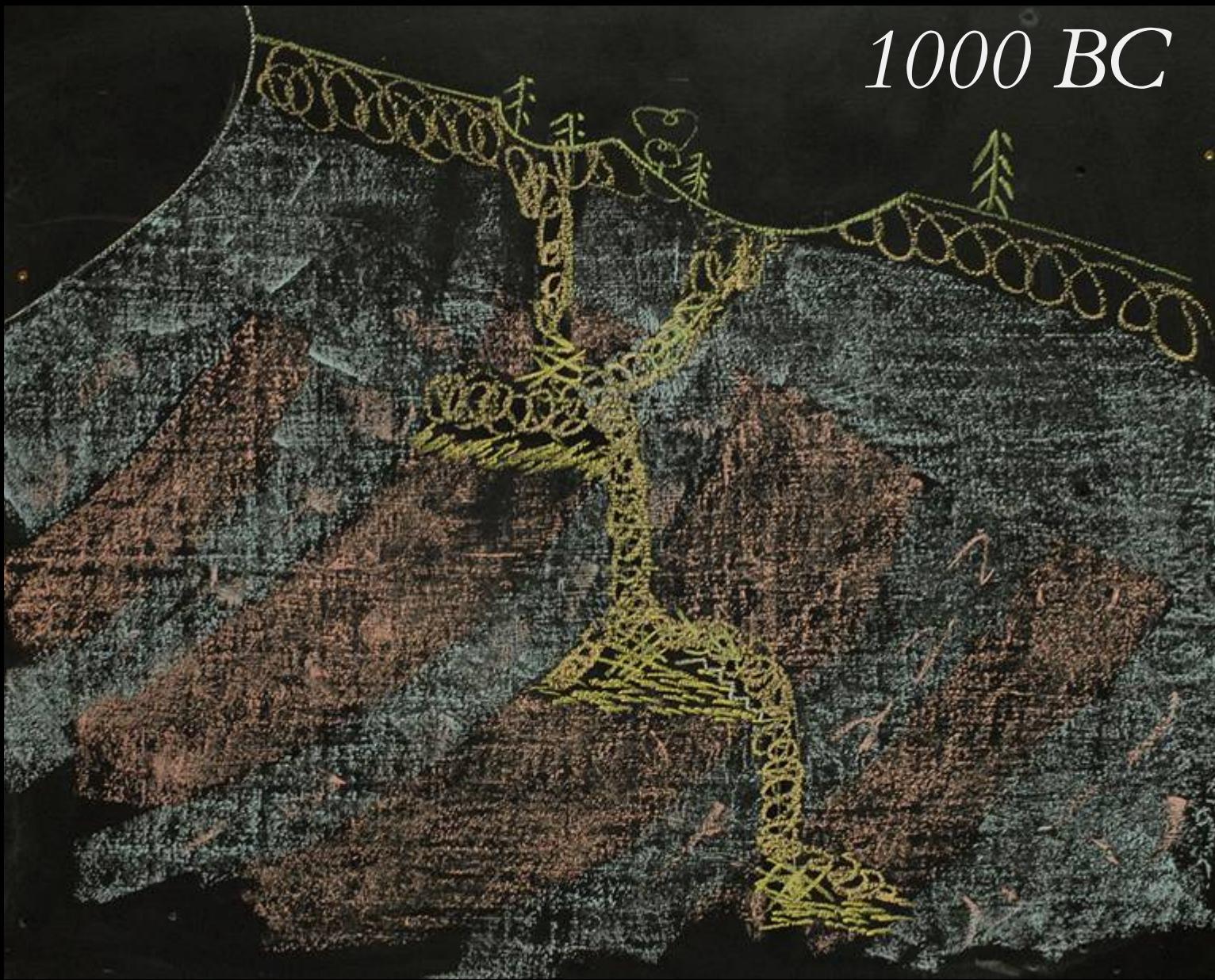
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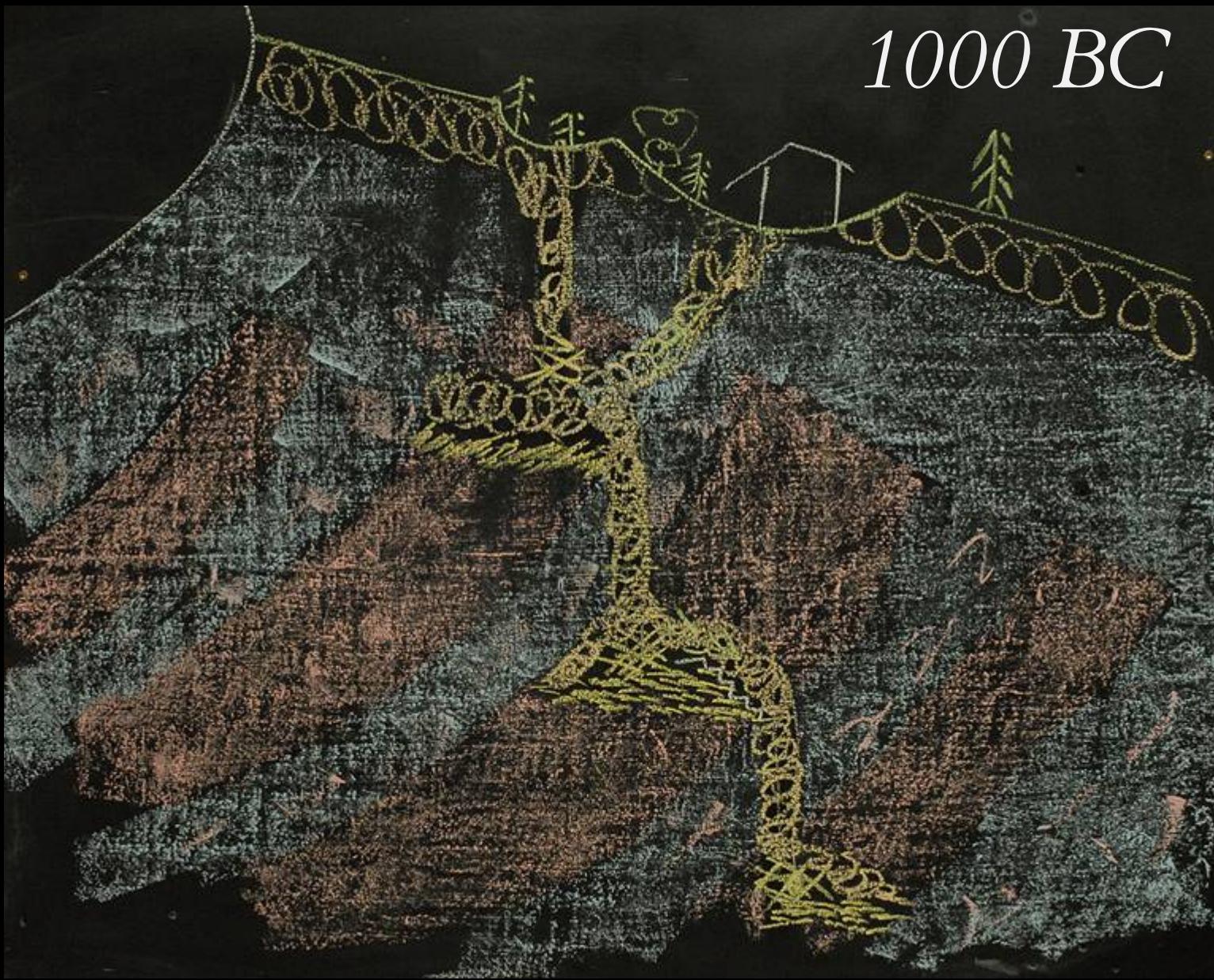
1000 BC



