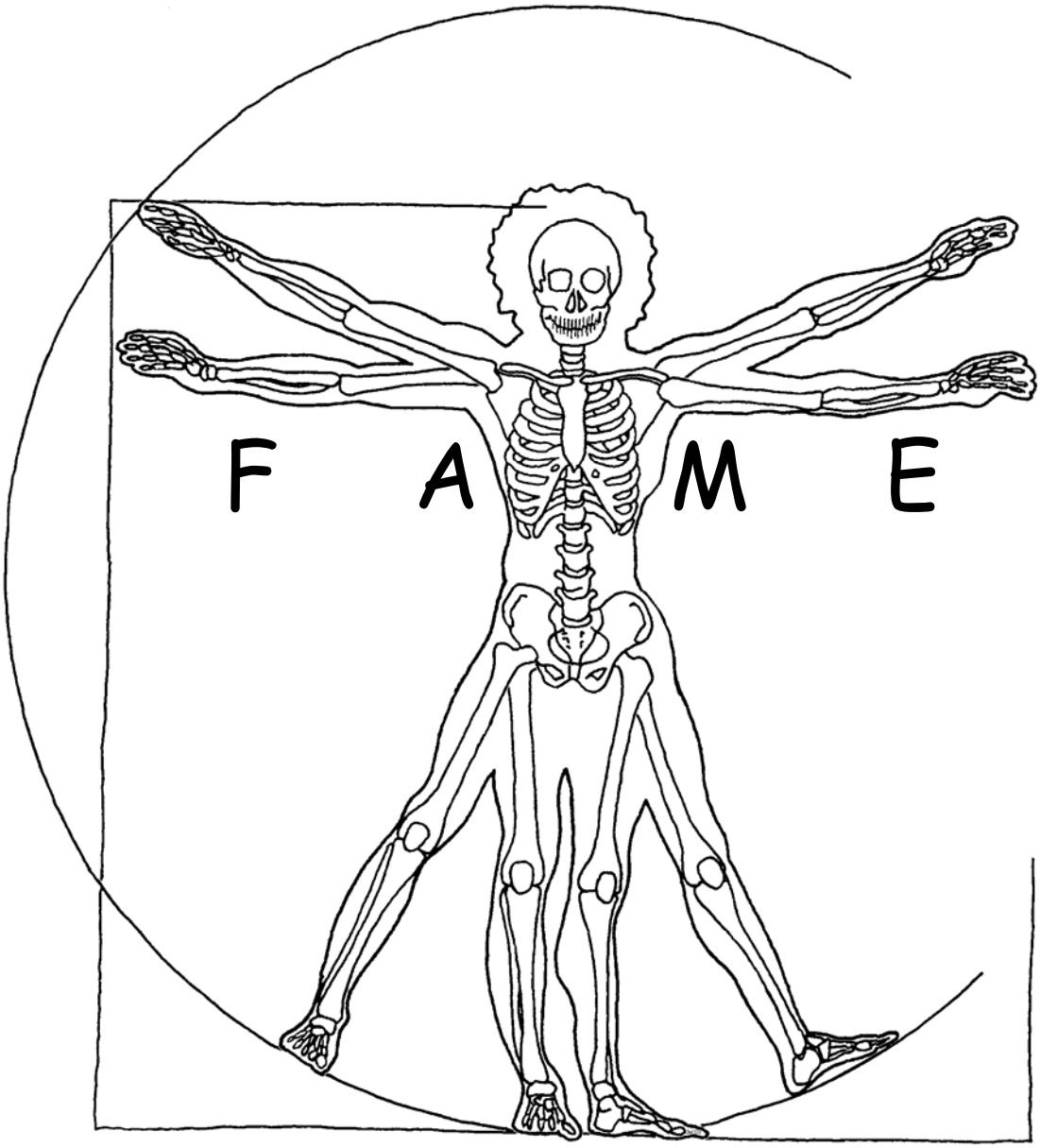
Fysisch-Anthropologische Mededelingen



Newsletter of the Dutch Association of Physical Anthropologists

No. 17, January 2009

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Contents

From the editor

In this new FAME you will first find abstracts of the lectures given at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the N.V.F.A. last September. This was a very happy gathering with three interesting lectures, and a visit to the Pesthouse in Leiden, and was concluded with a dinner in the Regentenkamer on the Oude Vest. If you weren't able to attend, you can get a belated taste of the occasion from the lectures by three eminent representatives in our field of interest.
These are followed by the usual sections of abstracts, articles, an obituary, and an overview of projects and publications of VIOE.

Every year it is a challenge for me to collect enough material for a new issue of FAME, and every year I'm pleasantly surprised by the willingness of our members to contribute something. Thank you!

