



Newsletter

International Council for Archaeozoology

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ICAZ 2002 A HUGE SUCCESS

The organisation of the 9th ICAZ International Conference, held at the University of Durham this past August, was a monumental effort for us as organisers (Umberto Albarella, Keith Dobney and Peter Rowley-Conwy), but judging from the many kind messages we have received, our hard work was rewarded with a very successful meeting. As the largest and most diverse ICAZ conference to date, ICAZ 2002 hosted 506 delegates from 46 different countries and five continents (sorry, nobody from Antarctica). The geographic distribution of the conference participants was: Great Britain (151), USA (96), France (36), Japan (23), Italy (22), Canada (20), Germany (19), Switzerland (15), Israel (10), Belgium (9), Netherlands (9), Argentina (7), Denmark (7), Spain (7), Hungary (6), Sweden (6), Ireland (5), Austria (4), China (4), Russia (4), Greece (3), Mexico (3), North Ireland (3), Poland (3), Portugal (3), Romania (3), Australia (2), Brazil (2), Estonia (2), India (2), New Zealand (2), Slovakia (2), South Africa (2), South Korea (2), Armenia (1), Chile (1), Croatia (1), Czech Republic (1), Egypt (1), Lithuania (1), Malta (1), Norway (1), Peru (1), Slovenia (1), Taiwan (1), and Turkey (1).

The list of delegates also includes about forty accompanying people who came out of an indirect interest in the conference or just to have a good time—both reasons not being necessarily incompatible! The British contingent was inflated slightly by Durham students and staff, who helped us immensely during the conference. Delegate representation by continent breaks down as: Europe (326), North America (119), Asia (43), South America (11), Oceania (4), and Africa (3). The conference statistics make an interesting statement about the world-wide distribution of archaeozoological research (as well as funding opportunities), but we will leave the interpretation to the individual reader. It is hard not to notice, however, the few African representatives, which, as highlighted by Ina Plug at the ICAZ General Meeting, confirms the need for better support of African archaeozoology.

While it was not easy to bring so many people to Durham, we did our best. We managed to provide financial support for more than forty delegates, who added a great deal to the international character and scientific merit of the conference. Unfortunately, we were unable to support everyone who requested assistance and many more archaeozoologists would have attended the meeting had they been able to secure funding. As conference organizers, finances were our main challenge—not only because we prefer to deal with bones than money, but also because we knew the hosting country was expensive with under-funded universities that had nothing to offer for free. For example, one of our greatest expenses was securing the lecture rooms where the sessions were held. Despite such financial obstacles, we managed to keep the conference fee lower than

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ELECTION RESULTS

The ICAZ 2002 International Conference in Durham this past August witnessed the culmination of the 2002 elections of new officers and International Committee (IC) members. Almost 350 votes were cast in these elections.

In a run-off election held at the General Meeting, Melinda Zeder (USA) was re-elected President for a second, and final, four year term. László Bartosiewicz (Hungary) was elected Vice President. In addition, the IC elected the following individuals as at-large Executive Board members: Cornelia Becker (Germany), Jonathan Driver (Canada), Sebastian Payne (UK), and Elizabeth Reitz (USA). These individuals join Secretary Arturo Morales, Treasurer Richard Meadow, Past Conference Organizer Peter Rowley-Conwy, and Present Conference Organizer Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales (Mexico) to form the new Board.

The results of the election of the IC were also counted. Twenty different nations are represented in the new IC, making this the most diverse and representative IC that ICAZ has ever had. The new IC consists of: Umberto Albarella (Italy), Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales (Mexico), Atholl Anderson (New Zealand), László Bartosiewicz

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear ICAZ Members,

It has been quite a summer and fall for ICAZ, and there is a lot to report. All the relentless preparation leading up to the ICAZ International Conference in Durham paid off. With 506 participants, ICAZ 2002 was the largest ICAZ conference ever held. A brief summary of the highlights of the conference can be found on page 1 of this issue of the Newsletter. A huge thanks goes to the remarkable efforts of the Durham organizing team of Umberto Albarella, Keith Dobney, Peter Rowley-Conwy and local coordinators Deborah Jaques and Deborah Rowley-Conwy. As a result of all their advance work and their tireless diligence during the conference, ICAZ 2002 succeeded not only in being the most intellectually ambitious ICAZ conference to date, but also one of the warmest in spirit.

In addition to the many papers, the wonderful reception and banquet, and the fine pub fare (liquid and solid), there was also a great amount of ICAZ business conducted at the 2002 ICAZ meetings. New officers and new International Committee members were elected (see page 1). Amendments to the Constitution were passed (page 9). Active working groups were re-energized (pages 5-8), a new working group established (page 5), and another new working group proposed (page 9). Also, new policy guidelines for ICAZ Working Groups were developed (page 2). Numerous business meetings were conducted during the course of the conference including two Executive Committee meetings, two International Committee meetings, and, of course, the General Meeting of the membership. After all this, Durham will certainly be a hard act to follow. But, ICAZ 2006, planned for México City, already has a lot going for it (see page 3).

Perhaps best of all for the future of the organization, ICAZ 2002 brought

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IC PASSES NEW WORKING GROUP POLICY

Last January the Executive Committee (EC) decided to form a task group to examine current ICAZ policy on the relationship between ICAZ and ICAZ Working Groups. Working Groups have long been one of the most exciting and active aspects of the organization. The EC wanted to develop policies that enhanced and strengthened the ties between ICAZ and its active Working Groups by providing greater clarity on procedures for obtaining ICAZ recognition, the mutual benefits of ICAZ affiliation, and ICAZ membership requirements for Working Group participants.

Don Grayson was asked to head the task force, which included Jörg Schibler and László Bartosiewicz. In a remarkable display of efficiency and diligence, this group prepared a draft policy on ICAZ Working Groups in time for the International Committee (IC) meetings that were held in conjunction with the ICAZ 2002 International Conference in Durham. The policy was discussed at both of these meetings and suggested revisions were made to the document following the conference. This fall the revised policy was submitted to the IC for a vote and passed by an impressive majority of greater than 80% in favor of the adoption of these new statutes.

The policy identifies ICAZ Working Groups as interest groups that focus their activities on topics relevant to archaeozoology as a subdiscipline of archaeology, specifically on faunal remains from archaeological sites and on techniques, methods, and theory relevant to the analysis of faunal remains. It also details the materials needed to make an official appeal for ICAZ affiliation and the procedures the IC will follow in voting whether or not to grant affiliation.