1000 BC



1000 BC



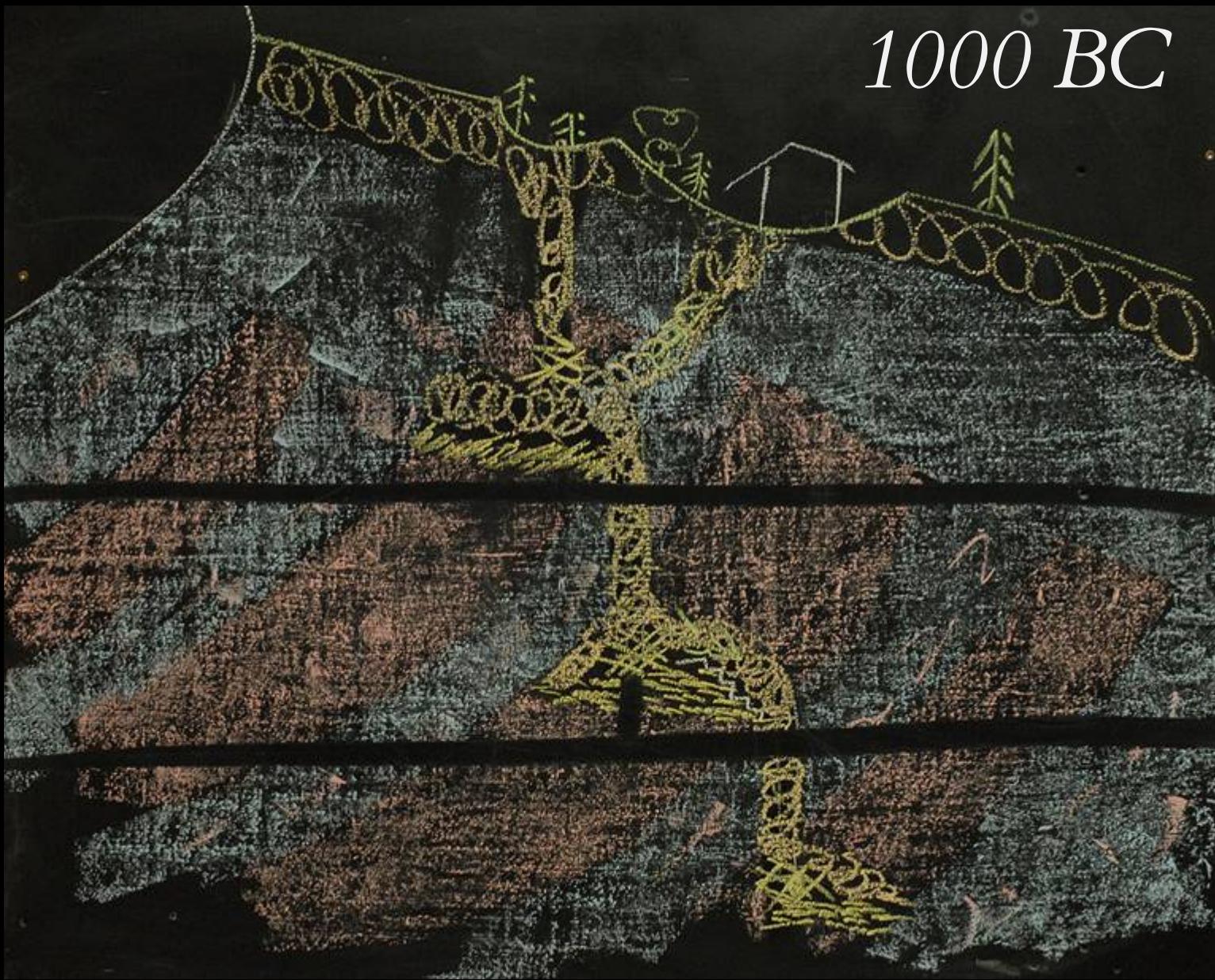
1000 BC



1000 BC



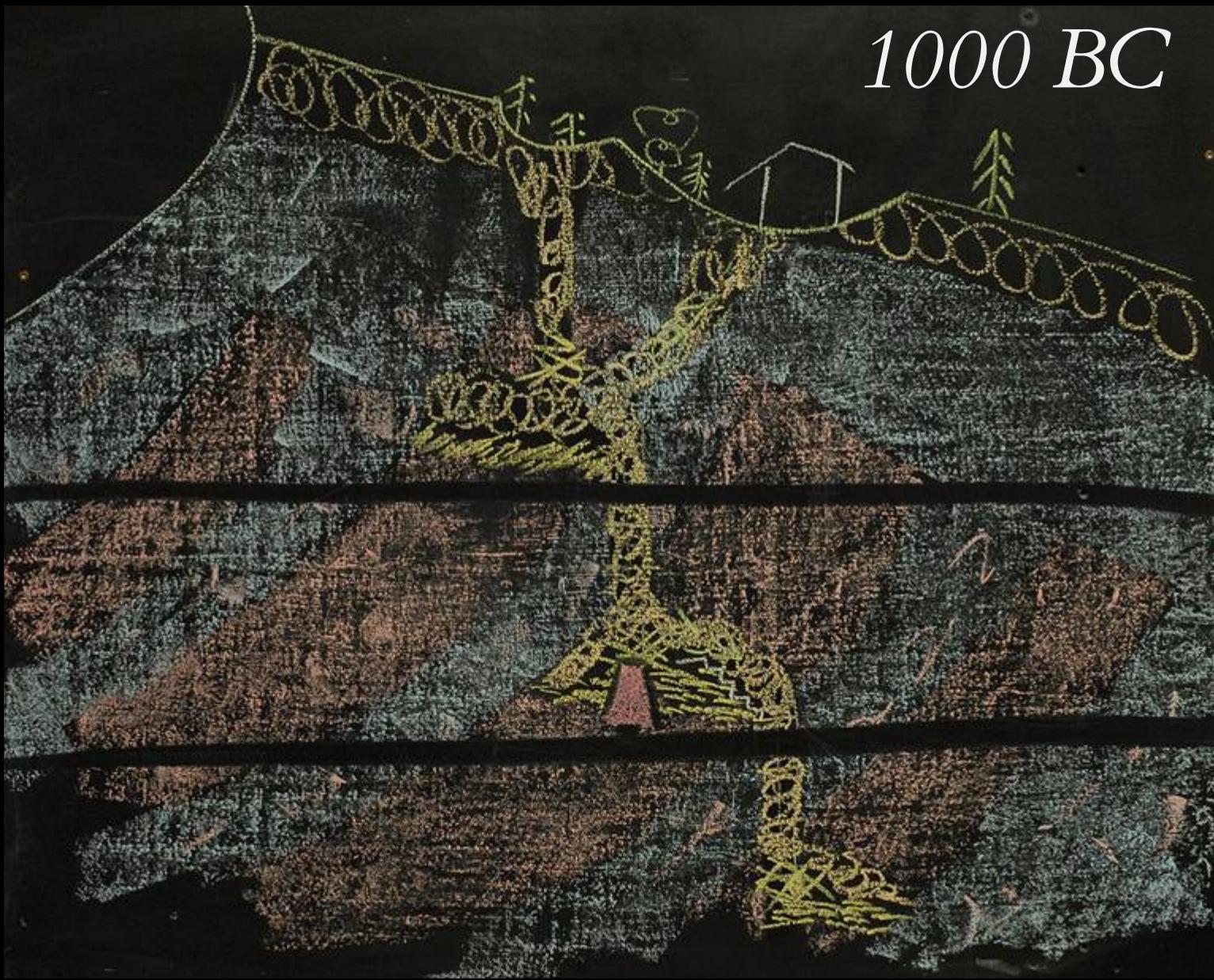
1000 BC



1000 BC

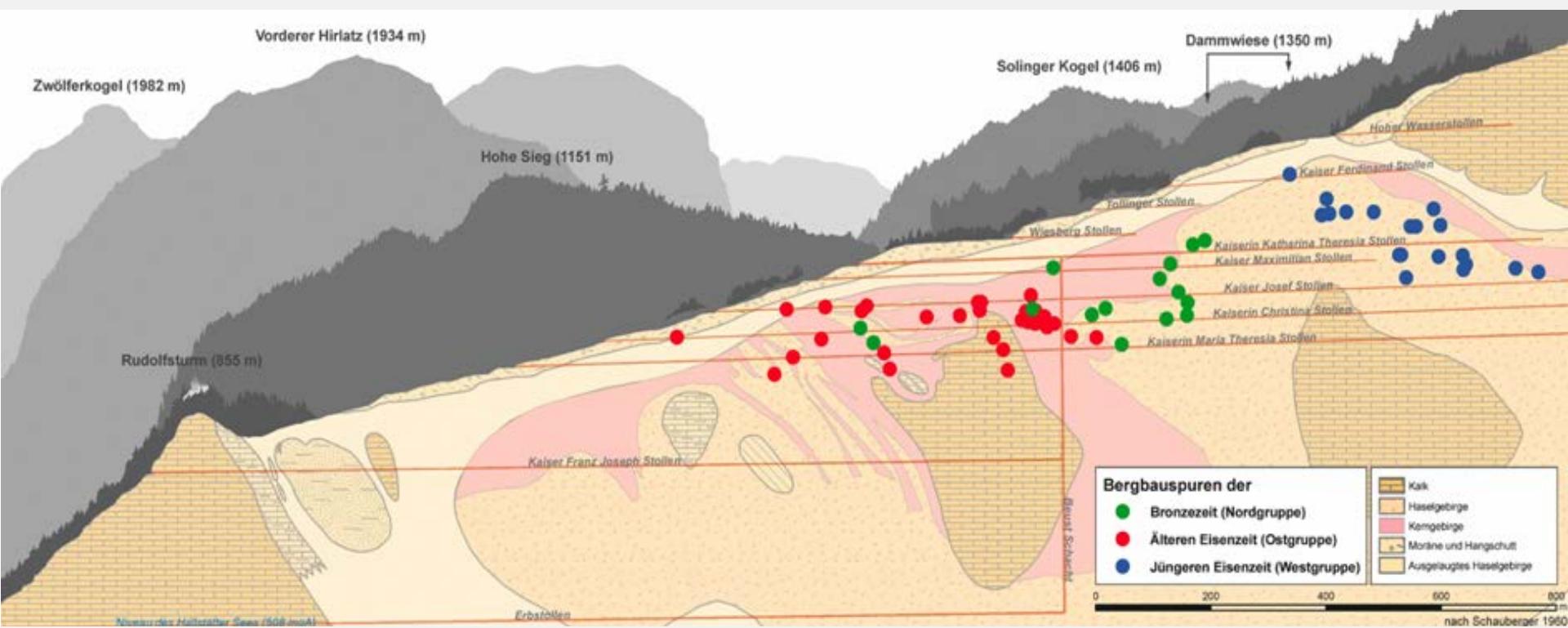


1000 BC



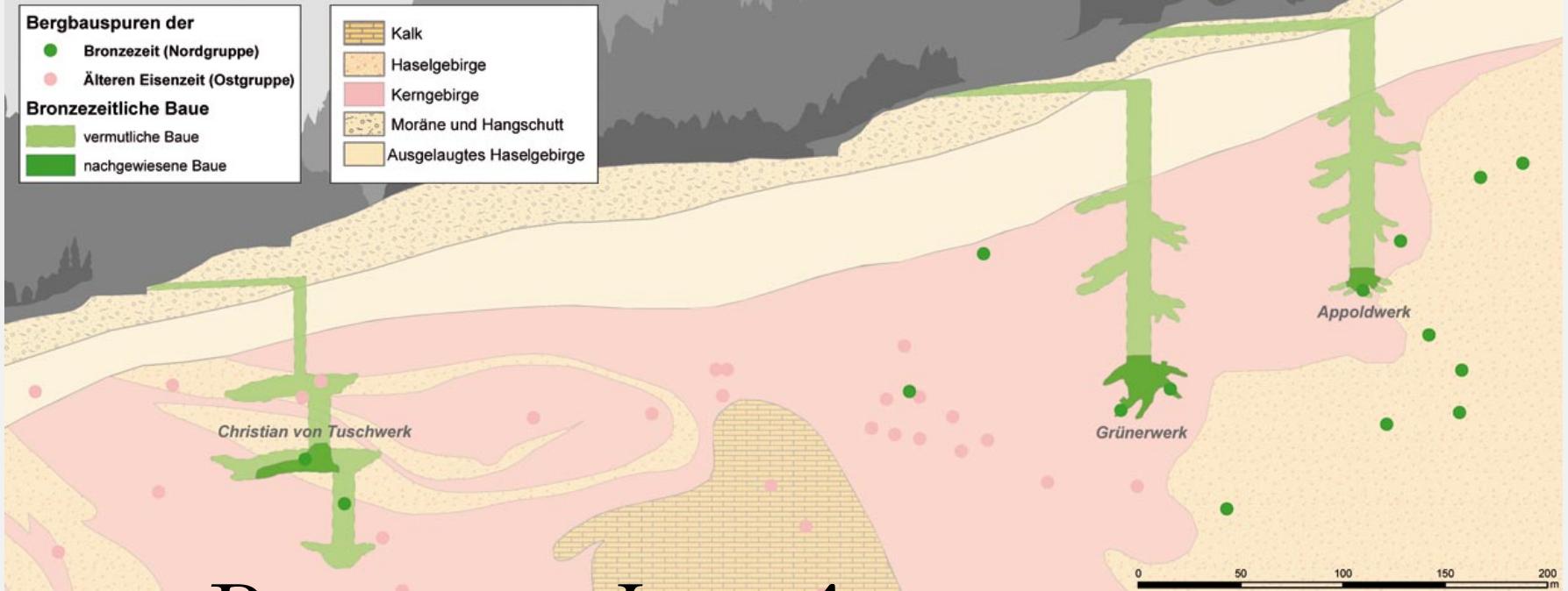


