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Pred nama je tiskani zbornik radova, sa 348 stranica i CD-om kao dodatkom, o istraživanjima i analizama materijala s paleolitičkog nalazišta na otvorenom Krems-Hundssteig. Nalazište se nalazi u blizini Dunava u Donjoj Austriji, sjeverozapadno od Beča. U novije je vrijeme, između 2000. i 2002., iskopavanje provela Prapovijesna komisija Austrijske akademije znanosti. Prvotna istraživanja provedena su još između 1900. i 1904. (ustanovljena je orinjasijenska kultura). Zbornik podastire i kritički ispituje podatke prikupljene u ranim iskopavanjima zajedno s podacima i analizama novih iskopavanja. Novijim je iskopavanjima ustanovljeno 8 m stratigrafije lesnih naslaga čija donja polovica obuhvaća raspon između 41.000 i 21.000 godina prije sadašnjosti, dok je evidencija ljudske prisutnosti u gornjoj polovici vrlo sporadična. Osim orinjasijenskih slojeva, ustanovljeno je i šest gravetijenskih. Značajna je pozornost pridana stratigrafiji i rekonstrukciji klimatskih odnosa te raznovrsnim analizama materijala.

Zbornik sadrži devet poglavlja te CD s prilozima. Nakon predgovora koji je napisao Herwig Friesinger slijedi uvod Christine Neugebauer-Maresch. U prvom je poglavlju (autorica Monika Krammer), uz više priloženih karata, obrađen okoliš nalazišta, odnosno geologija, geomorfologija, klimatski odnosi, vegetacija. Potom (drugo poglavlje) je predočena povijest istraživanja na Wachtbergu u Kremsu (autorica Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch s prilogom Roberta Peticzka), te geološka sondiranja. U okviru ovog poglavlja objavljene su karte, crteži, historijske fotografije, tablice, te fotografije u boji na kojima se vide površine otvorene novim iskopavanjima.

Naredno, treće poglavlje (autorica Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch s prilogom Marca Händela) u nekoliko potpoglavlja detaljno obrađuje tijek istraživanja (1999.-2001.), od sondiranja do opsežnog iskopavanja, tehniku iskopavanja (uključujući novu podjelu površine, metode i pohranu podataka o arheološkim nalazima u bazu) i obradu podataka dobivenih iskopavanjima. Osim fotografijama u boji terenskih radova i sondi, poglavlje je obogaćeno računalnim crtežima u boji, posebno važnima za sagledavanje prostorne distribucije nalaza. U poglavlju o stratigrafiji i nalazima (autori Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch, R. Peticzka, Chr. Frank i B. Urban) obrađeni su sedimenti, školjke (malakološke analize) i mikrofosili, uz obilje kvalitetnih fotografija, crteža, tablica i grafičkih prikaza. Posebno su impresivni crteži profila u boji s naznačenim vertikalnim, odnosno horizontalnim distribucijama nalaza. Nekoliko je arheoloških situacija usporedno prikazano na fotografijama i crtežima. U posebnom su poglavlju (autorica Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch) obrađeni drveni nalazi. Objavljene su njihove fotografije *in situ*. Poglavlje sadrži mikroskopske fotografije drvenih nalaza te mnogobrojne tablice s podacima. Drveni su nalazi interpretirani kao drvene palice ili čak moguća koplja.

Apsolutno datiranje (autori Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch i P. Stadler) provedeno je radiokarbonskom metodom (¹⁴C). Vrlo je koristan crtež profila s naznačenim mjestima odakle su uzeti uzorci, te opis tih arheoloških horizonata. Ponajprije

We have before us an edited volume with a total of 348 pages, together with a supplemental CD, which contains works on research and analysis of the materials from the outdoor Palaeolithic site at Krems-Hundssteig. The site is close to the Danube River in Lower Austria, north-west of Vienna. In the very recent past, between 2000 and 2002, digs were conducted by the Prehistoric Commission of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. The initial research was conducted between 1900 and 1904 (when the Aurignacian culture was established). The edited volume presents and critically scrutinizes the data gathered during the early research together with data and analysis from more recent excavations. In the course of more recent excavations, 8 m of stratigraphy, consisting of loess sediments, was ascertained, of which the lower half encompasses a chronological range between 41,000 and 21,000 years BCE, while evidence of human presence in the upper half is very sporadic. Besides the Aurignacian, six Gravettian layers were also determined. Considerable attention was dedicated to the stratigraphy and reconstruction of climatic relations, as well as various analyses of the materials.