The policy requires that Working Group name an official Coordinator. In the past, the organizer of the upcoming Working Group meeting has served this function for many Working Groups. But since individual Working Groups operate differently, the policy leaves it up to each Working Group to decide how this person is selected and what will be his/her responsibilities. Each Working Group must also name someone to serve as the Liaison to ICAZ. This can be the Working Group Coordinator, but the Working Group may also name a different individual.

The Working Group Liaison is charged with submitting a report on Working Group activities to the IC before their biennial meeting. This report should include information on meetings held and publications that resulted from Working Group activities. The Liaison will also be contacted periodically to submit information on activities, upcoming meetings, and publications for publication in the ICAZ Newsletter and posting on the ICAZ Website. The goal of these new policies is to help ensure that there is some level of organizational continuity within the Working Group and that there is a clearly designated channel of communication with ICAZ.

Benefits that accrue to Working Groups from affiliation with ICAZ include access to the Newsletter and Website, which can be used to disseminate news of Working Group activities. Working Groups also benefit from being able to use ICAZ conferences as formal venues for Working Group meetings and sponsored symposia. In return, Working Groups further a primary goal of ICAZ by facilitating communication among archaeozoologists. ICAZ also achieves recognition through acknowledgment in the publication of work that results from Working Group activities.

In framing the policy, a great deal of attention was dedicated to the question of whether ICAZ membership should be required of Working Group members. In the end, a balance was struck between the need to recognize ICAZ's contribution to Working Groups and the Working Groups' traditionally loose organizational structure and broad ranging, informal membership. A conservative requirement that ICAZ Working Groups include a minimum of 10 ICAZ members among their participants was adopted. The policy requires the Working Group Liaison to be a member of the organization, although the Coordinator need not be.

The new ICAZ Working Group Policy is posted on the ICAZ Website at www.nmnh.si.edu/icaz/working.html. 

MÉXICO CITY TO HOST ICAZ 2006

Over the past few decades, archaeozoological research in the Americas, particularly in Spanish-speaking countries, has made significant advances. These important developments are seen in Latin America in the growing number of faunal studies, archaeozoological publications, and research teams and in scholarly contributions to discussions of human-animal relationships that include the peopling of the Americas and the development of ancient cultures. To promote archaeozoology in Latin America and to further enhance the discipline's development in that region, the 10th International Conference (ICAZ 2006) will be celebrated in the Republic of México. Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, Ana Fabiola Guzmán, and Oscar J. Polaco will be organizing the conference.

One main objective of ICAZ 2006 is to promote archaeozoology in Third World countries. Other goals include establishing methodological protocols for archaeozoological research, promoting taphonomic research, and enhancing ICAZ Working Group activities. Several symposia have already been suggested:

- Peopling of the Americas: Archaeozoological Evidence
- Animal Domestication in the Americas
- Latin American Archaeozoology: Advances and Perspectives
- Ameridian Dogs and their Relationships with Old World Dogs

The proposed conference setting is the renewed Museo Nacional de Antropología located in the Chapultepec Forest in western México City. The Museum has excellent exhibits and houses the most important archaeological and ethnographic collections of Mesoamerican cultures along with coffee shops, restaurants, and bookstores. The conference organizers, however, are also searching for a place, closer to the heart of México City, where participants could also enjoy a quiet, scenic environment.

Prior to ICAZ 2006, the México City conference organizers will host the 12th Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group as well as the ICAZ Executive Committee meeting (scheduled simultaneously for late in 2003), where details of the upcoming ICAZ International Conference will be discussed. Information on ICAZ 2006 will appear online, in future newsletters, and in your post box.

Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales/ Ana Fabiola Guzmán/ Oscar J. Polaco, Laboratorio de Arqueozoología "M. en C. Ticul Álvarez Solórzano", Subdirección de Laboratorios y Apoyo Académico, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, E-mail: arromatu@prodigy.net.mx. 

ICAZ 2002 POSTER PRIZE WINNERS

Cornelia Becker (Germany), Jon Driver (Canada), and Stephen Scott (student, U.K.) were asked to judge the posters at the 2002 International Conference in Durham. Before the meeting we developed a set of criteria to evaluate the quality of presentation and the academic content of each poster. Within these two broad criteria, posters were further judged on the use of illustrations, clarity of text, overall design, and presentation of significant ideas and analyses. Details of these criteria may be obtained from the judges.

In Durham, we inspected all the posters individually. We then met as a group to compare our top choices. We were in good agreement about the best posters, so we then toured them together. Finally, we looked at the ballots submitted by conference delegates.

In the professional category the top three posters were: 1) J.S. Herman and K.M. Dobney "Evidence for an Anglo-Saxon Bottlenose Dolphin Fishery in the North Sea", 2) Angela Schlumbaum and Jorg Schibler, "Ancient DNA and Changes in

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Letter from the President*

in many new members, as well as many membership renewals (page 10). ICAZ now counts 582 members on its rolls. We will be working this fall to complete the renewal process for members unable to renew their membership in Durham.

We are now well positioned for another four productive years. The transitional period of the last four years is behind us, and we can now build on the solid base we have created together. We can work with our vibrant and growing Working Groups in a more coordinated and effective way to help promote worldwide communication between archaeozoologists. We can continue to use the Newsletter and the Website as vehicles for keeping our membership abreast of the activities of ICAZ and their peers. I am delighted to report that Heather Lapham has agreed to continue to oversee these two key ICAZ activities in her new position as Curator for the Center for Archaeological Investigation at Southern Illinois University Carbondale. Over the next four years we can also work together to plan for another well attended and hugely successful conference in México City.

You, as members, have shown a great amount of patience and faith in ICAZ during this past four year transitional period. We now have a well established membership, a solid financial footing, and fresh and energetic governing bodies that I know will work hard to serve the goals of ICAZ and our profession over the four years ahead.

Yours sincerely,



Melinda Zeder
ICAZ President



A TECHNIQUE FOR THE PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF BONE SPECIMENS¹

Contributed by Haskel J. Greenfield and Stan Freer²

1. Weigh and measure the complete specimen, then remove large muscle masses and skin remnants by rough dissection. Weigh each element with and without meat. Place discarded meat in bags labeled with your name and marked “for incineration” and place in freezer (labeling the bags is important in case you accidentally leave any small or shattered bone in the meat and need to retrieve it latter).