Spots...

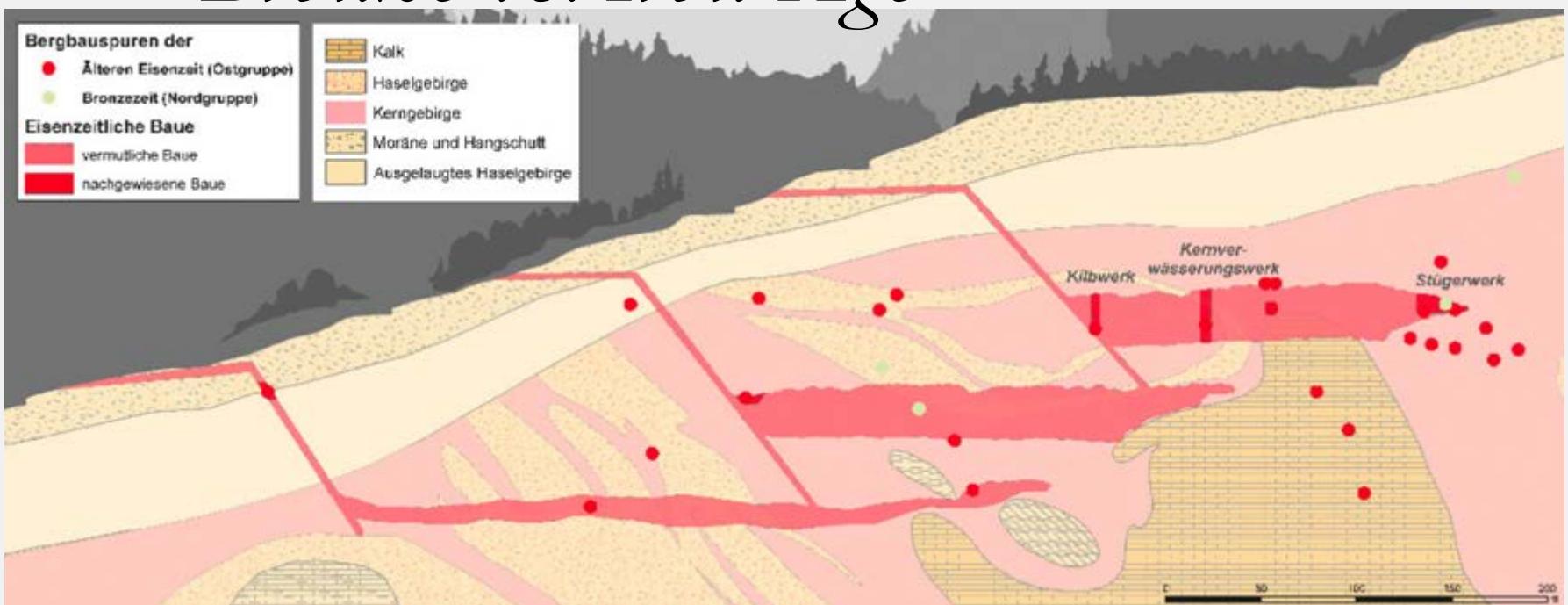


Iron Age Mining (850-350 BC)





Bronze vs. Iron Age



Finds...























































