The edited volume consists of nine chapters and a CD with supplements. The foreword written by Herwig Friesinger is followed by the Introduction by Christina Neugebauer-Maresch. The site's environment and geology, geomorphology, climatic conditions and vegetation are covered in the first chapter (by Monika Krammer), accompanied by several maps. The second chapter then presents the history of the research in Wachtberg, in Krems (by Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch, with a contribution by Robert Peticzka), as well as geological test excavations. This chapter includes maps, sketches, historical photographs, tables, and colour photographs on which the surfaces opened by new excavations can be seen.

Consequently, the third chapter (by Neugebauer-Maresch with a contribution by Marc Händel) covers the course of research (1999-2001) in several sub-chapters, from the test digs to extensive excavation, the excavation technique (including the new subdivision of the surface, the relevant methods, and storage of data on archaeological finds in a base) and the processing of data yielded by the excavations. Besides the colour photographs of the field work and test trenches, the chapter is enhanced with colour computer-generated drawings, particularly important to observation of the spatial distribution of the finds. The chapter on stratigraphy and finds (by Neugebauer-Maresch, R. Peticzka, Frank and B. Urban) covers the sediments, shells (malacological analysis) and microfossils with an abundance of high-quality photographs, sketches, tables and graphics. The colour sketches of the profiles with the vertical and horizontal distribution of the finds indicated are particularly impressive. Wooden finds are analyzed in a separate chapter (by Neugebauer-Maresch). Photographs of them *in situ* are provided. The chapter contains microscopic photographs of the wooden finds and many tables with data. The wooden fins are interpreted as wooden rods or even possibly spear shafts.

Absolute dating (covered in a chapter by Neugebauer-Maresch and P. Stadler) was done by the radiocarbon method (¹⁴C). The sketch of the profile with the locations from which the samples were taken and the description of these archaeological horizons are very useful. The tables first show non-calibrated results,

su u tablicama izneseni nekalibrirani rezultati, a potom i kalibrirani.

Predmeti od kamena (iskopavanja Krems-Hundssteig 2000-2002) analizirani su u sljedećem poglavlju (autori T. Einwögerer i U. Simon). Dužna je pozornost pridana analizi sirovina, a rezultati su jasno prezentirani. Vrlo su korisni i vizualno lijepi prikazi prostornih distribucija litičkih rukotvorina i spojenih nalaza (uz fotografije tih primjeraka). Crteži rukotvorina izvedeni su po pravilima crtanja takvih nalaza, pa su proizvodna obilježja i tipologija jasno čitljivi.

U zasebnom su poglavlju objavljeni rezultati arheoloških i tafonomskih analiza provedenih na materijalu prikupljenom novim iskopavanjima (autori F. A. Fladerer i T. Salcher-Jedrasiak, s prilogom E. Bauernfeind, M. Händel, G. Rabeder i L. Steguweit). Osim što su rezultati predstavljeni tablicama i grafikonima, ovaj prilog donosi izvrsne fotografije u boji pojedinih faunističkih nalaza te crteže i fotografije nalaza *in situ*. Vrlo su korisni crteži životinjskih kostura s naznačenim dijelovima koji su identificirani u faunističkom materijalu, te prikazi horizontalne i vertikalne distribucije faunističkih nalaza.

Deveto poglavlje (autorica Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch) kritički sagledava ranije rezultate. Sinteza je spoznaja i rezultata različitih analiza provedenih na materijalu s nalazišta Krems-Hundssteig. Nakon te kritike i sinteze slijedi sažetak na engleskom jeziku (autorica Chr. Neugebauer-Maresch) te popis literature, popis kratica i adrese autora. Vrijedan dodatak je CD ROM, koji sadrži bazu podataka Krems-Hundssteig 2000-2002: Inventar s iskopavanja, Stratigrafija, Tablice sileksa, valutica, faune i raznog materijala.

