MEETINGS

I.C.A.Z. Sixth International Conference

More than 350 people represented 32 countries at the sixth international meeting of the Council for Archaeozoology which was held at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., from the 21th to the 25th of May.

The first day was held in the Baird Auditorium of the National Museum of Natural History and was concerned with registration and the plenary session. The latter took the form of a discussion of the various approaches used in faunal analysis and the developing trends in archaeozoology. The speakers included Sandor Bőköyi from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Elizabeth Wing from the Florida Museum of Natural History, Sebastian Payne from English Heritage, and Donald Grayson from the Thomas Burke Memorial Museum. The presentations eventually led to a discussion of the financial implications for future archaeozoological research and it appears that difficulties are being felt in all countries and many institutions are fearing closures. This is seen in the recent changes at the Natural History Museum in London where research in archaeozoology has been cut along with fifty other science posts. Sebastian Payne requested that attendees of the conference write to the Natural History Museum to enquire about the facilities that will be available in the future and the fate of the collections of faunal material from archaeological sites. Changes in the funding of archaeology and archaeozoology are also reflected by
the increase in private laboratories being set up in North America. Many of these offer illustration and surveying services and others provide faunal analysis services.

In the afternoon session Angela von der Driesch discussed changes at the Institut für Palaeoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin where there is fear that the laboratory will close. Nanna Noe-Nygaard from the University of Copenhagen joined Eitan Tchernov from the Hebrew University and Hans-Peter Uerpmann from the University of Tübingen for a discussion of the multidisciplinary nature of archaeozoological research and its development from zoology and palaeontology. H.-P. Uerpmann commented that archaeozoology has become the working slave of archaeology. This was in contrast to Sebastian Payne’s comments which emphasized the need for more archaeological knowledge. Perhaps this reflects one of the differences between New and Old World approaches to our discipline. A general debate grew out of these sessions which questioned whether archaeozoologists should develop a greater interest in archaeology and become archaeologists first and faunal analysts second.

The remaining 4 days were concerned with the presentations of participants, workshops, meetings of the various working groups, and visits to the facilities of the Smithsonian Institution. All of these activities were centred around the parallel speaking sessions and were held in the S. Dillon Ripley Centre.

Three parallel sessions were held each day and the timing was impeccable. Which thanks to Melinda Zeder, Bruce Smith and their choice of chairmen for each of the sessions, it was possible to hear presentations from different sessions in their entirety. In total, more than 280 presentations were made encompassing 11 themes. These were:

Hunters Past and Present
Human Animal Relationship in Marginal or Closed Environments
Biological Mechanisms Behind Osteological Distinctions
Understanding Marine and Freshwater Adaptations
Domestication: Process, Implications and Future
The themes were subdivided according to area of study and the methods employed, and papers were generally grouped into topic headings. These included Human Impact on Island Faunas, Ageing and Seasonality Studies, Research in the Mediterranean and Adriatic, Animals in Ritual Contexts, Agents of Deposition: Human versus Natural, Europe in the Middle Ages, The Role of Hunting in New World Farming Societies, Domestication of the Horse, and many more. Most of the presentations were made in English and their quality was that which you could expect from such a varied collection of nationalities and languages. Most of the presentations were excellent and although there was some difficulty experienced by non-English speakers, the discussions prompted by the talks often invoked comments and questions from the floor, some of which were addressed to the speakers in their native tongue.

One session in which the presentations generated a good deal of discussion from the floor, was the Wednesday afternoon session entitled Marine and Fresh Water Adaptations in the New World. Contributions were made by, among others, Michelle Courtemanche and Virginia Elliott, concerning Iroquoian remains from the Middle Woodland period site of Pointe du Boisson, Quebec, Christine Lefevre, on bird exploitation in southern Patagonia, and Ted Gragson on the fishing traditions of the modern day Pume Indians of Venezuela. Richard Cooke of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute presented material on fish behavior and Precolumbian fishing techniques in a Panamanian estuary.

Another notable session was split between Thursday afternoon and Friday morning and dealt with Animals in Ritual Contexts. Simon Davis of English Heritage talked about ritual assemblages from a Bronze Age burial mound in England,
Wietske Prummel from the Biologisch Archaeologisch Instituut, The Netherlands, talked about dog and horse burials from medieval Europe, and Carmen Cardoza of the Instituto de Estudios, Peru, presented material about the ceremonial use of animals from ancient Peru.

By far the most engaging session was held on Friday afternoon, during which Andrew Jones of the Archaeological Resource Centre in York, England, presented his work on parasite remains from archaeological deposits. The session entitled Beyond Bones also included a presentation by Achilles Gautier of the Geologisch Instituut in Gent, Belgium, concerning the fossilized remains of animal traces. These include fossils of resting places, dwelling burrows, and movement traces. The whole session achieved its aim of outlining the information, apart from animal bones, which the archaeozoologist should be aware of.

