

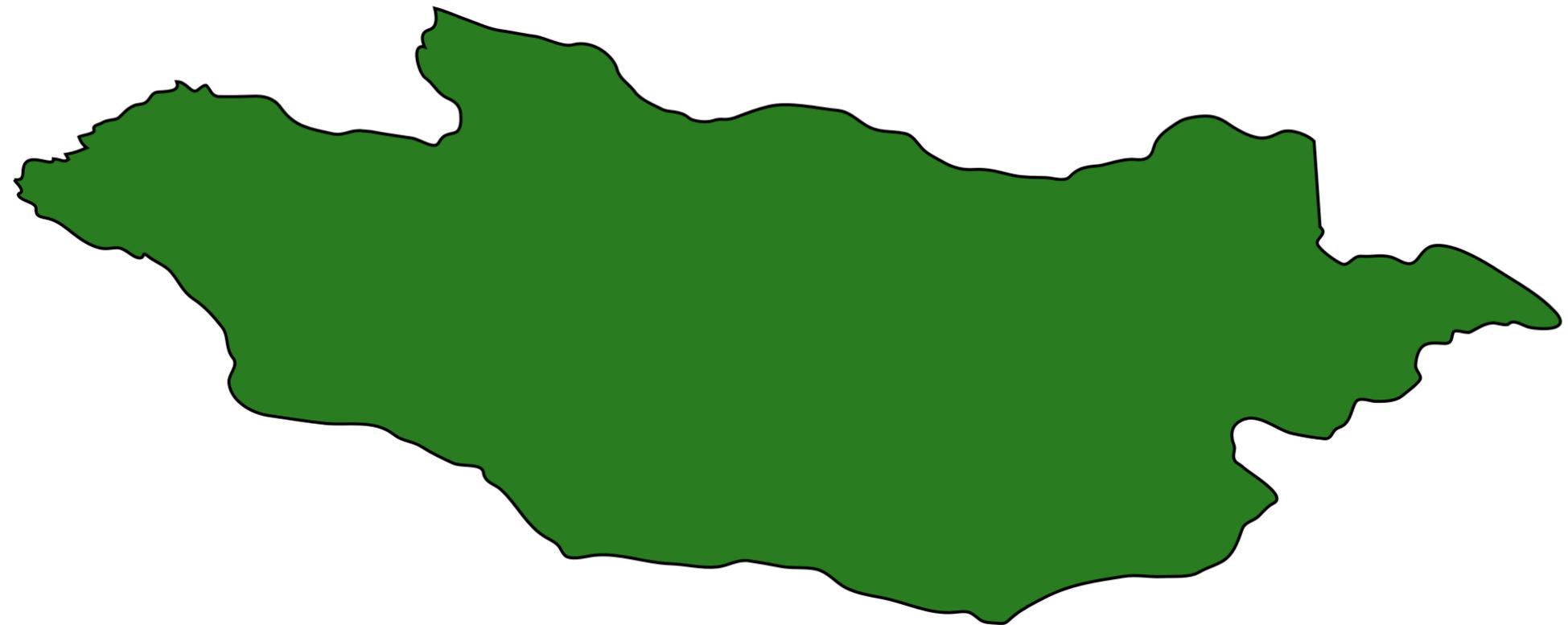


Urbane Archäologie in der Mongolei

Neue Ergebnisse zu der Erforschung der nomadischen Stadtsiedlungen Karabalgasun und Karakorum im mongolischen Orchontal

Hendrik Rohland M.A./DAI Bonn
Dr. Christina Franken/DAI Bonn
Prof. Dr. Marco Block-Berlitz/HTW Dresden





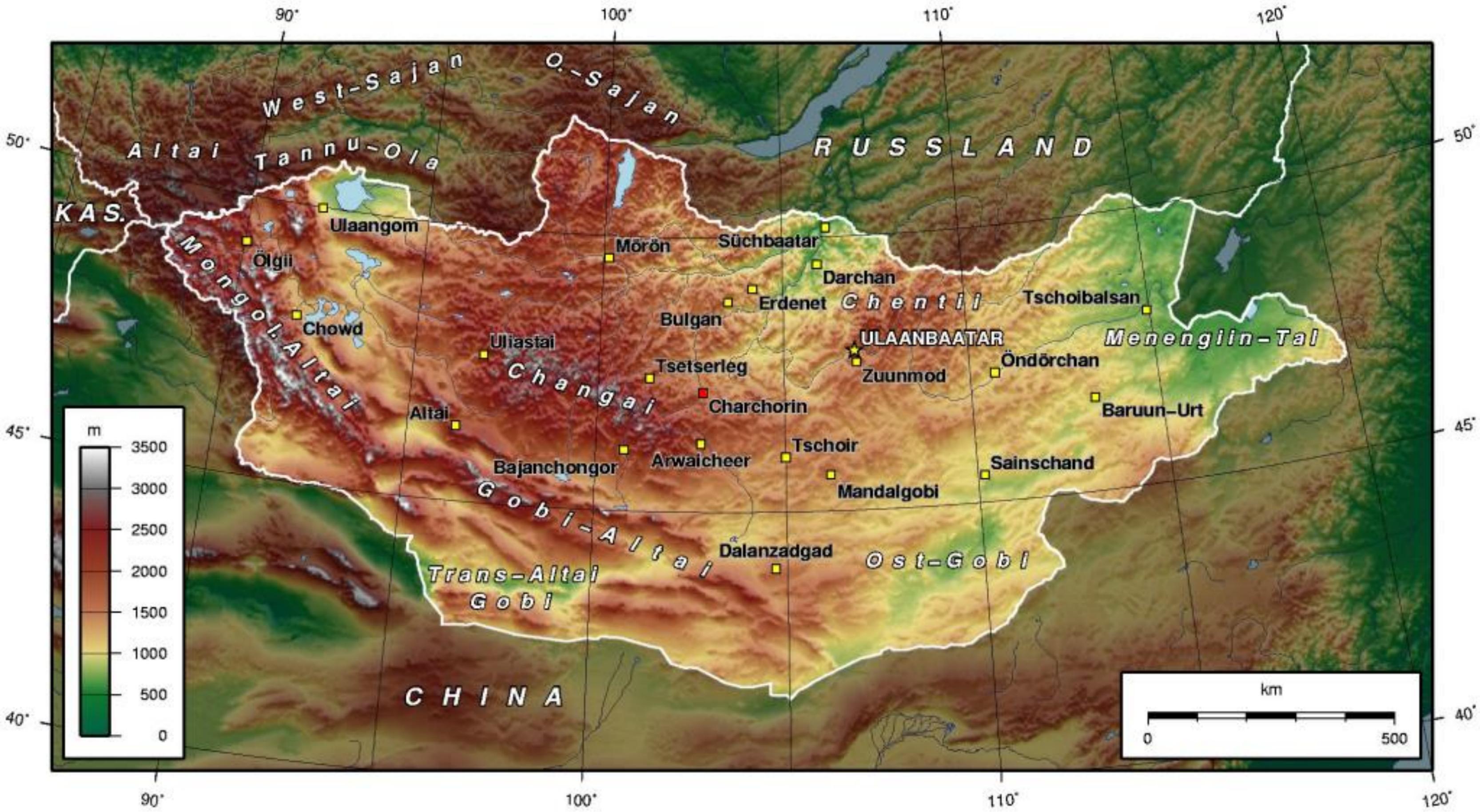










Foto: Michael Karavanov, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tavan_Bogd_Ula_massif_-_panoramio.jpg

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Informational label for the eagle taxidermy specimen on the left.

Informational label for the falcon taxidermy specimen on the right.









Чулуужсан боргоцой
Булган баянзаг 2006 он 65-
80 сая жилийн тэртээ

ДИНОЗАВРЫН ӨНДӨГ
БУЛГАН СУМ БАЯН ЗАГ 1982

DINOSAUR EGGS
Bayan Zag, undur Bulgan, 1982































Foto: <http://news.gogo.mn/r/239141>











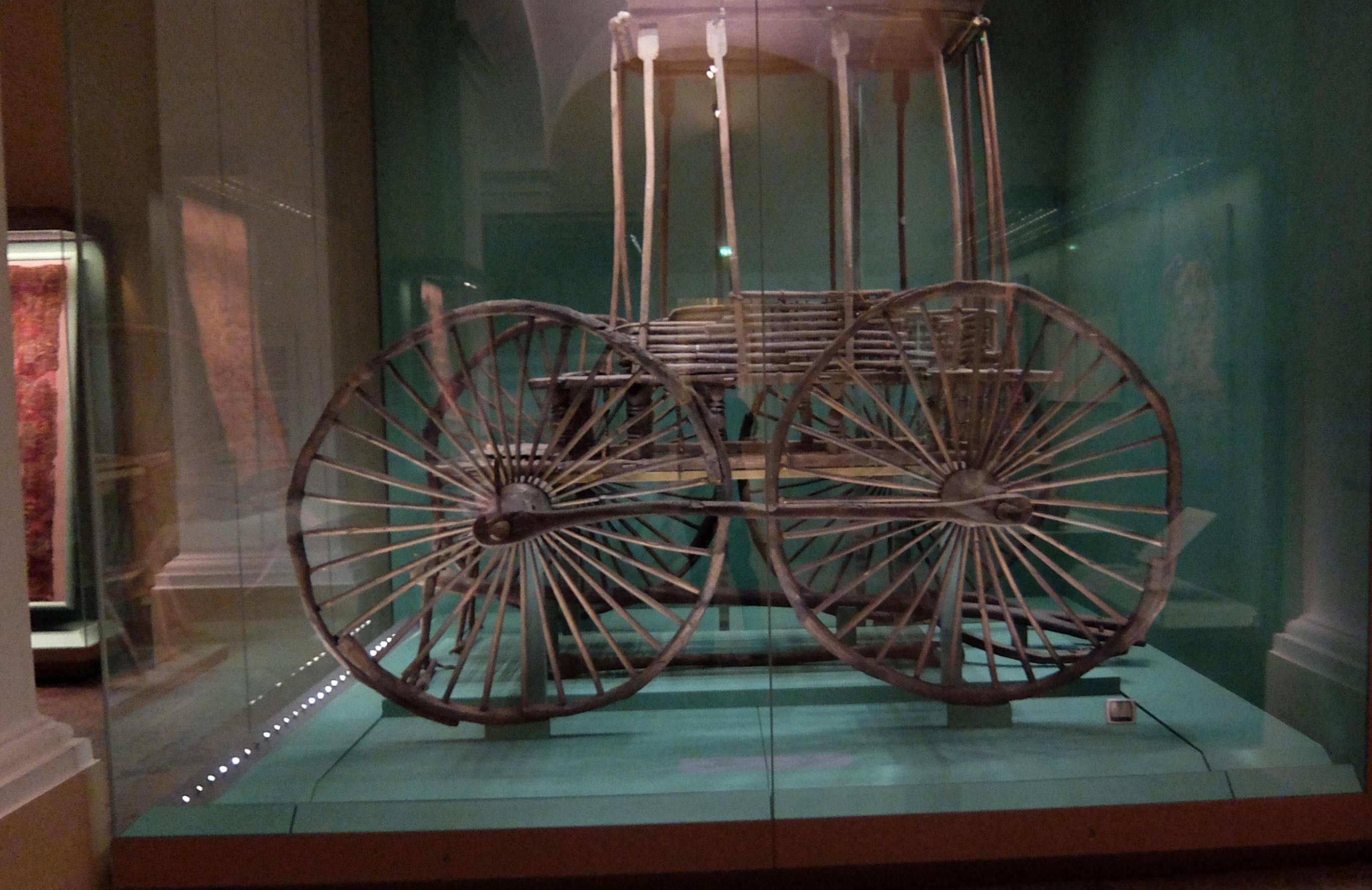












1800
The cart was used for transporting goods and passengers. It was a common mode of transport in the 18th and 19th centuries. The cart was made of wood and had a canopy to protect the passengers from the sun and rain. The wheels were made of wood and had a spoked design. The cart was pulled by a team of oxen or horses. The cart was used in various parts of the world, including Europe, Asia, and Africa. The cart was a simple but effective mode of transport that allowed people to move goods and passengers over long distances. The cart was also used for military purposes, such as transporting supplies and equipment. The cart was a key invention that made long-distance travel possible. The cart was a symbol of progress and innovation in the 18th and 19th centuries. The cart was a testament to the ingenuity of the human mind. The cart was a masterpiece of engineering and design. The cart was a work of art that reflected the values and beliefs of the time. The cart was a reflection of the human spirit and the desire to overcome adversity. The cart was a symbol of hope and the promise of a better future. The cart was a testament to the power of human ingenuity and the ability to create something new and useful. The cart was a work of art that reflected the values and beliefs of the time. The cart was a reflection of the human spirit and the desire to overcome adversity. The cart was a symbol of hope and the promise of a better future. The cart was a testament to the power of human ingenuity and the ability to create something new and useful.

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ХҮННҮГИЙН ГАДААД ХАРИЛЦАА

History of Xiongnu

Хүннүгийн дурсгалт газарт авуусан архeологийн малтлага судалгааны үр дүнд Хятадын Хан улсын үеийн хийцлийн эд зүйлсээс гарна Дундад Азид оршин байсан эртний хот улсууд, түүгээр тогтохгүй Грек-Ром, Египет зэрэг өлс холын орнуудад хийсэн гаймсог эдлэлүүд ч олддог.

ун гүүст, хураа талга зэрэг эд өмчийн зүйлс нь өмнөд хөршийн соёлтой шууд холбоотой аж. Үүнтэй зэрэгцэн Нойн ууц, Гал мөхлөн ажгууртхан бүтэцлээс гарсан хураа чамангаа, Булган аймгийн Эвсийн гол, Дундговь аймгийн Бага талрын чулууны ху



Балгат гөрөөсийн дүрст мөнгөн чамар (Гал шаг. 28-р зуун)
Балгат гөрөөсийн дүрст мөнгөн чамар (Gai Maif. Tomb 28)

Шалын алга (Гал шаг. II, 1-р зуун) дугуйт
Шалын алга (Gai Maif-II, Tomb 1)



Дөшгийн бүрхэйн дүрст мөнгөн чамар (Нойн ууц, 28-р зуун)
Дөшгийн бүрхэйн дүрст мөнгөн чамар (Noyun uul, Tomb 28)

Шулууны дүрст чулуу чамар (Дуурагт хаяс, 2-р зуун)
Шулууны дүрст чулуу чамар (Duuragt hayr, Tomb 2)



Астай сүнс (Дуурагт хаяс, 2-р зуун)
Астай сүнс (Duuragt hayr, Tomb 2)



Шалын сүнс (Гал шаг. 1-р зуун)
Шалын сүнс (Gai Maif, Tomb 1)



Өмү шалтгаат аатай чамар (Гал шаг. 28-р зуун)
Өмү шалтгаат аатай чамар (Gai Maif, Tomb 28)



Вар хайрт хураа сар (Хан үзүүр, 1-р зуун)
Вар хайрт хураа сар (Khan uziur, Tomb 1)



Хураа талга (Тамсрын үеийн хаягуу, 100-р зуун)
Хураа талга (Tamsryn ueien hayguu, Tomb 100)



Хураа талга (Бурхан талгай, 1-р зуун)
Хураа талга (Burkhan talgal, Tomb 1)



Салгалчат дүрст чулуу чамар (Ихэрлэн ам, 1-р зуун)
Салгалчат дүрст чулуу чамар (Ikherlen am, Tomb 1)



Бес бүрхэйн дүрст чулуу зүүт (Ихэрлэн ам, 1-р зуун)
Бес бүрхэйн дүрст чулуу зүүт (Ikherlen am, Tomb 1)



Чэй бурдтай алга (Нойн ууц, 8-р зуун)
Чэй бурдтай алга (Noyun uul, Tomb 8)



Гурван хойт хураа талга (Дуурагт хууц, 9-р зуун)
Гурван хойт хураа талга (Duuragt huuc, Tomb 9)

Importgüter aus Hunnenzeitlichen Gräbern in der Mongolei.

Хүннүгийн өв, Улаанбаатар 2011, 28-29.

Byzantinische Goldmünzen aus
alttürkischem Fürstengrab Shoroon
Bumbagar, Bayanuur Sum, Bulgan Aimag,
Mongolei.

