

possible consequences in archaeology. *Current Swedish Arch.* 22, 2014, 11–34) zeichnet sich nicht nur dadurch aus, dass verschiedene neueste naturwissenschaftliche Ansätze und Analysemethoden an einem Fundensemble angewandt werden, sondern auch dadurch, dass diese Erkenntnisse wieder zurückbezogen werden auf den Kontext, die Funde und die sich daraus ergebenden kulturhistorischen Aussagen. Dies ist m. E. bei diesem Werk vorzüglich gelungen.

Der an Textiltechnologie und Kleidungsgeschichte interessierten Leserschaft sei dieses Buch wärmstens ans Herz gelegt. Das Buch wendet sich auch an alle Archäolog*innen, Kunst- und Kulturgeschichtler*innen, wie durch das am Ende des Buches abgedruckte Glossar zu textiltechnologischen Begriffen angezeigt wird, das einen niederschweligen Zugang zu den in dem Werk behandelten Themen bietet. Dieses Buch kann daher mit Recht als Standardwerk weit über das Forschungsfeld der Textilarchäologie hinaus aufgefasst werden.

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FALCO WEIS, *Der Goldmünzhort und die spätlatènezeitlichen Münzen aus Riegel am Kaiserstuhl.*

Freiburger Beiträge zur Archäologie und Geschichte des ersten Jahrtausends Band 19. Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH, Rahden / Westf. 2019. € 45.80. ISBN 978-3-89646-779-9. 148 pages with 37 figures, 14 tables and 14 plates.

This slim volume publishes the Iron Age coins, including a hoard of gold ones, found in the excavation of a Late Iron Age settlement at Riegel am Kaiserstuhl (DE) in 2000/01. The site, which was occupied in the later second and earlier first centuries BC (La Tène C2–D1), is located close to the confluence of the rivers Elz and Dreisam and within 10 km from the Rhine, and was part of a well-developed settlement network in the Upper Rhine region. The volume is based on a master's thesis submitted in 2014 to the Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg supervised by Christoph Huth, assisted by Michael Nick of the *Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz*. The work is divided into three parts. “Teil I” (pp. 9–22) introduces the settlement at Riegel and gold coins and gold coin hoards of the La Tène period. “Teil II” (pp. 19–62) comprises the bulk of the work and is devoted to accounts of the different types of coins that are supported by a detailed catalogue, 1:1 illustrations of the coins in colour and in high-contrast black and white, and details of the findspots of the types and distribution maps. The gold coins were analysed with Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescent (EDXRF) by Andreas Burkhardt (p. 26 and tab. 9). “Teil III” (pp. 63–84) presents an evaluation of the study and an interpretation of the significance of the coins from Riegel in their regional context.

The 27 coins in the hoard comprise almost equal numbers of the widely distributed ostgallischen Radstatere and the much less common oberrheinische Statere, whose distribution is much more localised. No east Gaulish quarter-staters, which are rare, were included in the hoard. The other 40 coins are interpreted as casual losses and comprise cast potin and struck bronze issues in equal numbers, as well as a single silver one. The potins are all well-known types attributed to the Leuci, Sequani and Lingones and the silver coin is a well-known KALETEDOY quinarius issue. In contrast, the struck bronzes, which Weis christens the Riegel type, are known from only one other site, the settlement at Kirchzarten-Zarten ‘Rotacker’ (DE) near Tarodunum, c. 30 km away. A miniature bronze wheel, sometimes considered to be a form of currency, is also catalogued but

not discussed further. The accounts of the different coin types largely follow Michael NICK (Die keltischen Münzen vom Typ „Sequanerpotin“. Eine Studie zu Typologie, Chronologie und geographischer Zuweisung eines ostgallischen Münztyps. Freiburger Beitr. Arch. u. Gesch. erstes Jahrtausend 2 [Rahden / Westf. 2000]; M. NICK, Gabe, Opfer, Zahlungsmittel. Strukturen keltischen Münzgebrauchs im westlichen Mitteleuropa. Freiburger Beitr. Arch. u. Gesch. erstes Jahrtausend 12,1–2 [Rahden / Westf. 2006]) but Weis develops new typologies for the oberrheinische Statere and the Riegel types (pp. 31–47). As 20 Riegel type coins were found, compared to the four at Kirzarten, Weis reasonably suggests that the type was issued at Riegel (p. 35) and that, because the settlement appears to have passed out of use by the second quarter of the first century BC (i. e. by La Tène D2), they are also the earliest struck bronze issues in the Upper Rhine. Although the Riegel type coins are not well-preserved, a little more could perhaps have been said about origins of the designs on them, which largely comprise separate symbols, some of which recall those on Rolltierstatere-type Regenbogenschüsselchen. On page 35 a piece of bronze which is suggested to be a coin blank may in reality simply be a piece of manufacturing waste although this does not affect the suggestion that Riegel type coins were made there. A failed casting is also suggested to indicate that potin coins were also made at Riegel but it is also not clear that the fragment is from a coin mould and all the potins found at Riegel are of well-known types with the site lying at the edge of most of their distributions.

The book is well-written and well-produced in the familiar *Freiburger Beiträge zur Archäologie und Geschichte des ersten Jahrtausends* format, and it follows two earlier volumes in the series on Iron Age coins by M. NICK (2000; 2006). Both the colour and high contrast black and white photographs of the coins are well reproduced but the location map, which shows principally soil types, is too small and the plan of the excavation is informative but does not show the location of the hoard. The appendices of findspots, which largely repeat information published by Nick, are printed in a larger font than the main text.

At present coinage provides the best evidence for the nature of the Riegel settlement as the reports on the 2000 and 2001 excavations and subsequent ones in 2003 and 2004 have yet to be published. It is clear that there was intensive coin use as the 40 site losses were found, presumably mainly in pits and postholes (their contexts are not given) in an area of only approximately 1200 m². In the final section Weis suggests that Riegel was a central place in the Upper Rhine settlement network, like the one at nearby Limberg-Sasbach (DE), and that these centres were linked to each other and to more distant ones such as Basel-Gasfabrik (CH) by a system of intensive production and exchange (cf. pp. 53–58). He argues that in La Tène C2–D1 there was a market economy in the Upper Rhine region that employed a trimetallic coinage of gold, silver, and bronze (initially only of potin but then also including struck bronzes). This would imply that gold coinage, which was previously a very high-value unit of wealth with a limited range of uses, had now become a general-purpose money. This is a tempting conclusion, but unlike the potin and bronze coins, the gold coins found at Riegel were not casual losses; they were placed in a pot and buried and so, despite the discovery of a plated *oberrheinische Stater* with an iron core at Basel-Gasfabrik, this could also be interpreted as indicating that gold coins were never a general-purpose money. Thanks to this publication by Falko Weis, the coins from Riegel will play a part in this long-running debate.

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