2. Small- and medium-sized animals should be disarticulated and placed in bottles. Mix together 1 gallon warm water with 1/8 tsp. papain, 1/8 tsp. EDTA, 8 tbsp. enzyme detergent (Bio Ad), and 8 tbsp. Sunlight-brand detergent. Add the mixture to the bottles, then place bottles with lids tightly secured in a bath unit to cook. Label each bottle with species, element, and element side. Cook for approximately 48 hours, depending on the size of the animal. If the animal is too large for the bath unit or is a bath unit is unavailable, place the elements in neutral-coloured nylon stockings to keep the bones from becoming mixed and then place in a large cooking pot. Attach a thermostat to the pot to monitor water temperature. Specimens should be boiled between 1/2 to 1-1/2 hours, depending on size (i.e., a sparrow- or mouse-sized specimen should be boiled for 1/2 hour, a crow- or rabbit-sized animal for 1 hour, and a wolf-sized specimen for 1-1/2 hours). When using the alternative cooking method, take care not to overcook the animal which will destroy the bone. Special care should be taken with juvenile animals since bones are unfused.

3. Remove the specimen from the bath or cooking pot, then dissect remaining soft tissue. Place cooked meat in bags for incineration.

4. Allow specimen to dry thoroughly.

5. If the bone specimen has a marrow cavity the bone cortex should be drilled at two widely separated points so that the various cleansing fluids (see below) may be syringed into the marrow cavity.

6. Immerse specimen in a 35% hydrogen peroxide solution for 24 hours. If the specimen cortex has been drilled, syringe the peroxide solution into the marrow cavity on immersion. At the end of its immersion, remove the peroxide solution from the cavity with a syringe and warm water. Delicate bones should be immersed for a shorter duration. Juvenile bones should go in a weaker peroxide solution (3-5%). Some bones like fish and the eye bones (sclerotic ring) in birds should not be put in hydrogen peroxide. Delicate bones should also be soaked in a used hydrogen peroxide since it is less strong than the original mixture.

7. Remove specimen from the hydrogen peroxide solution and allow to dry thoroughly.

8. If, and only if, the specimen contains excess marrow fat boil the specimen for 15 minutes in water containing a small amount of household detergent that does not contain blue colouring crystals (ie., Spic and Span). Wash the specimen thoroughly and syringe the marrow cavity with warm water to remove all traces of the detergent. Allow specimen to dry thoroughly.

9. Immerse specimen in Trichloroethylene for 72 hours; syringe Trichloroethylene into the marrow cavity on immersion. Alternatively, boil for 15 minutes in a mixture of water and a household detergent that contains no blue crystals.

10. Allow specimen to dry thoroughly.

11. Immerse specimen for a second time in a 35% hydrogen peroxide solution for 24 hours. Syringe peroxide into the marrow cavity on immersion, and rinse from the cavity at the end of immersion (see comment in Step #6).

12. Allow specimen to dry thoroughly.

13. If the specimen is likely to have considerable handling and if minute anatomical details are not of major interest, then immerse specimen in a B-72 solution until air bubbles disappear. B-72 solution must be used with a fume-hood. Allow excess solution to drip off specimen into B-72 container, then lay specimen on wax paper. Turn bone as upper surface dries. Allow specimen to dry thoroughly. Remove any excess B-72.

14. Allow specimen to dry thoroughly and harden (3 or 4 days).

15. Label specimen using waterproof ink followed by a coat of clear finger-nail polish.

16. Measure bones with calipers and record data. Put bones in storage boxes. Write-up information on specimen.

17. Admire daily, and read all available books on the osteology, taxonomy, and distribution of the specimen.

Notes: a) The 35% hydrogen peroxide solution causes a caustic and corrosive action on skin and mucous membrane. If the peroxide solution comes in contact with skin, flush well with water; b) Never breath fumes or expose skin to Trichloroethylene. Wash any exposed skin immediately; c) The specimen **MUST** dry thoroughly between each step, otherwise the bones have a tendency to break-down; d) Document revised: September 14, 2001.

¹Some of these methods are based on earlier documents separately composed by Howard Savage (Anthropology, University of Toronto) and William O. Pruitt (Zoology, University of Manitoba). ²Haskel J. Greenfield (greenf@cc.umanitoba.ca) and Stan Freer, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. 

ANIMAL PALAEOPATHOLOGY WORKING GROUP

(Information contributed by Richard Thomas¹)

On August 26th the APWG hosted the first palaeopathology session at an ICAZ conference. The symposium organisers thank everyone who participated in and attended the session and contributed to its great success. Not only did the papers set an extremely high standard, but they were heard by a large audience who expressed much interest in palaeopathology. Questions raised following the papers and in the working group discussion session were various, but largely centred on the following issues: 1) how does one identify and interpret pathological specimens, 2) how does one study palaeopathologies, and 3) what resources are available to palaeopathologists.

Other comments that arose during discussion included the need for greater collaboration on palaeopathological research, continued support of future palaeopathology sessions and meetings, and better dissemination of palaeopathological information to increase the current knowledge base. Many other interesting and thoughtful questions were raised, including the suggestion to create a database of digital images of pathological specimens that could be accessed online. In order to further palaeopathological studies and to publicize palaeopathological research, plans are currently in progress to publish the proceedings of the session. Details will soon appear on the APWG Website (www.apwg.supanet.com).

The APWG also announces that Jessica Davies and Richard Thomas are leaving their current position as meeting organizers. Since both currently work outside academia, they feel that they are no longer in the best position to continue with their organizational duties. Richard has agreed, however, to continue to maintain the APWG Website and e-mail list. Following lengthy discussions via e-mail, the APWG announces that the following people have agreed to form a committee that will aid in the organisation of future meetings and help bring structure to the group as whole. The committee consists of: Linas Daugnora (Department of Anatomy and Histology, Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, Lithuania, E-mail: daugnora@lva.lt), Marian Fabis (Department of Physiology of Animals, Slovak Agricultural University Nitra, Slovakia, E-mail: fabis@afnet.uniag.sk), and Niels Johannsen (Department of Prehistoric Archaeology, University of Aarhus, Denmark, E-mail: mrjohannsen@hotmail.com).

