

Anne-Marie Pétrequin / Pierre Pétrequin (eds),Clairvaux et le “Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon”.

Laurence Manolakakis

▶ **To cite this version:**

Laurence Manolakakis. Anne-Marie Pétrequin / Pierre Pétrequin (eds),Clairvaux et le “Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon”.. Germania : Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, 2018, 96 (1-2), pp.266-269. ⟨hal-02551093⟩

HAL Id: hal-02551093

https://hal.science/hal-02551093v1

Submitted on 6 May 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



HAL Authorization

GERMANIA

ANZEIGER
DER RÖMISCH - GERMANISCHEN KOMMISSION
DES DEUTSCHEN ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTS

JAHRGANG 96 2018 1.–2. HALBBAND

PDF-Dokument des gedruckten Beitrags

Laurence Manolakakis

Rezension / Review / Compte rendu

Clairvaux et le “Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon”.

SCHRIFTLEITUNG FRANKFURT A. M. PALMENGARTENSTRASSE 10–12

GEBR. MANN VERLAG · BERLIN

MIT 86 TEXTABBILDUNGEN UND 13 TABELLEN

Die wissenschaftlichen Beiträge in der Germania unterliegen dem Peer-Review-Verfahren durch auswärtige Gutachterinnen und Gutachter.
Contributions to Germania are subject to peer review process by external referees.
Tous les textes présentés à la revue « Germania » sont soumis à des rapporteurs externes à la RGK.

Der Abonnementpreis beträgt 30,80 € pro Jahrgang. Bestellungen sind direkt an den Verlag zu richten. Mitglieder des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts und Studierende der Altertumswissenschaften können die Germania zum Vorzugspreis von 15,40 € abonnieren. Studierende werden gebeten, ihre Bestellungen mit einer Studienbescheinigung an die Schriftleitung zu richten. Wir bitten weiterhin, die Beendigung des Studiums und Adressänderungen unverzüglich sowohl dem Verlag (vertrieb@reimer-verlag.de) als auch der Redaktion (redaktion.rgk@dainst.de) mitzuteilen, damit die fristgerechte Lieferung gewährleistet werden kann.

ISBN 978-3-7861-2830-4
ISSN 0016-8874

© 2019 by Römisch-Germanische Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Frankfurt a.M.
Gebr. Mann Verlag, Berlin
Verantwortlicher Redakteur Alexander Gramsch, Römisch-Germanische Kommission
Graphische Betreuung Kirstine Ruppel, Römisch-Germanische Kommission
Formalredaktion Nadine Baumann, Bonn; Ulrike Rambuscheck, Hannover;
Candida La Russa, Römisch-Germanische Kommission
Die Schlagwörter werden nach der ZENON-Schlagwortsystematik vergeben.
Satz und Druck Bonifatius GmbH, Paderborn
Printed in Germany

Inhalt

Aufsätze / Articles

Lefranc, Philippe / Strahm, Christian / van Willigen, Samuel / Féliu, Clément / Wörle-Soares, Marie / Hildebrand, Erwin / Hubert, Vera, Neue Metallurgiebelege im Jungneolithikum in der Oberrheinebene: Die Funde von Colmar „Aérodrome“ und Eckwersheim „Burgweg“ 1

Brozio, Jan Piet, Zur absoluten Chronologie der Einzelgrabkultur in Norddeutschland und Nordjütland 45

Chaume, Bruno / Dedet, Bernard, Tracking down the story of the discovery of the Vix princely burial: new results 93

Färber, Roland, Neue Inschriften aus *Nida* (Frankfurt-Heddernheim): Monumente für Jupiter, ein Veteran und ein Dekurio 139

Grünewald, Martin, Studien zur Bevölkerungsdichte und Migration in Obergermanien und Raetien. Ein Überblick anhand ausgewählter Gräberfelder . . 159

Roxburgh, Marcus / Olli, Maarja, Eyes to the North: a multi-element analysis of copper-alloy eye brooches in the eastern Baltic, produced during the Roman Iron Age 209

Diskussionen / Discussions

Grunwald, Susanne, Archäologie im ehemaligen Ostpreußen als wissenschaftsgeschichtliche Herausforderung 235

