

definition appear to subtly change depending on chronological period and context. As G. Daković rightly points out in the final paper of the volume (pp. 287–297), it is easy to bias interpretations of the deep human past through the over-simplified use of recent ethnographic examples or popular interpretative models and present-day concepts without adequate archaeological evidence.

The volume as a whole falls short of sufficiently addressing some of the fundamental problems and debates that underpin current discussions on prehistoric violence and conflict. These include definitions of war and the question of how we should define weapons in societies that do not produce specialised, single function implements. The rather undifferentiated use of published skeletal data, by J. Petrasch and H. Peter-Röcher in particular, is another recurring problem in prehistoric violence studies that does not receive enough attention. At the same time while Th. Link and H. Peter-Röcher might not provide any surprises or much that is completely new, they have assembled interesting chapters by many of the German-speaking scholars that have shaped discussions about prehistoric violence and conflict in particular in the last couple of decades. “Violence and Society” therefore presents a good summary and starting point for those setting out to engage with prehistoric violence studies.

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**RAIMAR W. KORY (ed.), Lebenswelten von Kindern und Frauen in der Vormoderne. Archäologische und anthropologische Forschungen in memoriam Brigitte Lohrke.** Paläowissenschaftliche Studien Band 4. Curach bhán publications, Berlin 2015. € 59,50. ISBN 978-3-942002-21-9. XXII and 354 pages.

Brigitte Lohrke (1969–2008), a German archaeologist, passed away very unexpectedly. Her former colleagues, Niclot Krohn and Raimar W. Kory, initiated a volume of essays in her memory to honour her achievements in archaeological research. A total of 23 contributions was published under the title ‘Lifeworlds of Children and Women in the Premodern Era. Archaeological and Anthropological Research in Memory of Brigitte Lohrke’.

Both the idea to memorise and appreciate Brigitte Lohrke with a book focusing on her research topics and the fact that so many scholars, colleagues and friends followed the invitation to contribute to this volume is highly welcomed. The book explains its history of origin in the first pages. Next, Brigitte Lohrke’s *curriculum vitae* is outlined with special regard to her research interests, followed by a list of her publications. The main part consists of 18 contributions in German and five in English. The field of authors is international. The articles are presented not in a thematic, but in alphabetical order by the authors’ names.

Due to Lohrke’s research interests the topics of the contributions were predefined, focusing on women and children in archaeological contexts, but the majority of articles concentrate on children.

On the positive side, it is much appreciated that several contributors start their article with referring to Brigitte Lohrke herself (e. g. T. Seregély; D. Gutmiedl-Schumann) or to a specific part of her research interest inspiring the article (e. g. G. Lillehammer). However, the term ‘lifeworld’ (“Lebenswelt”) unfortunately is rarely taken up (for exceptions see the contributions by H. Chor-

vátová [p. 103] and N. Gangl / P. Held / V. Dresely / K. W. Alt [p. 147]). Others are applying related terms such as ‘living environment’ (“Lebensumwelt”) (e. g. S. Ortolf / A. Hassis-Berner / S. Kraus, p. 235) or ‘living conditions’ (“Lebensumstände”) (Gangl et al., p. 147). Nevertheless, many contributors scrutinise this topic, discussing, for instance, life and death of children in the Middle Ages and early modern period or child labour today in order to offer new research perspectives for pre- and early historic archaeology.

While the term lifeworld has been used in archaeology before (e. g. W.-R. TEEGEN ET AL., *Studien zur Lebenswelt der Eisenzeit. Festschrift Rosemarie Müller. RGA Ergbde. 53* [Mainz 2008]) a definition for its use within the discipline is still missing. In general, it is assumed that it describes the personal environment of people, the world in which life takes place. Especially within this book, it would have been highly welcomed to get a short discussion of how the term is understood and applied at the beginning of each article.

Some of the contributions do not actually focus on the general topic of the volume. Alfred Czarnetzki’s article, published post-mortem, is such a case. Dealing with ‘Endo- and ectocranial suture closure in relation to modifying factors’, the editor of the volume could have made an attempt to clarify the links of this contribution to the main topic – beyond the fact that Alfred Czarnetzki was a mentor of Brigitte Lohrke who passed away in 2013. This circumstance could have been remarked in a footnote.

Chronologically, the volume covers a wide timespan, ranging from the evolution of hominids via the Corded Ware Culture and the Bronze Age to early history, medieval times and the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This timespan is subsumed under the term premodern, as mentioned in the volume’s title, although a more apt expression such as ‘before today’ might have served better. While six articles address prehistoric periods (e. g. Benz; Seregély), twelve contributions deal with early history and medieval times (e. g. Ortolf; Spiong). Furthermore, two articles give examples from modern times (Baxter; Ulrich-Bochsel / Schultz / Rüttimann).