Oldest Wooden Staircase of Europe (1108 BC)



naturhistorisches
museum wien









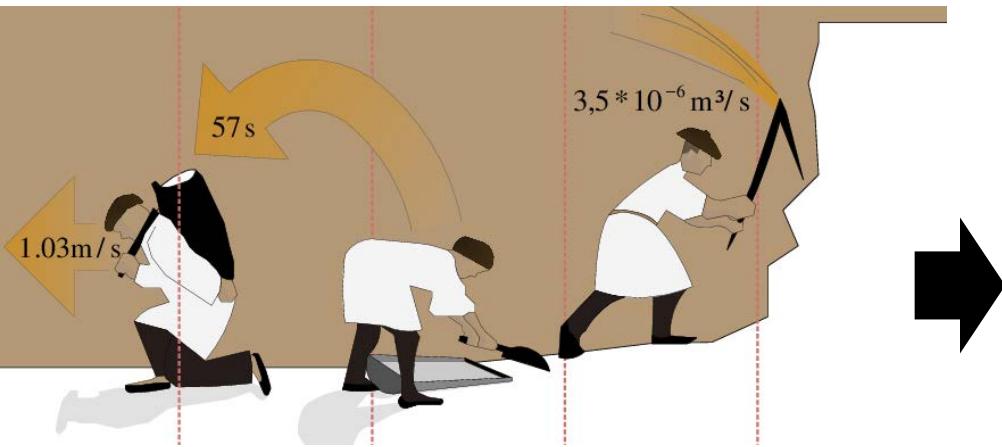
Interpretation of the Finds



- standardization
- functionality
- specialization
- segmentation

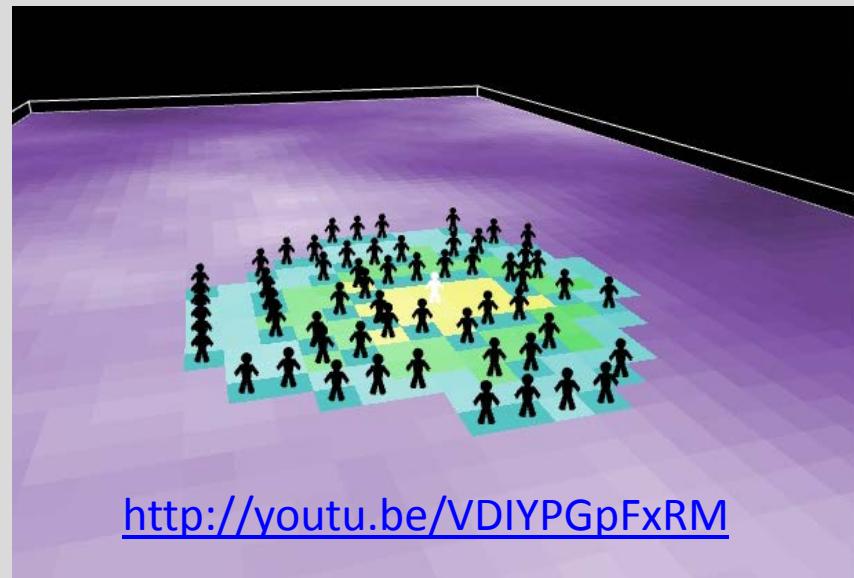
Simulation of Salt Mining

measured work process



Parameters:

- *number of miners*
- *number of layers*



*number of years until
full exploitation*

(e.g. 25 miners 3 layers » 13 years)

mining in staircase fashion, in volume of
100m x 40m x 20m (salt distrib. ~80%)

Previous Mental Model



Simulation Outcome



Updated Mental Model



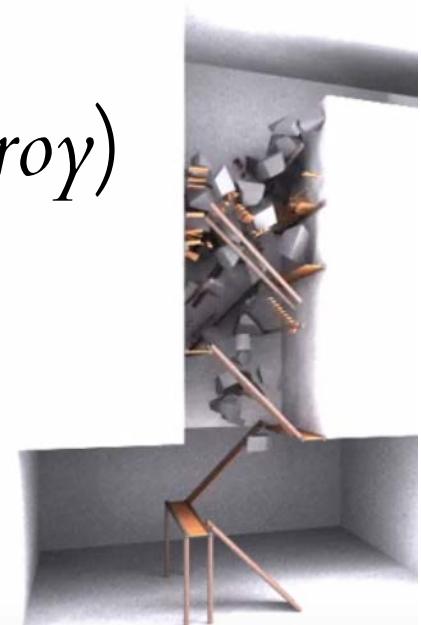
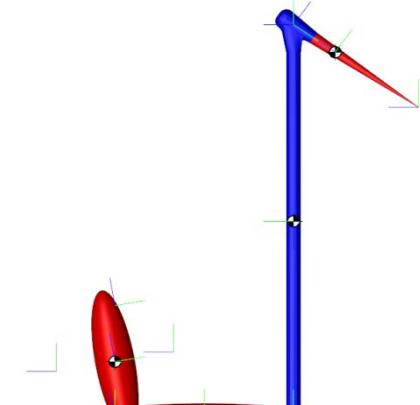
Physics Simulation

mechanics of

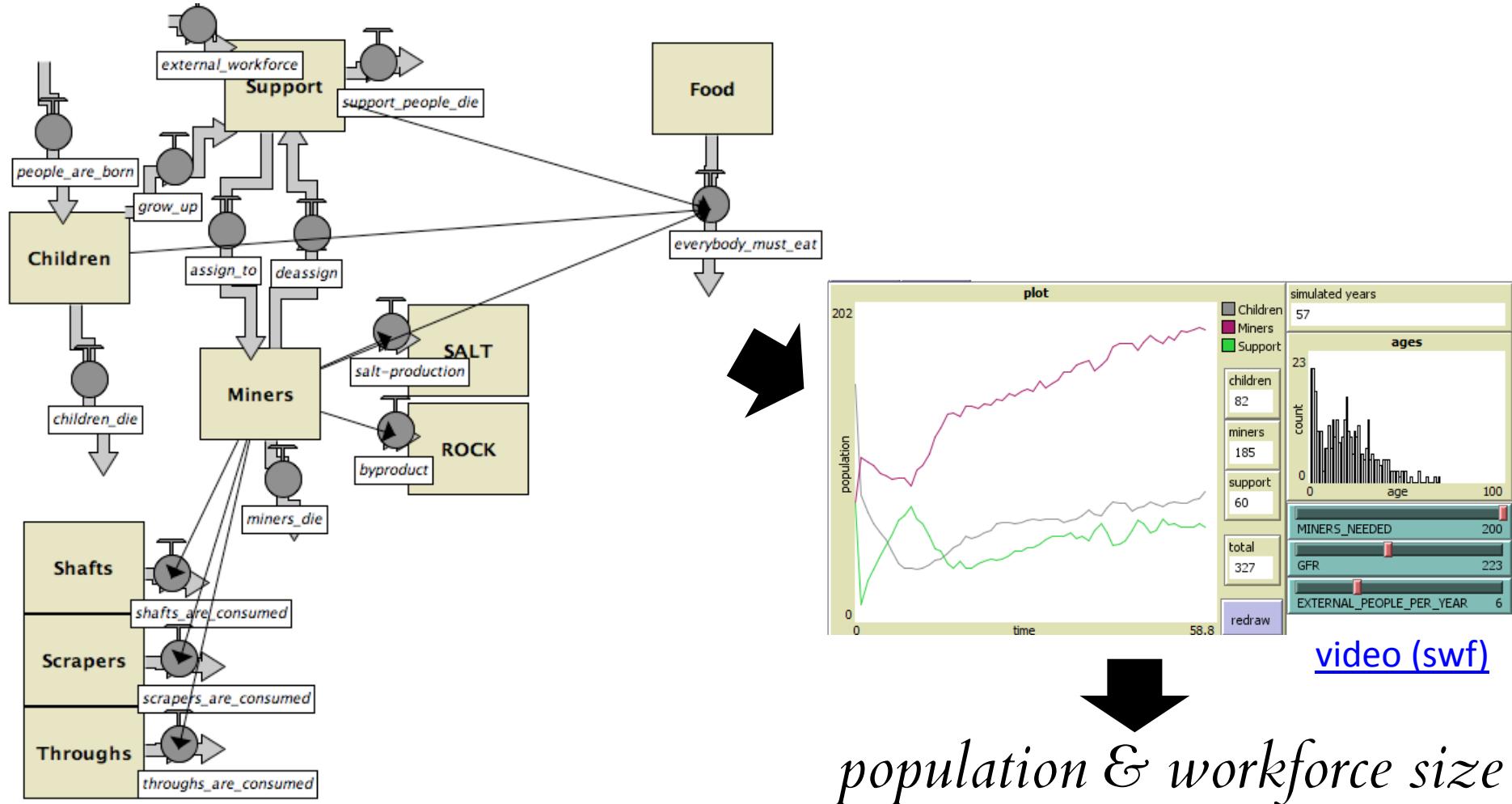
- tool handling,
- lifting (*roap, reflector roll, sack*)

physically-driven

- stair collapse tests (*assemble & destroy*)
- landslide sim*
- air circulation computation**