Rezensionen / Reviews / Comptes rendus

Grünberg, Judith / Gramsch, Bernhard / Larsson, Lars / Orschiedt, Jörg / Meller, Harald (Red.), Mesolithic Burials – Rites, Symbols and Social Organisation of Early Post-Glacial Communities. Mesolithische Bestattungen – Riten, Symbole und soziale Organisation früher postglazialer Gemeinschaften (Almut Schülke) 245

Collina, Carmine, Le Néolithique ancien en Italie du Sud. Evolution des industries lithiques entre VII^{e} et VI^{e} millénaire (Paolo Biagi) 250

Amkreutz, Luc / Haack, Fabian / Hofmann, Daniela / van Wijk, Ivo (Hrsg.), Something Out of the Ordinary? Interpreting Diversity in the Early Neolithic Linearbandkeramik and Beyond (Thomas Link) 252

Ramminger, Britta (ed.), Niederdorfelden "Auf dem Hainspiel". Eine (ganz normale) Siedlung der älteren bis mittleren Bandkeramik im hessischen Main-Kinzig-Kreis (Michael Ilett) 256

Zeeb-Lanz, Andrea (Hrsg.), Ritualised Destruction in the Early Neolithic. The Exceptional Site of Herxheim (Palatinate, Germany) (Isabel Hohle) 261

Pétrequin, Anne-Marie / Pétrequin, Pierre (eds), Clairvaux et le "Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon" Vol. 1 and 2 (Laurence Manolakakis) 266

Salisbury, Roderick B., Soilscapes in Archaeology. Settlement and Social Organization in the Neolithic of the Great Hungarian Plain (Marko Porčić) 269

Bondár, Mária, The Late Copper Age Cemetery at Pilismarót-Basaharc. István Torma's Excavations (1967, 1969–1972) (Marek Nowak) 272

Laporte, Luc / Scarre, Chris (Hrsg.), The Megalithic Architectures of Europe (Johanna Brinkmann) 277

Iversen, Rune, The Transformation of Neolithic Societies. An Eastern Danish Perspective on the 3rd Millennium BC (Martin Furholt) 281

Gori, Maja, Along the Rivers and Through the Mountains. A revised chrono-cultural framework for the south-western Balkans during the late 3rd and early 2nd millenium BCE (Laura Dietrich) 285

Matarazzo, Tiziana, Micromorphological Analysis of Activity Areas sealed by Vesuvius' Avellino Eruption: The Early Bronze Age Village of Afragola in Southern Italy (Philippe Rentzel) 288

Klontza-Jaklová, Věra, What's Wrong? Hard Science and Humanities – Tackling the Question of the Absolute Chronology of the Santorini Eruption (Peter Tóth) 290

Gorogianni, Evi / Pavúk, Peter / Girella, Luca (Hrsg.), Beyond Thalassocracies. Understanding Processes of Minoanisation and Mycenaeanisation in the Aegean (Sebastian Traunmüller) 294

von Rüden, Constance / Georgiou, Artemis / Jacobs, Ariane / Halstead, Paul, Feasting, Craft and Depositional Practice in Late Bronze Age Palaepaphos. The Well Fillings of Evreti (Tobias Mühlenbruch) 297

Knapp, A. Bernard / van Dommelen, Peter (Hrsg.), The Cambridge Prehistory of the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean (Philipp W. Stockhammer) . . 302

Öhlinger, Birgit, Ritual und Religion im Archaischen Sizilien. Formations- und Transformationsprozesse binnenländischer Kultorte im Kontext kultureller Kontakte (Peter Attema) 307

Keller, Christin, Die Rekonstruktion sozialer Gruppen der Hallstattzeit zwischen Enns und Donau. Eine statistische Analyse (Holger Wendling) 311

Wamser, Ludwig, Mauenheim und Bargen, Zwei Grabhügelfelder der Hallstatt- und Frühlatènezeit aus dem nördlichen Hegau (Bettina Arnold) 316

Krausse, Dirk / Fernández-Götz, Manuel / Hansen, Leif / Kretschmer, Inga, The Heuneburg and the Early Iron Age Princely Seats: First Towns North of the Alps (Katja Winger) 320

Danielisová, Alžběta / Fernández-Götz, Manuel (Hrsg.), Persistent Economic Ways of Living. Production, Distribution, and Consumption in Late Prehistory and Early History (Robert Schumann) 322