*А. Очир, Л. Эрдэнболд, С. Харжубай, Х. Жантегин;
Эртийн нүүдэлчдийн бунхант булшны малтлага
судалгаа, Улаанбаатар 2013, 267.*















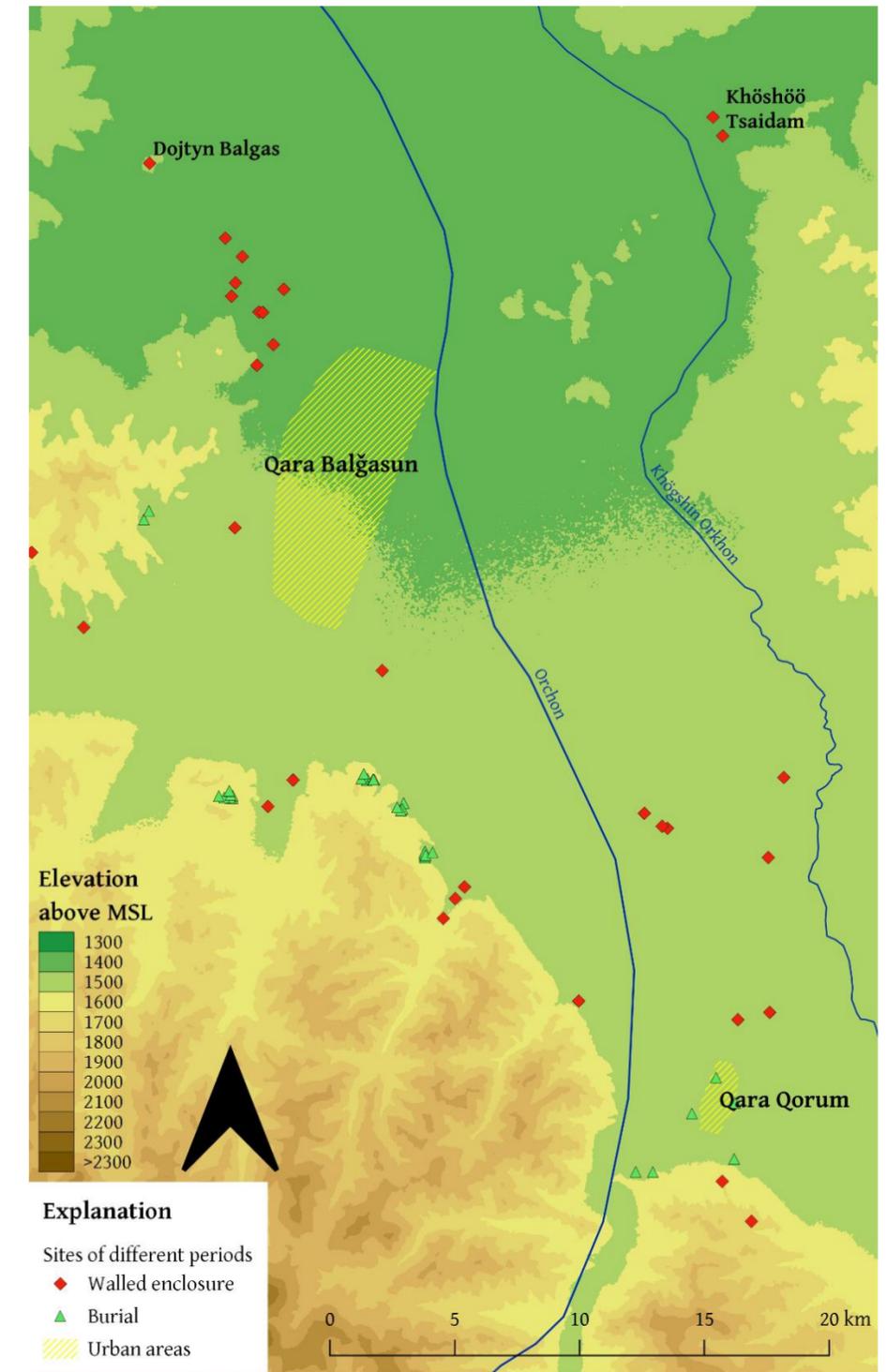












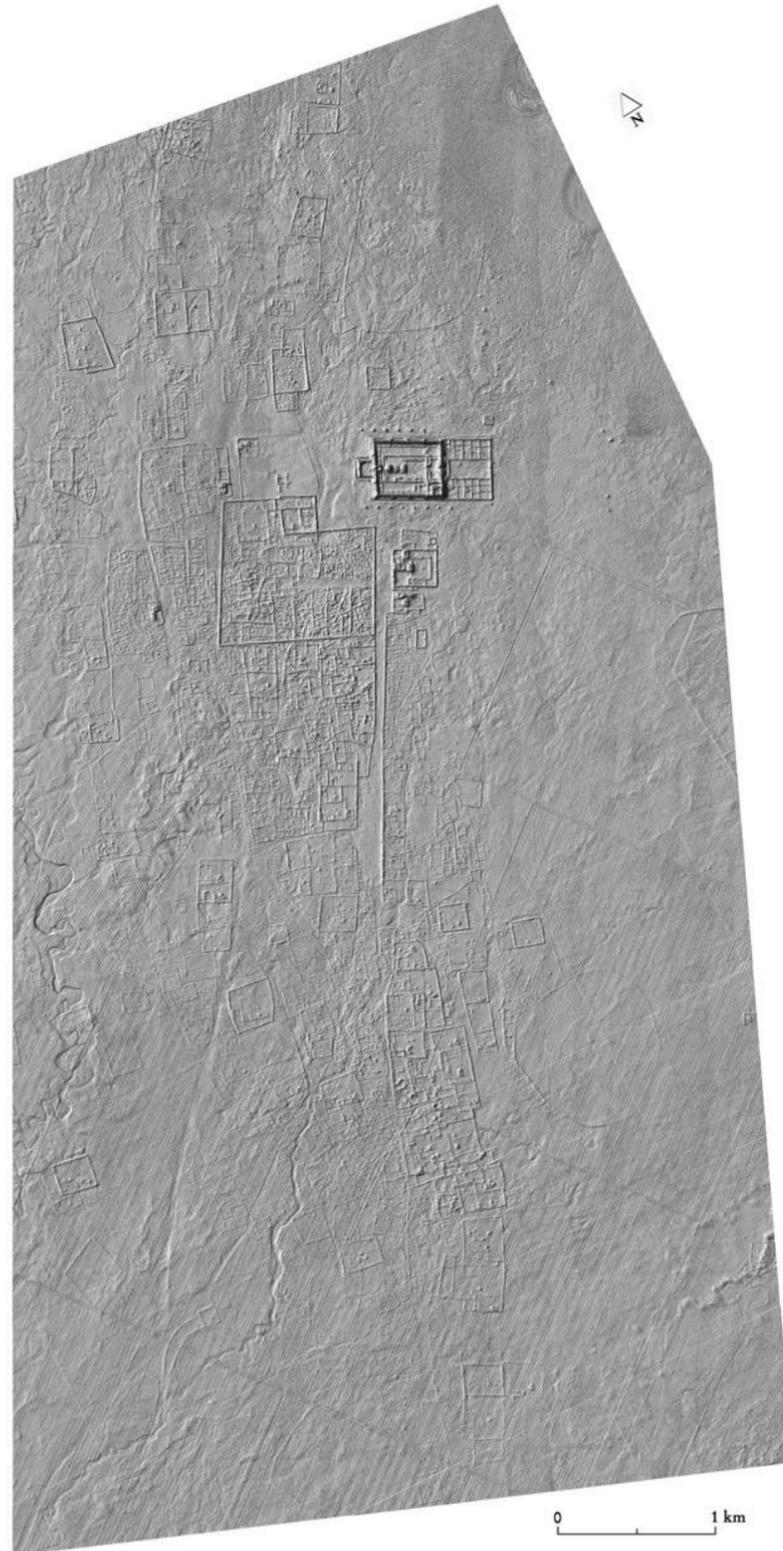
Das Orchontal



Routen der „Seidenstrasse“

<http://www.chinadiscovery.com/assets/images/silk-road/maps/world-silk-routes-full.jpg>





Karabalgasun

- 745 Gründung der uighurischen Hauptstadt
- 840 Zerstörung durch die Kirgisen
- schriftl. Erwähnungen als reiche Stadt mit Landwirtschaft



Tempel-/Palaststadt von Karabalgasun mit Zitadelle im Vordergrund





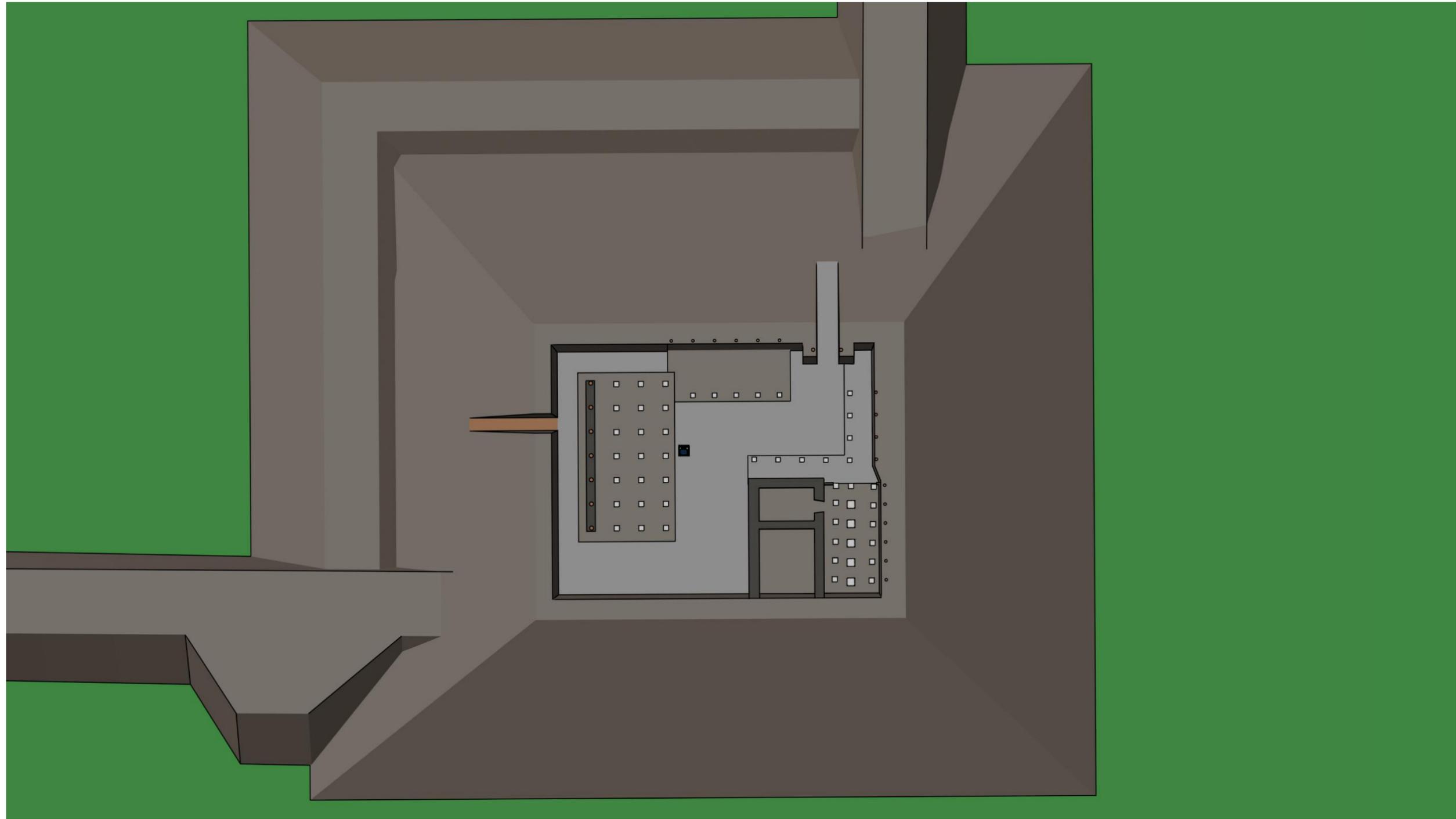
Blick in den mehrphasigen gepflasterten Hofbereich mit aufgehender Umfassungsmauer



Nordtor



Westtor mit Treppenaufgang



Zitadelle Karabalgasun





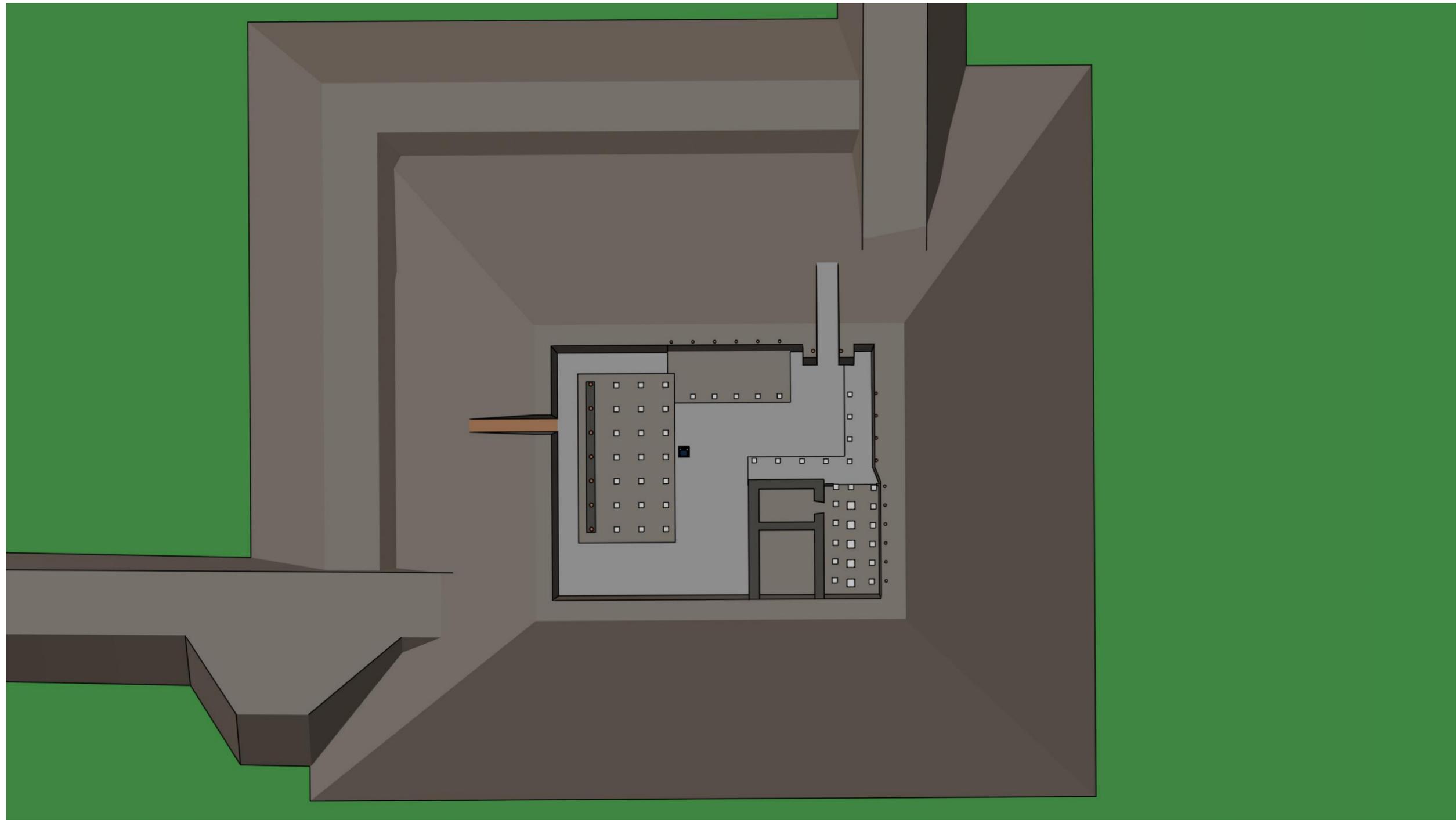
Fundmaterial u.a. florale Dekorelemente





Seidenverarbeitung?