Zbornik radova na vrlo detaljan način prezentira okoliš, način istraživanja i rezultate različitih analiza koje su provedene na materijalu. Vrlo kvalitetni znanstveni radovi stručnjaka raznih profila bogato su ilustrirani tablicama podataka, grafikonima u boji, računalnim crtežima, fotografijama u boji, mikrofotografijama i "tradicionalnim" crtežima artefakata koji su i dalje najsretniji način vizualnog prenošenja informacija o proizvodnji i tipologiji litičkih rukotvorina. Iako ilustracije djeluju atraktivno (vizualno su vrlo primamljive), nije došlo do nepotrebnog "estetiziranja" na račun dokumentacijske egzaktnosti i jasnoće u prezentaciji znanstvenih rezultata. Rezultati raznih analiza objedinjeni su u sintezi i, usporedbom s obližnjim nalazištima, stavljeni u uži regionalni kontekst kremškog područja. Bilo bi zanimljivo rezultate detaljnije promatrati i u širem srednjoeuropskom kontekstu.

Ovaj je zbornik dobar primjer provedbe i objave adekvatnih analiza s jednog paleolitičkog nalazišta, u doglednom roku nakon iskopavanja, na znanstveno korektan i vizualno suvremen način. Objediniti niz stručnjaka različitih profila, objaviti njihove radove i dati sintezu, nije nimalo lagan posao, ali je danas postao standardom cjelovite znanstvene prezentacije nekog nalazišta. Takvim je djelom ponajprije obogaćena arheološka struka, ali i šira znanstveno-kulturna zajednica.

followed by calibrated figures.

The stone items (Krems-Hundssteig excavations, 2000-2002) are analyzed in the following chapter (by T. Einwögerer and U. Simon). Due attention is accorded to an analysis of raw materials, and the results are clearly presented. The depictions of the spatial distribution of lithic artefacts and related finds (with photographs of these examples) are both quite useful and visually attractive. The sketches of the artefacts have been rendered in compliance with the rules for drawing such finds, so the production features and typology are clearly legible.

The results of archaeozoological and taphonomic analysis conducted on materials gathered in recent excavations are published in a separate chapter (by F. A. Fladerer and T. Salcher-Jedrasiak, with exhibit by E. Bauernfeind, M. Händel, G. Rabeder and L. Steguweit). Besides presentation of the results in tables and charts, this contribution abounds in exemplary colour photographs of individual animal finds and sketches and photographs of finds *in situ*. The sketches of animal skeletons with parts identified in the animal materials indicated, as well as the layout of the horizontal and vertical distribution of animal finds, are quite useful.

The ninth chapter (by Neugebauer-Maresch) subjects the earlier results to critical scrutiny. It is a synthesis of the knowledge and results of various analyses conducted on the materials from the Krems-Hundssteig site. This critique and synthesis are followed by a summary in English (by Neugebauer-Maresch) and the bibliography, list of abbreviations and contact information for the various authors. The CD ROM is a valuable supplement, as it contains the database on Krems-Hundssteig 2000-2002: Inventory from the Excavations, Stratigraphy, Tables of silex, Pebbles, Fauna and Miscellaneous Materials.

The edited volume presents the environment, research methods and results of various analyses conducted on the materials in thorough detail. The high-quality scholarly works by experts in diverse fields are amply illustrated with data tables, colour charts, computer-generated graphics, colour photographs, micro-photographs and "traditional" sketches of artefacts which remain the best way to visually transmit information on the production and typology of lithics. Even though the illustrations are attractive (visually very engaging), there is no unnecessary "aestheticizing" at the expense of documentary exactitude and clarity in presentation of scholarly results. The results of various analyses are brought together in a synthesis and, in comparison with nearby sites, placed within the narrower regional context of the Krems area. It would be interesting to examine the results in greater detail in the broader Central European context as well.

This edited volume is a good example of proper analysis and publication of a Palaeolithic site within a reasonable period after completion of excavations in a scientifically sound and visually contemporary manner. Bringing together a number of experts from various disciplines, publishing their works and compiling a synthesis constitute what is by no means a simple task, but this has today become the standard for the comprehensive scholarly presentation of a given site. Such a work primarily enriches the archaeological profession, but also the wider scholarly/cultural community.