



PRODUCT CATALOG



Follow the Iron Age Danube Route through monumental archaeological landscapes and discover our common heritage!



Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe

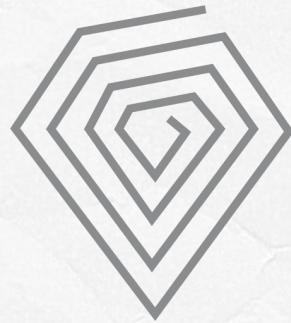


EUROPEAN UNION



Implemented
by the Council of Europe

Routes4U Project



IRON AGE
DANUBE
route

PRODUCT
CATALOG

CREDITS

IRON AGE DANUBE ROUTE PRODUCT CATALOG

Authors: Marko Mele, Adrienn Pálinskás

Illustration, front cover: (attribution cc) M. Fera

PP7-PP8: ISBE/TIEFENGRABER; PP9: UMJ/M. MELE; PP10-PP14: DOLENJSKI MUSEUM NOVO MESTO/B. KRIŽ; PP15-PP16: DORKA FŰSZERHÁZA; PP17: AMZ/S. MARINKOVIĆ; PP18-PP19: ARCHAEOLINGUA ALAPÍTVÁNY; PP20: UMJ/N. LACKNER, CHRISTIAN KERAMIK PP21: UMJ/N. LACKNER, CHRISTIAN KERAMIK; PP22: UMJ/N. LACKNER, ANDREAS PROKSCH

© The authors 2020

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, includin photocopy, recording or any other information storage and retrieval system, without requesting prior permission in writing from the publisher.

Published by Archaeolingua
Volume editor Erzsébet Jerem
Copy editor Kyra Lyublyanovics
Typesetting and layout Rita Kovács

Archaeolingua Alapítvány
H-1067 Budapest, Teréz krt. 13.

This product is carried out with funding of Routes4U, joint programme between the Council of Europe and European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Routes4U joint programme.

WHAT IS THE IRON AGE HERITAGE IN THE DANUBE REGION?

The Danube River, the second longest river in Europe, flows through ten countries, and its drainage basin extends into nine more. The Danube flows through region is comprised of very diverse natural landscapes, reaching from the Alps to the Pannonian Plane, passing the Balkans and the Carpathian Basin before draining into the Black Sea. The diversity of these landscapes also had an impact on the various cultures that settled in the region in the past.

Cultural as well as natural heritage represent important factors in the formation of cultural values and the identity of individuals and their communities. If properly managed, heritage also becomes a sustainable development resource, significantly benefiting the society, from local to trans-regional levels. Archaeological heritage is, in its modern understanding, a combination of both natural and cultural heritage, and therefore represents the best possible way to present the everlasting relationship of humans with their environment. Furthermore, the archaeological heritage is also a source of knowledge with an immeasurable potential for scientific and educational interpretation.



Most of the last millennium BC (approx. 800 BC – 0), is considered in Central Europe as the Iron Age. This is a period of important technological and social changes, which also influenced the landscapes in an unprecedented way. The inhabitants of Central Europe at that time left very limited written sources, but their lives are documented by archaeological traces, with monumental hillforts and overwhelming barrow cemeteries as the most iconic examples.

The major technological change at the time was the introduction of iron. The widespread availability of iron ore offered new possibilities especially for tools and weapons, despite the challenges in the smelting process. The interregional networks needed for the upkeep of bronze production changed and regional groups emerged. These groups formed new networks in the course of the Iron Age and soon a cultural complex spanning large parts of central Europe emerged: the Hallstatt World, with a core region divided into the western and the eastern cultural circle.