Jubilee Symposium abstracts

Paul Storm

Naturalis, Leiden

Palaeoanthropology in the Netherlands

Obsessed by the idea of finding "the missing link", Eugène Dubois (1858-1940) gave up his career in the Netherlands and travelled to Indonesia with his wife and child. An unbelievable feat, it was searching for a needle in a haystack. Eventually, a lot of perseverance brought him success in 1891 and 1892 in the small town of Trinil on the island of Java. Here he found a tooth, a skullcap and a thighbone which he ascribed to one and the same creature, a "transitional form" between ape and man. From the moment he presented his finds in 1894 as "the missing link", *Pithecanthropus erectus* (upright-walking apeman), they have been the subject of heated debates. And Dubois? In the stories that were written about him, he didn't always come out too well.

A second important palaeoanthropologist with the Dutch nationality, Ralph von Koenigswald (1902-1982), also played a role in the creation of the image of Dubois. Von Koenigswald himself did make an important contribution to our knowledge, amongst others with the discovery of *Pithecanthropus* (now *Homo erectus*) and *Giganthropus* fossils. Despite his scientific success and his professorship at Utrecht University however, Von Koenigswald left the Netherlands at some point in time "rather" embittered. Statements made by him in 1970, such as "I had to go" and "If only they had been a bit more generous in Holland", leave little room for a different impression.

Ironically, the Netherlands has had two important palaeoanthropological fathers, but a large number of offspring never materialized. Palaeoanthropology never really came off the ground in the Netherlands; nevertheless success has been achieved after the heydays of Dubois and Von Koenigswald, and there is much interest in human evolution, as this gathering shows.

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Wil Roebroeks

Faculty of Archaeology
Leiden University

The Neandertal Paradox

In western society, almost everybody “knows” the Neandertal, the quintessential primitive man, who has become wellnigh synonymous with everything that is primitive, ungainly or outmoded. But what do we in fact know of this extinct “cousin”, who managed to survive hundreds of thousands of years in Ice Age Europe, and who c. 35,000 years ago “suddenly” disappeared off the face of the earth?

A little over 500,000 years ago lived the last common ancestor of the Neandertal and our species, *Homo sapiens*. The Neandertals went their own way, with their own archaeological signal: on the one hand, a very simple technology that hardly changed in hundreds of thousands of years, on the other hand clear indications that we are dealing with very successful hunters of big game in a broad spectrum of environments.

In the lecture I will go into recent research of this fascinating paradox.

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Fred Spoor

Department of Cell and Developmental Biology
University College London

Current issues in palaeoanthropology

In my lecture I will highlight a number of current developments in palaeoanthropology. Forty years ago, Richard Leakey initiated the Koobi Fora Research Project in northern Kenya, and I will briefly review the contributions of this fieldwork to our understanding of human evolution, in particular with respect to the early radiation of the genus *Homo*. In this context I will reflect upon the relationship between hominin taxa recognised in eastern Africa and fossils recovered elsewhere, especially at Dmanisi (Republic of Georgia). Finally I will consider a number of the more recent discoveries worldwide, from the earliest period of human evolution, the Late Miocene, to the Late Pleistocene fossils from the Liang Bua cave on Flores.

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Abstracts of articles, books and presentations

DATING OF FRACTURES IN HUMAN DRY BONE TISSUE. THE BERISHA CASE

Maat, G.J.R.

In: Skeletal trauma: Identification of injuries resulting from human rights abuse and armed conflict. Kimmerle, E.H. and Baraybar, J.P. (eds.). CRC Press (Taylor and Francis Group), Boca Raton: 245-254, 2008 (ISBN: 13: 978-0-8493-9269-6).

In principle, it should be possible to estimate the amount of time passed between the fracturing of a bone and the death of the individual by systematically recording key features indicating distinct timing steps in the healing process. This process has been well described in both (patho-) histological and radiological literature, but a compilation of all published matter on the timing of this healing process, without surgical intervention, is not yet available. A timetable mentioning all changes relevant to dry bone tissue would be very useful in palaeopathology and forensic anthropology. Examples of a range of key features indicating distinct timing steps are presented together with related visible gross anatomical and radiological changes. Fracture samples were obtained from dry-bone specimens and vacuum embedded in Epon to strengthen the bone tissue. From these samples, unstained and non-decalcified dry-bone sections were prepared for histological investigation. Sections were studied with both bright- and polarized-light microscopy. Although in life all natural healing changes happen within a certain time interval (with a start, peak activity and end phase), in forensic practice, it is mostly only of interest to determine the minimum amount of time that must have passed since the injury was inflicted, to explain the changes in a specimen. The underlying premise for such reasoning is that nature is not able to produce similar changes in a shorter time span.

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FORENSISCHE ANTROPOLOGIE, HOOFDSTUK 10

Maat, G.J.R., L. Meijerman, W.J. Groen, and R.R.R. Gerretsen

In: Forensische Wetenschap. Studies over forensische kennis en organisatie. (Broeders, A.P.A. and Muller, E.R., eds.). Kluwer, Deventer, 297-321, 760-764, 2008. ISBN: 978 90 13 04627 4.