Kreisrunde Verfärbung des senkrechten Schachtes



Reste einer hölzernen Schachtkonstruktion auf der sechseckigen Steinsetzung



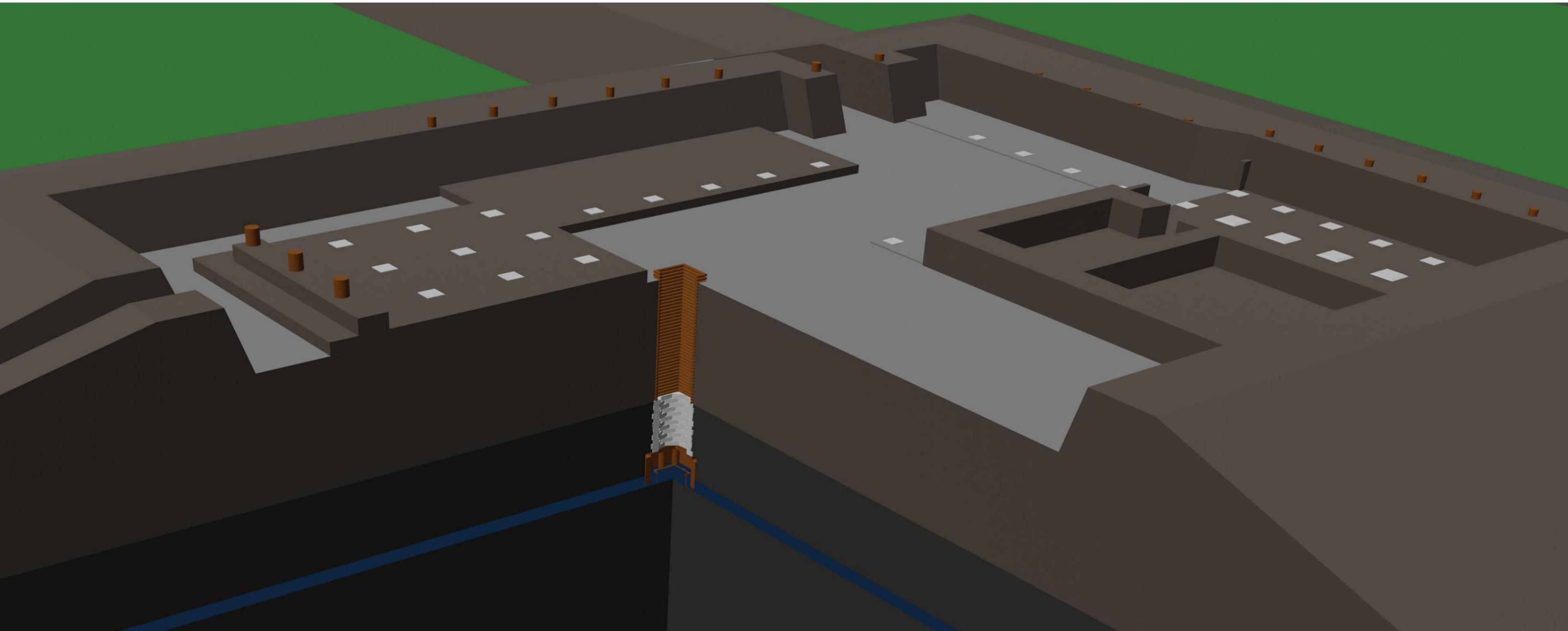






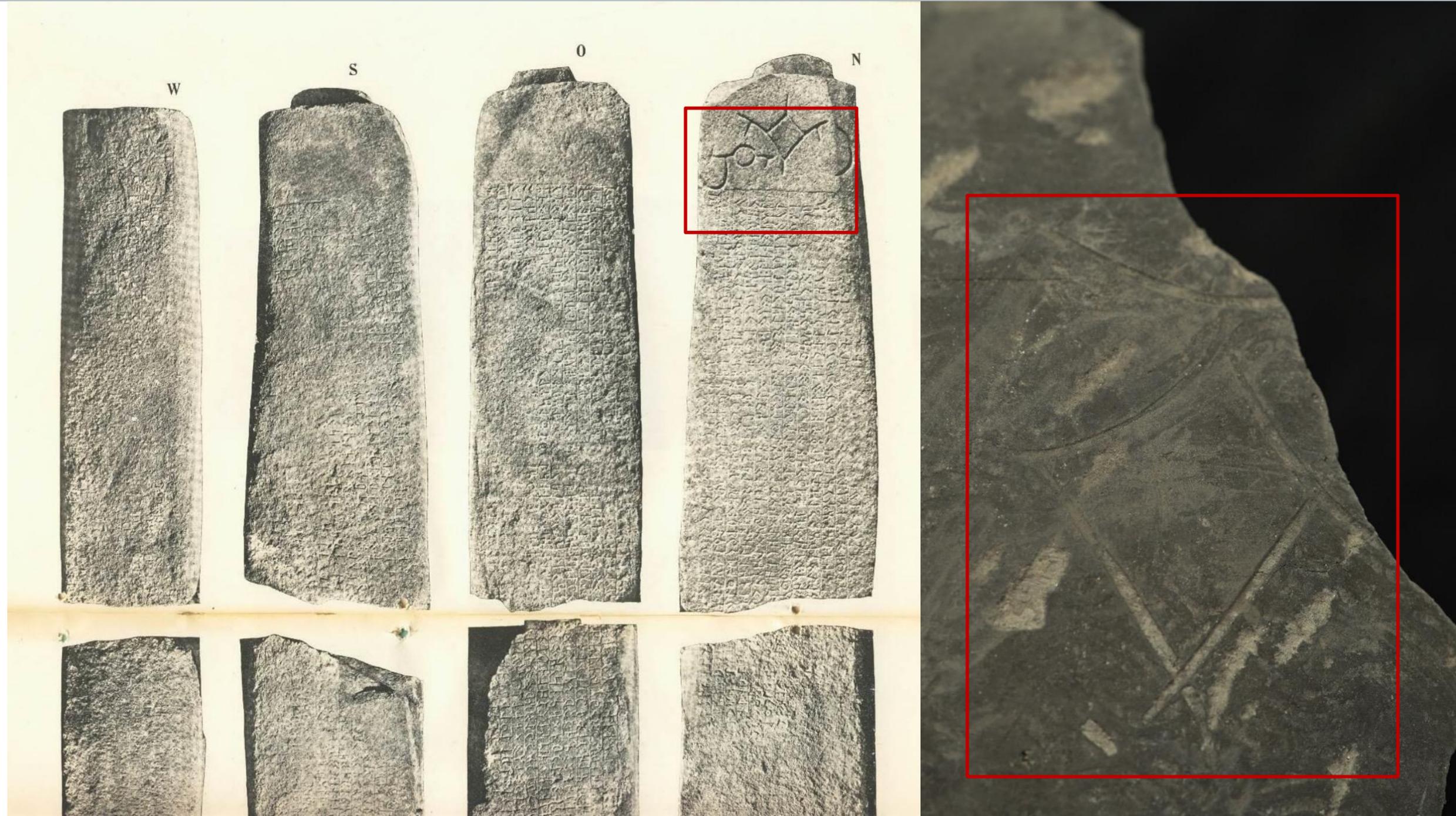




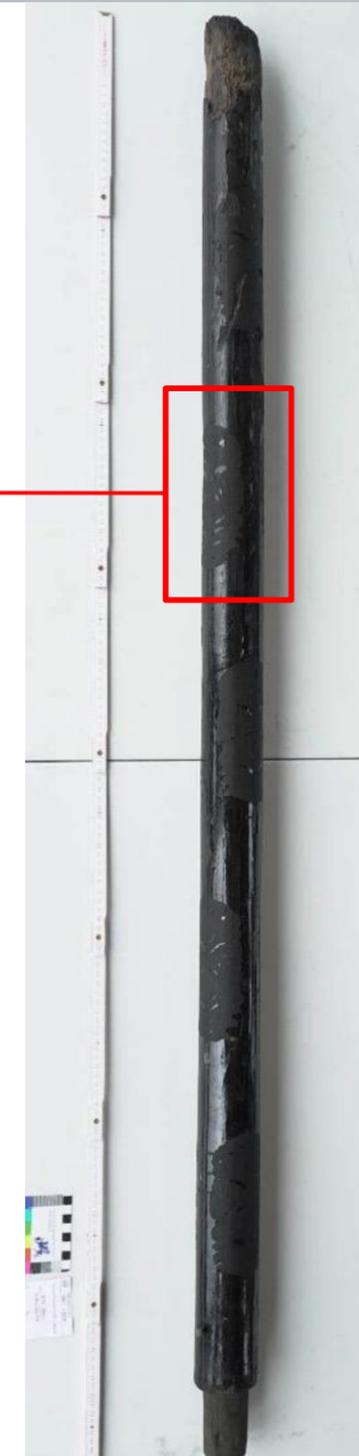








Herrschaftszeichen des 2. uighurischen Khans Moyanchuo (磨延啜) (744-750) als archäologischer Beleg für die Gründung der Stadt am Beginn des Uighurenreiches

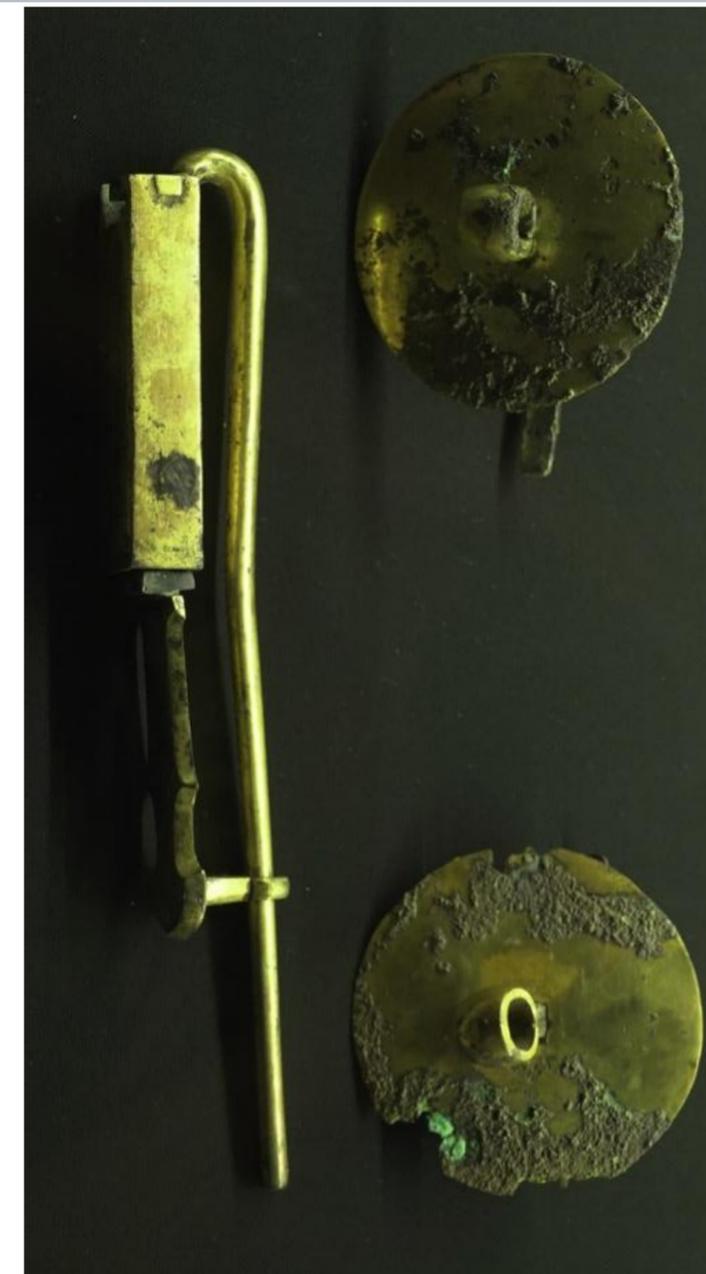


Lackierte Holzstangen mit ursprünglich mit Silber belegtem Palmettenmotiv





Messerscheide aus Bast mit darin enthaltener Klinge



Eisernes vergoldetes Vorhängeschloss,
Vergleichbares Stück aus dem Grabhügel
Shoroon Bumbagar, 7. Jh.



„8-faches Glück und 6-fache Tugenden mögen die 10 Himmel erreichen“

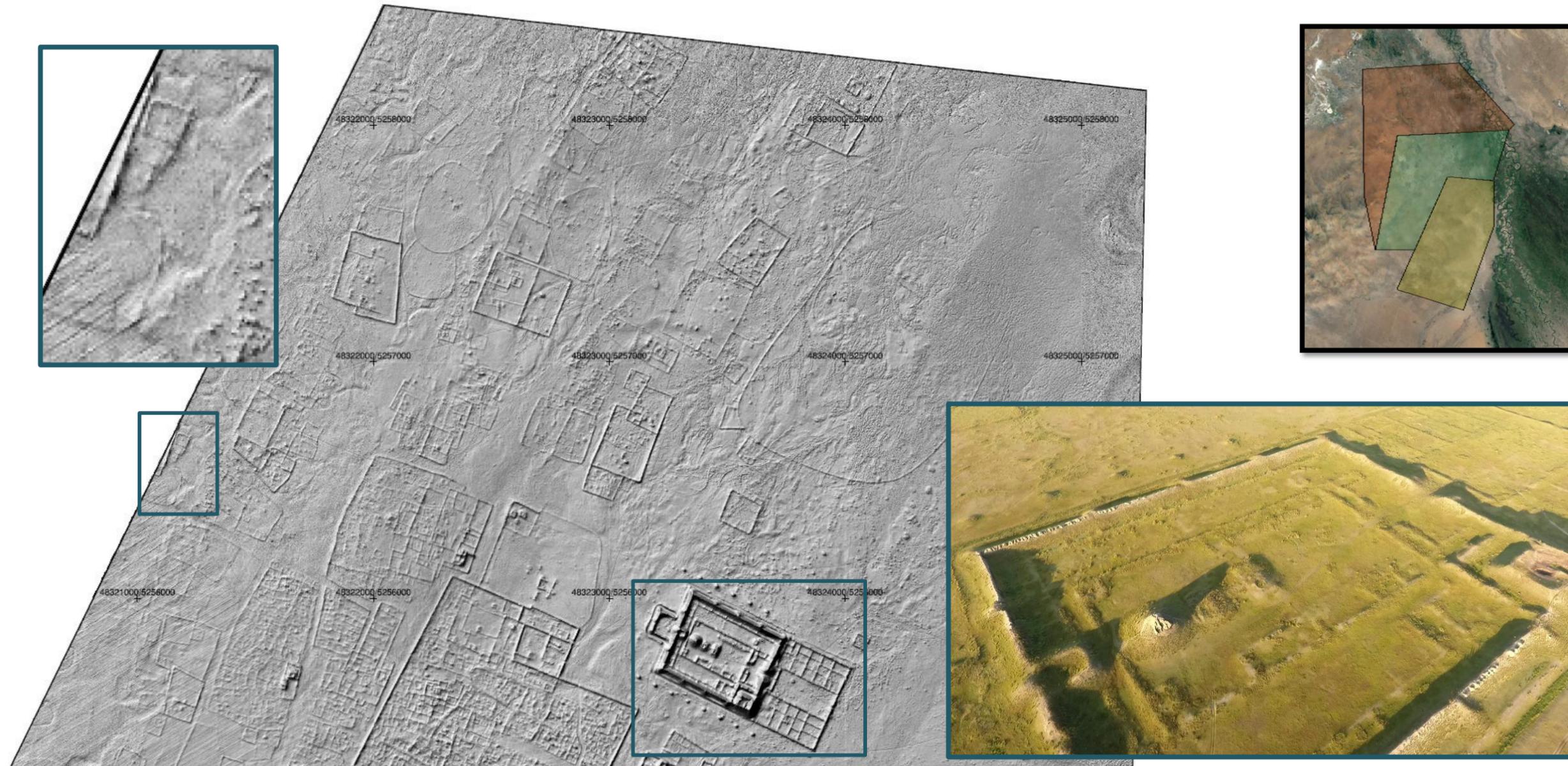
Ca. 25 cm große Bronzeglocke mit eisernem Klöppel, gegossen im Wachsausschmelzverfahren

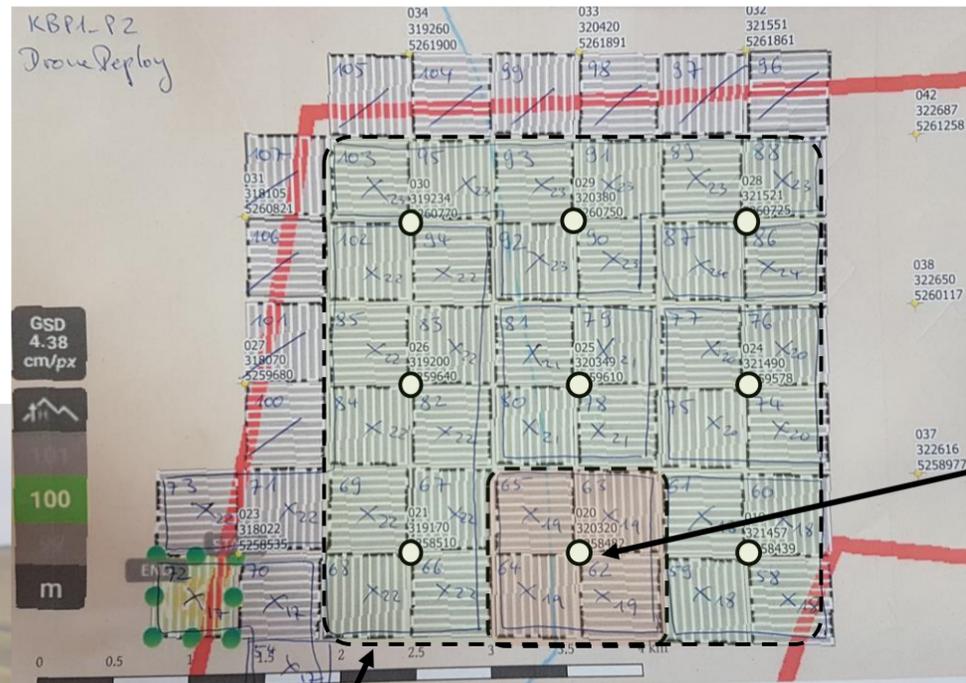




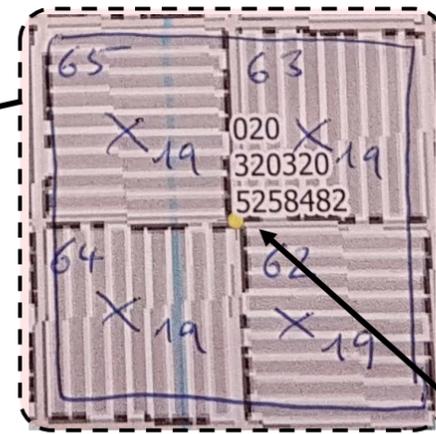
UNESCO World Heritage Site, September 2018