For the Late Iron Age (from the 5th to the end of the 1st century BC) the La Tène culture became predominant in Central Europe. It is traditionally often connected with the so-called Celtic cultural groups, whose designation as "Κελτοί" was handed down by Greek historians, or as "Celtae" or "Galii" by Roman historians. In the 4th century BC, a new social order can be detected with the disappearance of burial mounds. In the 3rd century BC, ancient authors tell us about Celtic groups that advanced to Greece. Delphi was plundered in 279/278 BC, and in the course of these migrations the La Tène culture spread to the Balkans, the south-eastern Alps and Transcarpathia. By the end of the 1st century BC, the Roman Empire dominated the Danube region and the "old" Iron Age fortified centres were abandoned and substituted by other forms of (urban) settlements.

WHAT IS THE IRON AGE DANUBE ROUTE?

The foundation of the Iron Age Danube Route was laid in the project “Monumentalised Early Iron Age Landscapes in the Danube River Basin”, abbreviated as Iron-Age-Danube, which was co-financed by the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) of the European Union[1]. The project focused on monumental archaeological landscapes of the Early Iron Age, characterised, for example, by fortified hilltop settlements and large tumulus cemeteries, from the era between roughly the 9th–4th centuries BC. The project involved a partnership between twenty institutions from Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia, which also had the necessary expertise in archaeological heritage management and cultural tourism.

The partners shared a vision of joint approaches to researching, managing and protecting complex (pre)historic landscapes and their integration into sustainable tourism. After the end of the Iron-Age-Danube project, the partners were encouraged to develop a new transnational cultural route with the support of the Routes4U project of the European Council[2]. The Iron Age Danube Route aims to connect and jointly promote regions, sites and museums, which present Iron Age heritage in the Danube region. In order to do so, high standards for the protection, research and presentation of this heritage have been established

[1] [http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube/](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube;)

<https://www.iron-age-danube.eu/>

[2] <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes-and-regional-development/about>

FOLLOW THE ROUTE AND EXPERIENCE THE IRON AGE IN
THE DANUBE REGION!



WAS IST DIE IRON AGE DANUBE ROUTE?

Der Grundstein für die Iron-Age-Danube-Route wurde im Zuge des Projekts „Monumentallandschaften der Älteren Eisenzeit im Donaubecken“, abgekürzt „Iron-Age-Danube“, gelegt, das vom Interreg Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) der Europäischen Union kofinanziert wurde. Im Mittelpunkt des Projekts standen monumentale archäologische Landschaften der älteren Eisenzeit, die von befestigten Höhensiedlungen und großen Hügelgräberfeldern aus der Zeit zwischen dem 9. und 4. Jahrhundert v. Chr. gekennzeichnet sind. Zum Projekt schlossen sich zwanzig Institutionen aus Österreich, Kroatien, Ungarn, der Slowakei und Slowenien zusammen, die auch über das erforderliche Fachwissen im Bereich der Verwaltung des archäologischen Erbes und Kulturtourismus verfügen.

Die Partner erarbeiteten gemeinsame Ansätze zur Erforschung, Verwaltung und zum Schutz komplexer (prä-)historischer Landschaften und ihrer Integration in den nachhaltigen Tourismus. Nach Beendigung des Iron-Age-Danube-Projekts fassten die Partner den Entschluss, mit Unterstützung des Routes4u-Projekts des Europäischen Rates eine neue transnationale Kulturroute zu entwickeln. Die Iron-Age-Danube-Route soll Landschaften, Fundstellen und Museen verbinden, die das kulturelle Erbe aus der Eisenzeit im Donauraum ausstellen. Zu diesem Zweck wurden hohe Standards für den Schutz, die Erforschung und die Präsentation dieses Erbes festgelegt.

[1] [http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube/](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube;);

<https://www.iron-age-danube.eu/>

[2] <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes-and-regional-development/about>

FOLGEN SIE DER ROUTE UND ERLEBEN SIE DIE EISENZEIT IN DER DONAU-REGION!



ŠTO JE TO STAZA ŽELJEZNOG DOBA NA PROSTORU PODUNAVLJA?