Forensic anthropology is a subdiscipline of the field of physical anthropology. Forensic anthropology itself deals with the application of physical anthropological knowledge for the benefit of judicial investigations. Because of the strong medical anatomical foundations, but also because of the long-standing relationship with archaeology, this subdiscipline stands midway between that of forensic pathology, forensic odontology, forensic archaeology, and forensic entomology. Collaboration between these fields for the benefit of judicial investigations is self-evident and necessary in order to achieve workable results. To give an insight into the principal activities of forensic anthropology, the most important possibilities of application will be discussed. Evidently the status of such an exposé is constantly subject to obsolescence by new developments in the field.

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MESOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC HUMAN REMAINS IN THE NETHERLANDS: PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND STABLE ISOTOPE INVESTIGATIONS[1]

Smits, E. and J. van der Plicht

The Mesolithic-Neolithic transition is defined by a major change in lifestyle, from a hunting-gathering economy to an agricultural one, associated with permanent settlements and a new range of implements. In the Lower Rhine Basin this transition took place in the period 5500-3500 cal BC.
This article presents an overview based on the interdisciplinary study of skeletal remains from Late Mesolithic and Middle Neolithic sites in the Lower Rhine Basin. The combination of archaeological, physical anthropological and chemical analysis has led to a better understanding of the treatment of the dead, demographic parameters

1 All dates in calibrated radiocarbon years BC.

and diet of the populations during the transition from forager to farmer in this area. Burial ritual was variable during this whole period, with an above-ground treatment of corpses alongside the burial of deceased. The physical anthropological study of the human skeletal remains has revealed that the sites were inhabited by family groups. Stable isotope analyses have indicated that immigrants were sometimes present and that diet varied per population. Inter-site variation in diet is explained by the exploitation of the local habitat. Intra-site variability in diet can be influenced by cultural and social factors as attested by the burial traditions and the isotope study of provenance. This interdisciplinary approach offers a better comprehension of the changes in economy and way of life. It is posed here that the Neolithisation process was not as unambiguous as in some other parts of Europe, but divers with small-scale variations on site level. This study forms a contribution to the debate on the nature of the Neolithisation process in Europe.

Keywords: burial traditions, diet, health, Lower Rhine Basin, Mesolithic, Neolithic, demography, physical anthropology, stable isotopes

Submitted in January 2009 to JALC: Journal of Archaeology of the Low Countries

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FORENSIC MEDICINE IN THE NETHERLANDS

Visser, R. and G.J.R. Maat

In: Forensic Medicine in Europe (Madea, B. and Saukko, P., eds.). Schmidt-Römhild, Lübeck: 277-288, 2008 (ISBN: 978-3-7959-0334-0)

The police and the administration of justice have always had a need for medical expertise for the purpose of solving problems in criminal prosecution. Long ago general physicians were consulted for forensic medical questions and the outward inquest of dead bodies, while clinical pathologists were asked to do the forensic autopsies. Above-mentioned general physicians were also consulted for forensic medical disciplines that are nowadays the field of specialists like the forensic anthropologist and the forensic toxicologist. A review is presented on the history of the rise of the mentioned disciplines in the Netherlands.

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FEMUR, RIB, AND TOOTH SAMPLE COLLECTION FOR DNA ANALYSIS IN DISASTER VICTIM IDENTIFICATION (DVI). A METHOD TO MINIMIZE CONTAMINATION RISK

Westen, A.A., R.R.R. Gerretsen, and G.J.R. Maat

Forensic Science Medicine and Pathology 4: 15-21, 2008.

Although much literature is available on DNA extraction from tissue samples in order to obtain the best possible genotyping results, to the best of our knowledge no written recommendations exist on how to excise or extract bone and tooth samples from a victim to facilitate this. Since the possibility of cross contamination is high, especially when excising numerous samples in disaster conditions, it is important to minimize this risk and to keep samples in an optimal condition. In this paper a standard operating procedure is proposed for the collection of femur, rib and tooth samples to aid victim identification both after mass disasters and in (single) forensic investigations.

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ARE THE ALLEGED REMAINS OF JOHANNES SEBASTIAN BACH AUTHENTIC OR NOT?

Zegers, R.H.C., M. Maas, A.G.M. Koopman, and G.J.R.Maat

In: The eyes and other pathological aspects of J.S. Bach and W.A. Mozart. A medico-historical evaluation. (Zegers, R.H.C., thesis). Buijten and Schipperheijn, Amsterdam, 39-53, 2008 (ISBN: 978-90-9023463-2).