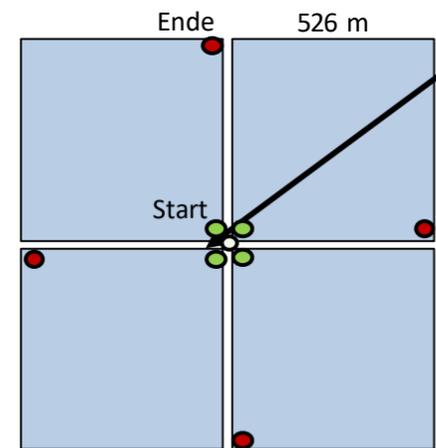




~10 qm²
with 36 flights



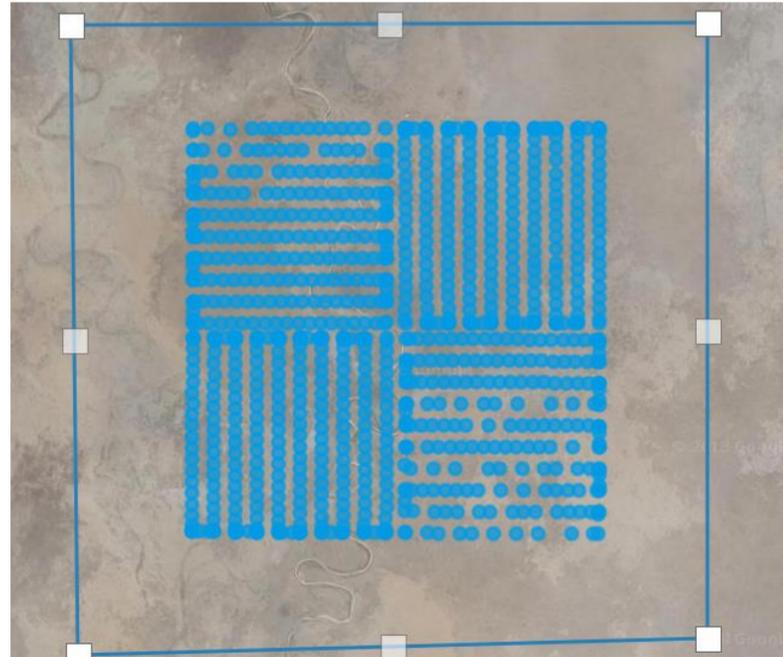
~1.1 qm²
with 4 flights



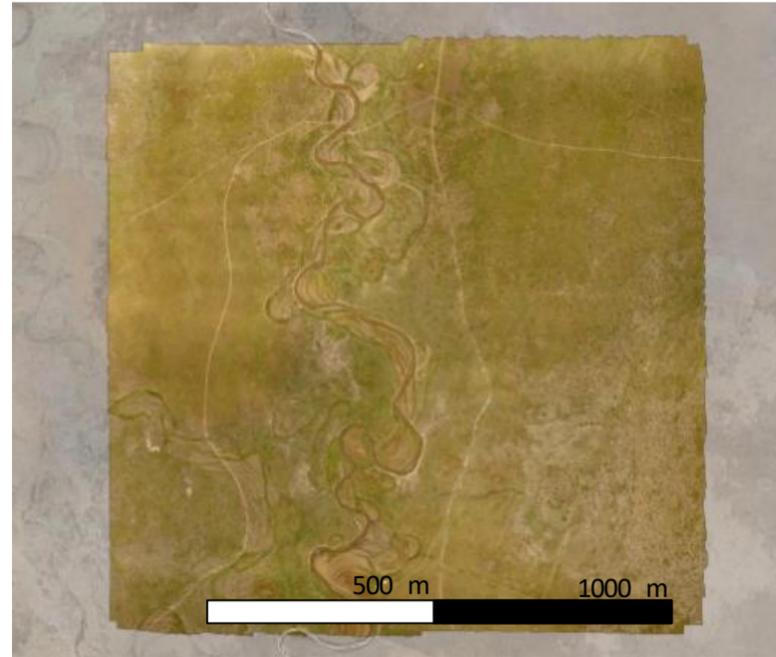
central point

100 m flight height
12 min flight time
~1.1 qm²

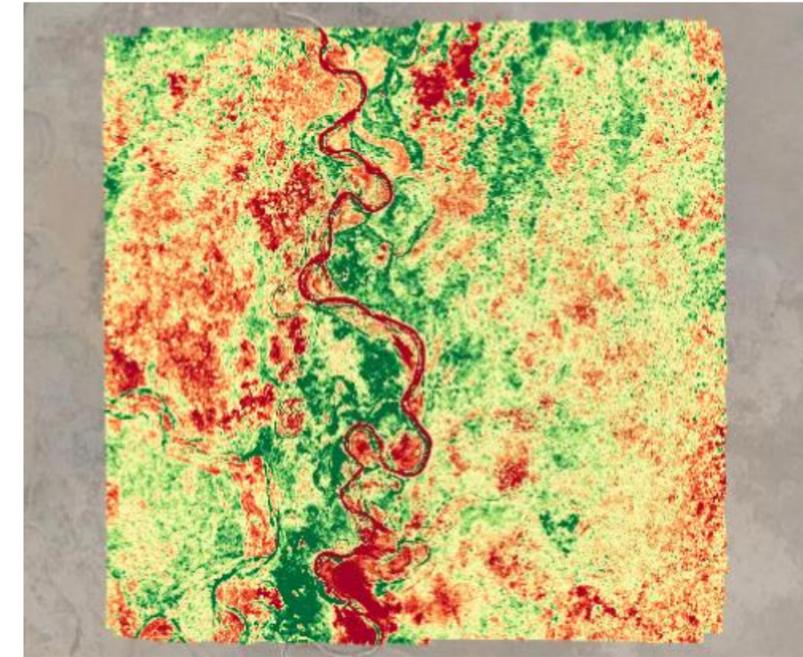




4 flight missions (62-65), 100 m height, 157.2 ha, 913 images, 4.72 GB (1 h Upload, 7 h calculation)



Ortho image 4.05 cm/px Bodenauflösung

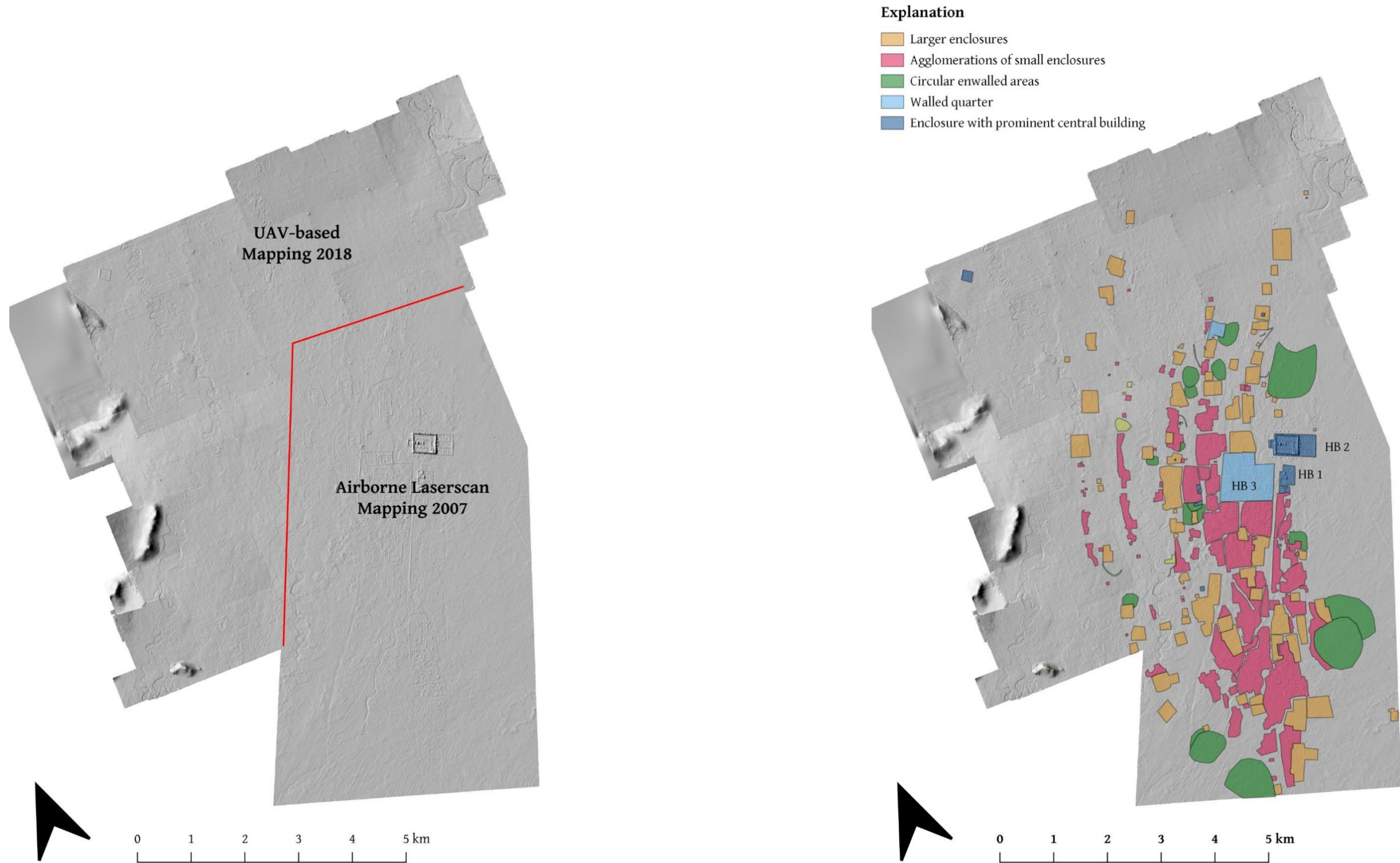


Plant Health 4.05 cm/px Bodenauflösung



3D-Modell (2.5D-Modell) 4.05 cm/px Auflösung







Das Mongolische Reich zur Zeit von Kublai Khan.









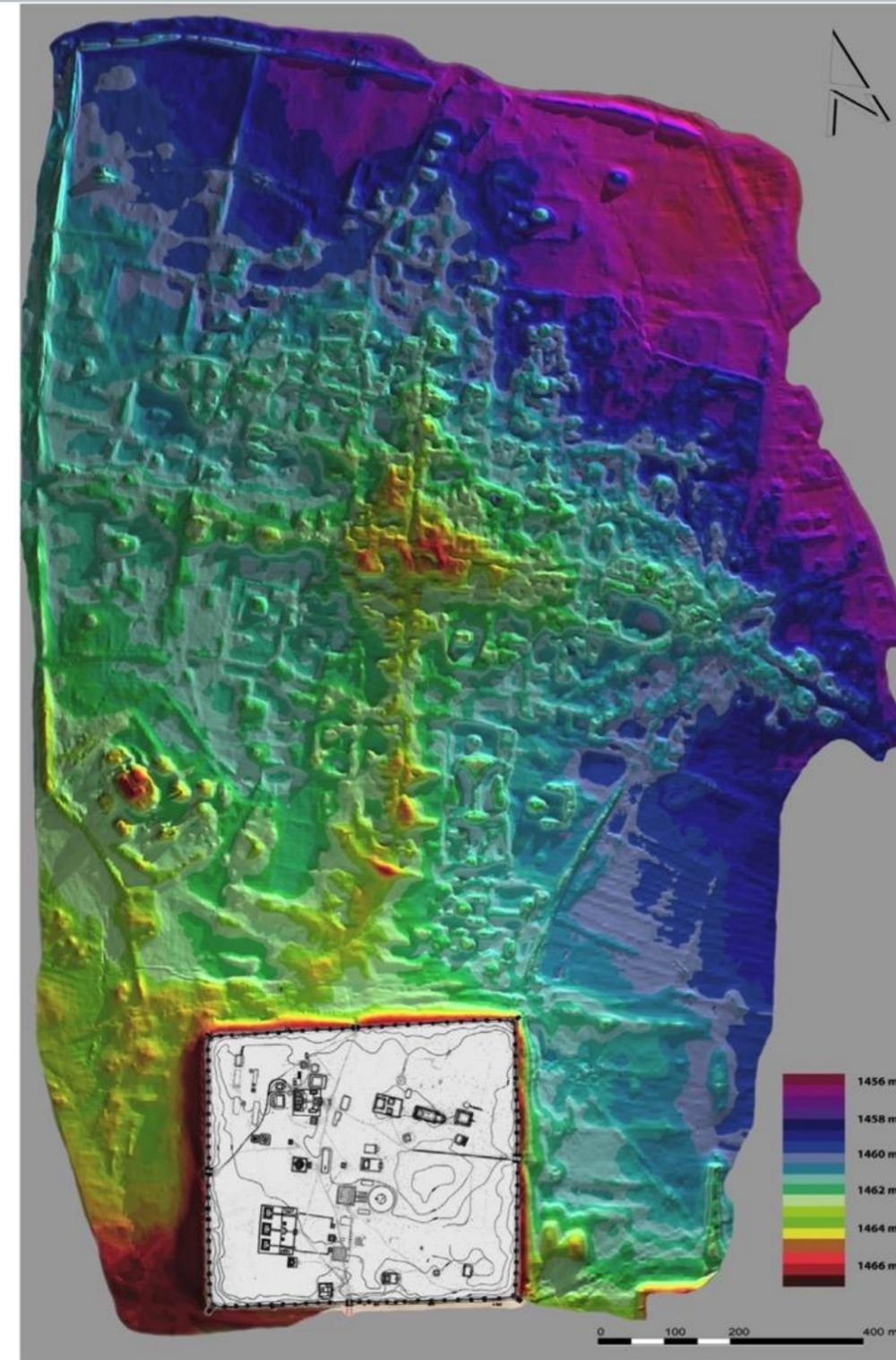
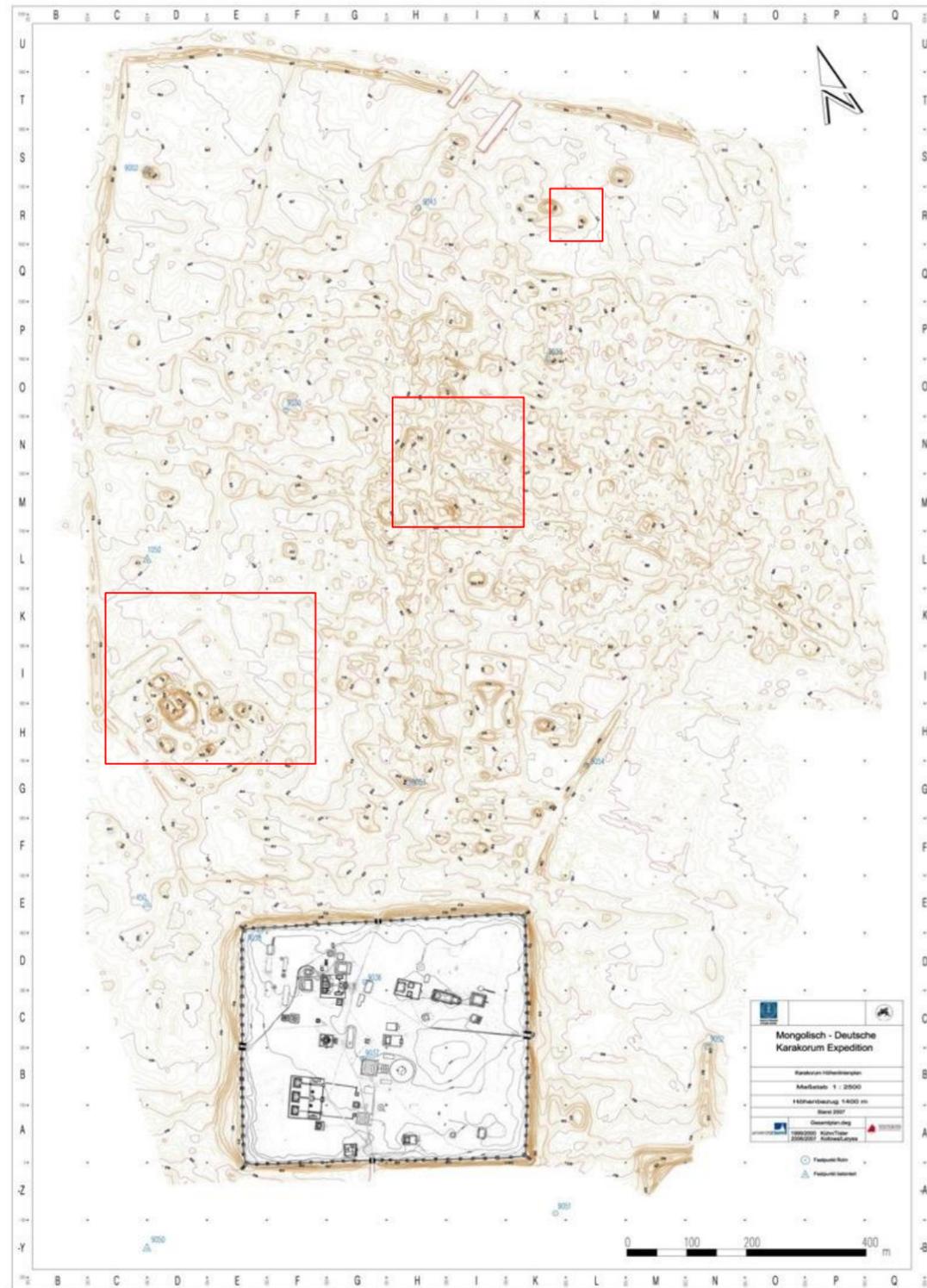