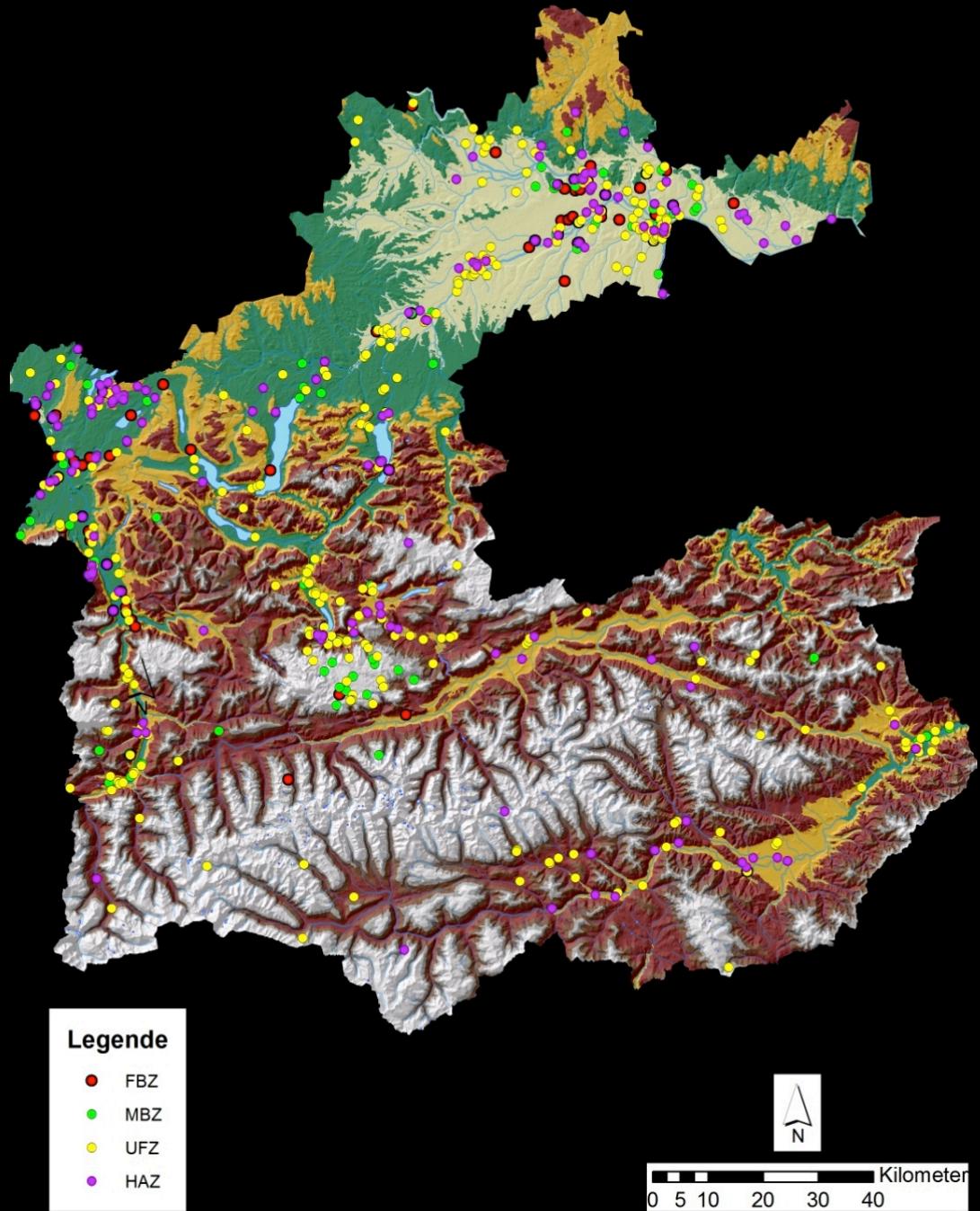


Simulated Population Dynamics

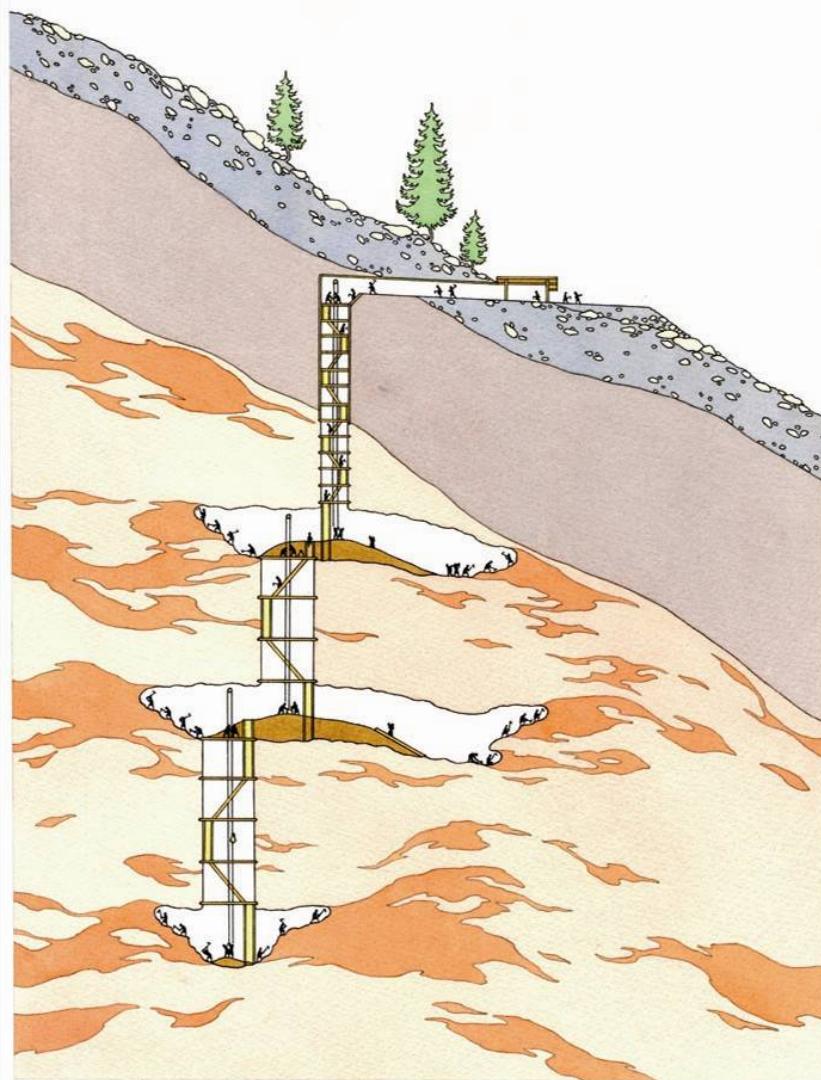


Regional Implications

- carrying capacity
- socioeconomic development
- wider political context



Feedback Loop – Coupled Simulation



whole mine model using inputs from population dynamics:

- number of miners
- produced shafts, scrapers, throughs

[video \(swf\)](#)

Physical Simulation (Experimental Archaeology)

Ritschat (stew) made of...