If APWG members object to this committee, please let us know. If everyone agrees with the new arrangements, then we will begin to discuss the future direction of the APWG, which includes more structured meetings. To contribute to these discussions, please e-mail apwg@supanet.com.

¹Richard Thomas (rthomas@his.co.uk), Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Birmingham, UK.

**ARCHAEOZOOLOGY AND GENETICS-
A NEW ICAZ WORKING GROUP**

(Information contributed by Melinda Zeder¹)

At their meeting in Durham, the International Committee voted to endorse a new ICAZ Working Group that will be titled Archaeozoology and Genetics. The group was proposed by Dan Bradley, Jean-Denis Vigne, and Melinda Zeder. Jean-Denis Vigne has agreed to serve as the working group's official Liaison to ICAZ (see new working groups policy on page 2).

The organizers of this new group pointed to the growing use of genetic analysis in archaeozoology, especially in the tracing of ancient anthropogenic transfers of wild or domestic animals. Yet they also noted the lack of understanding of both the power and limitations of these techniques among archaeozoologists, as well as the necessarily limited view of historical questions and archaeozoological constraints on the part of molecular biologists involved in this research. Without a means to bring archaeozoologists and molecular biologists closer together there is a real risk of an uncoordinated multiplication of destructive sampling, increased non-validated genetic sequences, mistaken use of DNA data, or mistaken historical or anthropological interpretations.

The A&G Working Group aims to contribute to organise the international scientific community in order to avoid these problems. Taking into account that archaeology, archaeozoology, and genetics also have their own scientific questions, potentialities, and limitations, the group also aims to promote true collaboration between these fields. The group will try to reach these goals by:

- Organizing scientific meetings every two years in order to encourage exchanges between archaeozoologists and geneticists and to allow them to follow the evolution of their respective questions and techniques.
- Proposing general recommendations for collaborations between archaeozoologists and geneticists, for sampling protocols, and for destructive analysis of museum specimens.
- Bringing these recommendations to the attention of the scientific communities of archaeologists, archaeozoologists and geneticists by developing binding relationships with world organisations such as UISPP and international ancient DNA conferences.
- Working toward the creation and the maintenance of a world database of all the molecular analyses of archaeological animal bones in order to centralize information and to avoid multiple sampling of the same geographic areas, chronological periods and taxa.

The A&G organizers met with interested participants at ICAZ 2002 in Durham to discuss the formation of this group. There was considerable interest expressed in widening the scope of the group to include all molecular techniques (e.g., isotope analysis and lipid analysis). The A&G organizers felt that such a shift in focus would sacrifice its central purpose, which is to bring together archaeozoologists and molecular

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biologists to consider both the methodological and the substantive questions involved in tracing the genetic history of animals important to humans. There was considerable interest in supporting a group with this particular focus among ICAZ 2002 participants, and among the group of archaeozoologists contacted before the meeting. Organizers of the A&G Working Group encouraged those interested in these other important molecular techniques to consider forming a sister working group dedicated to concerns and issues involved in their application to archaeozoology.

¹Melinda Zeder (zeder.melinda@nmnh.si.edu), Department of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA.



ARCHAEOZOOLOGY OF SOUTHWEST ASIA (Information contributed by Hijlke Buitenhuis¹)

The ASWA Working Group formed at the 1990 ICAZ International Conference in Washington DC (USA). ASWA is a loosely organized group of scientists with a common interest in archaeozoology and related subjects in the Near East. There is no formal membership. Anyone interested in ASWA and its meetings may participate. If you would like to be added to the ASWA mailing list, please contact Hijlke Buitenhuis at the address below.

The first working group meeting was held in 1992 in Groningen (The Netherlands). Since then, ASWA members have met every two years and the resulting papers have been published in a series of monographs called *Archaeozoology of the Near East*. To date, five volumes have been published. Volumes I and II were published by Backhuys/Universal Publishers in Leiden, The Netherlands, and may be ordered online at www.euronet.nl. Volumes III, IVa, IVb, and V were published by the Archaeological Research and Consultancy bv in Groningen and may also be ordered online (www.arcbv.nl).

The 6th meeting of the ASWA Working Group was held this autumn from August 30 to September 1 at the Institute of Archaeology at University College London. Organized by Louise Martin and colleagues, the conference lasted three days and saw 24 papers and 4 posters presented on topics ranging from methodology to site-reports, from the Paleolithic to Early Medieval periods, and from the Arabian Gulf to Egypt, Greece, and Iran. About 50 people participated in the meeting. Keeping with the goal of ASWA founders, ample time was given to each presentation in the symposium. Because most participants were knowledgeable about their colleagues' research, an exchange of ideas and thorough discussion of each paper was automatic. The symposium was a big success, certainly considering that many participants came directly from the hugely successful ICAZ International Conference in Durham. The list of presenters follows this update.

Following tradition, at the beginning of the ASWA meeting the publication of the previous meeting held in Irbid, Jor-

dan, was presented to the participants. Papers from the 6th ASWA Working Group meeting will be published by the ARC-bv. Louise Martin and ARC-bv will edit the volume. The 7th ASWA Working Group Meeting has been scheduled for 2004, sometime in late spring or early summer, in Turkey.

On another note, László Bartosiewicz has shut down the ICAZ-ASWA mailing list because the server had become infected with virus. List members are encouraged to register with ZOOARCH (www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/zooarch.html) whose moderators have kindly agreed to also distribute information on Near Eastern archaeozoology.

