

explain ancient, yet reconstructed patterns or at least serve as a means of testing preconceived interpretations. The present work offers a valid dataset not only for this purpose.

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LUDWIG WAMSER, Mauenheim und Bargaen. Zwei Grabhügelfelder der Hallstatt- und Frühlatènezeit aus dem nördlichen Hegau. Compiled by Andrea Bräuning, with contributions by Wolfgang Löhlein, Corina Knipper, Marcus Stecher, Elisabeth Stephan and Joachim Wahl. *Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg* volume 2. Dr. Ludwig Reichert, Wiesbaden 2016. € 59.00. ISBN 978-3954902163. 500 pages with 58 plates, some in colour, 7 maps.

Excavations frequently have long trajectories from fieldwork to publication, particularly when they involve mortuary complexes with many burials and hundreds of skeletal and material remains. This 500 page comprehensive report of the excavations conducted in the important Hallstatt and early La Tène cemeteries of Immendingen-Mauenheim and Engen-Bargaen between 1958 and 1969 in the Tuttlingen and Konstanz districts of Baden-Württemberg is no exception. Twelve of the tumuli at Mauenheim were excavated by Edward Sangmeister and Rolf Dehn in 1957/58 and were initially published by Jörg AUFDERMAUER in 1963 (*Ein Grabhügelfeld der Hallstattzeit bei Mauenheim, Ldkr. Donaueschingen. Bad. Fundber., Sonderh. 3 [Freiburg i. Br. 1963]*). Ludwig Wamser's 1972 dissertation provided a comparative analysis of both cemeteries, including the first publication of the finds from the 1967–69 excavation seasons at Mauenheim and the 1969 investigation of Bargaen. Although frequently cited, for more than 40 years L. Wamser's groundbreaking discussion of chronology and mortuary ritual was represented by photocopied versions of the thesis that circulated within the scholarly community until Andrea Bräuning, past director of the State Monuments Office in Freiburg, took on the task of publishing it in its current form. A. Bräuning and Wolfgang Löhlein, who contributed a section on the socio-economic basis of the communities represented by the cemeteries as well as a discussion of their importance in early Iron Age scholarship, worked together with Ludwig Wamser on editing the original text. New contributions include specialist analyses that could not have been carried out 30 years ago but add materially to the scholarly value of the monograph: Marcus Stecher and Joachim Wahl (human osteology), Elisabeth Stephan (faunal analysis), Corina Knipper and Michael Maus (isotopic analysis), and a brief report on amber finds subjected to infrared spectroscopy by Curt W. Beck, C. Kuhbach and J. Ives. Research questions addressed by these reports include individual mobility, social organisation, especially gender and status configurations, mortuary ritual practice, and chronology.

The Mauenheim-Bargaen mortuary complex was one of the first to reveal the existence of burials between mounds and on the margins of Iron Age tumulus cemeteries, leading to the routine investigation of the terrain in the immediate vicinity of such sites. In addition, the burials of Mauenheim and Bargaen, which span a period of about 400 years, clearly did not belong to the "paramount elite" category and provided scholars with a better sense of the broad range of social personae existing in this region during the early Iron Age.

The excavations in these two cemeteries revealed a total of 95 burials in 29 preserved tumuli (eleven burials in six mounds at Barga, 84 burials in 23 mounds at Mauenheim) and constitute one of the largest assemblages of Late Hallstatt / Early La Tène burials in southern Germany. The present monograph includes an assessment of the preserved skeletal material from Mauenheim (the Barga skeletal preservation was too poor to be anthropologically analysed) in terms of age, sex and pathologies. The mortuary analysis presents information on external burial appearance (tumulus, flat grave, pit etc.), burial rite (inhumation / cremation), grave type (primary / secondary, single / multiple etc.) and grave assemblage. In addition, isotope analyses were carried out for 17 individuals from Mauenheim, revealing evidence of diet (carbon and nitrogen) and mobility (strontium and oxygen). Faunal remains recovered at Mauenheim that clearly served as grave goods were also analysed. Due to the occasionally severe disturbance of the mounds (only two of the five tumuli in the cemetery of Barga and only two of the 25 primary burials at Mauenheim were undisturbed), the extent to which there was temporal overlap between the two cemeteries, which are separated by about 700 meters, is difficult to determine. However, it is clear that the Mauenheim burials are generally earlier and mainly Late Hallstatt in date, while the excavated Barga burials appear to date primarily to the Early La Tène period. The majority of the Mauenheim burials can be dated to Ha C / D1, with clear evidence of a decline in the use life of the cemetery toward the end of the Hallstatt period. As in other contemporary contexts in the region, ceramic vessels are the main grave good category in the earlier Mauenheim burials, with metal grave goods gradually displacing them over time; likewise, there are no outstandingly wealthy burials in the excavated sample.