Robertson, Peter, Iron Age Hillfort Defences and the Tactics of Sling Warfare (Andy Reymann) 327

Hunter, Fraser / Ralston, Ian (Hrsg.), Scotland in Later Prehistoric Europe (Olivier Büchsenschütz) 331

Nieuwhof, Annet, Eight human skulls in a dung heap and more. Ritual practice in the terp region of the northern Netherlands 600 BC–AD 300 (Frauke Mohrwinkel) 334

Keller, Ralf, Die Siedlung der Eisenzeit und Römischen Kaiserzeit im "Reißwag" bei Lauda-Königshofen im Taubertal (Piotr Łuczkiewicz). 339

Istvánovits, Eszter / Kulcsár, Valéria, Sarmatians – History and Archaeology of a Forgotten People (Michel Kazanski). 343

Bellón Ruiz, Juan Pedro / Ruiz Rodríguez, Arturo / Molinos Molinos, Manuel / Rueda Galán, Carmen / Gómez Cabeza, Francisco (Hrsg.), La Segunda Guerra Púnica en la península ibérica. *Baecula*: arqueología de una batalla (Martin Luik). 347

Seiler, Stephan, Die Entwicklung der römischen Villenwirtschaft im Trierer Land. Agrarökonomische und infrastrukturelle Untersuchungen eines römischen Wirtschaftsgebietes (Gerda von Bülow) 351

Fünfschilling, Sylvia, Die römischen Gläser aus Augst und Kaiseraugst. Kommentierter Formenkatalog und ausgewählte Neufunde 1981–2010 aus Augusta Raurica (Michael J. Klein) 355

Sedlmayer, Helga, Große Thermen, Palästra, Macellum und Schola im Zentrum der Colonia Carnuntum (Hans-Peter Kuhnen) 358

Breeze, David, Bearsden. A Roman Fort on the Antonine Wall (Christoph Rummel) 362

Gottschalk, Raymund, Spätrömische Gräber im Umland von Köln (Harry van Enckevort) 365

Rubel, Alexander, Religion und Kult der Germanen (Sigmund Oehrl). 369

Dübner, Daniel, Untersuchungen zur Entwicklung und Struktur der frühgeschichtlichen Siedlung Flögeln im Elbe-Weser-Dreieck (Hans-Jörg Karlsen) 373

Nüsse, Hans-Jörg, Haus, Gehöft und Siedlung im Norden und Westen der Germania magna (Ingo Eichfeld) 376

Krause, Arnulf, Runen. Geschichte – Gebrauch – Bedeutung (Sigmund Oehrl) 379

Hausmair, Barbara, Am Rande des Grabes. Todeskonzepte und Bestattungsritual in der frühmittelalterlichen Alamannia (Doris Gutsmiedl-Schümann) . . 383

Christie, Neil / Herold, Hajnalka (Hrsg.), Fortified Settlements in Early Medieval Europe. Defended Communities of the 8th–10th Centuries (Sebastian Brather). 386

Klammt, Anne, Die Standorte unbefestigter Siedlungen der nördlichen Elbslawen. Zwischen Klimaveränderung und politischem Wandel (Anne Pedersen) . . 389

Oras, Ester, Practices of Wealth Depositing in the 1st–9th Century AD Eastern Baltic (Nina Dworschak) 393

Herdick, Michael, Ökonomie der Eliten. Eine Studie zur Interpretation wirtschaftsarchäologischer Funde und Befunde von mittelalterlichen Herrschaftssitzen (Rainer Atzbach) 396

Csiky, Gergely, Avar-Age Polearms and Edged Weapons. Classification, Typology, Chronology and Technology (Orsolya Heinrich-Tamáska) 400

Kaufmann, Günther (ed.), Archäologie des Überetsch (Elisabetta Starnini) . . 404

Krause, Rüdiger, Archäologie im Gebirge: Montafoner Zeitmaschine. Frühe Besiedlungsgeschichte und Bergbau im Montafon, Vorarlberg (Österreich) (Hans Reschreiter) 406

Collis, John / Pearce, Mark / Nicolis, Franco (Hrsg.), Summer Farms. Seasonal Exploitation of the Uplands from Prehistory to the Present (Sabine Reinhold) 411