The 6th ASWA Working Group Meeting Program

Papers- Miriam Belmaker, "How Low Should We Go? Using Higher Level Taxonomy and Taphonomy in Palaeoecology" • Joel Janetski and A. Baadsgaard, "Shifts in Epipalaeolithic Faunal Exploitation at Wadi Mataha, Southern Jordan" • Rivka Rabinovich, "Caring and Sharing at the Site of Ohalo II (Israel)" • Guy Bar-Oz and Tamar Dayan, "The Epipalaeolithic Faunal Sequence in the Coastal Plain of Israel" • Natalie Munroe, "Small Game Animals as Indirect Indicators of Herd Animal Domestication in Southwest Asia" • Ben Arbuckle, "Behavioural Selection and Caprine Domestication, Implications and Possibilities of a Model of Domestication" • Thomas Cucchi, "Cyprus: The Spread of the House Mouse during the Early PPNB" • Mark Beech, "Preliminary Report on the Vertebrate Fauna from Site H3, As-Sabiyah: an Arabian Neolithic/Ubaid Site in Kuwait" • Evangelia Ioannidou, "A Preliminary Study of the Animal Husbandry from Late Neolithic Dispilio, Northern Greece" • Denise Carruthers, "Hunting and Herding in Central Anatolian Prehistory: The 9th and 7th Millennium BC Sites at Pinarbasi" • Hitomi Hongo and Richard Meadow, "Remains of Sheep and Goats from PPN and PN Layers at Cayönü Tepesi, Southeastern Turkey" • Hijlke Buitenhuis, "Neolithic Developments from the 9th to 6th Millennium BC in Cappadocia, Turkey" • Lisa Yeomans, "An Exploration of Contextual Patterning of Faunal Assemblages: An Example from Neolithic Catalhöyük" • Robert Symmons, "Taphonomy at Neolithic Catalhöyük, Turkey: How Animal Bone Taphonomy Can Enhance Interpretation" • Laszlo Bartosiewicz, "Animal Remains from the Excavations of Horum Höyük, Southeast Anatolia, Turkey" • Chris Mosseri-Marlio, "Shepherds Take Warning: Copper Poisoning in Sheep" • Haskel Greenfield, "The Origins of Metallurgy in the Near East: A Zooarchaeological Perspective from Israel" • Aharon Sassoon, "Some Ideas on Subsistence Strategies and Methodological Questions in Light of the Zooarchaeological Research of Tel Beer-Sheba, Israel" • Jacqueline Studer and Liora Kolska-Horwitz, "Animal Exploitation in the Nabatean/Roman Periods in the Southern Levant" • Keith Dobney, "Pigs in Urban Northern Mesopotamia" • Louis Chaic, "Donkeys Exploitation During Persian Times in the Sinai (Egypt)" • Salima Ikram, "Animal Mummies from Ancient Egypt" • Stine Rossel, "The Content of the Waste Deposits of the Mortuary Temple of Senwosret III at South Abydos, Egypt" • Richard Redding, "The Fauna from the Worker's Settlement at Giza".

Posters- Francesca Alhaique and Avi Gopher, “Animal Resource Exploitation at Qumran Cave 24 (Israel) from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic to the Chalcolithic” • Marjan Maskour, “Animal Exploitation in Hatra, City of Sun: A Perspective on Bedouin/Sedentary Interaction during Pre-Partian and Parthian Periods in Northern Iraq” • Carl Phillips, “Animal Traps in Arabia: Predator Control and Alternative Food Sources.” • Jessica Pearson and R. Hedges, “A Comparison of Sheep and Goat Diet and Herding Strategy at Asikli Höyük and Catalhöyük: Evidence from Carbon and Nitrogen Isotope Analysis”.

¹Hilke Buitenhuis (h.buitenhuis@arcbv.nl), Archaeological Research and Consultancy bv, Groningen, The Netherlands.



BIRD WORKING GROUP

(Information contributed by Zbigniew M. Bocheński¹)

The proceedings of the 4th Bird Working Group Meeting held in Cracow, Poland, in September 2001 will soon be available. Published as a special issue of *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia*, the volume may be ordered online at www.isez.pan.krakow.pl. Zbigniew M. Bocheński, Zygmunt Bocheński, and John R. Stewart edited the issue, which includes the following thirty-three papers:

Keith Dobney and Deborah Jaques, “Avian Signatures for Identity and Status in Anglo-Saxon England” • Umberto Albarella and Richard Thomas, “They Dined on Crane: Bird Consumption, Wild Fowling and Status in Medieval England” • Dale Serjeantson, “Goose Husbandry in Medieval England, and the Problem of Ageing Goose Bones” • Louise H. Van Wijngaarden-Bakker, “Winter in a Wetland. The Bird Remains from a Late Mesolithic Camp Site at Polderweg, Municipality Hardinxveld-Giessendam” • Daniel Makowiecki and Anne Birgitte Gotfredsen, “Bird Remains of Medieval and Post-Medieval Coastal Sites at the Southern Baltic Sea, Poland” • Kristiina Mannermaa, “Bird Bones from Jettböle I, a Site in the Neolithic Åland Archipelago in the Northern Baltic” • Sheila Hamilton-Dyer, “The Bird Resources of Medieval Novgorod, Russia” • Mikhail Gennadievich Zhilin and Alexander Alfredovich Karhu, “Exploitation of Birds in the Early Mesolithic of Central Russia” • Antonio Tagliacozzo and Monica Gala, “Exploitation of Anseriformes at Two Upper Palaeolithic Sites in Southern Italy: Grotta Romanelli (Lecce, Apulia) and Grotta Del Santuario Della Madonna a Praia a Mare (Cosenza, Calabria)” • Teresa Tomek and Zbigniew M. Bocheński, “Bird Scraps from a Greek Table: The Case of Klisoura Cave” • Alexandra Recchi and Avi Gopher, “Birds and Humans in the Holocene: The Case of Qumran Cave 24 (Dead Sea, Israel)” • Laura Mameli, “Bird Management in America’s Extreme South During the 19th Century” • John R. Stewart, “Sea-birds from Non-coastal Pleistocene Deposits or Not All Unexpected Deposition is of Human Origin” • Anne Birgitte Gotfredsen, “Former Occurrences of Geese (Genera *Anser* and *Branta*) in Ancient West Greenland: Morphological and Biometric Approaches” •

