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Autore André Guy

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Collana Archéologie(s)

Altri autori (Persone) AstrucLaurence

AvetisyanPavel BadalyanRuben BakhshaliyevVeli BlescuAdrian BalasseMarie BargeOlivier

BellefroidÉric BerthonRémi

BitadzeLiana BodeMichael BoenkeNicole

ChahoudJwana ChataignerChristine

CourcierAntoine FiorilloDenis

FronteauGilles

GailhardNicolas

Gambashidzelrina

GiblinJulia

GononThierry

GratuzeBernard

GuilbeauDenis

GuliyevFarhad

HamonCaroline

HardingAnthony

HauptmannAndreas

HelwingBarbara

HerrscherEstelle

HovsepyanRoman

JalilovBakhtiyar

JansenMoritz

KalantaryanIrena

KirchnerDirk

KleinFelix

KleinSabine

LongfordCatherine

LyonnetBertille

MarroCatherine

MeliksetianKhachatur

NezafatiNima

OstaptchoukSonia

OtchvaniNino

PalumbiGiulio

PernickaErnst

Poulmarc'hModwene

SagonaAntonio

SchochWerner H

SenczekSebastian

StöllnerThomas

TamazashviliKetevan

ThomalskyJudith

VanishviliNikoloz

VarolBaki

Soggetti

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An international conference focused on the beginnings of mining and metallurgy in the Caucasus was organised in Tbilisi in June 16th-19th 2016 under the auspices of the National Museum of Georgia. This conference, which was funded by the Agence nationale de la recherche (France) and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Germany), aimed at discussing the intricate relationships between the emergence of mining and metallurgy, and the shaping of late prehistoric societies in south-western Asia. The Caucasus is renowned in Near Eastern archaeology for its wealth in natural resources, in particular in metal ores: for decades, scholars have surmised a specific causal relationships between the rise of complex, hierarchical societies in the NearEast and the development of extractive metallurgy. Metallurgy. however, is only the most visible part of the story that accounts for the dramatic changes perceptible in southwestern Asia in the course of the 5th millennium BCE. Early mining, which is not restricted to metal-ore mining, certainly also had an impact in terms of economic networks, social dynamics, settlement patterns and regional integration, not only across the Caucasus, but also in the ancient Near and Middle East. Drawing on these fundamental questions, this book explores the socioeconomic, technological and environmental background that favoured the rise of systematic mining and extractive metallurgy in the Caucasus at the end of the Chalcolithic. How far was early mining linked to the spread of specific subsistence strategies such as pastoral herding? Were mined resources mainly intended for local consumption or distributed throughout the Near East, towards Anatolia, Iran or Mesopotamia? Here are some of the issues that are discussed in the

present volume, which contains 21 articles written by some of the most

eminent specialists in Caucasian archaeology. Un colloque international axé sur les origines de l'extraction minière et de la

métallurgie dans le Caucase...