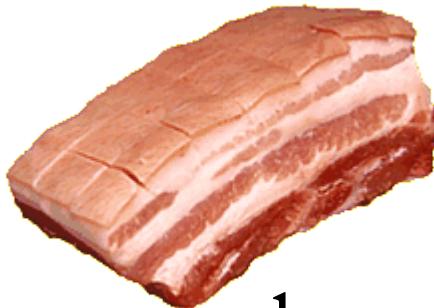
barley



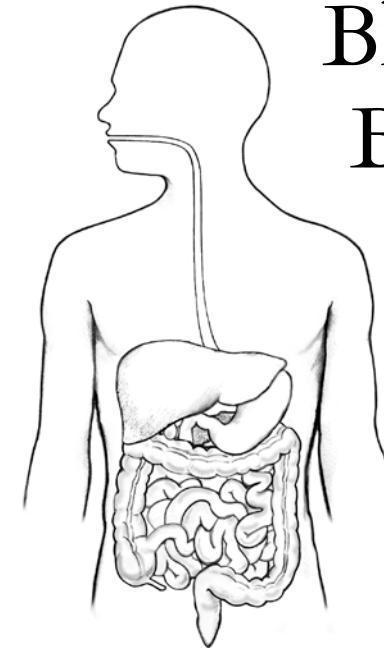
millet



broad bean



pork



Black
Box



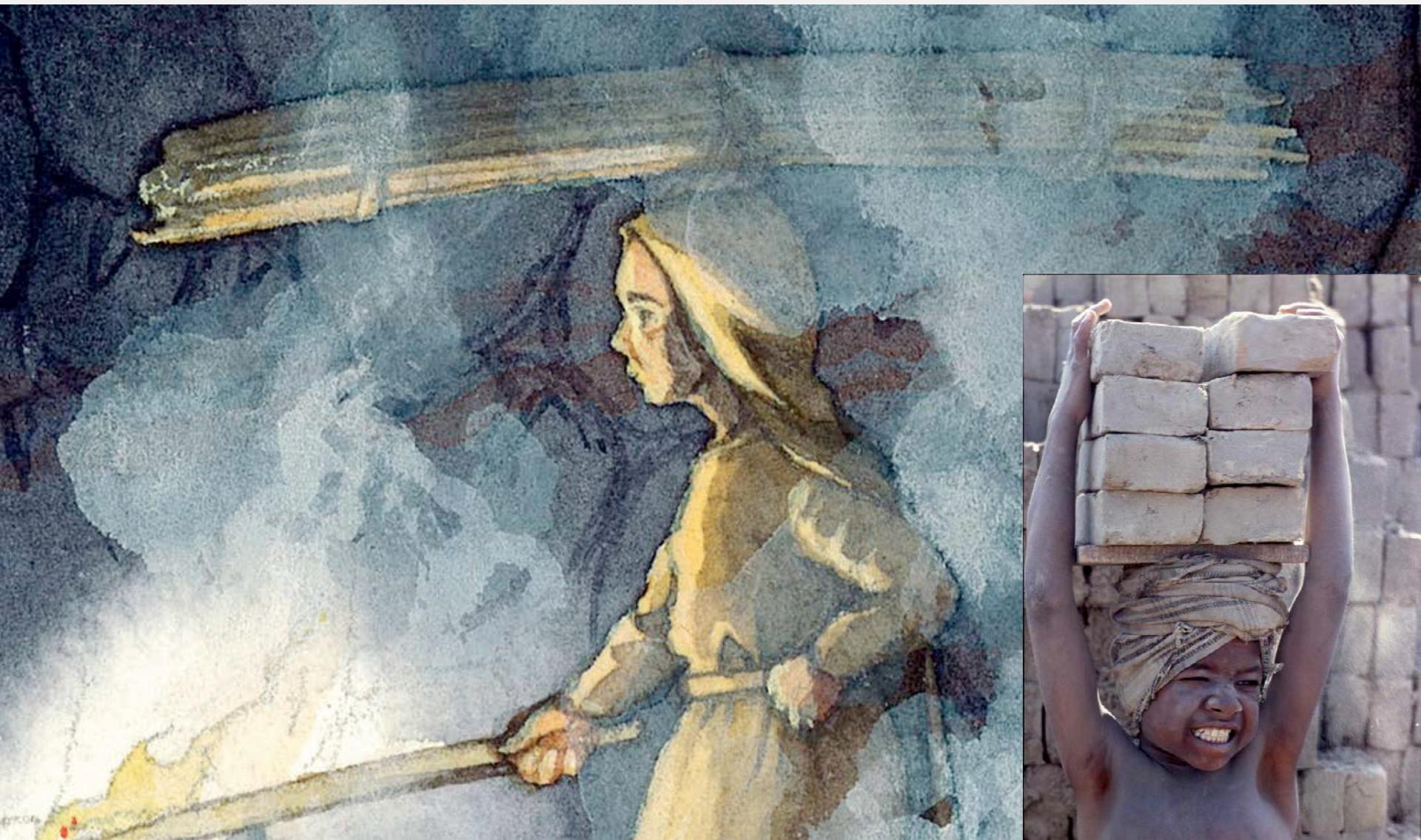
A Few Other Methods: Reference to Archaeological Record



A Few Other Methods: Anthropology



A Few Other Methods: Ethnographic Analogies



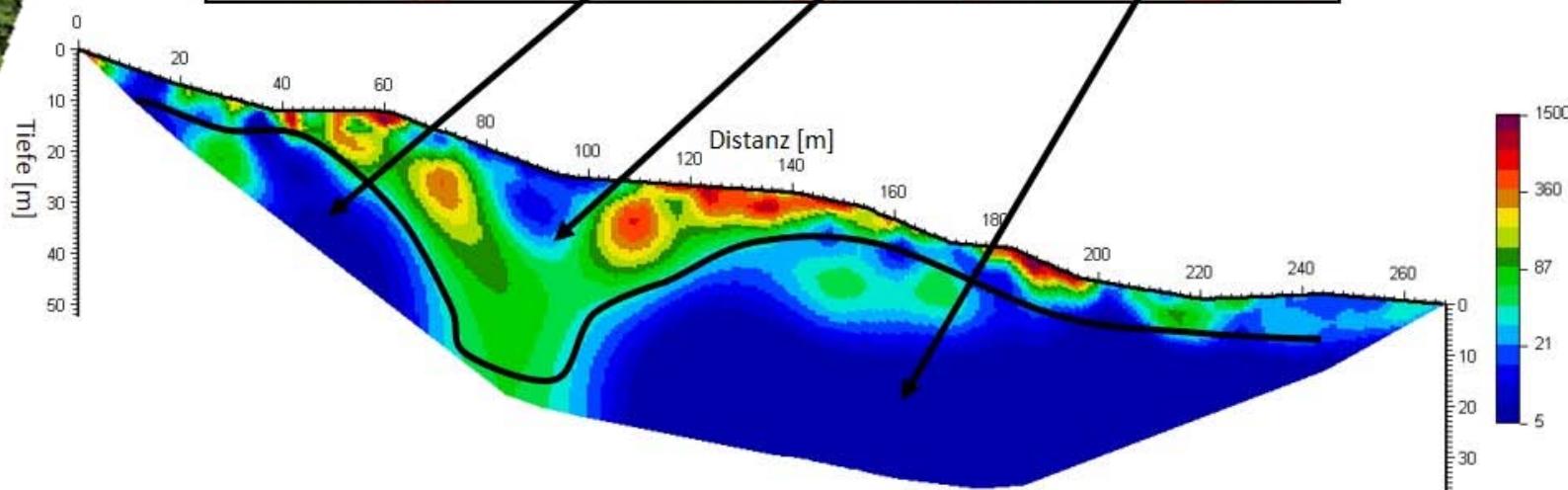
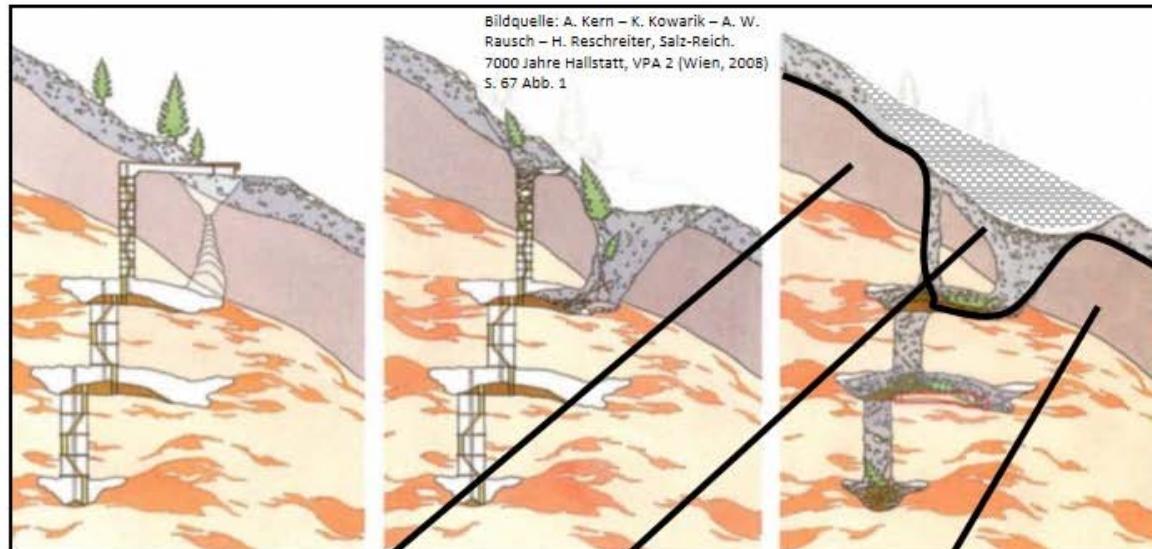




A Few Other Methods: Dendrochronology (& Sediment Analysis)



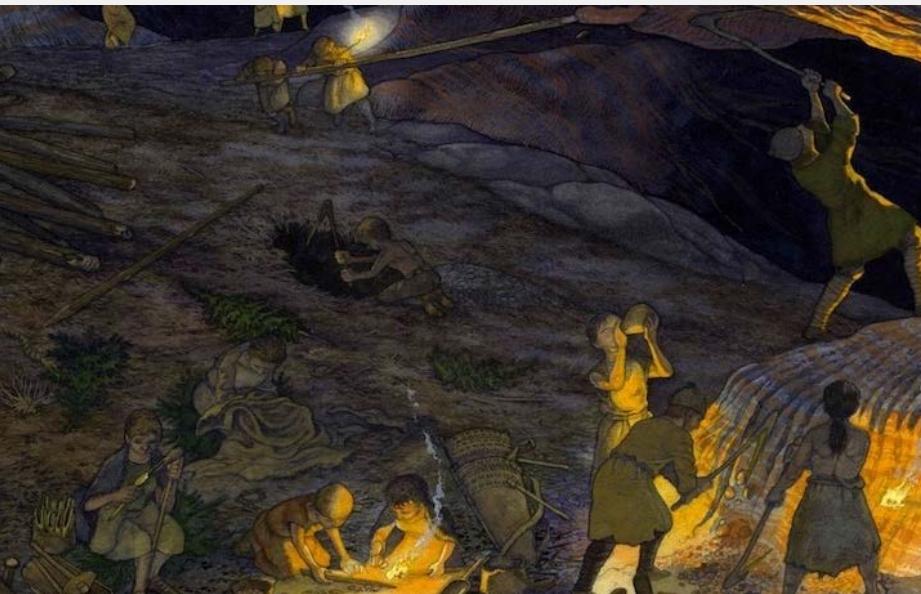
A Few Other Methods: Remote Sensing, Geomagnetics, Geology...