Brandt, J. Rasmus / Prusac, Marina / Roland, Håkon (Hrsg.), Death and Changing Rituals: Function and Meaning in Ancient Funerary Practices (Edeltraud Aspöck) 414

Devlin, Zoë L. / Graham, Emma-Jayne (Hrsg.), Death Embodied. Archaeological Approaches to the Treatment of the Corpse (Melanie Augstein). 418

Thompson, Tim (Hrsg.), The Archaeology of Cremation. Burned Human Remains in Funerary Studies (Birgit Grosskopf) 423

Williams, Howard / Giles, Melanie (eds), Archaeologists and the Dead (Sophie Bergerbrant) 426

Milledge Nelson, Sarah, Shamans, Queens and Figurines. The Development of Gender Archaeology (Nona Palincaş) 432

Reymann, Andy Das religions-ethnologische Konzept des Schamanen in der prähistorischen Archäologie (Emília Pásztor) 436

Walz, Markus (ed.), Handbuch Museum – Geschichte, Aufgaben, Perspektiven (Gunter Schöbel) 440

Rowley-Conwy, Peter / Serjeantson, Dale / Halstead, Paul (Hrsg.), Economic Zooarchaeology: Studies in Hunting, Herding and Early Agriculture (Norbert Benecke) 444

Chacon, Richard J. / Mendoza, Rubén G. (Hrsg.), Feast, Famine or Fighting? Multiple Pathways to Social Complexity (Marion Benz) 445

Grömer, Karina, The Art of Prehistoric Textile Making. The Development of Craft Traditions and Clothing in Central Europe (Małgorzata Siennicka) 450

Feneuille, Serge / Letourneux, Jean-Pierre / Bouchar, Marie, Protocoles d'étude des mortiers anciens à l'usage des archéologues (Sophie Hüglin). . . 454

Sénécheau, Miriam / Samida, Stefanie (Hrsg.), Living History als Gegenstand Historischen Lernens. Begriffe – Problemfelder – Materialien. Geschichte und Public History Bd. 1 (Gunter Schöbel) 458

Meier, Thomas / Ott, Michael R. / Sauer, Rebecca (eds), Materiale Textkulturen. Konzepte – Materialien – Praktiken (Uroš Matić) 463

Alberti, Benjamin / Jones, Andrew Meirion / Pollard, Joshua (Hrsg.), Archaeology after Interpretation. Returning Materials to Archaeological Theory (Stefan Schreiber) 467

Kokowski, Andrzej / Niemirowski, Wieńcysław, Na tropie zaginionych odkryć. Archeologia w świetle doniesień prasowych z dawnej prowincji Grenzmark – Posen-Westpreußen. Auf den Spuren von verlorenen Entdeckungen. Die Archäologie im Spiegel der Presse der ehemaligen Provinz Grenzmark – Posen-Westpreußen (Susanne Grunwald) 473

Empfangene Bücher / Books received / Livres reçues 479

Hinweise für Publikationen der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 485

Guidelines for Publications of the Romano-Germanic Commission 489

Recommandations pour les publications de la Römisch-Germanische Kommission 493

Die mit den Initialen gekennzeichneten Résumés wurden
von Yves Gautier (Y. G.) übersetzt.

Anne-Marie Pétrequin / Pierre Pétrequin (eds), Clairvaux et le "Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon". Volume 1 and 2. Les cahiers de la MSHE Ledoux volume 22, Série Dynamiques territoriales volume 7. Presses universitaires de Franche-Comté, Besançon 2015. € 60.00. ISBN 978-2-84867-535-0. 1416 pages, several illustrations.

This is a substantial work both in terms of its sheer size and the scope of its content. In fact, it is a collection of a number of detailed studies of the lakeside excavations undertaken at Clairvaux XIV, Clairvaux VII and Clairvaux La Motte-aux-Magnins in the French Jura. However, thanks to the new information yielded by the unprecedented volume of data, particularly regarding ceramics, it also constitutes a major revision of the Burgundian Middle Neolithic (*Néolithique Moyen Bourguignon:* NMB) and of the definition of the La Motte-aux-Magnins cultural group that characterises a Middle Neolithic for the lake region within the NMB. Edited by Pierre and Anne-Marie Pétrequin, this publication brings together contributions from thirty authors and is divided into two volumes totalling 1416 pages. The contributions are divided into four parts and each individual chapter includes a summary in both French and English, a descriptive and analytical inventory of the material being studied, illustrations and a specific bibliography.