Temelji Rute željeznog doba na prostoru Podunavlja položeni su tijekom projekta "Monumentalni krajolici starijeg željeznog doba na prostoru Podunavlja", akronima Iron-Age-Danube, sufinanciranog iz Interreg Programa prekogranične suradnje (DTP) Europske unije. Projekt je bio bio usredotočen na monumentalne arheološke krajolike starijeg željeznog doba, čija su, primjerice, glavna obilježja utvrđena visinska naselja, takozvane gradine i veliki grobni humci, odnosno, tumuli iz vremena između 9. i 4. stoljeća prije Krista. U projektu je uspostavljeno partnerstvo između dvadeset institucija iz Austrije, Hrvatske, Mađarske, Slovačke i Slovenije s potrebnim stručnim znanjem na području upravljanja arheološkom baštinom i kulturnog turizma.

Partneri su dijelili istu viziju o zajedničkim polazištima u istraživanjima, upravljanju i zaštiti složenih (pra)povijesnih krajolika i o njihovoј integraciji u održivi turizam. Nakon završetka projekta o željeznom dobu na području Podunavlja partneri su bili ohrabreni te su uz pomoć projekta Europskog vijeća pod nazivom Routes4U razvili novu transnacionalnu kulturnu rutu. Staza željeznog doba na području Podunavlja za cilj povezati i zajednički promicati regije, lokalitete i muzeje, koji predstavljaju baštinu željeznog doba na prostoru Podunavlja. U tu su svrhu određeni visoki standardi za zaštitu, istraživanje i prezentaciju te baštine.

[1] [http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube/](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube;)

<https://www.iron-age-danube.eu/>

[2] <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes-and-regional-development/about>

SLIJEDITE RUTU I DOŽIVITE ŽELJEZNO DOBA NA PODRUČJU PODUNAVLJA!



MI A VASKOR DUNA ÚT?

A Vaskor-Duna Út alapjait az Európai Unió Interreg Duna Transznacionális Programja (DTP) tárfinanszírozásával megvalósult "A Duna-medence monumentális kora vaskori tájai" című projekt – röviden a Vaskor-Duna projekt – fette le. Ezen projekt középpontjában a kora vaskor monumentális építészeti tájelemei álltak, amelyeket rendszerint a nagyjából a Kr. e. 9–4. századból származó erődített magaslati települések, valamint a nagy halomsíros temetők jellemeztek. A partnerségi együttműködésben létrejött projektben az építészeti örökség kezelése, valamint a kulturális turizmus területén megfelelő tapasztalattal rendelkező húsz intézmény vett részt Ausztriából, Horvátországból, Magyarországról, Szlovákiából és Szlovéniából.

A partnerek a közös vízióval rendelkeztek az összetett történelmi illetve őskori tájegységek, valamint ez utóbbiak fenntartható turizmusba történő integrálásának kutatása, kezelése és védelme terén. A Vaskor-Duna projekt lezárását követően a partnereket arra bíztatták, hogy fejlesszenek ki egy új transznacionális kulturális útvonalat az Európa Tanács Routes4U elnevezésű projektje támogatásával. A Vaskor-Duna-Útvonal célja, hogy olyan régiókat, helyszíneket és múzeumokat kössön össze és közösen támogasson, amelyek a Duna régió vaskori örökségét mutatják be. Ezen örökség védelme, kutatása és bemutatása céljából magas színvonalú szabványt hozott létre.

[1] <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube;>

<https://www.iron-age-danube.eu/>

[2] <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes-and-regional-development/about>

KÖVESSE AZ ÚTVONALAT
ÉS FEDEZZE FEL A VASKORT A DUNA RÉGIÓBAN!



KAJ JE ŽELEZNODOBNA POT PO PODONAVJU?