Conclusions

excellent preservation → comparison,
reconstruction, model-building & simulation

prehistoric mining



current mining



Further Reading on Prehistoric Mining in Hallstatt

nhm naturhistorisches museum wien

museum | information | prähistorische abteilung | presse | salzwelten |
fundort | bergwerk | gräberfeld | wirtschaftsraum | textilforschung | interdisziplinär | aktuelles | english |

hallstatt

Das älteste Salzbergwerk der Welt
Einmalige Erhaltungsbedingungen im Salzberg

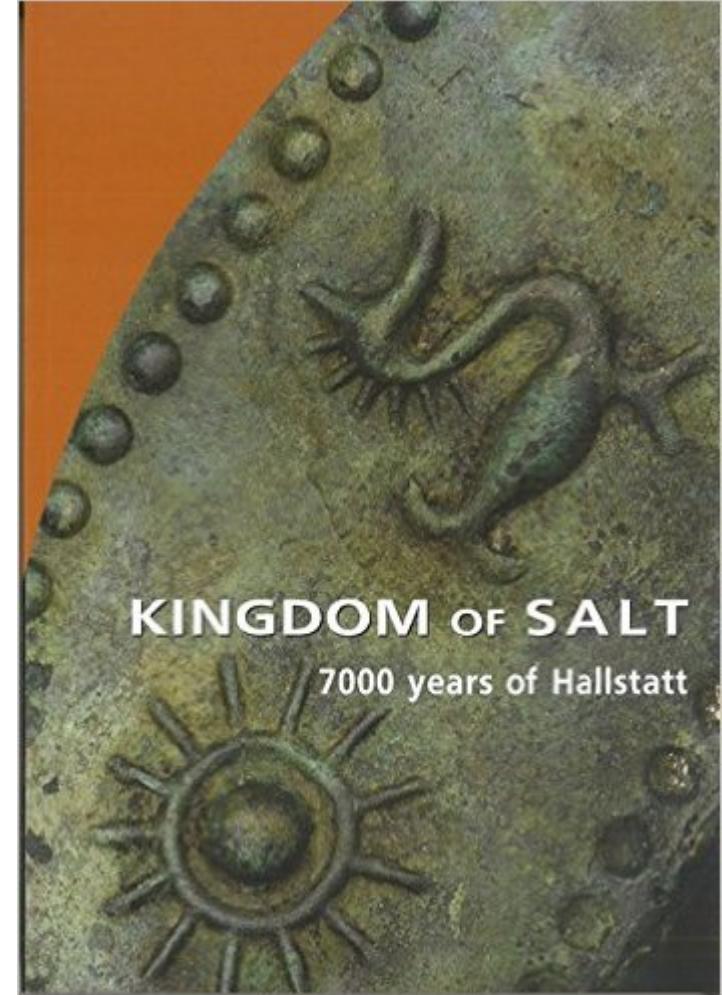
Webtipps
 stiegen-blog
hallstatt-forschung.blogspot.co.at
blog sparkling science
holz für salz
holz-fuer-salz.blogspot.co.at/

 Literatur >>>

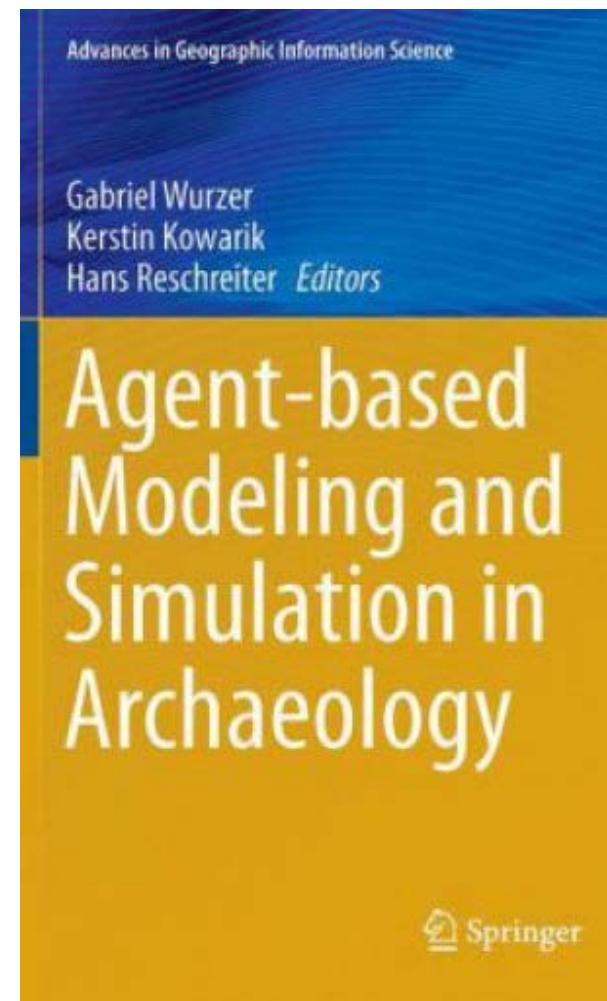
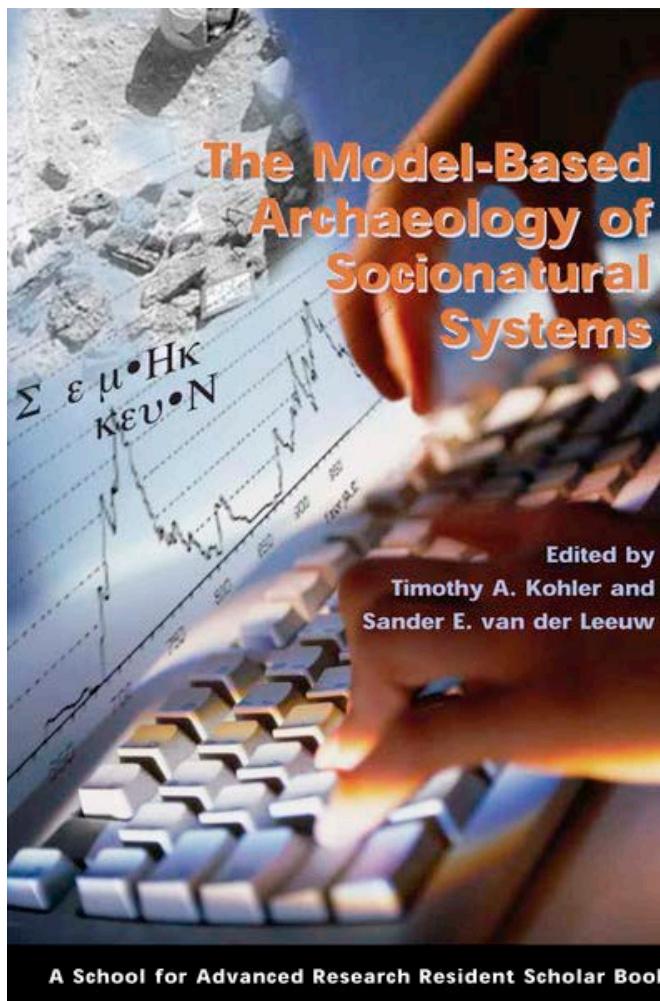
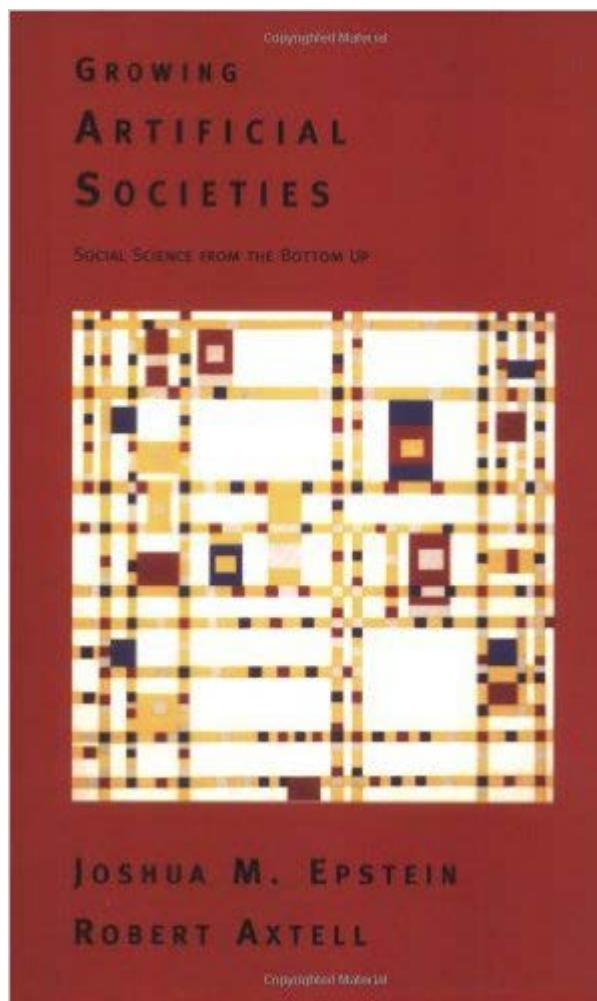
 Besucherinformation
nhm-aussenstelle hallstatt
Alte Schmiede
Salzbergtal
4830 Hallstatt
Geöffnet während der Grabungssaison