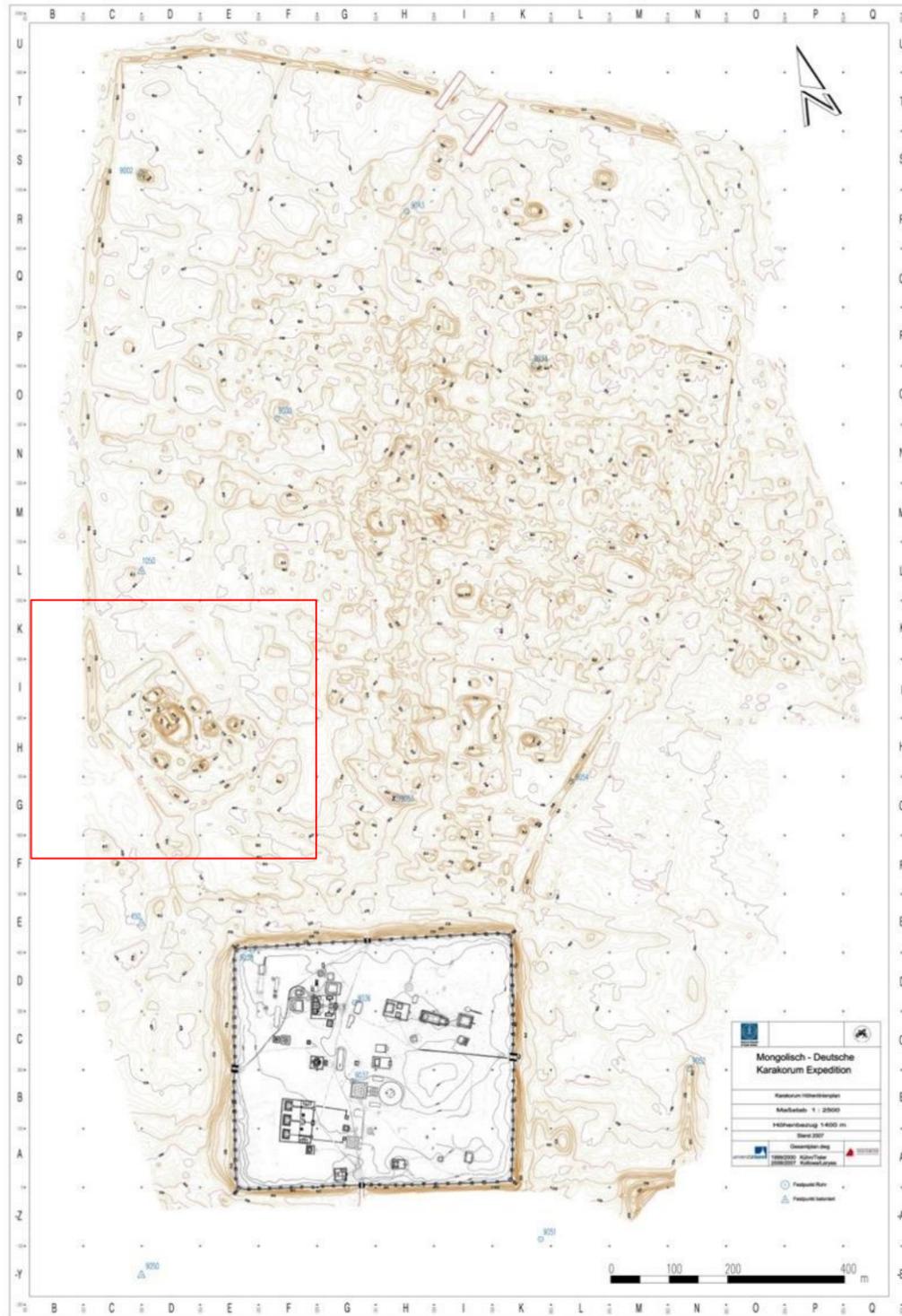








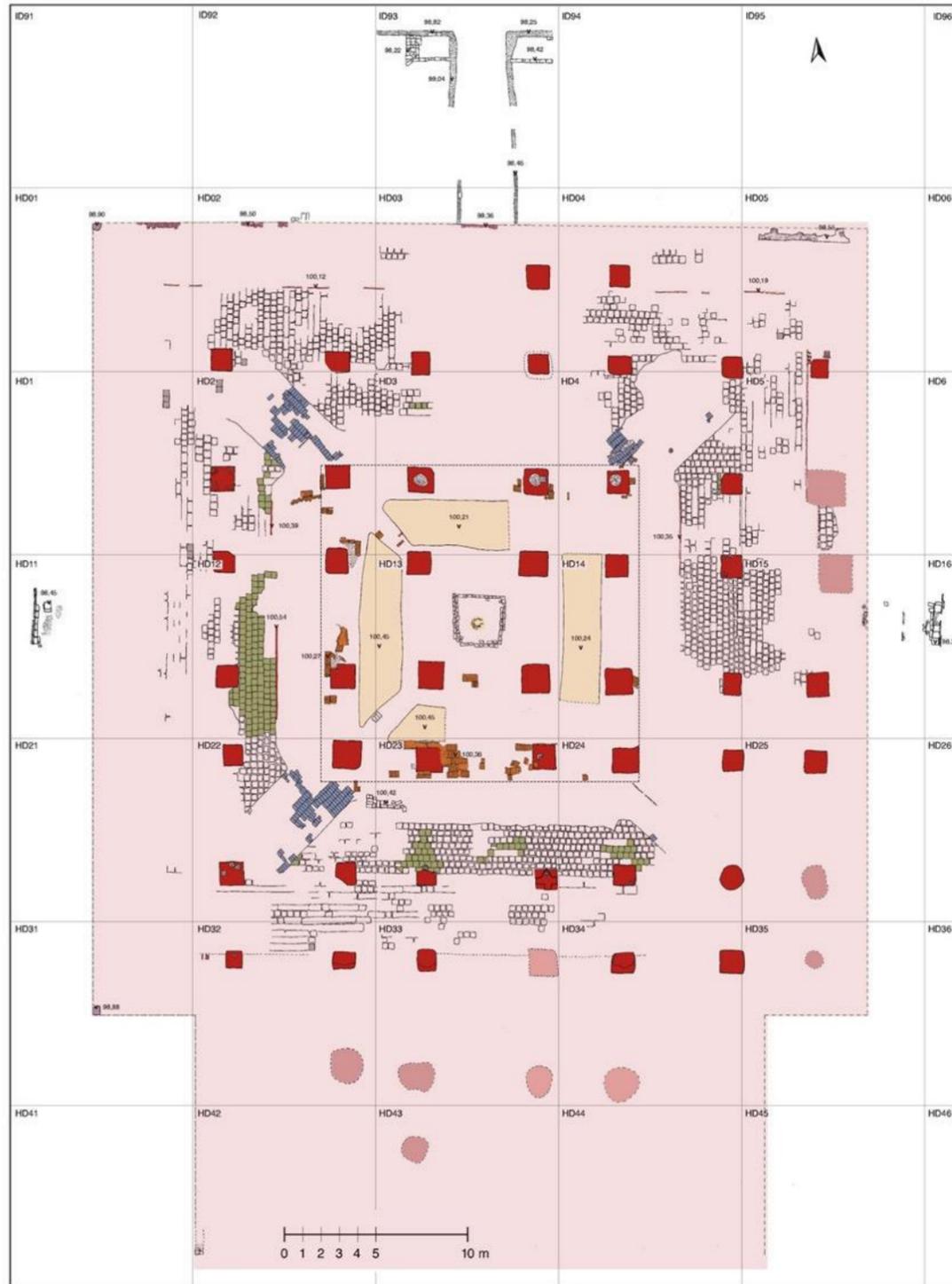


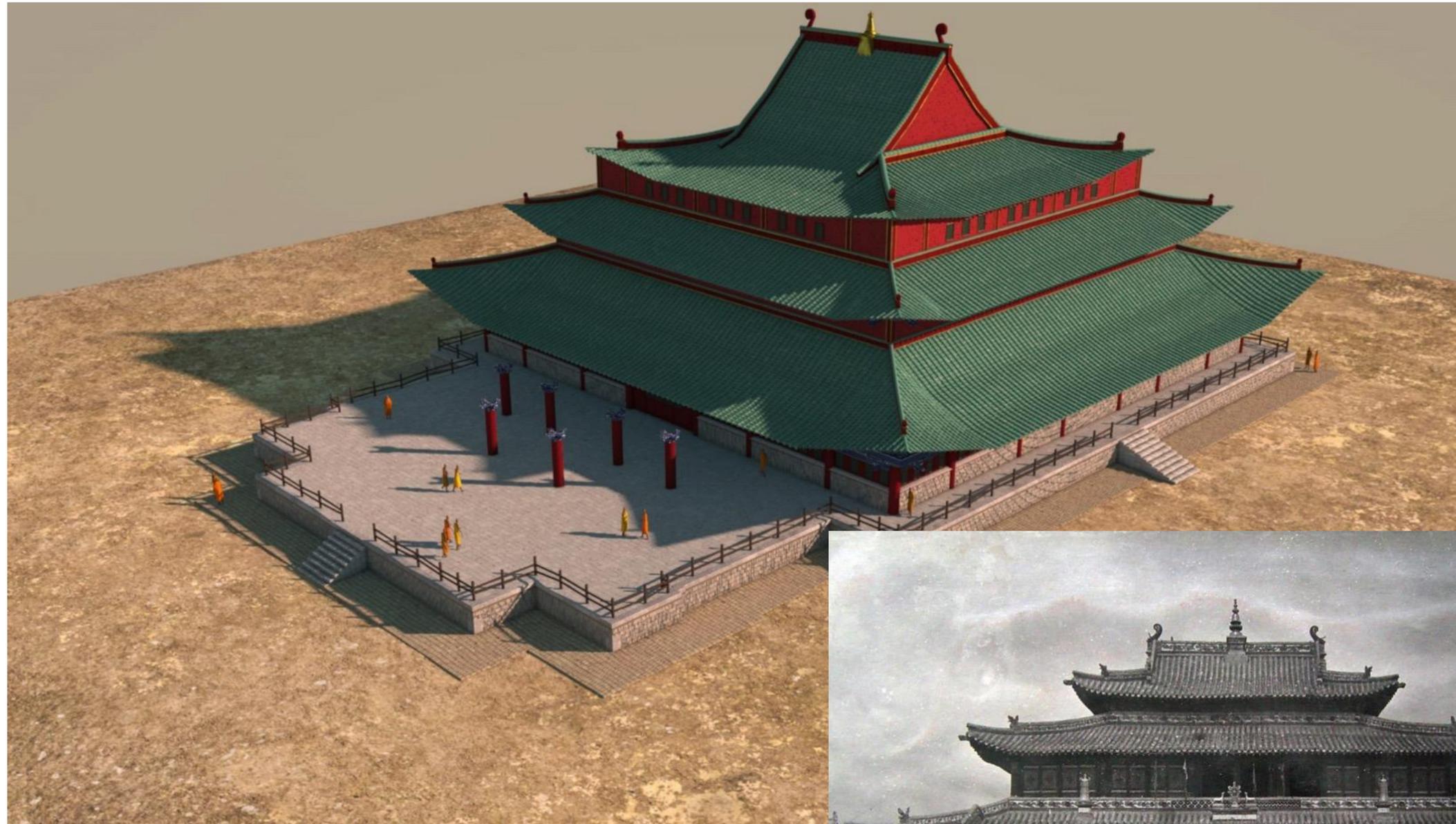


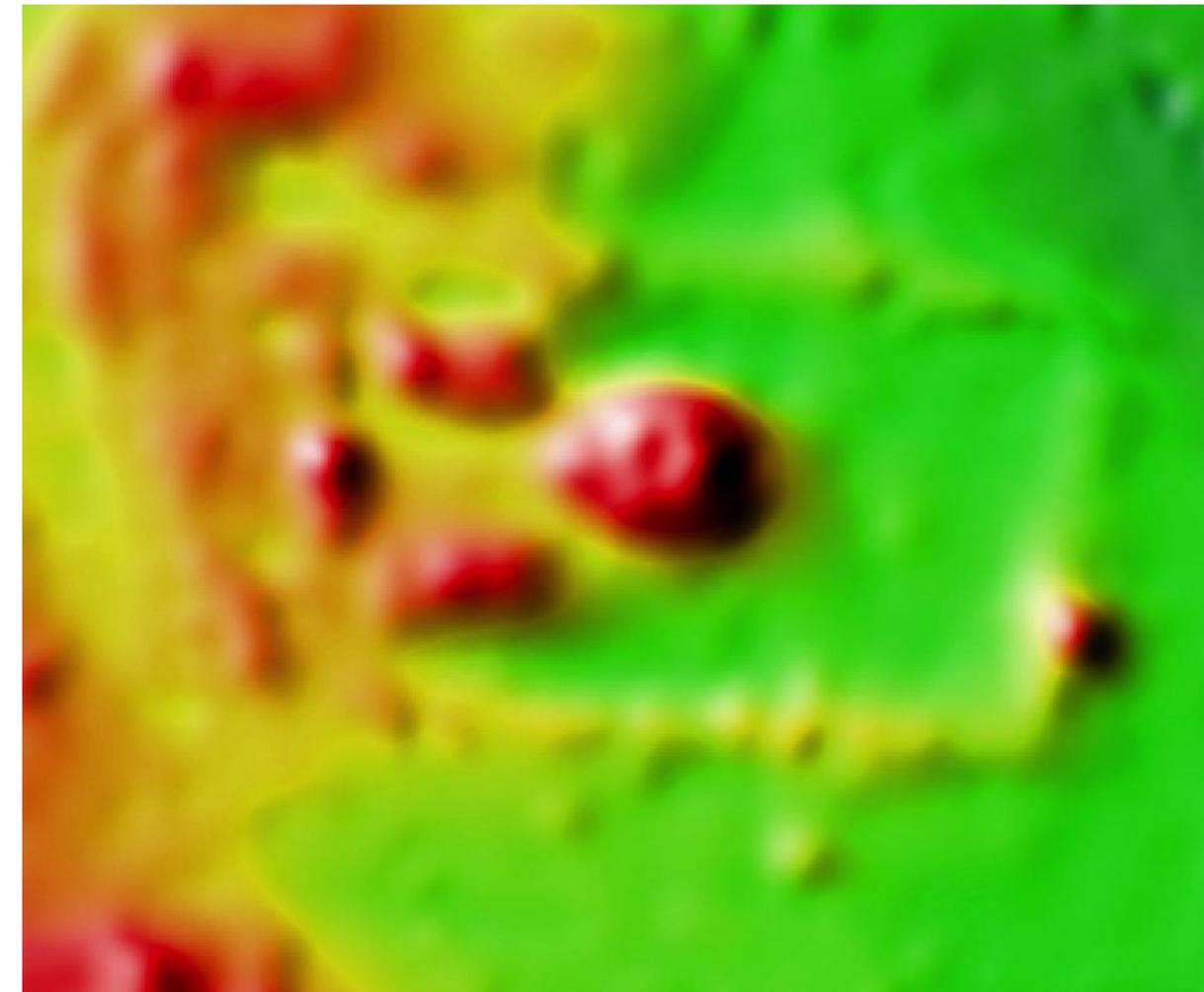
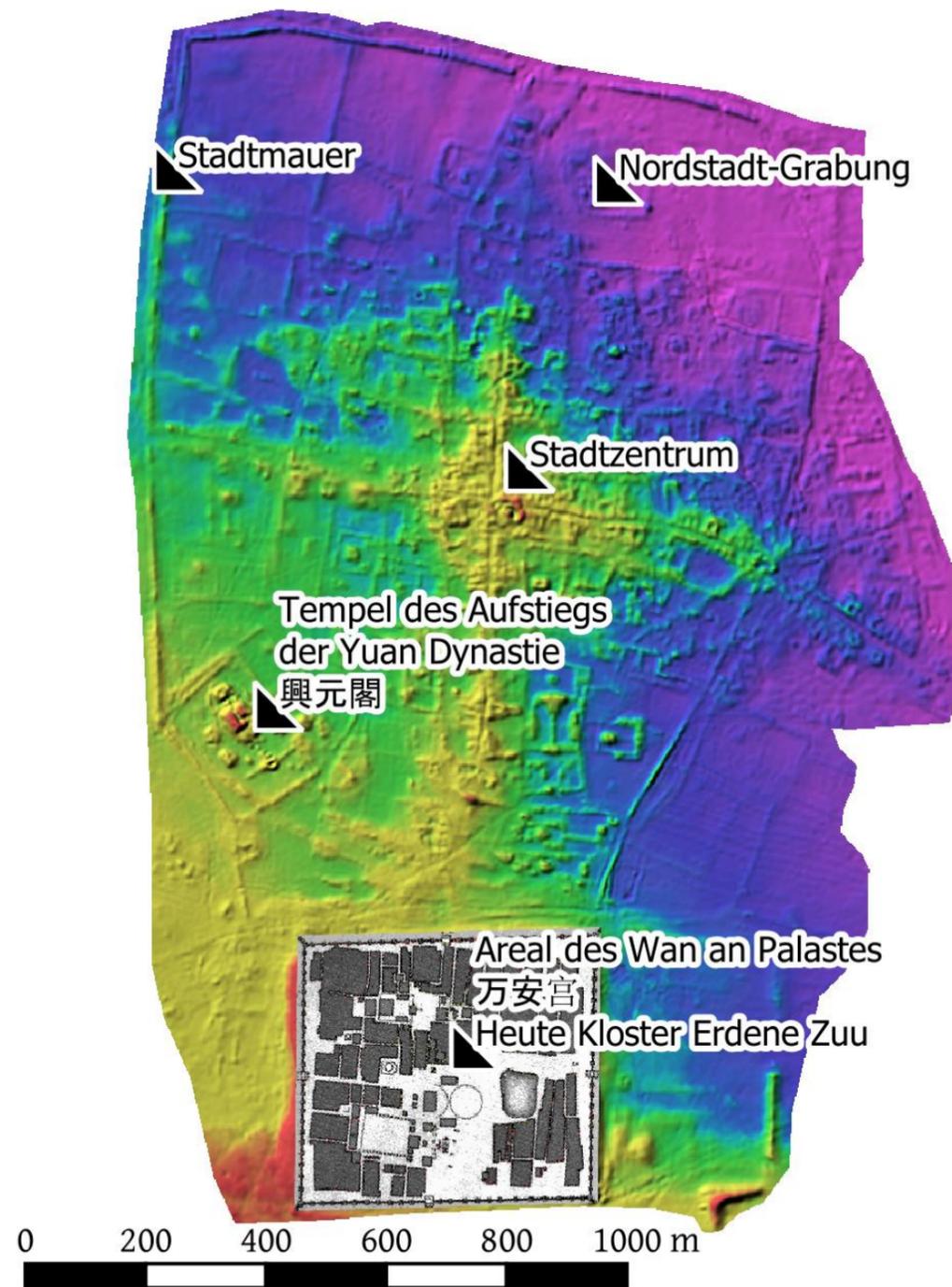