The bulk of the text is dedicated to a discussion of the Mauenheim burials, which is subdivided into primary and secondary tumulus burials (inhumation, cremation and indeterminate disposal), flat burials and a description of mound construction. All of the 15 Mauenheim cremations recovered within tumuli, only four of which were undisturbed, appear to have been burned *in situ*, as attested by the burned earth associated with the graves. With one exception where the cremated bone was recorded as having been heaped up without evidence of a container, the remains were collected and deposited in a ceramic vessel. The pyre remains were deposited next to rectangular wooden boxes / chambers of variable dimensions within which the urn and additional sets of ceramic vessels were placed. Four of these boxes / chambers contained the remains of slaughtered pigs and two contained horse trappings; the skeleton of a dog was recovered in the fill of one of the mounds but is assumed to have been associated with the primary or central burial. The majority of the grave goods consist of ceramic vessels and food offerings, mainly pig remains with a few examples of sheep. The fact that several of these faunal deposits were found outside the associated burial pits / chambers suggests that in some cases they represent the remains of funeral feasts rather than grave goods. In two cases a rectangular pit was dug into the ancient surface and used as a chamber for the cremated remains and grave goods with beams or logs protecting the contents. The central cremation graves in two tumuli appear to have been partially or completely destroyed by later inhumations, so the burial rite of the original central interment can only be hypothetically identified as cremation. The question of looting versus sanctioned or ritually motivated post-depositional disturbance, especially of central interments, in the Early Iron Age is a complex one and Mauenheim should be considered in any discussion of this phenomenon.

Mauenheim secondary inhumation graves mainly consist of wooden coffins roughly 2.10 x 0.70 m in size placed in rectangular pits; some also are covered by stone packing and / or a clay layer. The evidence suggests that the bodies of the dead were covered only after being placed in the burial pit. Presumably, this means they were transported to the grave site in the equivalent of an open coffin, contributing to the growing body of evidence for complex funerary processions in the Early Iron Age of this region. Two secondary wagon burials are especially notable. One contained a

male individual with a sword, horse trappings and the remains of a bronze vessel, the other a female burial with personal ornament that included hair pins, one or two bracelets of oil shale, a leather belt ensemble decorated with bronze staples, and two ceramic vessels. Small conical decorative elements of bronze in the latter grave are interpreted as belonging to a possible seat arrangement inside the wagon box. It is worth noting that this burial remains one of the few burials with female ring ornament in combination with a wagon in southern Germany. The sword burial contained an unusual circular object interpreted as the remains of a shield about 50 cm in diameter made of wood inlaid with an unspecified dark material. The wagon graves were found in neighbouring tumuli (Mounds N and M) on the eastern edge of the cemetery and the authors / editors speculate that there may have been a familial relationship between them. Mound R contained another female burial worth noting that was outfitted with the only bronze spindle hitherto documented north of the Alps as well as fibulae and glass beads. The grave goods suggest close links to Italy where bronze spindles are exclusively found in elite female burials.

There were only two possible multiple burials among the inhumation graves and none of these contained two adults. The deceased individual was always placed in an extended position; the only exception was a bi-ritual burial containing the remains of two neonates, one cremated, the other inhumed. Twenty-one of the inhumations were adults, a demographic spectrum that corresponds to other contemporary cemeteries in Southwest Germany. The average age at death was somewhat higher than at contemporary settlements, probably a reflection of the relatively favourable living conditions in the region, although various pathological indications in the bones and teeth suggest the largely agricultural economy took its toll in the form of arthritis especially in adult males. Degeneration due to repetitive motion is reflected in wear facets on the knees and feet and indicates a degree of gender-specific labour specialisation while the teeth of two of the women exhibited evidence of use as a “third hand”. The isotope evidence for diet indicates that both meat- and plant-based foods were consumed; the latter category included millet, which was exploited as a staple food during the European Iron Age. A subset of the population appears to have had more regular access to meat and milk products, among them both of the wagon graves mentioned previously; this suggests the existence of a dietary differentiation based on status. Grave goods corroborate the isotope evidence suggesting links between the Mauenheim population and the neighbouring Baar River region; two male and two female individuals appear to have been migrants from that area.