Several workshops were held during the week. Sixty people participated in the experimental taphonomy workshop where discussions centred around the evidence for bone-modifying processes that could be demonstrated through experimentation with modern material. The computers in archaeology workshop provided a forum for demonstrating animal bone recording programs and archiving and curatorial database management systems. The incremental structures workshop aimed to demonstrate through the use of displays and actual specimens, the variety of procedures available for embedding and sectioning archæozoological material as well as providing a forum for the discussion of this approach to the study of seasonality. The North Atlantic Archaeozoology group met to discuss the faunal exploitation patterns of populations in the North Atlantic area. The organizers of these workshops circulated information prior to the conference and this helped to make the presentations successful.

A number of visits to the Smithsonian Institution facilities were also organized for the ICAZ participants. Tours to the vertebrate preparatory lab were conducted on two days. The
Scanning Electron Microscope lab was also open to participants of the conference. Presentations included specimens showing dental microwear, manufacturing and use wear traces and distinguishing human and non-human marks on bone.

The ICAZ meeting in Washington was certainly a success and it won’t be long before we are rehashing old ideas and exchanging new ones. I thoroughly enjoyed the Washington meeting and I am looking forward to seeing everyone in Stockholm in 1994.

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I.C.A.Z. Fish Remains Working Group

Thirty people attended a meeting of the Fish Bone Workers Group which was held in the afternoon of the last day of the Washington conference. The purpose of the meeting was to inform members of the groups current projects and to encourage the participation of new members, especially those from the Americas.

The first point of discussion concerned the progress of publication of the proceedings from the Fish Bone Working Group meetings held in York (1986) and Stora Kornö/Sweden (1989). The original plan was to publish with British Archaeological Reports. However, since BAR is no longer receiving manuscripts for publication, we must look for another publisher. Those of you with information about potential publishers might contact Leif Jonsson, Aschebergs gatan 32, S-41133, Göteborg, Sweden.

The group has a number of collaborative projects underway. One of these aims to produce an updated list of measurements
for fish remains. This project has developed from the valuable work by Morales and Rosenlund (Fish Bone Measurements. An Attempt to Standardize the Measuring of Fish Bones from Archaeological Sites. Copenhagen 1979) and it is hoped to publish a new edition recommending measurements that can be reproduced on archaeological material. Arturo Morales suggested that we try to organize contributions from as many areas as possible and publish the work under the ageis of the Fish Bone Working Group. The format of the published work will be that of a looseleaf workbook which can easily be updated and appended. This format may also be used for a manual of fish bone drawings. The impetus for this project comes from Leif Jonsson who is encouraging workers to note distinguishing characteristics between species with exacting illustrations. He has begun on the species of the family Gadidae. The aim is to detail morphological differences visually and to outline distinctions that can be made for archaeological material. Drawings for any particular species should be made from a number of specimens and care should be taken to ensure that the characteristics are universal and the illustrations are reproducible. Those of you who are interested should contact Leif directly.

Elizabeth Wing has begun to establish a catalogue of faunal collections. This work stems from a presentation made at the York meeting in 1987 where Elizabeth suggested that we document the species that each of us has represented in our collections. The aim is to involve as many collections as possible and catalogue them using a single format. The result will provide workers with an outline of the reference material available at different locations. With the present plan we hope to produce a list at the beginning of 1991. It is also hoped that this catalogue will help to establish links which will enable workers to trade specimens, contributing species that are common in their own collections and acquiring less common species. Information concerning the format of the catalogue can be obtained from Elizabeth Wing, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Museum Road, Gainesville, Florida 32611. Contributions should be made by December, 1990.
The debate over terminology is as yet unresolved. The survey conducted by Andrew Jones in response to discussions held at the York meeting provides an outline of the terms (and some synonyms) commonly used by those interested in fish and their archaeological remains. As Bruce Collette of the U.S. Department of Fisheries has recently pointed out, the difficulty imposed by changing the name of economic species of fishes results in increased confusion because the names of these species are so tied up in established laws. Much confusion does still exist and we have yet to establish a standard amongst those of our working group. If you are interested in receiving the results of A. Jones’ survey or if you have any comments to make concerning terminology, please contact Andrea Bullock, Faunal Remains Unit, University of Southampton, England, S09 5NH.

Two more points were raised during the discussion and concern the size of fishes. Workers have found a discrepancy in the use of extrapolation in estimating the size of archaeological fishes from modern data. Dirk Heinrich illustrated the problem with his data on gadid fishes. Apparently, extrapolating from modern data, using the size of fish elements, especially the vertebrae, results in the estimation of unbelievably large fishes from the archaeological material. This points to a need for more measurable data from larger specimens. At present for the family Gadidae, data exists for specimens up to 90 cm. Unfortunately, a good deal of archaeological material appears to be from larger fishes. We desperately need to collect measurement data from larger specimens, so if you have any large specimens in your reference collections, do let us know. This need for measurement data goes hand in hand with the necessity for establishing a set of standard measurements for archaeological material.