„Neun Schätze“

Vier Deponierungen unter den Ecken des Podiums mit Gold, Silber, Koralle, Perle, Türkis, Lapislazuli, Muschel, Kupfer und Stahl als Symbole für Glück, Gesundheit und Segen





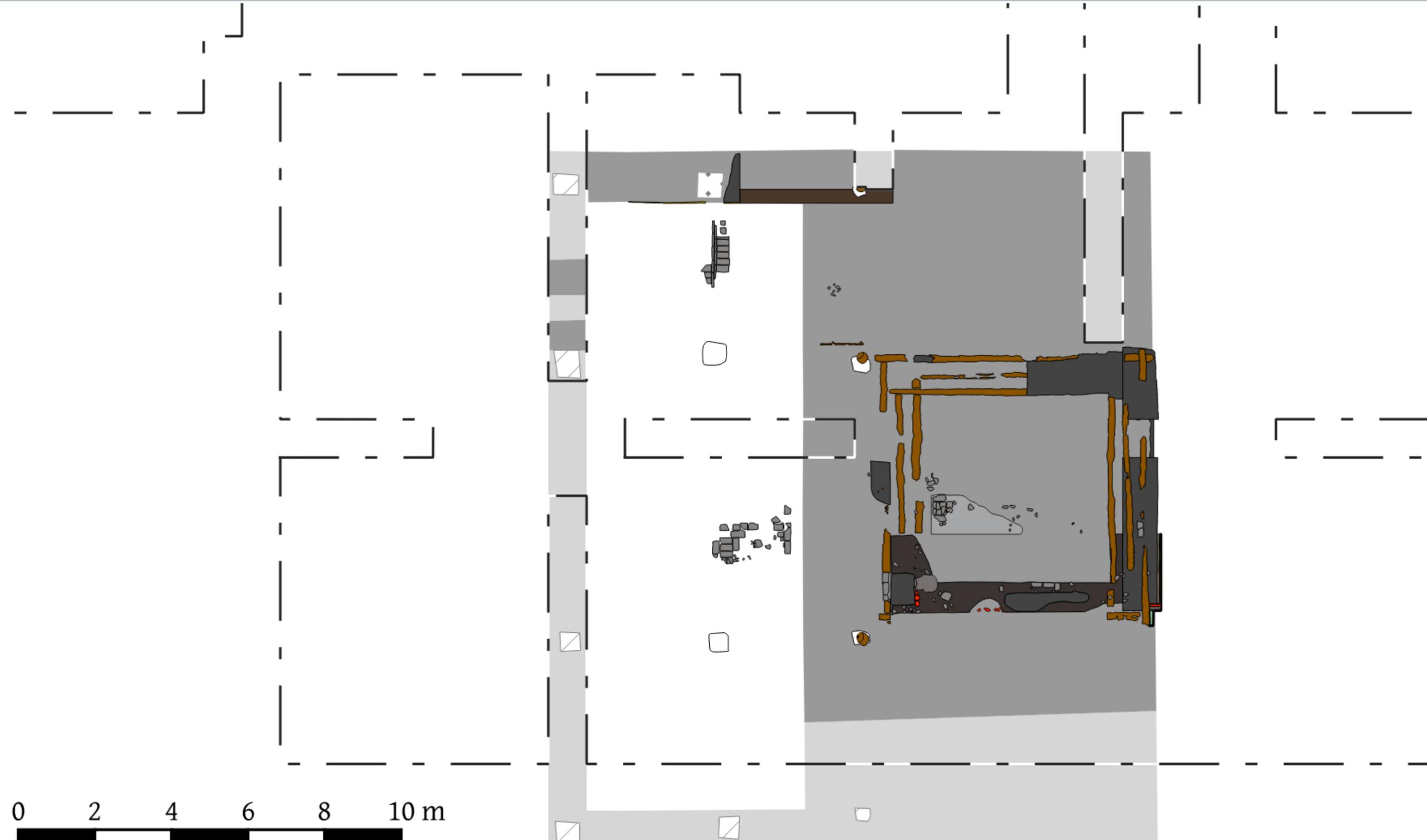


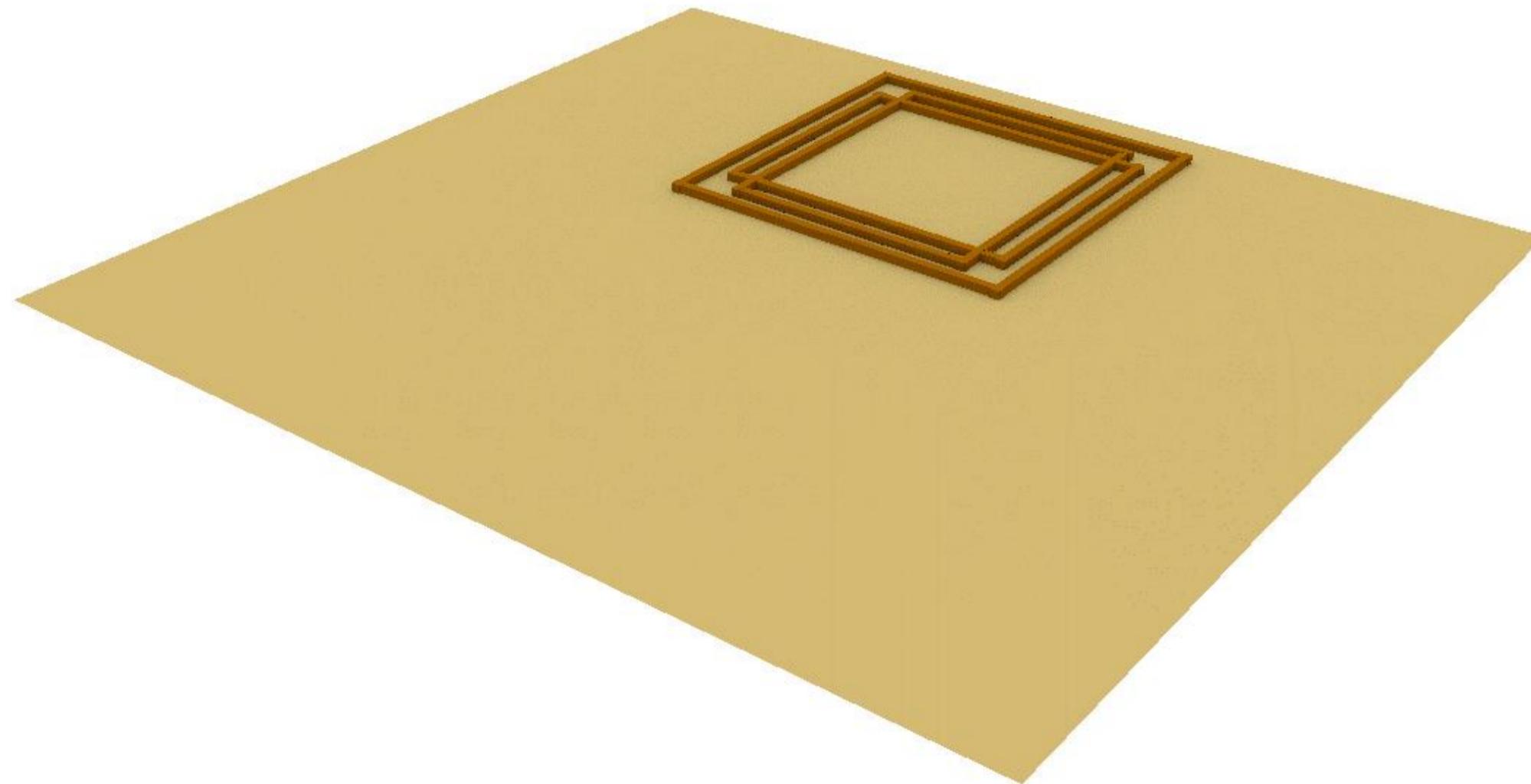
Digitales Geländemodell des Nordstadt-Areals.

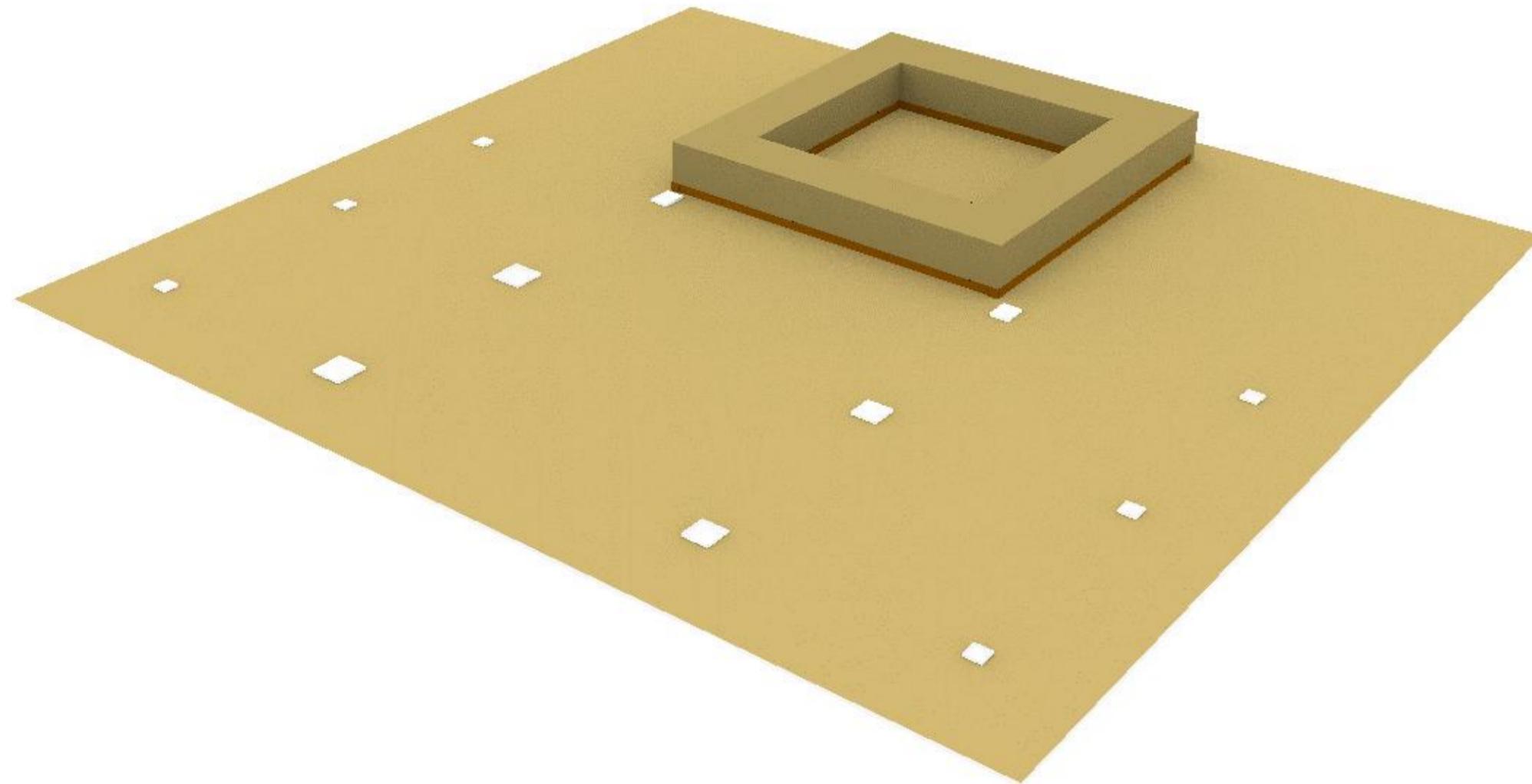
Übersichtsplan Karakorum mit Lage der Grabungsflächen der Mongolisch-Deutschen Karakorum-Expedition. (Daten:grundlage: FH Karlsruhe)