Sex determinations could be carried out on only 18 of the Mauenheim inhumations, which in turn means that any general conclusions drawn on the basis of intersectional gender or age patterns must be considered provisional. Based mainly on grave goods, 22 graves were identified as female, while only seven graves were designated as male (p. 36). There are only three burials with weapons, which are typically assumed to be male, but the assumption that burials without ring ornament but with pottery must also have contained males seems problematic, as is the assertion that narrow undecorated bronze belt plates are a gender specific marker of maleness (pp. 34–35). Two of the biologically sexable burials without grave goods could be identified as male but as the authors admit, this does not mean that all such graves were those of men. Ascribed / inherited status is attested by the relatively rich metal ornaments found in one of the children’s burials, estimated age between three and four, although the authors point out that parental affection might also be responsible for the comparatively lavish grave good assemblage (p. 37). The horizontal stratigraphy of both cemeteries is presented in a detailed separate chapter together with tables showing the breakdown of burial types and grave good combinations. Presence / absence tables show the distribution of grave goods across the burial spectrum at Mauenheim while a detailed comparative analysis in the context of contemporary finds from contiguous regions is provided in the chronol-

ogy chapter. A similar discussion is provided for Barga, which focuses in particular on evidence for extra-regional contacts, especially with northern Italy.

Some of the Mauenheim cremation graves clearly overlap temporally with the inhumations within the tumuli, so this cannot be solely a temporal distinction. Just over half of the burials in this cemetery were inhumations. The cremated remains represent 25 individuals that exhibit an age spectrum comparable to that of the inhumation graves in tumuli, with only 28 % in the sub-adult category, so cremation also cannot represent an age-based treatment of the dead. The average age at death of the cremated population was somewhat less than that of the inhumed group, however, leading the authors to suggest that the cremated group had access to fewer resources and may have had a lower quality of life. This is a hypothesis that would need to be tested against more recently excavated mortuary data from comparable contexts. The authors also suggest that the cemetery was organised on the basis of social identity, based on the fact that the individuals whose strontium isotope signatures indicate an extra-regional origin were either buried in the same mound or on the eastern and western peripheries of the tumulus cemetery. Whether these relationships were consanguineal or based on other social ties would have to be tested via aDNA analysis where preservation allows.

Mound construction began in the nearby cemetery of Barga during the Early La Tène period after burial at Mauenheim had ceased. The five tumuli excavated at Barga range in size between 10 and 20 meters, comparable to those at Mauenheim. It is assumed that all six of the secondary burials (recovered in only two tumuli) were inhumations. Unfortunately, the preservation of skeletal material was too poor for conventional anthropological analysis to provide any details regarding age, sex or other social configurations, limiting the discussion to gender based on grave goods and making a comparison with Mauenheim problematic at best. Metal objects were found in every burial, even those that had been partially looted or otherwise disturbed. Two graves, a disturbed male cremation and a looted central chamber whose dimensions, at 4.50 x 4.00 m, come close to that of the wealthy secondary burial recovered in the Kleinaspergle tumulus near Stuttgart, suggest differentiation on the basis of wealth and / or status. Barga gives the impression of having been founded in the Late Hallstatt period by a relatively small community whose burials contain above-average grave goods compared to contemporary contexts in Southwest Germany. This may have been due to the proximity of the community to the Alpine foreland through which imported goods and groups of people from outside the region would have passed. The sole undisturbed central inhumation contained two spear points and a bronze cauldron, while a stone stela found on the edge of a looter's trench in another mound is interpreted by the authors as an indication that the central burial was that of a male individual – again, a problematic association in the absence of skeletal remains.

The volume includes a catalogue of grave goods in addition to find lists, distribution maps and plates illustrating accompanying and associated artefacts. Not included are twelve of the Mauenheim tumuli, as these were previously published by Jörg Aufdermauer in 1963, whose catalogue entry structure was duplicated for consistency's sake. A URL link is provided for this publication (<https://doi.org/10.11588/diglit.29615>). Lists of finds by type with potential parallels are provided for the main grave good categories, with accompanying distribution maps. Many of the high-quality figures were produced specifically for this publication or are here published for the first time, including numerous full colour images of the excavations in progress and of the objects found in the graves.