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) is considered one of the greatest composers of all times. This appreciation only started long after he had died. In fact, he was buried in an anonymous grave that after several years nobody was able to locate. Nearly 150 years after his burial, an effort was made to identify his mortal remains. A skeleton was exhumed in 1894 from the graveyard of the St. Johanniskirche in Leipzig (Germany) that up to the present day is said to be Bach’s. Professor in Anatomy

Wilhelm His made a thorough study of the body parts, published in 1895. He concluded that the remnants were most likely Bach's.
Professor in Facial Reconstructive Surgery Wolfgang Rosenthal examined the bones in 1949. He detected 'exostoses' on the pelvic ring, at the lumbar vertebrae and on the calcaneus, reason to suggest the term "Organistenkrankheit". For him, this was the proof that the alleged remnants did indeed belong to Bach. Both studies will be discussed, completed with our interpretations of the few available photographs of the skeleton and a reproduction of the research concerning the "Organistenkrankheit". Given the known facts, the chances are odd that the alleged remnants of Johann Sebastian Bach are what we think they are.

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Articles, reviews, etc.

TWO SKELETONS IN THE GOVERNOR'S BACKGARDEN

Cora van Beek

In 2001 archaeological investigations were carried out in and around the premises Catharinastraat 91-93 in Breda. The then Governor of Breda, Charles de Hérougière, lived in this property in 1600. This Walloon nobleman had been the commander of the "Turfschip" (peat barge) of Adriaan van Bergen, with which Maurits van Nassau recaptured in 1590 the Castle of Breda (now the Royal Military Academy) – and with it the whole town – from the Spanish.
Hérougière was richly renumerated for his valiant action with a.o. a so-called 'Hofhuis' (court-house) in the Catharinastraat where he lived in affluence. This manifested itself in the contents of a cesspit from which some rare objects were salvaged. One showpiece is the so-called 'cannon glass' (a drinking vessel in the shape of a gun barrel), of which there are only three known examples.

In addition, however, two human skeletons were found in the backgarden of the house. The relationship between these skeletons and the find complex was not clear at the time of excavation. Only later was a reference found to the presence of a graveyard in this spot. In a charter of Count Hendrik III van Nassau-Breda from 1531 regarding the move of the Beguinage to the present location in the Catharinastraat is summarily mentioned ". . . the lime trees in the cemetry will be cut down to make way for houses".

One skeleton was to a large extent no longer in an anatomically correct position. It looks as if this body was deposited in this place in a not fully decomposed condition. It was not a very meticulous move. That the body was not fully decomposed is shown by the fact that some parts, five thoracic vertebrae and the right arm were articulated, that is in the anatomically correct position in relation to each other. Also the cervical vertebrae were reasonably in sequence.
Some peculiarities were found on the skeleton: the last thoracic vertebra (t12) looks like a lumbar vertebra. There are no articular processes for the ribs which a t12 should have, and the lowest and highest articular processes resemble those of the lumbar vertebrae. This t12 is a lumbarised thoracic vertebra. The last cervical vertebra (c7)

looks anomalous. The transverse processes (processus transversus) are longer than normal and some cervical vertebrae show double ‘foraminae’. These anomalies of the vertebrae would have very little or no consequences for the functioning of the vertebral column.
We are dealing here with a man aged between 37 and 43 years, with a stature of about 173 cm. He was a muscular man with a robust figure. Some symptoms of old age have been observed on the vertebral column. His teeth are in a reasonable condition for that time period, only one tooth had fallen out pre-mortem. There were no cavities in the tooth enamel or inflammations around the root apex.

The second individual is a man with an estimated age of 21-24 years, slightly built and with a stature of 175 cm. On the left upper arm, about 6 cm above the elbow joint, a small triangular growth on the bone is visible, the supra-condyloid process, about 4 cm in length. This processus serves as extra attachment point for one of the arm muscles. This is an epigenetic characteristic, a genetic anomaly, that does not occur often. In European populations this is found in about 1% of the population. This anomaly would not have influenced the health of this man. The teeth of the young man were in good condition and complete.

Green patches have been found on both skeletons. Green patches on bone material are usually caused by metal that would have been present in that spot (grave gifts?), for instance, bronze. Both skeletons would not have been older than the 17th century.

The investigation of both skeletons was carried out by drs Maja d’Hollosy, commissioned by the Archaeology Department of the Council of Breda (Office of Cultural Heritage).

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DE GEBOORTE VAN DE ANTROPOLOGIE

Bespreking van het proefschrift van Han F. Vermeulen

Op 12 november 2008 is te Leiden in een overvol auditorium de cultureel antropoloog Han F. Vermeulen gepromoveerd. Vermeulen was indertijd de hoofdeditor van de tweedelige “History of Anthropology in the Netherlands: Tales from Academia”

(Nijmegen/Saarbücken 2002). Hij besteedde toen met veel kennis van zaken aandacht aan het hoofdstuk van Roede over de fysische antropologie in Nederland. Zeer de moeite waard is nu zijn proefschrift ”Early History of Ethnography and Ethnology in the German Enlightenment: Anthropological Discourse in Europe and Asia, 1710-1808” (xii + 411 pp.) met acht tabellen en illustraties en een indrukwekkende bibliografie van 111 pagina's.