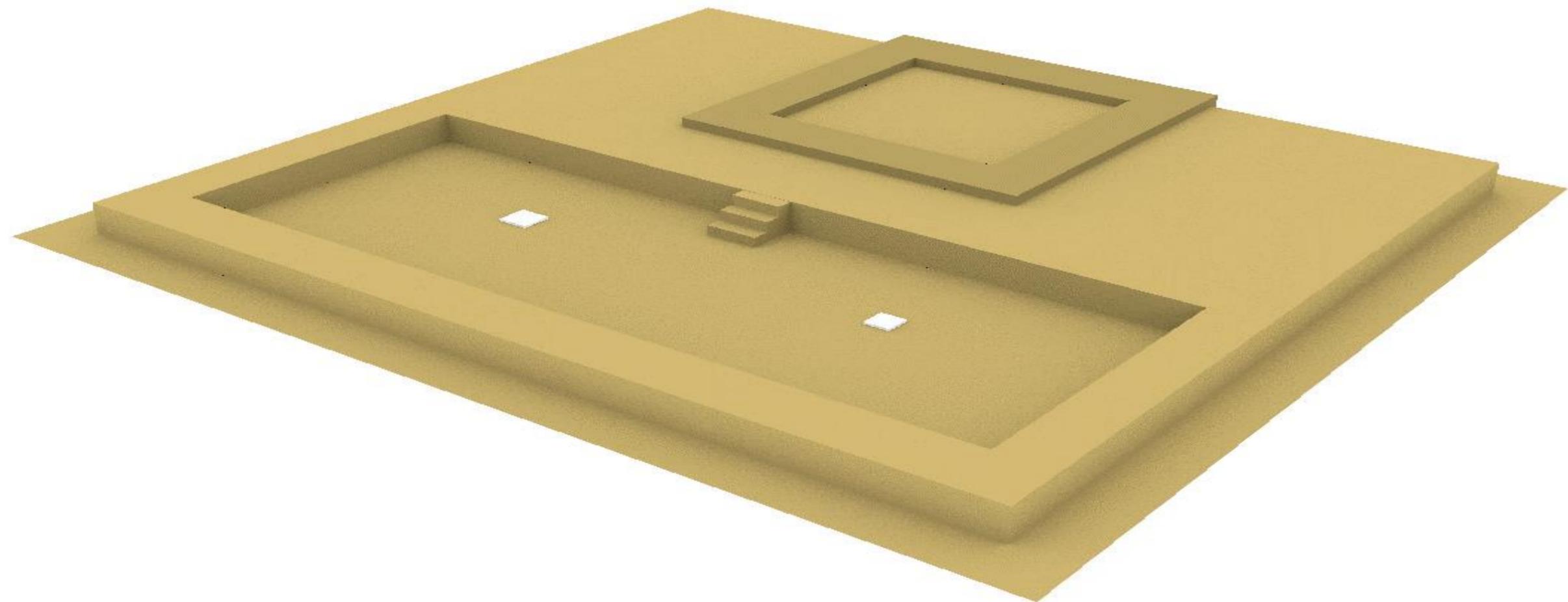


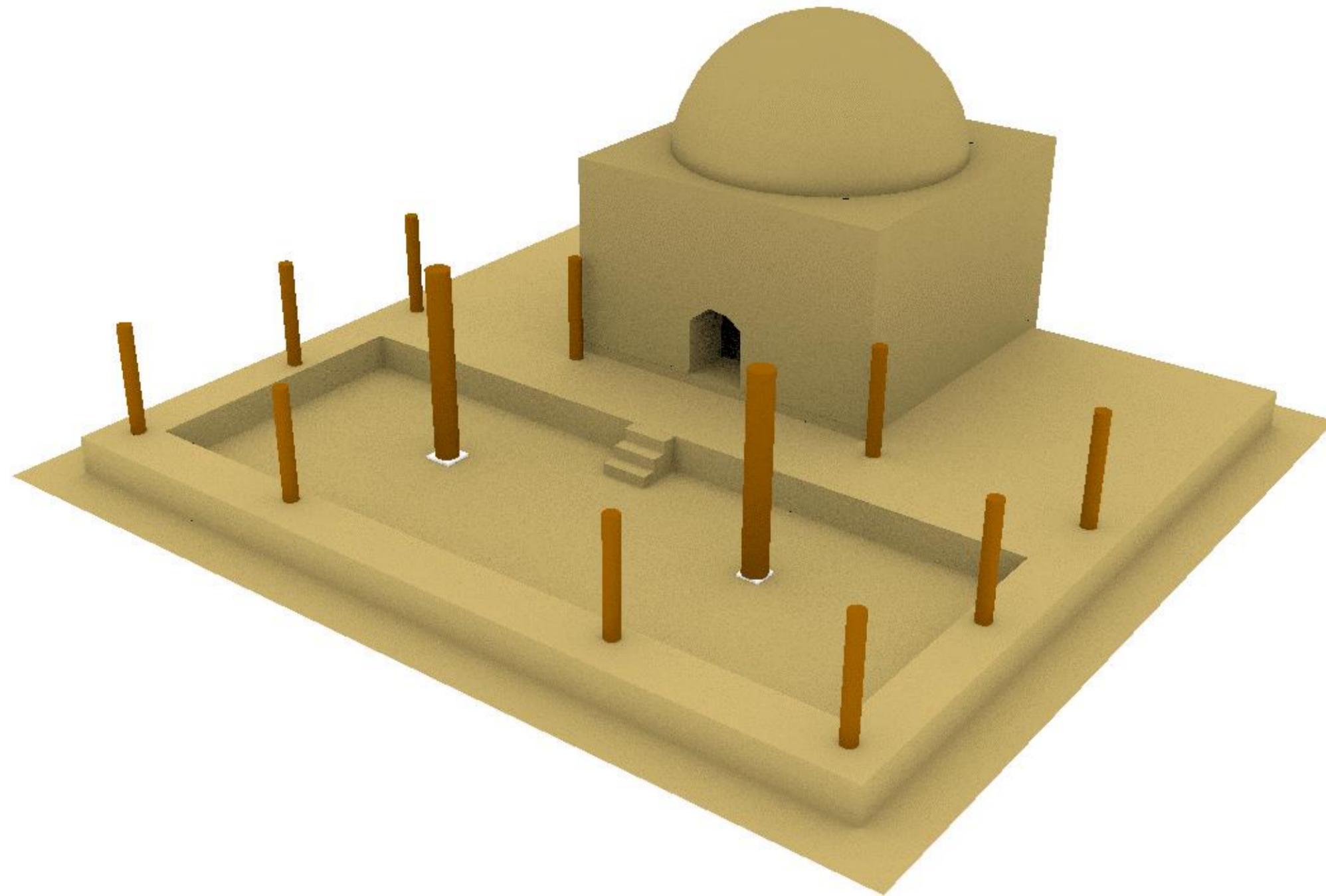
Baubefunde der ersten Phase des Hauptgebäudes in der Nordstadt von Karakorum.

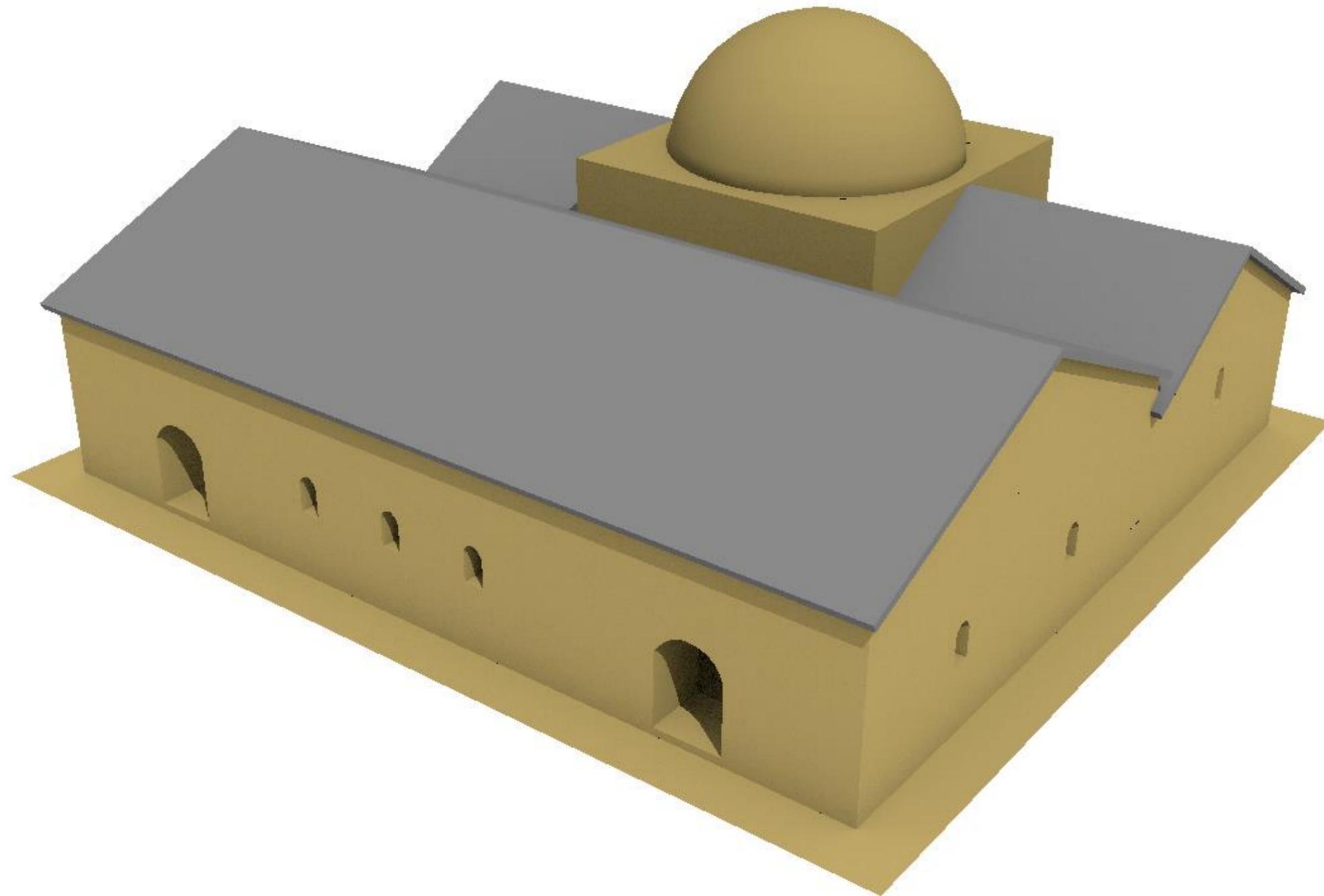








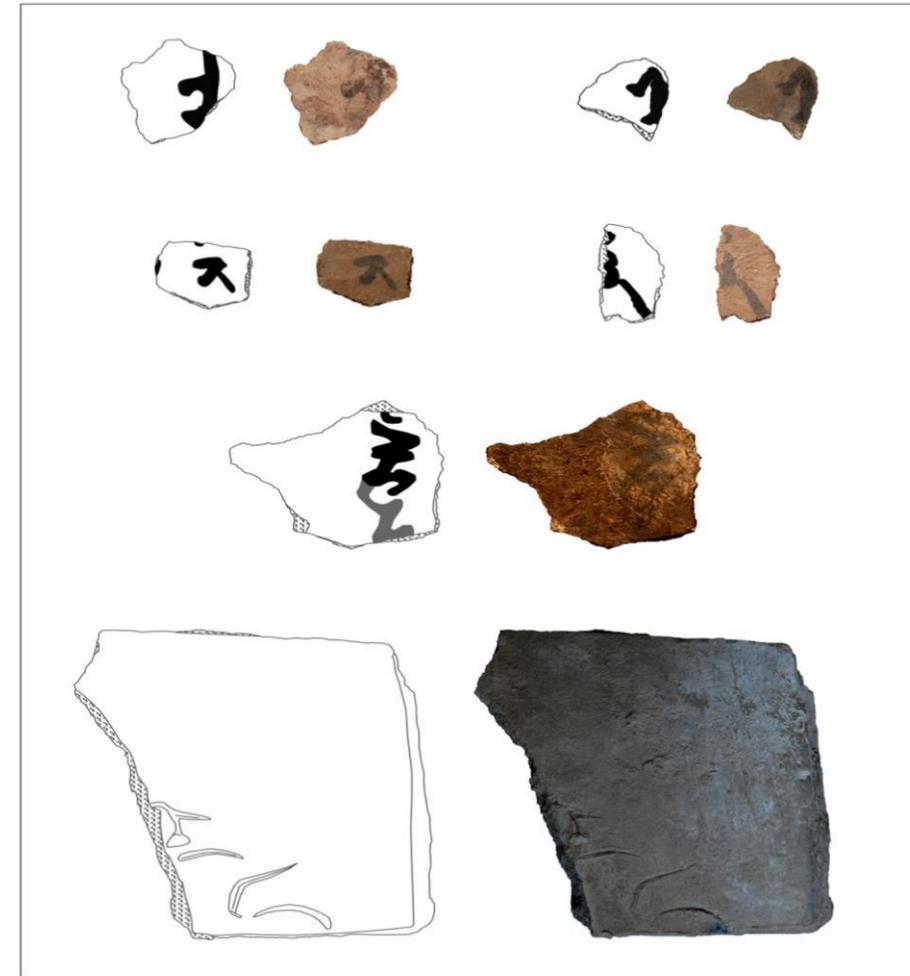
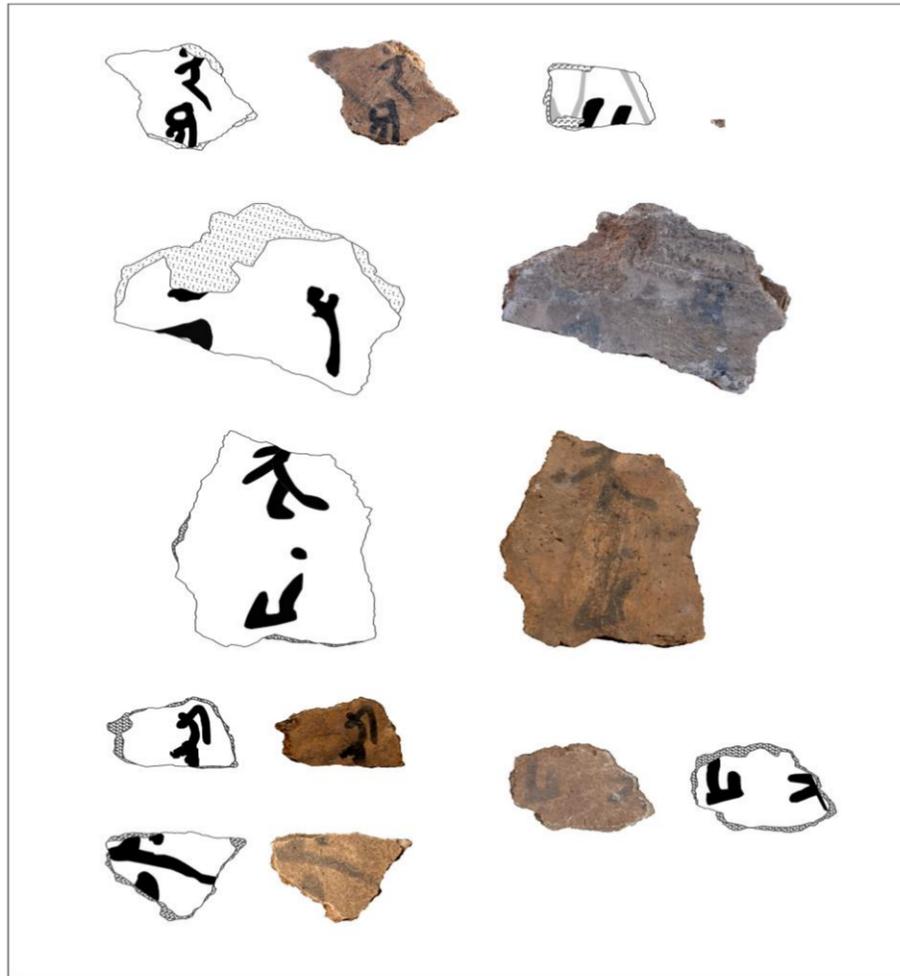






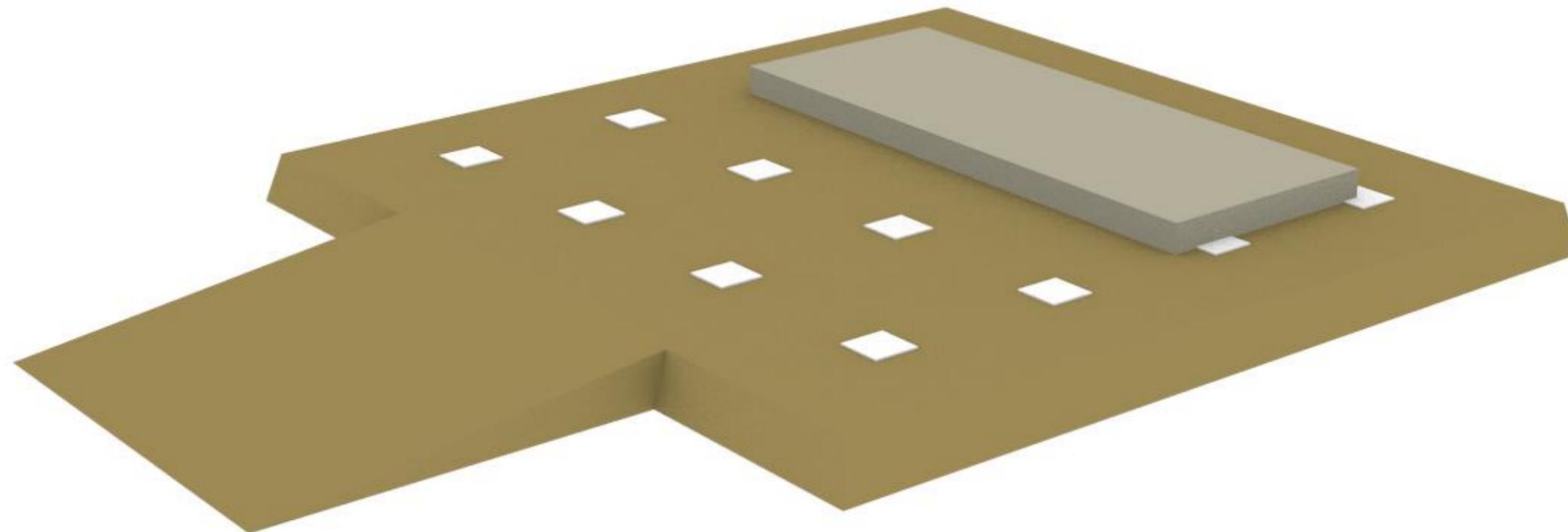
Kleine Moschee außerhalb von Quanzhou (Kanton), Anfang 20. Jahrhundert.