The first part (Vol. 1, Chapters 1 to 4; pp. 23–110) is devoted to the central issues and to dating, the second (Chapters 5 to 11; pp. 111–744) to ceramic analyses, which make up the largest part of the publication. The third part (Vol. 2, Chapters 12 to 25; pp. 745–1126) brings together studies of other categories of material culture, while the fourth (Chapters 26–34; pp. 1127–1416) is dedicated to palaeoenvironmental analyses. This part also contains the concluding chapter, presented in French and in English, which takes the form of an overall summary and synthesis of the results.

The publication is very comprehensive and aims to present all of the data used in the elaboration of the results and hypotheses (inventories, tables, illustrations and photographs). This exhaustive approach is commendable given the quantity and quality of archaeological finds produced by the lacustrine sites, which are characterised by exceptional preservation of perishable materials and organic remains. The diversity of approaches adopted in the study of the archaeological remains, and the careful choice of methodologies used, clearly make this an indispensable and central work for discovering the La Motte-aux-Magnins Group and for keeping up-to-date with developments in the study of the Middle Neolithic of the lake region and the NMB. While it is essentially aimed at researchers, it is also an excellent reference for students confronted with the complex study of material culture and palaeoenvironmental data.

Following an overview of research on the Burgundian Middle Neolithic (4500–3500 BC), the focus shifts to the hypothesis of settlement cycles linked to the depletion of the forest environment. This question is a central theme throughout the work and is discussed, debated and examined in detail in the light of the various specialist analyses.

The first part is dedicated to the principal issues and to the question of dating. The first two chapters (pp. 23–84) provide a description of the current geographical, sedimentological and environmental contexts of the sites, and, on the basis of survey by coring, map out as comprehensively as possible the settlement of the low-lying marshes on the edge of the lake. They also provide a description of the stratigraphy, the excavation techniques used and the methodological choices made in the context of the difficult and constraining lacustrine environment. The almost complete absence of stratigraphic reference levels forced the excavators to use collapsed clay hearths as high-resolution chronological markers (at the scale of the occupation lifetime of a house) which, in turn, allow a chronological sequence to be established based on the destruction of houses. Chapters 3 and 4 (pp. 85–110) are concerned with the issue of dating. Various methods were used (^{14}C,

dendrochronology, lake level fluctuations) and their limitations exposed. Although dendrochronology was of limited use due to the fact that most of the wood present on the sites came from young trees, it was possible to date the beginnings of the NMB in the environs of the lake to 3900–3850 BC, which overlaps with periods of lower lake level between 3880 and 3750 BC. The onset of deforestation appears to have occurred prior to the first settlements.

The second part is more substantial as it brings together all of the analyses carried out on the ceramic finds. Chapter 5 (pp. 113–303) establishes a typological classification and chronology for the three sites. It details the typology of 26 categories of ceramics, discusses stylistic comparisons with assemblages from neighbouring areas, outlines the specificities of the Clairvaux Lake sites and highlights differences between them. This typo-chronology led to a diachronic sequence that placed CL VII before CL XIV and which was presented as a first hypothesis. This chronology was subsequently brought into question by the results of analysis of the bone and antler industry (Chapter 15, pp. 813–865). These indicate a simultaneous development of the three sites, supported by regional and supra-regional comparisons. The authors of the ceramic study agreed to revisit their work and to test the new hypothesis of a synchronous chronology. This hypothesis proved plausible and convincing, with three phases of evolution (referred to here as phases 1 to 3 and as "Early", "Middle" and "Late" in following chapters) being identified between 3900 and 3600 BC. It is, therefore, this second chronological hypothesis that is adopted by the authors, with a succinct account of the results obtained for the bone industries presented in Chapter 5. This turnaround is one of the only sensitive points in the work since the chronology adopted is not always explicit in subsequent chapters, particularly when they deal with stylistic comparisons, transfers and importation (Chapters 7 and 11, pp. 317–332 and 517–737). However, the authors must be commended for presenting the two contradictory chronologies, for having questioned the results of the ceramic typology – which is traditionally seen as providing a solid chronological foundation, particularly in such contexts and when dealing with such large amounts of material – and for having looked at their results with a critical eye. In fact, integrated approaches, such as those used for the bone and antler material, must thus be regarded as exemplary. The following three chapters (8 to 10, pp. 333–515) deal with all possible aspects of the ceramic assemblages, from production techniques and associated tools to residue analysis (vegetable oils, animal fats, dairy products, beeswax) to throw light on vessel use. The authors advance the hypothesis that a single house per village was dedicated to the collective manufacture of ceramics and argue for the circulation of non-local potters. An overview of the various ceramic styles is also provided (sometimes with a degree of unnecessary overlapping between chapters). The last chapter (11, pp. 517–737), which widens perspectives by integrating finds from 20 sites, offers stylistic comparisons, highlights the cultural peculiarities of the La Motte-aux-Magnins Group and provides a detailed chronological table for the region.