Vermeulen gaat eerst uitvoerig in op twee visies over oorsprong en object van de antropologie. De studie van de natuur, inclusief de mens, uit de Klassieke Oudheid werd vanaf de Middeleeuwen uitgebreid door anatomisch onderzoek en de beschrijvingen van de ontdekkingsreizigers. Veelal wordt gesteld dat min of meer in het verlengde hiervan de huidige fysische antropologie ligt. Vermeulen verdedigt een afwijkend standpunt. Hij stelt dat de antropologie geen oeroude bezigheid is, maar dat de drie te onderscheiden domeinen etnografie/etnologie, filosofische antropologie (Herder, Kant) en fysische antropologie (Blumenbach, Kant) het product zijn van de Verlichting, niet van de Romantiek of de tijden daarvoor. De sociaal-culturele antropologie of volkenkunde kreeg duidelijk vorm als nieuwe wetenschappelijke discipline in de achttiende eeuw. Gedurende de eerste fase werd in Siberië de etnografie beoefend door de Duitse medicus Daniel Gottlieb Messerschmidt en een programma ontwikkeld voor de systematische beschrijving van de Siberische volken door de Duitse historicus Gerhard Friedrich Müller (rond 1740). Daarna kwam de etnologie tot stand in het werk van de Duitse historicus August Ludwig Schlözer in Gottingen (1771) en de Slovaakse historicus Adam Franz Kollár in Wenen (1783). De Duitse traditie werkte wereldwijd door, ook tot in Nederland. De vroege ontwikkelingen op het gebied van de volken-kunde zijn echter lang genegeerd. Vermeulen heeft dit hiaat zorgvuldig en gedetail-leerd opgevuld. Hierbij werden historische gegevens mede geplaatst in een academische en politieke context, waarbij de analyses niet werden verricht vanuit huidige maatstaven maar vanuit toenmalige ideeën en standaarden. Het resultaat is een boeiend, doorwrocht werk, zeker ook aan te bevelen voor iedereen die in de geschiedenis van de fysische antropologie geïnteresseerd is, onder meer door de uitgebreide paragrafen over Linnaeus en Blumenbach.

Op de website van de Universiteit Leiden wordt op drie plaatsen aandacht aan het boek besteed:

(1) http://www.nieuws.leidenuniv.nl/november-2008.jsp

(2) Een nieuwsbulletin:

http://www.nieuws.leidenuniv.nl/sociaal-culturele-antropologie-veel-ouder-dan-gedacht.jsp
waarvan ook een Engelse versie:
http://www.news.leiden.edu/social-anthropology-older-than-imagined.jsp

(3) De cover, het voorwerk, de summary, samenvatting, Kurzfassung en Stellingen zijn downloadbaar via de UB Leiden: https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/dspace/handle/1887/13256. De hoofdtekst is onder embargo tot 12 november 2010.

Het boek is verkrijgbaar bij de auteur: Dr. Han F. Vermeulen, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Advokatenweg 36, D-06114 Halle (Saale), Duitsland.

Dr. Machteld Roede, Maastricht

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Obituary

IN MEMORIAM

Johan Huizinga
(29.6.1929- 28.8.2008)

Old soldiers never die ...
After years of silence and physically weakened, John Huizinga passed away quietly at his home.

Johan Huizinga started his career in Amsterdam as assistant of anatomist A. de Froe. Up to 1943 they saved the lives of numerous jews by producing so-called ‘scientific physical proof’ of their Aryanship. After the war, de Froe's very popular teaching on human variation and human evolution, a field in which in those days hardly a foot was set, no doubt inspired John. In 1947 he defended his PhD thesis on the cephalometric relationship between first degree relatives. At the Department of Anatomy in Utrecht he continued to theorize on the position of the greatest breadth of the skull and the progressive brachycranization in the Netherlands, and introduced modern skeletal research by publishing a series of studies on Dutch skeletal material. Meanwhile, the field became internationally well defined, and in 1952 John's inaugural lecture as university professor dealt with physical anthropology in general.

In 1960 he founded in Utrecht the Institute of Human Biology (IHB – Instituut voor Antropobiologie). Regrettably, the institute lasted only until 1986. Unique was the multidisciplinary approach. A variety of subjects, both on skeletal work and on living populations, were researched by a growing number of staff, with room also for archaeological and cultural aspects of the people studied. The often close co-operation with Dutch archaeologists resulted in the forming of an important collection of excavated Dutch skeletal material. The institute was first housed in a centuries-old watchhouse, then two years in the attic of the Department of Anatomy – until it was feared that all those boxes with bones would drop through the floor – and finally in the director's home in a formal bank building behind the Dom cathedral in Utrecht. A huge loft space provided space for long rows of racks with chests containing skeletal remains. Boxes with bones were familiar obstacles in corridors and rooms everywhere. Some rooms were converted into laboratories The well-equipped library

housed an immense collection of almost all papers on the various topics of the field of those days, due to the abstracts which for years had been composed weekly – mainly during weekends – for Keesing Archives/Excerpta Medica, of which Huizinga was editor of the Human Genetics section. An important part of the library was the unique collection of Martin papers which Huizinga had detected in the attic of the Department of Anatomy. During World War II, Rudolf Martin had refused to write a popular book on race, that would have been misused by the nazis, and he arranged that his extensive collection of papers were safely stored in Utrecht.