Eine neue Bleibe für die Stiege
Prähistorische Schausammlung im NHM
Archäologie am Berg 2016

<http://www.nhm-wien.ac.at/hallstatt>



Further Reading on Simulation in Archaeology



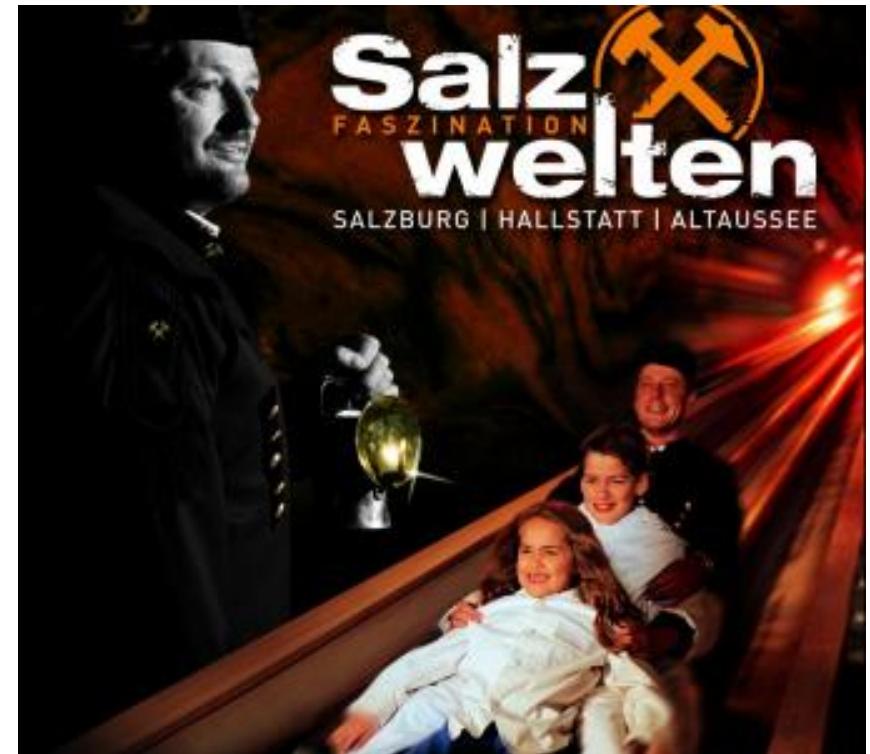
Further Sites to Visit: Natural History Museum Vienna



Hallstatt: UNESCO World Heritage



Museum Hallstatt

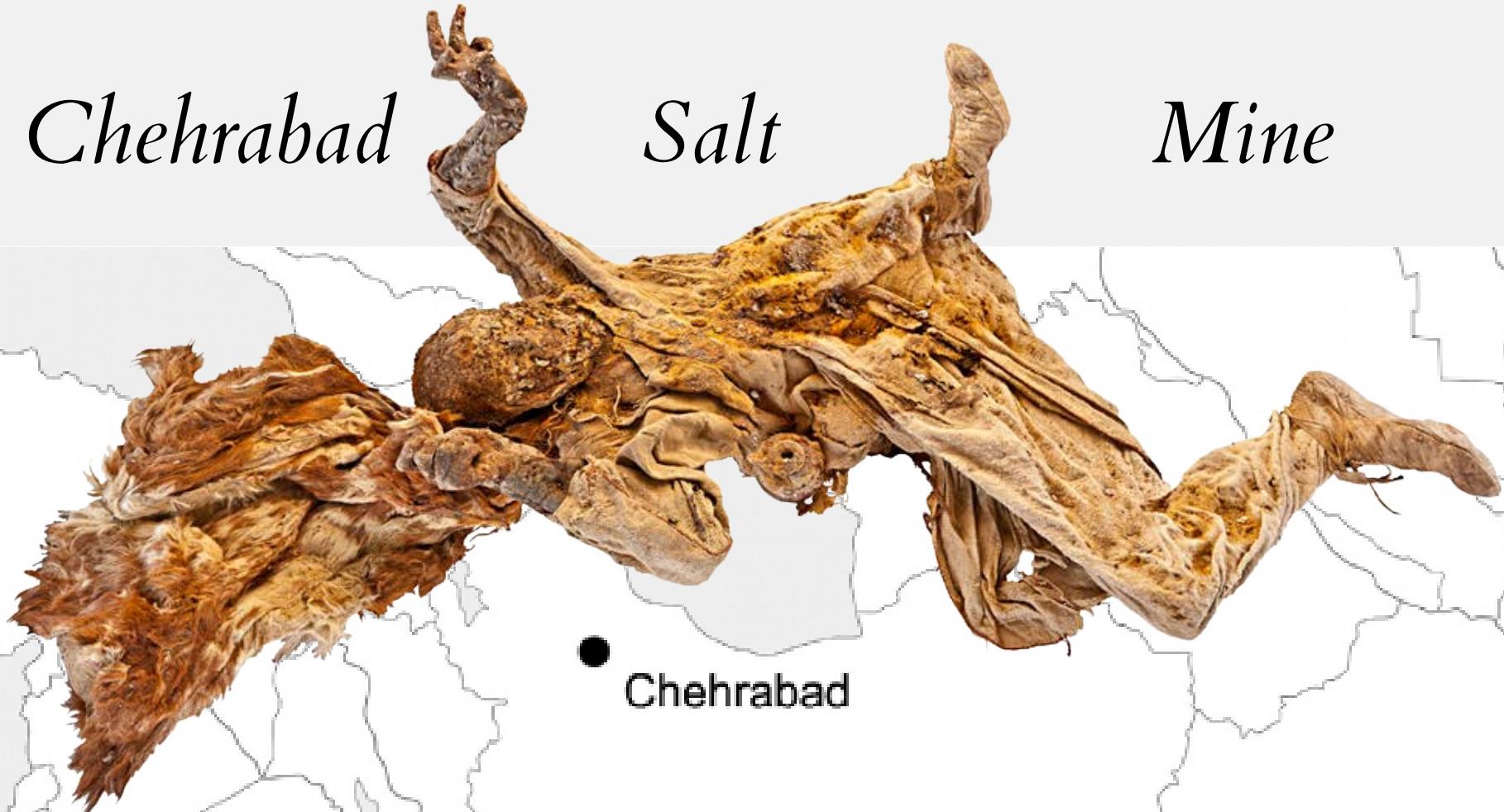


Salzwelten Mine Tour
(Hallstatt & Hallein)

Chehrabad

Salt

Mine



Chehrabad

IRAN

Acknowledgements

Images shown are courtesy of

- *each respective author (too many to list here)*
- *photos by Andreas Rausch – anwora.at*
- *artist renderings by Dominic Gröbner*



The Prehistoric Salt Mines of Hallstatt

Perfect preservation leading to insightful simulation



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