People with Animals
Perspectives and Studies in Ethnozooarchaeology
Edited by Lee Broderick

Key Features:
· Series of integrated papers emphasising the interdependence of people and animals in society
· Presents case studies examining the role of animals as integral and respected members of society in a variety of ethnographic contexts
· Examines ritual aspects of human behaviour in relation to animals and considers how these may be reflected in archaeological data

People with Animals emphasises the interdependence of people and animals in society, and contributors examine the variety of forms and time-depth that these relations can take. The types of relationship studied include the importance of manure to farming societies, dogs as livestock guardians, seasonality in pastoralist societies, butchery, symbolism and food. Examples are drawn from the Pleistocene to the present day and from the Altai Mountains, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Mongolia and North America. The 11 papers work from the basis that animals are an integral part of society and that past society is the object of most archaeological enquiry. Discussion papers explore this topic and use the case-studies presented in other contributions to suggest the importance of ethnozooarchaeology not just to archaeology but also to anthrozoology. A further contribution to archaeological theory is made by an argument for the validity of ethnozooarchaeology derived models to Neandertals. The book makes a compelling case for the importance of human-animal relations in the archaeological record and demonstrates why the information contained in this record is of significance to specialists in other disciplines.

About the Author:
Lee G. Broderick is a zooarchaeologist and ethnoarchaeologist. He is currently working on a PhD concerning the development of cities in mediaeval Britain, in particular ecosystems within those cities. He has carried out research into several different cultures, periods and places including Mongolia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia and South Africa.
Massendinghaltung in der Archäologie
Der material turn und die Ur- und Frühgeschichte
Edited by Kerstin P. Hofmann, Thomas Meier, Doreen Mölders and Stefan Schreiber

The primary way of generating knowledge in archaeology is through its collections and archives of objects of past cultures and societies - as was and still is stated quite often. But archaeology has been struggling with the sheer masses of objects since, which steadily grow because of excavations.

The following seventeen articles were contributions to a conference in Berlin in 2013, which was organized by the German Association for Theories in Archaeology. This edited volume focuses on two general topics. The essays in the first part of the volume treat the virulent problem of objects stockpiling in collections. The history as well as the psychology of collecting are addressed. There is a focus on the development which began with a passionate, subjective "delight in collecting" but which moved towards a regulated, institutionalized "burden of collecting". However, alternatives which lead to a self-conscious practice of de-collecting, are discussed as well.

The contributions in the second part of the volume deal with the established empirical-antiquarian research in the light of the material turn and also show the complexity of the relationship between humans and objects. Last but not least, this volume discusses current attempts at the understanding of objects in other disciplines from an archaeological perspective.
Fernweh
Crossing borders and connecting people in archaeological heritage management. Essays in honour of prof. Willem J.H. Willems
Edited by Monique H. van den Dries, Sjoerd J. van der Linde and Amy Strecker

‘Fernweh’ is a collection of essays on archaeological heritage management issues dedicated to Professor dr. Willem J.H. Willems.

Willem Willems (1950-2014) was one of the most prominent and influential Dutch archaeologists. He directed three national archaeological and heritage organizations, and played a major role in the development of both national and international heritage management systems. His professional passion was threefold: Roman archaeology, archaeological heritage management and international collaboration. This volume is a tribute to him, his passions and the provocative discussions he loved so much. It holds contributions by people who worked closely with him. The essays originate from various contexts across the globe; from governmental organizations to museums, from private sector companies to universities. Some are contemplative, others offer refreshing visions for the future.

The essays contribute to contemporary debates in archaeological heritage management. They concern the various dimensions and consequences of current policies and practices and address the meaning and use of the world’s legacies from the past in and for society, at present and in the future. The overarching theme is the question of whose heritage we are protecting and how we can better valorise research results and connect with society.

The book is organised into three parts. The first part, ‘Time travels’ covers the major challenges the archaeological heritage discipline is facing while heading towards the future. The second part, ‘Crossing borders and boundaries’, consists of essays that consider the international organizations and projects Willem Willems became (directly and indirectly) involved with. It reflects his trans-disciplinary interests and endeavours. In the third part, ‘Home sweet home’, the contributions discuss prof. Willems' involvement with and dedication to Dutch archaeological heritage management, from the implementation of the Council of Europe’s Valletta Convention, to the engagement with people from all walks of life.
This Must Be the Place
Perspectives on the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in Ostergotland, Eastern Middle Sweden
By Tom Carlsson and Annika Helander

Farming and cattle herding were introduced in southern Scandinavia in approximately 4000-3900 cal BC. In a long-term perspective, the introduction of farming and cattle herding is one of the most important changes for humanity. There are still questions to be answered. How did the innovations spread? What were the causes for change and who were the actors involved in the process? In this publication we are able to look inside the black box of transition. The empirical material consists of newly excavated Mesolithic and Neolithic sites in the county of Ostergotland in Eastern Middle Sweden. Settlements, artefacts and radiocarbon analysis tell the tale of both continuity and change. The study proves that the process of change from foraging to farming in this area can be regarded as alterations in the Mesolithic local communities and that the introduction of farming and animal husbandry was an apparent rather undramatic event. Traditional living continued but life never became the same again.