Temelji za železnodobno pot v porečju Donave so bili položeni v projektu »Monumentalizirane krajine starejše železne dobe v porečju Donave«, na kratko Iron-Age-Danube, ki je bil sofinanciran v okviru programa Evropske unije Interreg Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) (1). Projekt je bil osredinjen na monumentalnost arheološke krajine starejše železne dobe, za katero so bile značilne utrjene višinske naselbine in velika gomilna grobišča iz obdobja med 9. in 4. stoletjem pr. n. št. Projekt je vključil partnerstvo dvajsetih ustanov v Avstriji, na Hrvaškem, Madžarskem, Slovaškem in v Sloveniji, ki razpolagajo s strokovnim znanjem na področju upravljanja arheološke dediščine in kulturnega turizma.

Partnerji so oblikovali skupno vizijo glede pristopa k raziskovanju, upravljanju in varovanju kompleksnih predzgodovinskih krajin in njihove vključitve v trajnostni turizem. Po koncu projekta Iron-Age-Danube se je pojavila pobuda med partnerji, da bi v sodelovanju s projektom Routes4U Sveta Evrope (2) razvili novo transnacionalno kulturno pot. Železnodobna podonavska pot naj bi povezala in omogočila skupno trženje krajin, najdišč in muzejev, ki predstavljajo dediščino železne dobe v Podonavju. V ta namen so bili vzpostavljeni visoki standardi za varstvo, raziskovanje in predstavitev te dediščine.

[1] [http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube/](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube;)

<https://www.iron-age-danube.eu/>

[2] <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes-and-regional-development/about>

SLEDITE POTI IN DOŽIVITE ŽELEZNO DOBO V PODONAVJU!



IRON AGE HIGHLIGHTS AND SELLING POINTS

 Purchase our products
at the selling points!

Austria

-  1. AICHFELD REGION WITH STRETTWEG
• Museum Murtal
www.museum-murtal.at

-  2. SULMTAL REGION WITH GROßKLEIN
hamuG
(Hallstattzeitliches Museum Grossklein)
www.hamug.at

-  3. GRAZ
• Archaeology Museum of the
Universalmuseum Joanneum
www.museum-joanneum.at/en/archaeology-museum-schloss-eggenberg

Croatia

4. POŽEGA VALLEY WITH KAPROL
Požega City Musem
www.gmp.hr
5. MEĐIMURJE REGION WITH JALŽABET
Varaždin City Museum
www.gmv.hr

-  6. Zagreb
• Archaeological Museum in Zagreb
www.amz.hr

Hungary

-  7. ÉRD REGION WITH SZÁZHOMBATTA
Matrica Museum and
Archaeological Park Százhombatta
www.matricamuzeum.hu

8. SOPRON REGION WITH SOPRON-VÁRHELY
Sopron Museum
www.sopronimuzeum.hu

9. ESZTERGOM REGION WITH SÜTŐ
www.sutto.hu

-  10. BUDAPEST
• Hungarian National Museum
www.mnm.hu

Slovenia

-  11. DOLENJSKA REGION
WITH DOLENJSKE TOPLICE
Museum of Dolenjska
www.dolenjskimuzej.si

12. PODRAVJE REGION
WITH POŠTELA
Botanical garden of the
University of Maribor
www.botanicnivrt.um.si

- Maribor regional museum
www.museum-mb.si

-  13. LJUBLJANA
• National Museum of
Slovenia
www.nms.si



TASTE THE IRON AGE WITH...

IRON AGE BEVERAGE



TIP: TRY IT WITH THE IRON AGE RECIPES FROM THE BOOKLET!



Elderberry flower, Nettle,
Fennel, Anise
tea blend from Iron Age

Feketebográzvirág, csalán,
édeskömény, ánizs
teakeverék a vaskorból



INGREDIENTS BASED ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND RESEARCH.

"DORKA FŰSZERHÁZA" PRODUCES, PROCESSES AND SELLS HAND GARDENING HERB-MIXES BASED ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

The natural ingredients used in the preparation of teas, tea mixtures and spice mixtures contain substances with beneficial physiological effect, the effectiveness of which is proved in many cases by pharmacopoeias in addition to authentic literature sources.

