

traditionelle Abfolge von ein- zu zweireihigen Harpunen, und bei letzteren von konvexen zu winkelförmigen Haken nur für das Kerngebiet (Périgord) gilt, die Gliederung H. Breuils a.a.O. im wesentlichen also bestätigt wird. Einreihige Harpunen kommen von Ende Bölling bis Beginn Alleröd vor, wo sie durch zweireihige Harpunen abgelöst werden. Die Dominanz der zweireihigen Harpunen erklärt Verf. damit, daß einreihige Harpunen durch zweireihige Harpunen ersetzt wurden und diese zweite Phase etwa dreimal so lange gedauert hat.

Im benachbarten Quercy läßt sich stratigraphisch eine Magdalénien-V-Phase mit einreihigen Harpunen nicht erkennen. Im Pyrenäengebiet, wo mehr einreihige als zweireihige Harpunen vorkommen, gibt es kaum Hinweise auf eine ältere einreihige Phase (Isturitz), jedoch treten flache Harpunen des Typs C schon von Ende Bölling an zusammen mit den spezifischen Magdalénien-Harpunen auf (La Vache).

Die kantabrischen Harpunen, die regionale Eigenheiten zeigen und fast ausschließlich einreihig sind, kommen vom Bölling bis Beginn Alleröd vor.

In Südostfrankreich reicht das harpunenführende Magdalénien gleichfalls bis an den Beginn der Allerödschwankung, und auch hier lassen die zahlreichen einreihigen Harpunen und zusammen mit ihnen auftretenden seltenen zweireihigen Harpunen die klassische Unterteilung des Magdalénien V und VI nicht zu. So treten nach dieser zeitlichen Gesamt-schau die ersten Harpunen überall etwa gleichzeitig im Bölling auf und reichen bis an die Phase stärkerer Wiedererwärmung, Alleröd, heran. Nur im Périgord und in den westlichen Pyrenäen (Duruthy) scheint das andernorts meist durch das Azilien abgelöste Magdalénien bis an das Ende der Eiszeit zu dauern. Allerdings ist nach Meinung des Verf. größte Vorsicht angebracht, da die paläoklimatischen Einstufungen nur sehr selten mit den <sup>14</sup>C-Daten übereinstimmen.

So gewinnt man nach Lektüre dieser umfangreichen Arbeit den erfreulichen Eindruck, daß hier weniger Anspruch auf endgültige Klassifikationen und Wahrheiten erhoben, als vielmehr vorsichtig und kritisch ein Rahmen von Deutungsmöglichkeiten aufgezeigt wird. Von der Harpune als Leitfossil des Magdalénien ist endgültig Abschied zu nehmen. Die erzielten Ergebnisse zur Technologie, Ergologie und Chronologie der Harpunen sind ein grundlegender Baustein für eine ganzheitliche Beschäftigung mit der Kultur des Magdalénien, gleichzeitig eine eindringliche Warnung vor einfachen, den Funktionszusammenhang nicht berücksichtigenden Schlußfolgerungen. Es bleibt zu hoffen, daß auch andere komplexe alt- und mittelsteinzeitliche Fundgattungen wie Speerspitzen oder Lochstäbe eine ähnlich umfassende und detaillierte Bearbeitung erfahren.

Hannover

Stephan Veil

**Archäologie in den Rheinischen Lößbörden.** Beiträge zur Siedlungsgeschichte im Rheinland. Rheinische Ausgrabungen, Band 24. Rheinland-Verlag GmbH, Köln 1983. 396 Seiten, zahlreiche Abbildungen und Faltpläne und 20 Tafeln.

I suspect that few American archaeologists are aware of the important field research that has recently been conducted in the Rheinland region of West Germany. American archaeologists tend to be even less familiar with German archaeology than with French.

This book mainly contains site reports, and I review it from my perspective — that of an American archaeologist. The descriptive portion of the site reports is clear, concise, thorough, and well done. Margarete Dohrn-Ihmig has five reports: a) the Linear Pottery cemetery of Aldenhoven-Niedermerz, b) the Linear Pottery and Roman Period remains at



Niederzier (with Klaus Hilbert), c) the Großgartach settlement at Jülich-Welldorf, d) the Rössen settlement at Bedburg-Kaster, and e) the Rössen settlement at Jülich-Welldorf. Jennifer Göbel has two site reports on the Linear Pottery culture excavations: at Bedburg-Kaster and at Niederzier-Steinstraß. Angela Simons' three site reports are: a) the Iron Age site at Hambach 260, b) the Late Hallstatt/Early La Tène settlement of Bedburg, and c) the Late La Tène site of Niederzier-Hambach. Wolfgang Gaitzsch describes the Roman sites located between Köln and Jülich, and Manfred Rech provides a detailed description of the villa rustica at Niederzier-Hambach. The concluding site report by Detlef von Brandt analyzes the 16th century AD pottery kiln at Langerwehe.