The third part brings together studies of other aspects of the material culture. Wooden artefacts (Chapter 12, pp. 747–770) are found to have few similarities with Pfyn and to have more in common with Cortaillod. The two chapters on polished stone axes (Chapters 13 and 14, pp. 797–812), which could have been merged into one, examine their typology and the origins of their raw materials (based on spectrometric analysis). They point to a possible increase in the use of Italian stone at the end of the sequence and to possible difficulties in the procurement of new axe heads which may be reflected in the diversity of hafting techniques and axe sizes. Industries based on hard animal materials (bone, antler, teeth) are the subject of an integrated study using an approach that is technological, functional and typological, which proved very effective. Indeed, it was possible, on the basis of these different characteristics, to develop a synchronous chronology for the three Clairvaux sites, as has been mentioned above, which shows a drop in bone tools and a corre-

sponding increase in antler tools, including axe sockets; parallels for this sequence are also found on other sites such as Concise.

The following three chapters (16 to 18, pp. 867–979) deal with the lithic industry, although we might ask why Chapters 16 and 17 were not merged since the first, which deals with raw materials, is limited to 77 pieces from Clairvaux VII, and the second reproduces the data presented in the first but adds a description of the debitage techniques and tool types: on the Clairvaux sites, debitage was conducted using direct hard-hammer percussion to produce flakes; the typology of the tools from the Clairvaux sites matches results of the La Motte-aux-Magnins functional study (following chapter, pp. 981–999). The authors forward the hypothesis that access to the closest sources of good flint (5–10 km away) was controlled by neighbouring settlements, a situation that forced the inhabitants of Clairvaux to get supplies directly from more distant sources (28 km away) of lesser quality. The last chapter on the subject of lithics (Chapter 18, pp. 981–999) is concerned with functional analysis of flint tools from La Motte-aux-Magnins. It reveals a rudimentary production with little investment and involvement in daily activities (for the working of bone, wood, ceramics). The study of adhesives (Chapter 19, pp. 1001–1021) focuses on hafting, ceramic repairs and decoration executed solely using birch tar. The fact that the composition of the tar is identical regardless of the uses to which it was put, indicates that the *chaîne opératoire* was segmented in time and space, with a manufacturing stage that was independent from the moments of use. The chapter also reveals that only certain categories of ceramics were repaired and that these were not the most common categories. Chapter 20 (pp. 1023–1028) focuses on the remains of marcasite and hoof fungus discovered in various stages of preparation, which give rise to the idea that a specialised activity took place in one of the houses in the village. Chapter 21 (pp. 1029–1070) deals with the macro-tool kit (querns with overlapping grinders, polishers, anvils and hammer stones) while Chapter 22 (pp. 1071–1075) focuses on cleavers, which were specific to lake Clairvaux and which were used for extracting bone marrow. The few rare items of personal ornament, principally made from animal teeth (suidae, small carnivores and bear) and *dentalium*, are the subject of Chapter 23 (pp. 1077–1083). Chapter 24 (pp. 1085–1119) looks at the remains of string and plaited cord which were primarily made of lime tree fibre. Chapter 25 (pp. 1121–1125) deals with fishing weights that can take the form either of a roll or a parcel (pebbles or clay cylinders wrapped in birch bark). It is not clear if the two forms correspond to two different methods of fishing.