PURCHASE FROM

Dorottya Kékegyi and Sándor Kovács
email: dorkafuszerhaza@gmail.com
www.facebook.com/dorkafuszerhaz
Mágyás Király u. 30.
H-6621 Derekegyház

VARIATIONS: ELDERBERRY FLOWER, NETTLE FENNEL ANISE TEA; NETTLE HERB TEA; ELDERBERRY FLOWER TEA; ROSEHIP FLOWER TEA FROM THE IRON AGE

FOR INSPIRATION, BUY THE BOOKLET WITH IRON AGE RECIPES OR TAKE PART IN THE IRON AGE EXPERIENCE DINNER!



Spice blend for bread
from Iron Age



Kenyér fűszerkeverék
a vaskorból



"DORKA FŰSZERHÁZA" DO NOT USE ANY CHEMICALS EXCEPT WHAT CAN BE USED IN ORGANIC (-BIO) FARMING.

PURCHASE FROM

Dorottya Kékegyi and Sándor Kovács
email: dorkafuszerhaza@gmail.com
www.facebook.com/dorkafuszerhaz
Mágyás Király u. 30.
H-6621 Derekegyház



ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

We know from archaeological research that in the past, some plants were domesticated and grown for consumption, while others were harvested in the wild. Since the plant remains can, under certain conditions, be preserved for a longer period of time, they are often discovered by archaeologists during excavations. The discovered plant remains and their quantities enable archaeologists to reconstruct what people ate during a certain time period.

Variations:

- **INGREDIENTS OF THE 'VENISON MIX':**
CORIANDER, BAY LEAF, JUNIPER
BERRIES, PEPPERGRASS, CHIVES.
- **INGREDIENTS OF THE 'MEAT MIX':**
MUSTARD SEEDS, CUMIN, PARSLEY,
CELERY.
- **INGREDIENTS THE 'BREAD MIX':**
CORIANDER, CUMIN, MUSTARD
SEEDS, FENNEL, ANISE.

SPICE-MIX

IN THE STARI FENJERI RESTAURANT GUESTS CAN PRE-ORDER AN AUTHENTIC EARLY IRON AGE MENU.

Among many specialties from the local cuisine, guests can pre-order an authentic Early Iron Age menu. The dishes served are prepared outdoors and made from the ingredients that were used during the Early Iron Age on the site Kaptol, as archaeological excavations on the site have confirmed.

FIND THE IRON AGE DINNER VOUCHER AT THE SELLING POINTS!



DID YOU KNOW?

Gomila in Jalžabet near Varaždin is one of the largest burial mounds in Central Europe.

VOUCHER

Discover our common heritage
AND ENJOY THE
IRON AGE
EXPERIENCE DINNER!

This product is carried out with funding of Routes4U, joint programme between the Council of Europe and European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Universal museum Joanneum; provided by Stari Fenjeri Restaurant and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Routes4U joint programme.

Name:

Date:

Contact:

Funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe

UNIVERSAL MUSEUM JOANNEUM

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

TENTATIVE MENU:

Starter:

- Local cheese, pickled or fresh vegetables and smoked pork

Main dishes:

- Broad bean, millet and nettle porridge with bacon, cooked in a kettle
- Or barley porridge with nettles, cooked in a kettle
- Wheat bread with flax and spices, baked under a baking lid
- Smoked trout
- Pork liver with apples, baked on a stone
- Pork belly coated in honey, baked on a stone
- Or pork neck, roasted over an open fire

Drinks (per person):

- Aperitif, wine, fruit juice and "Turkish" style coffee/herbal tea

FOR TERMS AND CONDITIONS, PLEASE SEE THE VOUCHER OR CONTACT THE RESTAURANT.