Wietske Prummel and Jørn T. Zeiler, “Bird Remains from 17th Century Whaling Stations on Spitsbergen (Svalbard)” • Tommy Tyrberg, “The Archaeological Record of Domesticated and Tamed Birds in Sweden” • Linas Daugnora, Rasa Bilskienė, and Anne Karin Hufthammer, “Bird Remains from Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlements in Lithuania” • Zygmunt Bocheński, “Bird Remains from Oblazowa- Zoogeographical and Evolutionary Remarks” • Erika Gál and Eugen Kessler, “Bird Remains from the Eneolithic and Iron Age Site Bordusani-popina and Eneolithic Site Hârova (Southeast Romania)” • Zlatozar Boev, “Tetraonidae Vigors, 1825 (Galliformes - Aves) in the Neogene-Quaternary Record of Bulgaria and the Origin and Evolution of the Family” • Nicolay Martynovich, “Pleistocene Birds from Tsagan-agui Cave (Gobian Altai)” • Eduardo Corona, “The Pleistocene Bird Record of México” • Annia Kristina Cherryson, “The Identification of Archaeological Evidence for Hawking in Medieval England” • Don Brothwell, “Ancient Avian Osteopetrosis: The Current State of Knowledge” • Isabelle Robert and Jean-denis Vigne, “Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus Barbatus* Contributions to the Constitution of Two Different Bone Assemblages: Modern Reference Data and an Archaeological Example in Corsica” • Véronique Laroulandie, “Damage to Pigeon Long Bones in Pellets of the Eagle Owl *Bubo Bubo* and Food Remains of Peregrine Falcon *Falco Peregrinus*: Zooarchaeological Implications” • Frédéric Laudet, Christiane Denys, and Frank Senegas, “Owls, Multirejection and Completeness of Prey Remains: Implications for Small Mammal Taphonomy” • Frank J. Dirrigl, Jr., “Differential Identifiability Between Chosen North American Gallinaceous Skeletons and the Effect of Differential Survivorship” • Joanna D. Wójcik, “The Comparative Osteology of the Humerus in European Thrushes (Aves: *Turdus*) including a Comparison with Other Similarly Sized Genera of Passerine Birds- Preliminary Results” • Jordi Estévez, Laura Mameli, and Natalie Goodall, “An Expert System to Help Taxonomic Classification in Avian Archaeology: A First Attempt with Birds Species from Tierra Del Fuego” • Grazyna Godula, Jaroslaw Wróbel, and Teresa Tomek, “Avian Artifacts in the Collections of the Archeological Museum in Krakow” • Nina Manaseryan and Luba Balyan, “The Birds of Ancient Armenia” • Derek W. Yalden, “Place-Name and Archaeological Evidence on the Recent History of Birds in Britain”.

¹Zbigniew M. Bocheński (bochenski@isez.pan.krakow.pl), Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow, Poland.



FISH REMAINS WORKING GROUP

(Information contributed by Arturo Morales¹)

The FRWG met on August 27 at the 9th ICAZ International Conference in Durham. The meeting, chaired by Andrew Jones, was attended by some forty people, many of whom were newcomers to the group. Many of the new attendants expressed

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their desire to join the group. Discussions focused on the future of FishNet, the FRWG email list that will continue to be moderated by Foss Leach (Foss.Leach@university-of-ngakuta.ac.nz) who recently retired from his position at the Te Papa Tongarewa Museum in Wellington, New Zealand. Publication venues for the proceedings of the 11th FRWG Meeting held in New Zealand last year were also discussed. Arturo Morales noted that although some papers had been sent to the journal *Archaeofauna* for possible publication, they were too few in number to merit a monographic issue. Oscar Polaco (ojpolaco@yahoo.com.mx), lead organiser of the 12th FRWG Meeting, informed the group that the conference will take place in México City sometime in late October or early November in 2003. The group also discussed the new policy that will be implemented by ICAZ regarding the functioning of Working Groups and their relationship to ICAZ. In connection with the new policies (see page 2 of this newsletter), the election of the FRWG Coordinator and Liaison has been postponed until the celebration of the México City meeting.

¹Arturo Morales (arturo.morales@uam.es), Laboratorio de Arqueozoología, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.



WORKED BONE RESEARCH GROUP

(Information submitted by Jörg Schibler¹ and Alice Choke²)

The last meeting of the WBRG was held in Basel, Switzerland, in September 2001. Papers from the conference will be published in the German series of *Internationale Archaeologie* in 2003. For purchasing information, contact Jörg Schibler at the address below. Since then, the WBRG met for a short time in at the ICAZ International Conference in Durham to provide ICAZ members with information on the next WBRG meeting and to discuss various other issues. The group is also working to establish a WBRG website based out of Basel University in Switzerland. We plan to establish a discussion forum for “mystery” artifacts and questions about artifact finds. There will be also a section where members can present their typological systems for artifacts from different periods and regions. The website should be operating by the end of 2002, and will be slowly expanded as time and demand allows. The 4th WBRG Meeting will be held at the Institute of History in Tallinn, Estonia, on August 26-31, 2003. Heidi Luik, Lembi Lõugas, and Liina Maldre are organizing the conference. The deadline for registration and paper titles is December 1, 2002. For additional information on the meeting, see the Calendar section on page 12 of this newsletter.

¹Jörg Schibler (joerg.schibler@unibas.ch), Archäobiologische Abteilung, Seminar für Ur-und Frühgeschichte, Universität Basel, Switzerland.

²Alice Choke (h13017cho@ella.hu), Aquincum Museum, Budapest, Hungary. 

NEWS AND NOTES

ALASKA CONSORTIUM OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGISTS

The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (ACZ) is an interest group of the Alaska Anthropological Association dedicated to improving the comparative collection at the University of Alaska, Anchorage (USA) so it may be of use to researchers working with Alaskan fauna. The Consortium, which operates as a volunteer organization, has recently developed a website: www.akzooarch.org. The organization is sponsoring the Jack Lobdell Symposium at the next annual meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association to be held March 27-29, 2003, in Fairbanks, Alaska. People interested in participating in the session may contact the ACZ at alaskacz@akzooarch.org. The ACZ's annual workshop will cover bird bone identification. The workshop will be held on March 26, 2003. For details, contact Becky Saleeby (Becky_Saleeby@nps.gov). Registration forms are also available from the ACZ website.

Information contributed by Diane Hanson (dkhanson@alaska.net), Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists, Anchorage, USA.

ZOOARCHAEOLOGY AT THE UC-DAVIS

The Zooarchaeological Laboratory at the University of California, Davis (USA), has recently received a “facelift”. This comparative collection was started in the late 1960s and early 1970s by such notable archaeologists as Richard Casteel, Peter Schulz, and David Thomas. It has grown to more than 1000 specimens of shell, fish, reptile, bird, and mammal, primarily from California. Fish comprise more than 700 specimens and represent at least 250 different species. Since joining the faculty at UCD last August, Christyann Darwent (Assistant Professor) has moved the collection into a new laboratory facility, expanded and improved the storage and catalogue, and the lab is now being regularly used as a comparative collection by local Cultural Resource Management firms. She is also working on faunal material, primarily seals, collected from Cape Krusenstern, Alaska. Pete Schulz (Research Associate) continues to expand the fish collection and is conducting ongoing research on sturgeon in the Pacific Northwest. Mike Kennedy (Ph.D. Candidate) is currently analyzing shells and other fauna from sites near Bodega Bay, California. Please visit our website at www.anthro.ucdavis.edu for more information on the UC Davis Zooarchaeology Lab.

