



The cave *Haus*

A topic that keeps coming up on the *Rosenstein*

Traces of human activities range from the Neolithic Age to the Middle Ages covering a period of about 6500 years. Therefore the *Haus* witnessed the moving history of human settlement. Standing in front of the cave, the large entrance and a big boulder in the middle of the hall remind us of a table which is responsible for the name *Haus*. Unfortunately, the undoubtedly archaeological potential of the cave is restricted due to many undocumented excavations in the last century. But several available finds speak for themselves.

(696 m above sea level, 30 m long)

Located in the immediate vicinity of the *Große Scheuer*, the *Haus* yielded many finds from the Neolithic to the Middle Ages by official and illegal excavations. There is no evidence of any other cave of the *Rosenstein* having been used in so many different epochs. Although a rockslide destroyed palaeolithic archaeological layers archeologists assumed to be in front of the cave, there are a lot of finds from this strategically well located cave dating to the Holocene.

Besides many personal ornaments from several stages of the Metal Age and a hoard with tools of the Roman Age, it is mostly pottery which proves that the cave was used. Moreover, Franz Keller managed to identify burned layers from the Bronze Age and the Middle Ages during his excavations in 1919.

The most significant find is a Latene I fibula which proves the presence of Celts on the *Rosenstein*. *(For more information see plate 6, next station).*