Nineteen contributions focus on the general topic children or childhood and life circumstances of children. From ample archaeological and historical evidence from the Corded Ware Culture up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Chicago, the volume at hand gives examples of how subadults were treated in death and burial, of their presence in the cemetery and their grave goods.

Highly appreciated is Düring and Wahl’s contribution on life circumstances referring to Brigitte Lohrke’s research on child burials in the Alemannia (B. LOHRKE, *Kinder in der Merowingerzeit. Gräber von Mädchen und Jungen in der Alemannia. Freiburger Beitr. Arch. u. Gesch. 9* [Rahden / Westf. 2004]). Within the field of burial archaeology, questions on child specific clothing or kinship are asked (Brather; Brather-Walter; cf. S. BRATHER-WALTER, *Kindergräber im Frühmittelalter. Arch. Deutschland 6/2014, 28–32*). Child labour today and its perspectives for archaeology are also discussed (Röder).

Marion Benz goes way beyond the topic of lifeworld by discussing the role of children in the construction of group identity. Archaeological evidence of adult skull interments associated with burials of infants and young children may point to an incipient concept of genealogy. While Benz does not refer to ‘lifeworlds’ as such and does not mention Brigitte Lohrke explicitly, she deals with the important role infants and young children might have had in rituals and performances. The position of children in the ritual construction of group identity surely is a topic within the range of Lohrke’s research interests.

Sven Spiong’s contribution gives another proof of the variety of topics offered within the volume at hand. He analyses children’s spheres of activity in the medieval city of Paderborn by com-

paring three excavated sites: a street with merchant families living next to each other offering very limited space for children, the "Stadelhof", a spacious area for the ministerial family, and a monastery, again not allowing much room for children. As a result, Spiong comes to the conclusion that children's action space was very depending on where they grew up and how much room they were able to use. This is a topic far beyond what might be expected for the reconstruction of childhood on the basis of archaeological records and therefore highly to be appreciated.

Compared to the numerous articles centring on children, women are taken into focus rarely. Grete Lillehammer presents an article about a woman's burial from the Early Viking Period. Sylvia Kirchengast discusses the role of women within models on the evolution of hominids.

Irenäus Matuschik's starting point are breast jars, meaning anthropomorphic vessels with a pair of hollow formed breasts in the European Neolithic. While this paper is only loosely related to the subject of the volume, this was a topic Brigitte Lohrke was very interested in. Of a more general nature is the contribution by Sharon Brookshaw on child and adult burials in Early Anglo-Saxon Hampshire.

One aspect a potential reader might criticise is that many authors do not interrelate their contribution to the research interests of Brigitte Lohrke, and some make no mention of her work at all. Others, like Ines Beilke-Vogt in her paper on infant burials and infanticide in terp settlements along the North Sea coast in early history, use Lohrke's research as a starting point and as backdrop for their conclusions.

On a general level this volume combines an array of contributions which very likely would have been of interest for Brigitte Lohrke. But the question remains, if the title should have been altered after the articles were submitted. Neither 'lifeworld' nor 'premodern' describe what the volume actually includes. Thus, an alternative title like 'Remarks on life circumstances of women and children in archaeological evidence' might have been more apt.

Bringing both women and children together is a challenge to deal with. As a conclusion, I would like to state that the book is noticeably a commemorative volume and its content is reasonably widespread. It is highly appreciated that the editors established the project resulting in this publication. Traces of children and childhood in archaeological contexts are rarely discussed and therefore all the more welcomed to be of central interest here.

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**CHRIS WEBSTER, Field Archaeologist's Survival Guide. Getting a Job and Working in Cultural Resource Management.** Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek 2014. \$ 24.95. ISBN 978-1-61132-928-5 (Taschenbuch). ISBN 978-1-61132-930-8 (E-Book). 157 Seiten mit 30 Abbildungen, 6 Appendizes mit 2 Tafeln.

Der Schlüsselsatz in Chris Websters *Field Archaeologist's Survival Guide* kam für mich auf Seite 127, also als ich das Buch bereits beinahe durchgelesen hatte. Der Satz fasst mein Problem, dieses Buch für eine deutsche Zeitschrift rezensieren zu sollen, perfekt zusammen: „Oh, and I'm aware that many people on the East coast have no idea what I am talking about“. Aber ich sollte besser am Anfang beginnen.