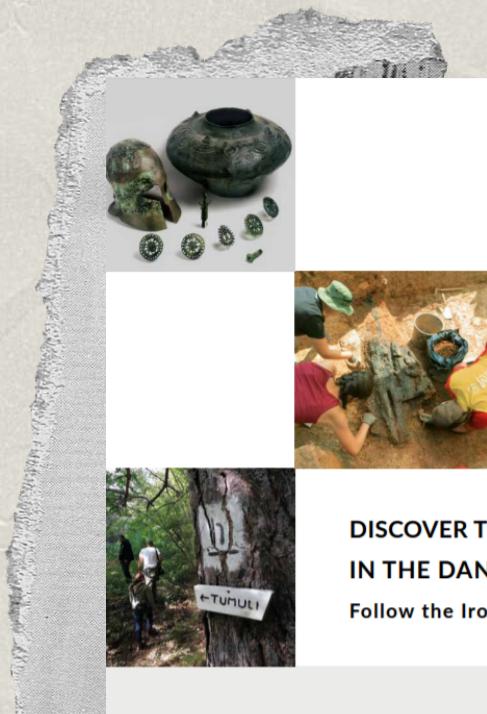
PURCHASE FROM

Stari Fenjeri Restaurant
Krčma
Stari Fenjeri, 2a, 34000,
Turnić, Croatia
info@stari-fenjeri.com
Tel.: +385-99-274-2222

IRON AGE EXPERIENCE DINNER

DISCOVER OUR PAST WITH...

MULTILINGUAL BOOKLET WITH IRON AGE RECIPES



FIND EVERYTHING ABOUT THE IRON AGE IN THE DANUBE BASIN IN ONE BOOKLET.

IRON AGE DANUBE route

DISCOVER THE IRON AGE HERITAGE IN THE DANUBE REGION
Follow the Iron Age Danube Route!

What is the Iron Age Danube Route? ENG

The foundation of the Iron Age Danube Route was laid in the project "Monumentalised Early Iron Age Landscapes in the Danube River Basin", abbreviated as Iron-Age-Danube, which was co-financed by the Interreg Danube Transnational Programme (DTP) of the European Union.¹ The project focused on monumental archaeological landscapes of the Early Iron Age, characterised, for example, by fortified hilltop settlements and large tumulus cemeteries, from the era between roughly the 9th–4th centuries BC.

The project involved a partnership between twenty institutions from Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia, which also had the necessary expertise in archaeological heritage management and cultural tourism. The partners shared a vision of joint approaches to researching, managing and protecting complex (prehistoric) landscapes and their integration into sustainable tourism.

After the end of the Iron-Age-Danube project, the partners were encouraged to develop a new transnational cultural route with the support of the Routes4U project of the European Council.² The Iron Age Danube Route aims to connect and jointly promote regions, sites and museums, which present Iron Age heritage in the Danube region. In order to do so, high standards for the protection, research and presentation of this heritage have been established.

IRON AGE DANUBE route

FOLLOW THE ROUTE AND EXPERIENCE THE IRON AGE IN THE DANUBE REGION!

¹ <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/iron-age-danube>; <https://www.iron-age-danube.eu/>
² <https://pp-4-eu.coe.int/en/web/cultural-routes-and-regional-development/about>

FOR MORE BOOKS ABOUT THE IRON AGE, VISIT OUR LIBRARY:WWW.INTERREG-DANUBE.EU/APPROVED-PROJECTS/IRON-AGE-DANUBE.

PURCHASE FROM

Archaeolingua Alapítvány
H-1067 Budapest, Teréz krt. 13.
info@archaeolingua.hu
Tel./Fax: +36 1 375-8939

"Probably you have already walked on remains of archaeological heritage from the early Iron Age (between 800 and 400 BC), without even noticing it.

This period of wealth in Eastern and Central Europe, when people mined iron ore and salt, lived in fortified hillfort settlements, and erected monumental burial mounds, came to an abrupt end; however, their monumental graves and defensive walls are still shaping the present-day landscape."

BE PREPARED FOR THE ADVENTURE AND COLLECT THE IRON AGE DANUBE ROUTE PRINTED PRODUCTS FROM THE PRODUCER OUR FIND THEM AT THE SELLING POINTS.



