

The Archaeology of Celtic Art, Routledge, 2007, 2007, Dennis William Harding, 301 pages, 9780415428668

Archeologists call the next type of Celtic art style "La Tene", after the type-site located near the village of La Tène on the northern shore of Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Discovered in 1857, the site was fully excavated by Swiss geologists and archeologists up until 1885. A total of over 2,500 objects were unearthed, mainly made from metal. The anti-classical styles of texts like the Book of Kells were carried to numerous monasteries and religious centres on the Continent where they influenced the development of Carolingian, Romanesque and Gothic art for the remainder of the Middle Ages. See also: History of Illuminated Manuscripts (600-1200) and Making of Illuminated Manuscripts. 'This is a well-written scholarly book that seeks a balanced view between the artefacts and archaeology. One of the striking features is the author's line drawings, re-drawn from various sources to provide consistency, which they do most successfully.' - Minerva. 'A useful grounding source for those interested in Celtic expression.' - Northern Earth. 'Familiarity with the Continental material as well as recent discoveries in Britain make it the most comprehensive study to date.' Harding's study represents an assured and knowledgeable account which will provide an invaluable foundation for new directions in Celtic art studies.' - Cambridge Archaeological Journal. No customer reviews. View Celtic Art Research Papers on Academia.edu for free. This talk, given to the Gallische Hoeve Living Museum in Belgium via zoom, introduces La Tène art in a broader sense, and then introduces the wider PhD topic as a whole. It then provides a summary of the PhD results chapter which focused more. This talk, given to the Gallische Hoeve Living Museum in Belgium via zoom, introduces La Tène art in a broader sense, and then introduces the wider PhD topic as a whole. It then provides a summary of the PhD results chapter which focused on understanding the use of birds, which found that this particular species had a much more diverse story to tell f