Dohrn-Ihmig's analysis of the Aldenhoven-Niedermerz cemetery comprises approximately one-third of the book. Numerous other scholars contributed to the analysis of the data: a) Jörg Schlich studied soils, the environment, and geology, b) Gerhard Stadler performed a petrological analysis on two polished stone tools, c) Hannele Horsch and Ingo Keesmann conducted mineralogical analysis of the red ocher, d) Rolf C. Rottländer analyzed a pyrite sample, and e) Alfred Czarnetzki studied the skeletal remains. The conclusions derived from her detailed analysis of the burials are outstanding. At Aldenhoven-Niedermerz, there were 102 inhumations (interments) and 6 cremations. At the Aldenhoven-Niedermerz cemetery as well as at the Nitra cemetery in Slovakia, polished stone tools are associated with males. The polished stone tools at Aldenhoven-Niedermerz exhibit formal variability – Dohrn-Ihmig assumes that this differentiation is of no chronological significance. Vencl's analysis of the polished stone tools in Czechoslovakia indicates that the long and narrow types with plano-convex cross-section are found more frequently in the late phases. I observed the same pattern at Olszanica in southeastern Poland. Of course, I am assuming that the wide types were not reworked into the narrow specimens. At the Aldenhoven-Niedermerz cemetery, the men are also associated with the flint projectile points. This cemetery has five chronological phases and Dohrn-Ihmig postulates that the cemetery was in use from 4320 to 3880 B.C. (450 years). The number of burials is very small for a cemetery that was in use for such a long time.

As an American archaeologist specializing in European prehistory, I find these site reports, with the exception of Dohrn-Ihmig's analysis of the cemetery at Aldenhoven-Niedermerz, to be overly descriptive. The authors do not use enough of their interpretative faculties nor do they include a sufficient amount of statistical analysis in their work. The majority of these reports lead me to conclude that the authors are disinterested in prehistoric economy, demography, or social organization. American archaeologists are too overly reliant on statistics and subject their small amounts of data to an exhaustive interpretation; the German reports seem to have the opposite fault. These reports probably fail to reflect all the interests of the authors. In some cases, additional statistical information would prove very beneficial to the reader. For example, Jennifer Göbel presents the results of the typological analysis of flint artifacts, but fails to summarize these results. The reader is left to his or her own devices to calculate the percentages of flint blades, scrapers, and other artifacts among the assemblage. Visual figures such as histograms are also missing – they are very useful for comparing the data from different sites.

Next I will devote my attention to the articles, which are not site reports and are written by Schweltnus, Lüning, and Kalis. Schweltnus and Lüning review regional field research, while Kalis presents an excellent summary of the vegetation succession which occurred through time.

In the article "Archäologische Untersuchungen im Rheinischen Braunkohlengebiet 1977–1981", Winrich Schweltnus describes the archaeological research conducted in the brown coal area of the Rheinland from the beginning of the 19th century until the present. His description of the survey methods is very thorough, and even includes an example of



a site recording sheet. Schweltnus focuses on five years of recent field work done on sites of the Early and Middle Neolithic, Late Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age. He discusses the recent Linear Pottery culture field research conducted at Frimmersdorf, Hambach and Weisweiler. Schweltnus notes that the ditches found at the Linear Pottery site of Frimmersdorf 1, Frimmersdorf 16, and Weisweiler 36 indicate that such features are more common at Linear Pottery sites than previously postulated. Schweltnus' article indicates that the settlement pattern of the Early and Middle Neolithic periods is far more definable than that of the other periods.

In his article "Stand und Aufgaben der siedlungsarchäologischen Erforschung des Neolithikums im Rheinischen Braunkohlenrevier", Jens Lüning summarizes the results obtained from the Early and Middle Neolithic settlement studies conducted in the brown coal area of the Rheinland; the Linear Pottery culture settlements of this region are datable between 4550 and 4100 B.C. Lüning provides a very insightful analysis of the intrasettlement and intersettlement data for this region. Lüning concludes that features located around the longhouses reflect different activity areas. Surrounding one Linear Pottery longhouse was an oval-shaped area that apparently encompassed various activity areas. For example, pits situated north of the longhouse appear to have been associated with flint working activities. The palaeobotanical data further confirm the existence of these different functional areas.

Lüning also devotes his attention to the regional settlement system. Of all the Linear Pottery settlements in the region, he considers Langweiler 8 to be a central place. This implies that the economic status among the Linear Pottery settlements varied. If this is true, the sociopolitical system of the Linear Pottery culture was more complex than previously postulated by archaeologists. The first concrete evidence of settlement hierarchy is represented by the Rössen culture settlement system of the Middle Neolithic period.

In his article "Die menschliche Beeinflussung der Vegetationsverhältnisse auf der Aldenhovener Platte (Rheinland) während der vergangenen 2000 Jahre", Arie Kalis presents interesting information and observations about vegetation changes. He also discusses the human influence on the environment and notes that already by 700 A.D. the fields for cultivation were as extensive as in the beginning of the 19th century.

It is evident that interesting archaeological research has been conducted in the brown coal area of Rheinland. Even though German is one of the international scientific languages, most North American archaeologists have not availed themselves of the training necessary to read it with ease. A publication in English about settlement pattern, ecology, trade, mortuary analysis, demography, and economy would be of great interest to the international audience of archaeologists. In conclusion, the book presents a very useful summary of archaeological excavations in Rheinland. It will be appreciated by all archaeologists specializing in European archaeology.

Buffalo

Sarunas Milisauskas

- A. Gallay et L. Chaix, *Le Dolmen MXI. Le Site Préhistorique du Petit Chasseur (Sion, Valais)* 5–6. Cahiers d'Archéologie Romande No.31–32. Document du Département d'anthropologie de l'université de Genève, Lausanne 1984. 182 Seiten, 42 Tafeln und 24 Beilagen (Texte et planches); 17 Seiten und 256 Blätter (Documents annexes).

Am Westrande der Stadt Sitten (Sion) im schweizerischen Kanton Wallis, am Chemin (heute: Avenue) du Petit-Chasseur, wurde im Juli 1961 beim Legen einer Wasserleitung die durch ihre verzierten Stelen (Statuenmenhire) berühmt gewordene megalithische Nekropole entdeckt und im Auftrag des Kantonsarchäologen (F.-O. Dubuis) in den Jahren 1961–