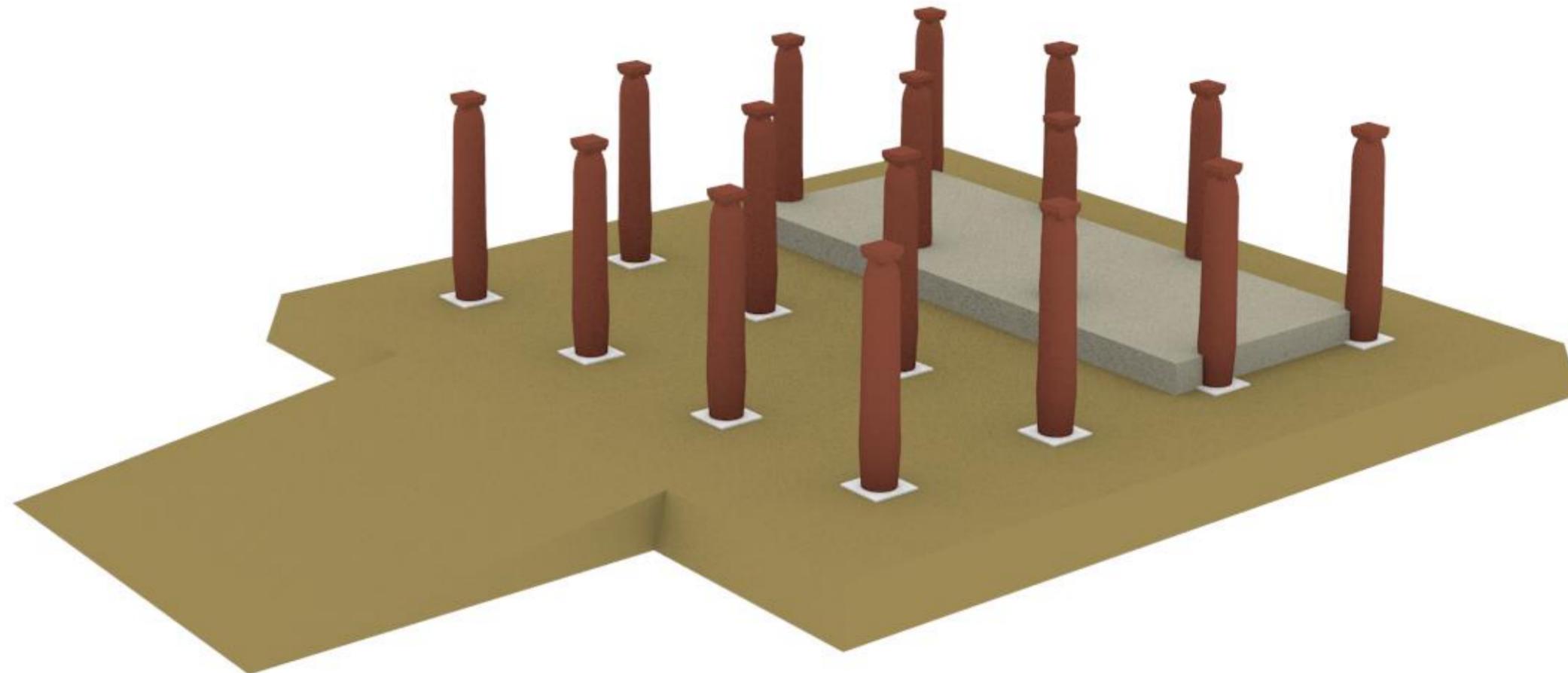
E. Boerschmann, *Baukunst und Landschaft in China. Eine Reise durch zwölf Provinzen* (Berlin 1923), S. 232.



Reste von Inschriften aus der älteren Phase des Osthauses der Nordstadt.

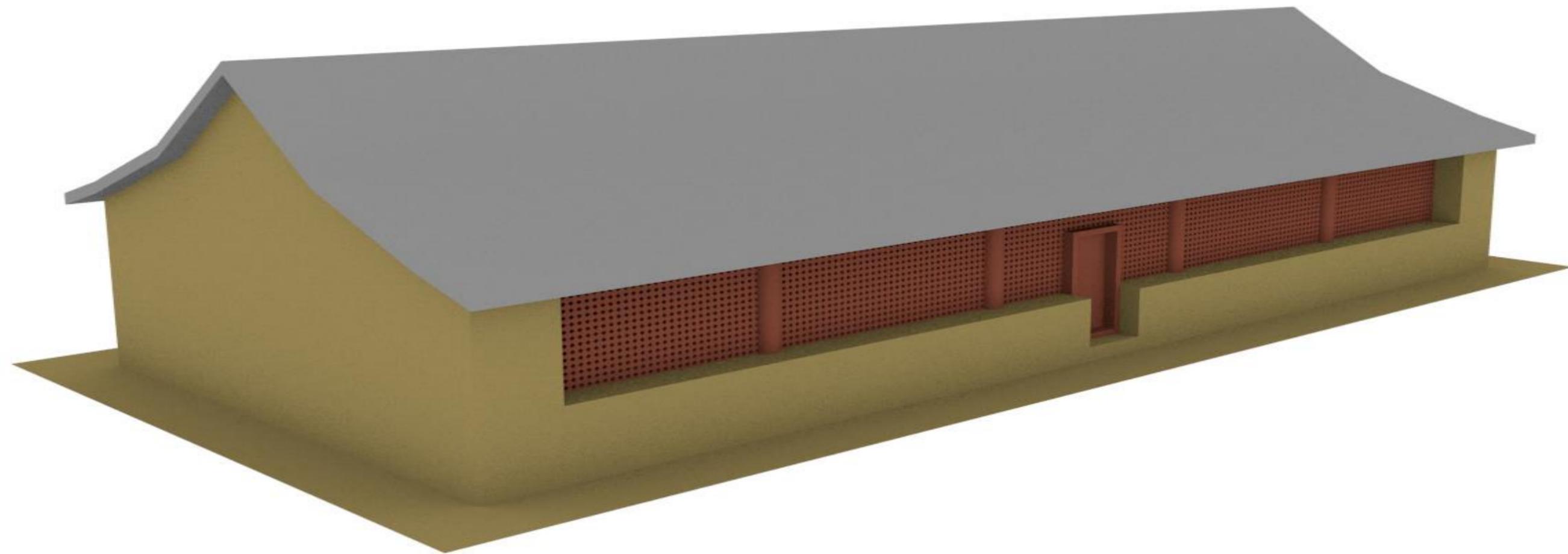


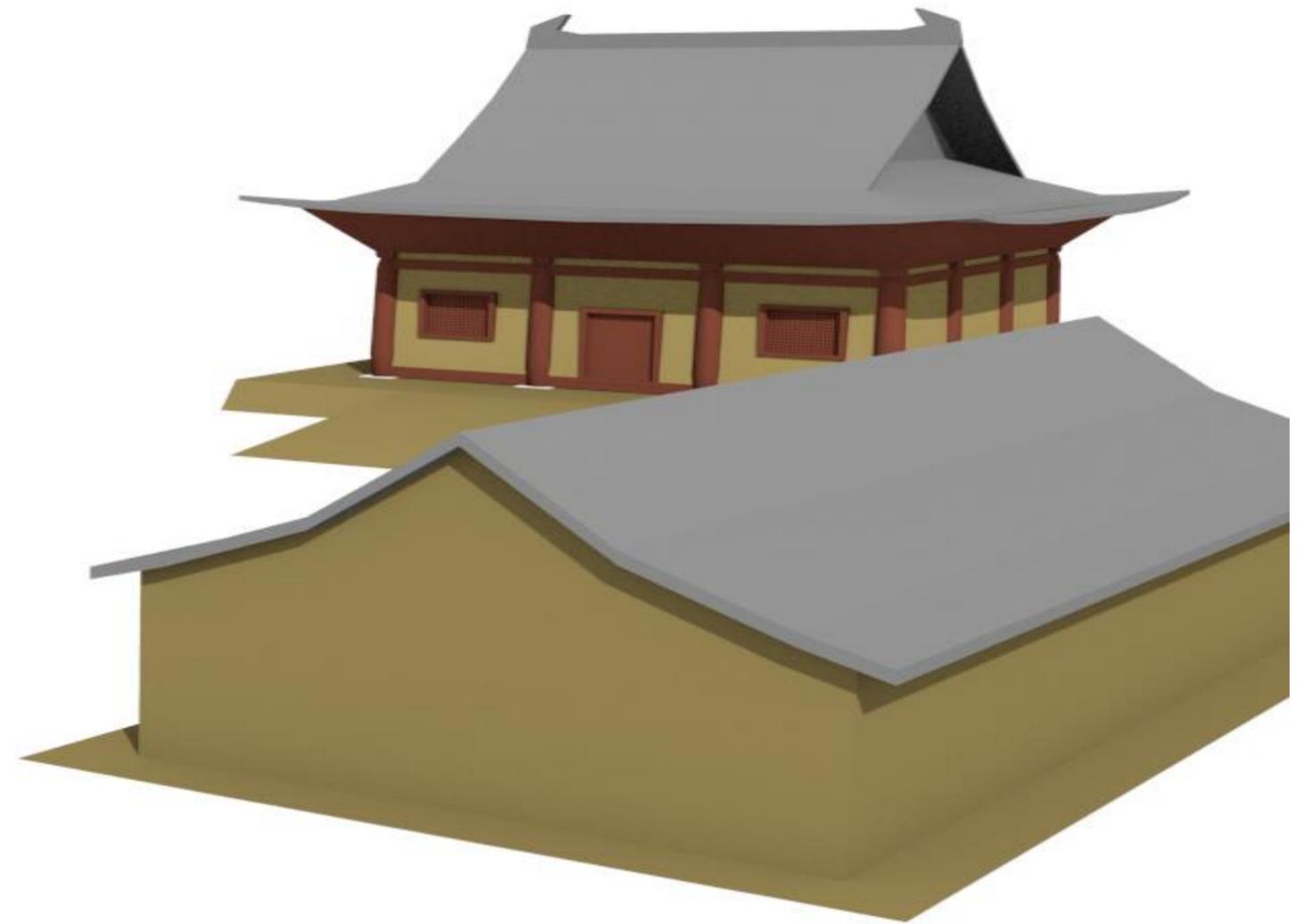
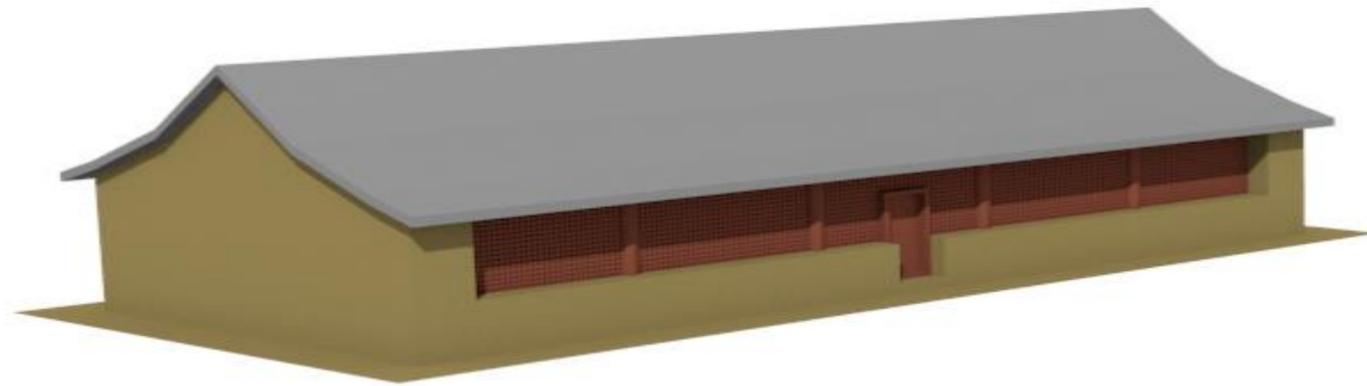


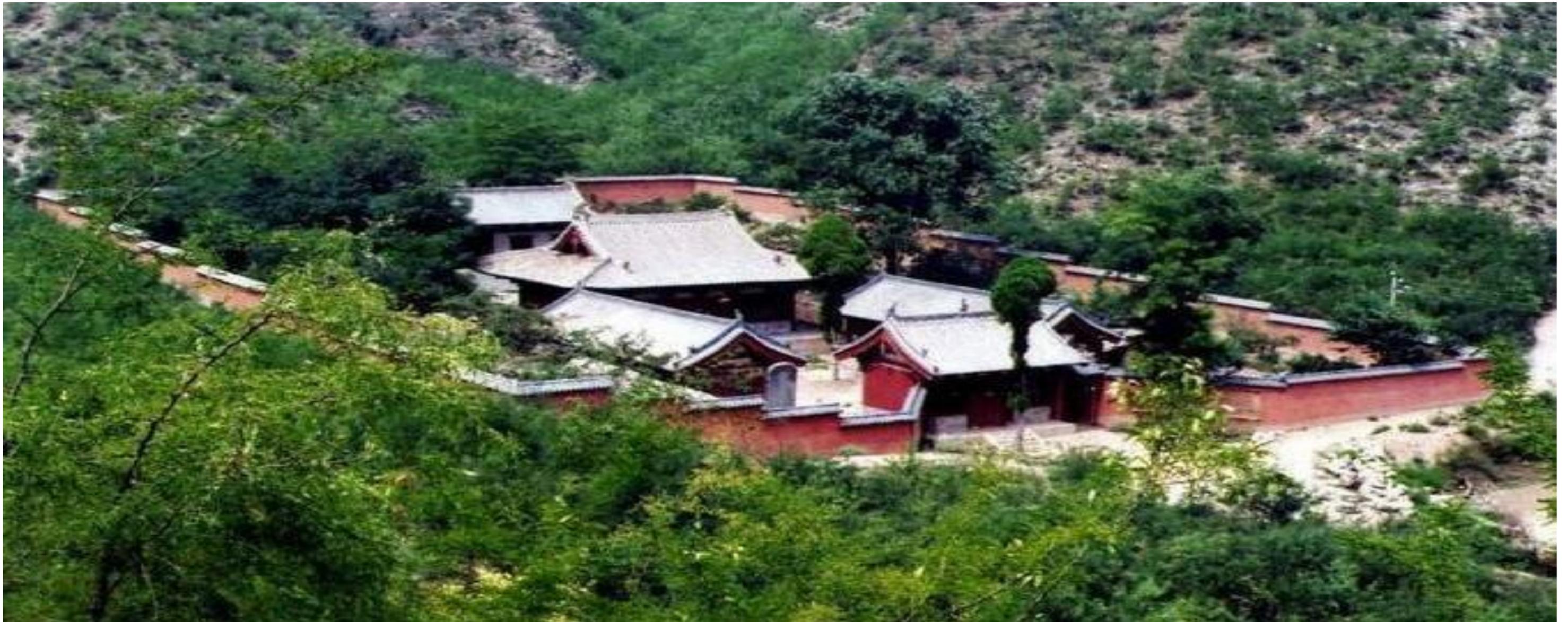












Der Dayun-Tempel (大雲院), Pingshun (平順), Shanxi (山西). Errichtet ab 940.

Foto: National Architecture Institute of China

http://www.naic.org.cn/html/2018/fjwh_0201/38070.html



Kommission für Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen, DAI.



Kommission für Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen, DAI.



Von Gabain 1961, 12, Abb. 2.



Fig. 2.
Photograph of a bronze cross from the region of Jabal Berri.

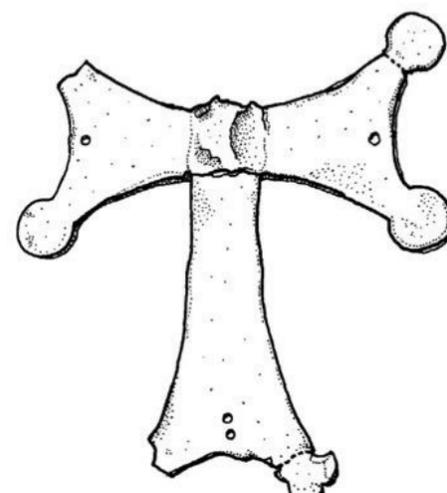


Fig. 3.
Drawing of a bronze cross from the region of Jabal Berri.



Deponierung von Hornzapfen im Nordhaus, Karakorum Nordstadt.



Archäologische und historische Spuren der Kirche des Ostens in Asien.

















opäische



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http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawaan_T





Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Fragen?

Hendrik.Rohland@outlook.de

Eine Zusammenarbeit der Kommission für Archäologie Außereuropäischer Kulturen des Deutschen Archäologischen Institutes (Dr. Christina Franken),
der Mongolischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Tumurochir Batbayar)
und
der Nationaluniversität Ulaanbaatar (Prof. Ulambayar Erdenebat)