John Huizinga was a bright scholar, with a ready wit (be it often at the expense of other people). He had numerous international contacts and was a popular guest at international meetings. He actively participated in the section Human Adaptability of the International Biological Programme (IBP) (1964-74). In 1975 he was one of the 30 leading anthropologists present in the Castle of St. Germain-en-Laye, to re-evaluate the status of the field and define a general operative definition of Anthropology. They founded the European Anthropological Association (EAA), and later, he acted as its president for two years.

During the heyday of the IHB, well-known colleagues such as Philip Tobias, G. Ainsworth Harrison, Nobel prize winner Theodosius Dobzansky, Jean Gabriel Gautier, Eugen Strouhal, Ronald Singer and Dogon specialist mrs G. Dietterlen paid a visit. John Weiner, one of the leaders of IBP, was a regular guest. More than once everybody gathered for an informal Chinese meal around the large table in the bank's former kitchen, which was decorated with genuine Dutch tiles. Indonesian Teuku Jacob came to write his dissertation on the Utrecht collection of Indonesian skeletal material and recently-discovered *Homo erectus* finds. Cliquet came for several weeks, and for months, Cantemir Riscutia from Roumania worked on his special method to describe the shape of the human face. In January 1968 Huizinga hosted a meeting of a small group including Weiner, to discuss the best approach to a further development of the field. The colleagues from abroad predicted that John’s Utrecht attempt would never succeed. In August 1969 the institute housed a small group of selected specialists including bright statisticians, Weiner (and his family) and the Canadian Jacques Gomila to discuss the statistical coping with ‘genetic distances’ between (sub) populations by clustering series of measurements into one formula. Later, this approach became obsolete.

The good reputation abroad was illustrated by G.A. Harrison (1964) in his survey on the position of Physical Anthropology: "Particular reference may be made, however, to the Institute of Human Biology at Utrecht, because of the wide variety of activities

in human biology with which it is concerned. The Dutch seem to have adopted a particular enlightened policy".

Support was forthcoming from Huizinga's friend from their days at Anatomy in Amsterdam, Boy Edgar (to most Dutchmen only known as the famous Big Band leader). Edgar and Huizinga were interested in the then hardly understood genetic background of diseases. Before genetic counselling became common practice, Edgar and Huizinga already gave advice to parents with children with severe amaurotic idiocy. (Unfortunately, the Roman Catholic church did not allow practising further contraception). Yet later, Huizinga stubbornly refused to render routine services to the university hospital for developing field genetic counselling. Thus in Spring 1979, the Faculty of Medicine directly appointed a geneticist – initially expected to join Huizinga's staff – at a soon blossoming new department of clinical genetics which was richly endowed with subsidies, and John's institute was left behind. For years, Huizinga's institute housed the meetings of the Netherlands Association of Anthropogenetics, until this concentrated more and more on pure clinical genetics, and Huizinga's leading position ended.

Teaching programmes. After several years during which many medical students attended voluntarily lectures by John Huizinga on general physical anthropology, Utrecht was in 1968 the first Dutch university to offer voluntary lectures on the new topic of medical genetics (given by Huizinga's colleagues Knip and Roede) which already a year later became compulsory. Since 1970 practical courses were given to students in non-Western sociology. Students in physical geography, biology, cultural anthropology, archaeology and medicine came for a subsidiary subject or to prepare a PhD thesis, as for instance in 1968 Trinette Constandse-Westermann with her thesis "Physical Anthropological Observations on the Dutch Population".

Expeditions. For more than twenty years professor Huizinga organised annual expeditions to various areas in the West-African hot and dry savanna belt south of the Sahara and once to Sudan, to study physiological and genetic aspects of adaptation. The expeditions were impressively multidisciplinary: next to skeletal investigations and tests on physical fitness, also cultural aspects were studied, such as pottery and textiles or the role of the blacksmith. In the course of the years the accent of the research shifted from pigmentation studies and anthropometrics, to tests on nutritional status in relation to physical work capacity. The latter according to Huizinga (1977) “a significant criterion for biological adaptation and chances of survival in situations in

which a heavy demand is continuously made on the resources of the human body". The institute's photographer Gerard Jansen made an immense collection of photos and slides, as well as films on a variety of topics, from authentic mask dances and funeral rituals to the making of dental casts and blood sampling or performing the steptest. His "The Bozo of Djenne" remains of scientific value. The film shows how in this fishing population in a dry, poor area in Mali, vital and working capacity as well as nutritional status were measured by Huizinga's team, while also daily habits such as the preparation of food and the range of foods are shown. The Bozos physical activities proved to be strictly balanced by their food supplies.
In 1964 a weekly Dutch tv series reported 'almost live' how members of the expedition were breathtakingly pulled up in an immense steel ball along the metres high, sheer cliff to the centuries-old burial sites and granaries of the since long mysteriously vanished Tellem people. Comparisons were made of the Tellem remains with the present inhabitants of the lower cliff area, the Dogon. They proved to be not related. In the institute's library precious Tellem pottery and woodcarving, even a leather boot, were displayed.
For decades, Huizinga did not accept women on his African fieldwork trips. They could assist in organizing expositions in the institute's basement on the Dogon/Tellem expeditions or on the evolution of man, and do all the lecturing.