Finally, the fourth part of the publication is concerned with palaeoenvironmental analyses. In Chapter 26 (pp. 1129–1149), the various forms and patterns of settlement associated with slash-and-burn cereal cultivation are investigated with reference to ethnographic and experimental observations and the hypothesis of a forest-fallow system is developed. This shifting cultivation, with deforestation of secondary forest, took place on a regional scale and was not confined to the Clairvaux lake communities: it followed irregular rhythms that did not systematically involve the same village community. In other words, villages and territories shifted every ten years or so. Pollen analyses confirm that the environment was dominated by dense mixed woodland of oak and hazel, with clearances and pollen evidence for human impacts. Chapter 27 (pp. 1151–1155) provides data from pollen analysis. The archaeozoological study presented in Chapter 28 (pp. 1157–1173) indicates the predominance of hunting (particularly of young deer) and the raising of pigs for meat: cattle and small ruminants occurred in small numbers and were principally raised for their secondary products, particularly milk. Chapter 29 (pp. 1175–1192) concerns a palaeo-parasitological study carried out on seven dwellings at Chalain and Clairvaux covering the entire 4th millennium. The study basically indicates infestations due to the consumption of fish or contaminated vegetation and poor general hygiene. The archaeobotanical analysis presented in Chapters 30 (pp. 1193–1277) and 31 (pp. 1279–1353) (which again could have been merged) reveals the growing of poppy, along with emmer, wheat and barley: the La Motte-aux-Magnins Group is

therefore set apart from Pfyn and Cortaillod by the almost total absence of einkorn. Chapter 32 (pp. 1355–1364) presents an anthracological study, with comparisons with the palynological data provided in Chapter 27. It reveals the gathering of small branches, the felling of young trees and the exploitation of the ash woodlands at La Motte-aux-Magnins and the oak-beech woodland at Clairvaux XIV, where exploitation was confined to the upper and lower terraces. In Chapter 33 (pp. 1365–1374), worked wood, firewood, bedding and wooden objects are studied from the point of view of isolating the tree species exploited. It reveals that all of the vegetation formations in the area are represented and that those species that were most abundant were the most exploited. At the time when the La Motte-aux-Magnins Group emerged, the forest environment was already degraded, indicating that the forest was being exploited from at least the end of the 5th millennium.

Finally, the last chapter (34, pp. 1375–1398) provides a substantial summary, in English and French, of both volumes as well as a synthesis of the results. The concept of culture is discussed and the La Motte-aux-Magnins Group is defined. Avenues for future research are also outlined.

This publication describes the life of communities on the shores of lake Clairvaux between 3900 and 3600 BC: it starts with the construction of the first house and its granary, then the building of a second granary during the second year of occupation; this is followed by the construction of new houses and granaries, laid out in aligned rows, during the 3rd, 4th and 5th years of occupation; it reveals how the settlement was occupied for a further five years, without any rebuilding of houses, before finally being abandoned. During these ten years of occupation, cereals were sown in winter on small plots of cleared land located less than 1.5 km from the settlement and annually totalling less than five hectares in extent, and all available natural resources were exploited through hunting, gathering and fishing. Potters gathered in a single house to make vessels and were sometimes joined by potters from other communities. Flint, which had to be obtained from further afield, was used to produce flakes that were subsequently used for processing animal skins, harvesting cereals and making arrowheads.

This publication paints a picture for us of small communities who had a deep knowledge of their environment, who were autonomous yet in contact with other communities in the region and who moved their settlements as soils became exhausted. This work is also an invaluable resource for understanding the regional and supra-regional evolution of cultures in the first half of the 4th millennium.

F–92023 Nanterre
21 Allée de l'Université
E-Mail: laurence.manolakakis@cnrs.fr

Laurence Manolakakis
CNRS
UMR 8215-Trajectoires
CNRS Université Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne
Maison Archéologie & Ethnologie

Roderick B. Salisbury, Soilscapes in Archaeology. Settlement and Social Organization in the Neolithic of the Great Hungarian Plain. Prehistoric Research in the Körös Region volume 3. Archaeolingua volume 37. Archaeolingua Alapítvány, Budapest 2016. € 50.00. ISBN 978-963-9911-79-6. 329 pages.

In everyday field practice, most archaeologists would say that soil and sediments (the "dirt" in layman's terms) through which they dig are an obstacle that needs to be removed in order to uncover the artefacts and architectural features of past societies. Salisbury's book brings the "dirt" into focus