2 SIDED POSTCARD WITH DIFFERENT DESIGNS.



The Archaeological Park of Százhalombatta contains Hungary's first reconstructed prehistoric buildings and Iron Age burial mounds. It has been welcoming visitors for almost 25 years.
Photo by „Mátrika” Museum

EXPERIENCE THE IRON AGE!

TABLE CALENDAR WITH IRON AGE
IRON AGE DANUBE ROUTE
SITES.

MAY 2020						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PURCHASE FROM

Archaeolingua Alapítvány
H-1067 Budapest, Teréz krt. 13.
info@archaeolingua.hu
Tel./Fax: +36 1 375-8939

PRINTED PRODUCTS



FOLLOW THE IRON-AGE DANUBE ROUTE
AND FIND OUR CRAFT PRODUCTS IN THE
SHOPS ...



ORIGINAL FIND FROM AUSTRIA.



PURCHASE FROM

Christian Keramik
Straßgangerstraße 75
A-8010 Graz
office@keramik.or.at
www.keramikforum.at

CERAMIC PENDANT WITH IRON AGE DANUBE
ROUTE LOGO.

HALLSTATT PERIOD (6TH CENTURY BC)

EXHIBITED IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM
UNIVERSALMUSEUM JOANNEUM, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

Based on a rattle plate from bronze hanging on a bronze lid. The original ornate vessel is from the Kröllkogel prince's burial mound in Kleinklein near Großklein.

CERAMIC PENDANT

HALLSTATT PERIOD (7TH TO MID 6TH CENTURY BC)

EXHIBITED IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM
UNIVERSALMUSEUM JOANNEUM, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

This group of miniature vessels is exhibited in the Archaeological Museum, Schloss Eggenberg, Graz. These are small vessels or smaller sizes of much larger vessel types, from which it can be assumed that they were not everyday utensils, but rather ceramics related to the grave rite. These miniature vessels were found in burial mounds, identified as burials of people of high social status, based on their size and the abundance of grave goods.

BASED ON ORIGINAL FIND IN GOLDES
GROSSKLEIN.



3 VESSELS WITH CONICAL AND COLLAR NECK
IN A GIFT BOX.

PURCHASE FROM

Christian Keramik
Straßgangerstraße 75
A-8010 Graz
office@keramik.or.at
www.keramikforum.at

DID YOU KNOW?

Graphite painting is a technique for decorating ceramic vessels, where only certain motifs were made with graphite or graphitic paint. Black graphite could be combined with red, white or brown colour patterns.



MINIATURE CERAMIC

Add a little intro



CLOTHING ACCESSORIES FROM STRETTWEG FROM THE
EARLY IRON AGE
(END OF THE 7TH CENTURY BC)

DID YOU KNOW?

Motifs characteristic for the Early Iron Age were made on the copper plates by a metalworking technique in which metal is ornamented or shaped with a hammer and a chisel from the reverse to create a design in low relief.



HALLSTATT PERIOD (END OF THE 7TH CENTURY BC)

EXHIBITED IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM
UNIVERSALMUSEUM JOANNEUM, GRAZ, AUSTRIA

Made after the design of a rectangular bronze sheet with rattle pendants from a burial mound in Strettweg near Judenburg (Austria).

PURCHASE FROM

Andreas Proksch
A-8160 Thannhausen, Felsenweg 5.
Tel.: +43(0)6766412449
andreas.proksch@kormans.at
www.kormans.at

METAL PENDANT

IRON AGE DANUBE ROUTE PRODUCTS

The last millennium BC is considered in Central Europe as the Iron Age. This is a period of important technological and social changes, which also influenced the landscapes in an unprecedented way. The Iron Age Danube Route aims to connect and promote regions, sites and museums, which preserve and present Iron Age heritage in the Danube region. In order to do so, high standards for the protection, research and presentation of this heritage have been established.