An interesting phenomenon has arisen from the work of those who have compared modern measurement data with archaeological data. A decrease in the size of individuals in fish populations from 5 different areas has been identified by independent workers. The size of archaeological fishes is estimated to be significantly larger than that of modern
fishes. Eufrasia Rosello Izquierdo presented the results of her study of three assemblages from the Iberian Peninsula which serve to illustrate the change in fish size through time. This trend is thought to reflect overfishing and having been identified by several workers in different areas, has worldwide implications for the exploitation of our fisheries resources.

As an adjunct to the discussion of these collaborative projects the suggestion was made that we investigate sources of funding to support our work. Organisations such as the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations) and the EEC were mentioned and it may be possible to establish a working relationship with these and perhaps other organisations.

D. Heinrich announced the details of the next meeting to be held from the 3rd-7th September, 1991 in Schleswig, FRG. This meeting has been arranged to follow the 7th Congress of the European Union of Ichthyologists which will be held from the 25th to the 30th of August in Den Haag, The Netherlands, and it is hoped that some of our delegation will be able to attend both meetings. If you plan to make a presentation at the Schleswig meeting please forward your title to Dirk immediately, as final details of the program are being arranged.

Andrea E. Bullock

Sixth Meeting of the Fish Remains Working Group - Fish in Archaeology and Quarternary Biology

This meeting will take place from 3rd to 7th September 1991 in Schleswig at the Archäologisches Landesmuseum. Up to the present day the response to the announcement in the last issue of the newsletter is very encouraging. So far more than 30 workers from many European countries, the Americas, and India have indicated that they will attend and most of them will give a lecture or present a poster.
A lot of contributions are site reports from different regions and various epochs, but several of them with reference to special problems. Other papers deal with fishing techniques as well as fish processing and fish utilization. Further I will mention morphological and osteometrical analyses (comparative osteology, fish bone measurements, size estimations, size variability of some species), but there will be also reports on taphonomic investigations, methods of collecting fish remains, and problems concerning reference collections. Perhaps even a round table discussion could deal with curation of reference collections of fish skeletons.

The participants will have the opportunity to view a collection of fishery equipment from Gothmund, an earlier fisherman village near Lübeck, and to visit the fishing settlement in the old part of Schleswig, further there will be an optional excursion, partly by ship, to harbours of the Schlei and the nearby Baltic.

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PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of the fourth and of the fifth meeting of the fish remains working group

It was planned to publish the proceedings of the fourth meeting of the fish remains working group at York in 1987 as well as those of the fifth meeting at Stora Kornö in 1989 with British Archaeological Reports. But BAR has canceled the publications because of internal difficulties according to informations given at the International Conference of
I.C.A.Z. in Washington some months ago. Obviously until now the editors of these proceedings, Andrew K.G. Jones and Leif Jonsson, have not found other publishing facilities.

Dirk Heinrich

MISCELLANEOUS

Fish Skeleton Collecting in Senegal

During the month of June we undertook a trip to Senegal to prepare comparative collections of fish skeletons. Most of the work was done at Saint-Louis and at Dakar in the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN-CH.A. DIOP). A wide variety of mainly marine species were found at the local markets, at beaches where fish were landed and also by personal contacts with fishermen.

Most of the skeletons were prepared by the classical method of boiling and cleaning with water. Smaller specimens which could not be cleaned due to a lack of time were salted for transport to Europe.

A lucky find near a small lake close to Saint-Louis made it possible to collect many fine skeletons of freshwater and of some brackish water species. At a fish landing place, five heaps of thousands of thrown away fishes were found (fig. 1).

According to the people from the village they represented smaller specimens of fish which were not worth taking to the market for sale. The accumulation had stopped "a few months ago" when the fishermen moved to another village. Since that time dermestid beetles had been eating away the meat and skin of many specimens, leaving well cleaned and still articulated skeletons (fig. 2).
Besides the collecting of specimens for comparative purposes, we also have done a small study on the assemblage. The heaps were measured, the diversity of species was analyzed and quantified, and sizes of individual fish were measured. Since we believe that such accumulations may also have occurred in former times, we are planning a detailed publication on this find. Any comments or suggestions concerning similar recent or archaeological assemblages would be most welcome.

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List of addresses

This list of addresses is identical with the mailing list of the 7th issue of the newsletter. It includes all members of the I.C.A.Z. fish remains working group as well as all persons who are supposed to be interested in archaeo-ichthyological work and related subjects. I plan to update this list in the following copies by correcting addresses, omitting those of persons who are no longer interested in our work and taking up new ones of persons who are recently members of the working group or interested in our subject. Corrections and notices referring to this are welcome.

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