The editors retained L. Wamser's original text where ever possible, with one exception being his attempt to correlate the finds from Mauenheim and Barga with the chronology at the Heuneburg hillfort, which was revised significantly in light of the current state of research. Some more recent

publications were cited in places where this appeared to be necessary in the context of particular research questions, but the editors chose not to attempt a general updating of the bibliography. This has resulted in a somewhat uneven treatment of some aspects of current Iron Age scholarship, particularly on the subject of gender and status configurations, and accounts for the occasional discontinuities and awkward segues between sections. Extensive footnotes are another indication of the palimpsest effect represented by reworking an original manuscript of this type. Typically when the plural “we” is used, the discussion that follows can be assumed to derive from the editorial team, but it is not always possible to determine which interpretations date from the original L. Wamser text and which are new. In spite of these unavoidable issues, however, this is an important publication that finally presents the data generated by these decades-old excavations in a format consistent with the expectations of modern scholarship. Although Ludwig Wamser’s name is the one in large type on the cover, this was clearly a team effort, with multiple excavators, analysts and synthesisers contributing their expertise and interpretations to the final product. It is a testimony to the hard work of the editorial team that the resulting publication represents such a valuable contribution to Iron Age scholarship in West-Central Europe.

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DIRK KRAUSSE / MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-GÖTZ / LEIF HANSEN / INGA KRETSCHMER, The Heuneburg and the Early Iron Age Princely Seats. First Towns North of the Alps. Mit Beiträgen von Christiane Schmid-Merkl, Roberto Tarpini, Elisabeth Stephan, Manfred Rösch, Elske Fischer, Gerd Stegmaier, Bettina Arnold, Matthew L. Murray, Frieder Klein, Nicole Ebinger-Rist, Guntram Gassmann, Günther Wieland und Hans-Peter Stika. *Archaeolingua*, Budapest 2016. € 30,-. ISBN 978-963-9911-84-0. 208 Seiten mit zahlreichen Abbildungen.

Über die Schlüsselrolle, die die Heuneburg sowohl aufgrund des archäologischen Befundes als auch des Erforschungs- und Publikationsstandes einnimmt, ist sich hierzulande jeder Archäologe im Klaren. Daneben interessieren sich auch zahlreiche Laien für die eisenzeitliche Siedlung und die Gräber in ihrem Umfeld. Daher mag es verwundern, dass es bisher keine englischsprachige Monographie gab, die den Platz umfassend behandelt hätte. Diese Lücke schließt der hier vorgestellte Band, der inhaltlich teilweise mit dem jüngst auf Deutsch erschienenen Führer übereinstimmt (D. KRAUSSE / I. KRETSCHMER / L. HANSEN / M. FERNÁNDEZ-GÖTZ, *Die Heuneburg – keltischer Fürstentum an der oberen Donau. Führer arch. Denkmäler Baden-Württemberg 28* [Stuttgart 2015]). Die Übertragung ins Englische wurde von David Wigg-Wolf übernommen und ist sowohl fachlich präzise als auch gut verständlich. Der Untertitel des Bandes nimmt auf die Forschungsgeschichte der letzten Jahrzehnte Bezug: Waren für John COLLIS 1984 noch die *Oppida* die frühesten Städte nördlich der Alpen (*Oppida – Earliest Towns North of the Alps* [Sheffield 1984]), so können heute die Zentren der frühen Eisenzeit diesen Titel für sich beanspruchen.

Sowohl die vier Hauptautoren als auch die zahlreichen weiteren Beiträge liefern ein umfassendes Bild der Heuneburg und ihrer Umgebung, welches auf dem neuesten Stand der Forschungen ist. Sechzehn sogenannte Info-Boxen gehen auf spezielle Aspekte wie z. B. naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen ein und präsentieren jüngste Ergebnisse wie z. B. die Möglichkeit der Existenz einer Goldschmiede auf dem Heuneburg-Plateau (Info-Box 2). Der handliche Band, welcher sicher ein vielfältiges Publikum ansprechen wird, ist reich mit Abbildungen versehen, welche Forschungsgeschichte, Funde und Befunde, Rekonstruktionen, Karten, naturwissenschaftliche und