Unfortunately, the so broadly based formal status of physical anthropology existed in the Netherlands for just over 30 years. Towards the 1980s, the situation at Huizinga's institute started to deteriorate. Outlining the rise and fall of the formerly internationally so appreciated institute is not possible without going into the personality of its director. There were darker sides to John Huizinga's character. Esteemed colleagues from abroad – who never ceased to respect him – suggested that Huizinga could not accept that he would ever be succeeded. And so he pulled down everything he had built up from scratch. More and more, personal entanglements started to take their toll. Huizinga's prop and stay since his early days at Anatomy in Utrecht, Anne Tol, left already in 1970. Edward Glanville returned to Canada. Shorty after she was finally allowed to join an Africa expedition, Agatha Knip left the institute and the field in 1977, leaving behind her aspiration to become Huizinga's successor. Jan Pronk went to Amsterdam, Machteld Roede to Maastricht. The contact with Edgar – the 'cement' that kept things together – desintegrated.

After a concerned letter from professor André de Wilde, on 20 December 1982 an orientating meeting took place at Huizinga's institute – him this time not being the

organiser – where also colleagues from Groningen and Maastricht were present. The topic was how to anticipate the feared reduction in physical anthropological research in the Netherlands, since due to a recession severe economic measures were to affect the Dutch universities. Because he felt that he should have been the spokesman responsible and as no unanimity could be reached on priorities such as the choice of Utrecht as the locality for a proposed new central institute, soon Huizinga, followed by his co-workers, withdrew from the society in formation advised by the Ministry of Education. As a consequence, the Dutch Society for Physical Anthropology was founded in June 1983 without them.

And as already announced in 1983, when professor Huizinga retired in 1986, his drastically reduced institute – just six staff members and a single secretary, who by then was Huizinga's third formal wife, were left – was closed by the university authorities for budgetary reasons. Notwithstanding the fact that 21 leading professors from 10 different countries wrote letters of protest to the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences. A small remnant, the department of Anthropo-Osteology only in the hands of a prehistorian, never achieved a level to justify its continuation and as a consequence was closed in September 1991. John Huizinga continued his trips to Africa with a decreasing, small group of faithful retainers, but he stopped attending international meetings, withdrew from the EAA and seemed to fade away from the field and most of his friends from the formerly good days.

Dr. Machteld Roede
Maastricht, the Netherlands

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Overview of projects and publications of VIOE

OVERVIEW of projects and Publications 2008
Physical Anthropology

Flemish Heritage Institute – www.vioe.be
Vlaams Instituut voor het Onroerend Erfgoed
K.Albert II laan 19 b5, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium
Dep. Research, Archaeology and Natural Sciences
Marit Vandenbruaene en Kim Quintelier

Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences – www.naturalsciences.be
Koninklijk Museum voor Natuurwetenschappen
Vautierstr. 29, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Dep. 13. Anthropology and Prehistory
Kim Quintelier

Huidig Onderzoek:

- Jabbeke, romeins grafveld, Prov. West-Vlaanderen
- Tienen Grijpenveld, romeins grafveld, Prov. Vlaams-Brabant
- Dendermonde, laat-middeleeuwse beerput met menselijke tanden, Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
- Hasselt St.Quintinuskathedraal, Relieken van Herkenrode, eindrapportage, project ism. Koninklijk Instituut voor het Kunstpatrimonium, Prov. Limburg
- Gent Bisdom, Relieken van H. Landoaldus, ism. Koninklijk Instituut voor het Kunstpatrimonium KIK, Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
- Aalst Oud Hospitaal, skeletstudie grafveld Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
- Koksijde Duinenabdij, post-middeleeuwse grafveld, oostelijke pandgang, Prov. West-Vlaanderen
- Hofstade kerk, post-middeleeuwse grafveld Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
- Brussel, Egyptische mummie ‘La Brodeuse’, Museum voor Kunst en Geschiedenis

Opvolging van Opgravingen:

- Broechem, Merovingisch grafveld Prov. Antwerpen
- Tongeren O.L.V.-Basiliek, Middeleeuwse skeletpopulatie Prov. Limburg
- Oudenburg, Romeins kamp en grafveld Prov. West-Vlaanderen
- Ieper, WOI sites langs aanleg autosnelweg Prov. West-Vlaanderen

Publicaties:

- QUINTELIER K. 2008: Calcified uterine leiomyomata from a post-medieval nunnery in Brussels, Belgium. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, short reports published online May 14 2008.
- VANDENBRUAENE M. 2008: Fysisch-antropologisch onderzoek, In: De Reliekschat van de Oud-Katholieke Gertrudiskathedraal te Utrecht (NL). Rapport van de Onderzochte Relieken, Bulletin Koninklijk Instituut voor het Kunstpatrimonium, 51-53.
- VAN STRIJDONCK M., ERVYNCK A., VANDENBRUAENE M. & M. BOUDIN 2008: Anthropology and 14C analysis of skeletal remains from relic shrines: an unexpected source of information for medieval archaeology, Zurich.
- VANDENBRUAENE M. 2008: De analyse van crematieresten, Romeinen dag/Journée d'archéologie Romaine 2008 (Jaarlijks Belgisch Congres voor Romeinse Archeologie, Brussel ULB 19.04.08), 113-114.
- VANDENBRUAENE M. 2008: Fysisch-antropologisch onderzoek, Historiek en Bibliografie, In: Onderzoeksbalans van Vlaanderen, Vlaams Instituut Onroerend Erfgoed, hoofdstuk 9.4. zie website www.onderzoeksbalans.be.

In voorbereiding:

- BEAUTHIER J-P., LEFEVRE P., VANDENBRUAENE M. & BEAUTHIER F. (in press). Analyse anthropologique des reliques de Sainte Rolende, Documents et rapports de la société royale d'archéologie, d'histoire et de paléontologie de Charleroi 2008, 44, 1-9.
- QUINTELIER K. Menselijk botonderzoek van de karmelietenabdij, Hopmarkt Aalst, Relicta

Website:

- Bibliografie, historiek en toekomst van de Fysische Antropologie in Vlaanderen, hoofdstuk 9.4. Archeologie – Natuurwetenschappen, online via website www.onderzoeksbalans.be

- Beantwoorden van wetenschappelijke vragen via Project Wetenschap in Vlaanderen, online via website www.ikhebeenvraag.be

Lezingen:

- Koksijde – Knoken in Koksijde, skeletonderzoek, Duinenabdij te Koksijde (01.10.08)

Vorming:

- Bradford: participatie aan 'Short Course in Palaeopathology' Dept. Anthropology, Prof. C. Knüsel, Bradford University (10-22.08.2008)
- Barcelona: participatie Bioarch Project, Dr. W. Van Neer of the Royal Institute Natural Sciences, first meeting (14-16.12.08)

Externe publieksevenementen: medewerking aan

- Koksijde – Dansen met de dood, het skelet in de schijnwerpers, tentoonstelling Duinenabdij (7.06-31.10.08)
- Venlo – Neanderthalers in Europa, tentoonstelling Limburgs Museum (25.02-5.09.08)
- Alden-Biesen – Limburg in 't geweer, Oorlogsleed in het land van Loon van Alva tot Napoleon, openleggen van twee skeletten (8.10), tentoonstelling Landcommanderij (10.10-31.12.08)
- Paris – Frankrijk, Wetenschapsfeest Fête de la Science, Archeologische stand VIOE (13-17.11.08)

PLANNING 2009

Tentoonstellingen

- Brussel – Archeologie om de hoek / Archéologie au coin de la rue, Sint-Gorikshallen (16.01-5.04.2009), ivm. Skeletstudie van het Arme Klaren Klooster
- Vorst – Het jaar van H. Alena, in de kerk en Kapel te Vorst en Dilbeek (4.09-31.12.09)
- Tongeren – Gallo-Romeins Museum, Opening van de Nieuwe Vleugel, prinsengraven Wijshagen en oud-christelijk graf van Koninksem (najaar 2009)

Lezingen

- Brussel: De Arme Klaren herontdekt. Een interdisciplinaire aanpak (B. Claes, S. Tys & K. Quintelier), Sint-Gorikshallen (12.02.09)

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Forthcoming events

2009 – date to be announced
Kroonvoordracht: Speaker and topic to be announced
KNAW, Kloverniersburgwal 29, Amsterdam

2009 – date to be announced
Summer course Physical Anthropology
LUMC, Leiden

2009 – date to be announced
Barge Forum – Speaker and title to be announced
LUMC, Leiden

September 2-5, 2009
Vth International Anthropological Congress of Ales Hrdlicka "Quo Vadis homo…societas humana?
Praha – Humpolec, Czech Republic
Pavel Blaha, e-mail: blaha@natur.cuni.cz / www.anthropology-hrdlicka2009.cz

September 18-21, 2009
6th International Bone Diagenesis Meeting
University of Bonn, Germany
tuetken@uni-bonn.de

October 19-22, 2009
9th International Conference on Ancient DNA and Associated Biomolecules
Pompeii, Italy
Info: Marilena Cipollaro, Molecular Biology Seconda Universita degli Studi di Napoli, Dipartimento di Medicina Sperimentale, Naples, Italy
info@ancientdna9.it / www.ancientdna9.it

November 2009
Symposium NVFA
Programme and location to be announced