Information contributed by Christyann M. Darwent (cmdarwent@ucdavis.edu), Department of Anthropology, University of California Davis, USA.

DATABASE OF FISH OSTEOLOGY REFERENCES

Alfonso Rojo is working on a database of fish osteology references. The database is based on his personal collection of some 2000 references, which range in time from the late nineteenth century through present. Most of these papers are not available online. At present, the database contains 1000 en-

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PROPOSED ICAZ WORKING GROUP

Phylum Mollusca is the second-largest phylum in existence, and many species of mollusc have been of importance to humans over the course of time. From the mid-Paleolithic, shellfish have been utilized as a food source, and in many areas and cultures around the world, shells were important raw materials for artifact manufacture. Archaeological mollusc remains originating from marine, terrestrial, and freshwater environments have been used to inform us about aspects of pre-historic life such as diet, paleo-environmental, status and change, trade and exchange, and artifact production.

Currently ICAZ does not have a working group that deals with mollusc remains in archaeological sites. We propose to form the ICAZ Archaeomalacology Working Group whose mission is the liberal exchange of data and information about molluscs in the archaeological record. This would encompass both methods and theories relating to the analysis of such remains, as well as creating an environment where specifics could be discussed amongst a group of peers. We also seek to encourage the publication of information relating to these forums.

A core group of ICAZ members, recognizing the importance of mollusc in the zooarchaeological record, met at Durham with the express purpose of forming an ICAZ Working Group. This grew out of the Archaeomalacology session organized by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer. We are presently making a formal application to gain status as an ICAZ Working Group. For those of you that are interested in participating in the ICAZ Archaeomalacology Working Group, please contact Irvy Quitmyer (quitmyer@flmnh.ufl.edu) or Katherine Szabó (katherine@coombs.anu.edu.au). 

CHECK YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION!

ICAZ membership databases have been updated to reflect the new members who joined ICAZ at the International Conference in Durham. Because hand-writing skills varied among members (from very neat to down-right illegible), we fear that some mistakes may have inadvertently slipped into our database files. To insure that your contact information is accurate, we urge you to check your personal data in the Membership Directory of the For Members section of the ICAZ Website (rathbun.si.edu/icaz). To enter the Members Only section and access the membership directory, you will need a login (your member number) and password (your last name). Your member number is printed in the upper right hand corner on the mailing label of this newsletter. Please notify Secretary Arturo Morales (arturo.morales@uam.es) of errors.

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tries, which will later be increased in batches of 500 citations. The database will soon be available online, where it can be accessed from Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History home page. It will also be made available to people interested in fish osteology. If you are interested in contributing to the database, please contact Alfonso Rojo (arojo@stmarys.ca). 

AMENDMENTS PASSED

The ICAZ membership was asked to consider five important amendments to the ICAZ Constitution this past summer. The amendments, proposed by Richard Meadow, Arturo Morales, Sebastian Payne, and Melinda Zeder, were put before the membership as part of the general election package mailed to members in June. The amendment ballot required members to work their way through a fairly complex explanation of the changes put forth and the proposed wording needed to effect them. Nevertheless, more than 300 people voted on these measures, well over the minimum of one third of the membership required by the Constitution. All amendments passed with votes of greater than 90% in favor of change. You can find the new Constitution on the ICAZ Website at www.nmnh.si.edu/icaz/member.htm (see member benefits).

One amendment changed the way membership dues are fixed. It gives this responsibility to the Executive Committee who works in consultation with the International Committee (IC). The amendment also clarifies the language on the termination of membership privileges when dues are not paid. This provides ICAZ more flexibility to respond to financial challenges and opportunities than the former system, which required a Constitutional amendment to change dues. Input from the IC assures that future decisions on dues-related issues will be made following consultation with a representative body.

The other four amendments concerned nominating and voting procedures. With the passage of these amendments the election for President/Vice President and the selection of the International Committee (IC) will be conducted eight months before the International Conference, which is when the terms of officers and IC members end. This change to the constitution provides a transition period for these key officers and will allow new IC members to be notified of their election in advance of the International Conference so that they may arrange to attend the IC meetings held in conjunction with the General Meeting. The amendment also ends the practice of counting election votes at the General Meeting and the need for a run-off in the election of President/Vice President. While this may take some of the suspense from the General Meeting, it will assure a more orderly and briefer meeting.

Nomination procedures were also changed. In the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, a five person nomination committee will be named by the IC that will consist of three IC members and two ICAZ members who are not members of the IC. This committee will be charged with forming the slate of candidates for the election. Additional candidates for these offices can be put forward by the membership, with the requirement that at least three members in good standing endorse the nominee. In the case of the International Committee, IC members in good standing are eligible to run again for a place on the committee. Additional candidates can be put forward by the membership with, once again, the requirement that their candidacy is endorsed by

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ICAZ 2002 Poster Prize Winners

Cattle Size: An Example from the Celtic and Roman Period in Switzerland”, and 3) Jean Hudson, “Reed Boat Fishing in Northern Peru”.

In the student category the committee could not decide on one first place winner, and decided to award the top prize to two student entries. Tied for first place were Masaki Eda, Yoshiyuki Baba, Hiroko Koike and Hiroyoshi Higuchi, “Ancient DNA Analysis for Species Identification of Albatross Bones: Short-tailed Albatrosses Disappeared from the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk” and Juan Rofes Chavez, “Guinea Pig Sacrifices at El Yaral, A Prehispanic Village in Southern Peru”. Second place in the student category was awarded to Adrienne Powell, “Classical Use of Weasels to Control Pests”.

Based on our experiences, we have some suggestions for organizers of the next ICAZ meeting: 1) Encourage more people to present posters. They are a very effective method for conveying information, and we were impressed by the range and quality of the posters at Durham; 2) If there is to be a competition, there should be a separate category for students, but posters prepared by students and professionals should be placed in the “professional” category, even if a student is the first author; 3) Student authors should be asked to make their status known on the poster; 4) If a ballot of delegates is to be used, all posters should be displayed in the same location. At Durham the posters in the coffee room were seen by more people and received more votes; 5) Posters should be displayed in a large room with plenty of space; 6) there should be a time set aside for poster viewing, when the authors would be expected to stand beside their posters to answer questions. 



MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

The ICAZ 2002 International Conference in Durham was great for the ICAZ membership. When we began the meeting we had 496 members. During the conference, an additional 86 participants signed on as new members. We also had 130 current members renew their memberships. At this moment ICAZ membership stands at an impressive 582 members. That is the good news.

We cannot afford, however, to get complaisant about membership. Not everyone whose membership is due for renewal attended ICAZ 2002 and not all those who did were able to renew their membership at the meeting. We still have 249 members who we hope will renew their membership for the next membership cycle, which runs through 2005. And we will pursue each and everyone of them in our efforts to keep our membership rolls as large and as representative of our profession as possible.

If your membership is about to expire, you will be hearing from us shortly. You can also renew without our prompting by obtaining a membership form and filling it out today. You can find the form at the following website address: www.nmnh.si.edu/icaaz/memform.htm. If you are not sure about the status of your membership, please contact Juan Rofes (juan.rofes@uam.es).

You should also note that we have changed some of the procedures and personnel handling ICAZ membership. Following the Durham conference, membership rolls have been turned over to ICAZ Secretary Arturo Morales. Membership forms will be mailed first to ICAZ Treasurer Richard Meadow (at the address specified in the membership form), who will take care of money matters and then turn over the form to Arturo for entry into the membership database. Juan Rofes is managing the database for Arturo. 

GÜNTER NOBIS OBITUARY

Prof. Dr. Günter Nobis passed away suddenly at the age of 80 on March 8, 2002. His former co-workers at the Alexander Koenig Museum in Bonn told me that when he had visited them some weeks earlier he had looked as healthy and active as ever. Günter Nobis was one of the first academic scholars taught by Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Wolf Herre. His thesis, published in 1949, dealt with problems of speciation of *Triturus vulgaris* and *Triturus helveticus*. Later, he turned to teaching (biology, chemistry, geography) in Kiel, Duisburg and Frechen. He was always involved in archaeozoology. At the archaeozoological congress in Kiel in 1961, Günter Nobis gave two lectures, one concerning animal remains from prehistoric settlements in Schleswig-Holstein (*Zeitschr. Tierzucht u. Züchtungsbiol.* 77, 1962, 16-30) and the other about the early history of horse breeding (*Zeitschr. Tierzucht u. Züchtungsbiol.* 76, 1961/62, 125-185). The horse was also the topic of his inaugural dissertation “Vom Wildpferd Zum Hauspferd” (*Fundamenta* 6. Köln, Wien 1971). In 1977, he became director of the Alexander Koenig Museum where he established archaeozoology as a research topic. There he analyzed the dog remains from the Magdalénien-tomb at Bonn-Oberkassel which are the earliest known remains of this domesticated animal (*Der älteste Haushund lebte vor 14,000 Jahren. Umschau* 79, 1979, 610). After his retirement he spent much of his time in Greece where, until recently, he carried out archaeozoological studies.

I first met Günter Nobis in 1974 at the 2nd ICAZ International Conference in Groningen and four years later at the ICAZ meeting in Szczecin. I also cooperated with him in analyzing some faunal materials from Schleswig-Holstein (Siggeneben-Süd, Rosenhof) as well as Duisburg and Durankulak in Bulgaria. Günter Nobis was a respected scholar of archaeozoology whose death is deeply regretted. He leaves his wife, two daughters, and seven grandchildren.

Contributed by Dirk Heinrich (dheinrich@ifh.uni-kiel.de), Institut für Haustierkunde, Universität Kiel, Germany. 

ARCHAEZOOLOGY FELLOWSHIPS

WIENER LABORATORY FELLOWSHIP IN FAUNAL STUDIES

The Wiener Laboratory Research Fellowship in Faunal Studies allows individuals with a well-defined project, working either alone or in collaboration with local research institutions, to study faunal remains from archaeological contexts in Greece. Scholars with a Ph.D. and graduate students working on a doctoral dissertation are eligible. Additional responsibilities include contributing to the development of the Lab; contributing to the Lab's permanent collections of lithic, ceramic and building materials; assisting with queries from excavators; offering a lecture on his/her project; participating in one Regular Program School trip; and contributing to seminars on aspects of archaeological science as part of the School's annual curriculum. The fellowship length is one academic year, beginning in September. Projects must be carefully planned for completion during this time. The fellowship stipend ranges from \$15,500 to \$25,000, depending on seniority and experience and includes waiver of school fees. For more information, contact: Sherry C. Fox, Director, Wiener Laboratory, E-mail: sfox@ascsa.edu.gr. The award will be announced March 15 annually. **POSTMARK DEADLINE: JANUARY 15, 2003.**

DIENJE M. E. KENYON FELLOWSHIP

A fellowship in honor of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon has been established to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. The award of \$500 will be made to a student pursuing research in Zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty. To qualify for the award, applicants must be enrolled in a graduate degree program focusing on Archaeology with the intention of receiving either the M.A. or Ph.D. on a topic related to Zooarchaeology, and must be in the first two years of graduate studies. Applications are to consist of 1) a statement of proposed research related to Zooarchaeology, to which the award would be applied, of no more than 1500 words, including a brief statement indicating how the award would be spent in support of that research; 2) a curriculum vitae; and, 3) two letters of support from individuals familiar with the applicant's work and research potential. One of these letters must be from the student's primary advisor, and must indicate the year in which the applicant began graduate studies. Strong preference will be given to students working with faculty members with zooarchaeological expertise. Send applications, preferably via e-mail as an attachment in Microsoft Word, to: Donald K. Grayson, Department of Anthropology, Box 353100, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3100, USA, E-mail: grayson@u.washington.edu. Applicants will be notified via email that their applications have been received. Current members of the Kenyon Fellowship Committee are: Jonathan Driver (Simon Fraser U), Donald K. Grayson (University of Washington), Heidi Katz (Thinking Strings), John D. Speth (University of Michigan), and Bonnie W. Styles (Illinois State Museum). **APPLICATION DEADLINE: JANUARY 10, 2003.** 

*Continued from page 1 -
ICAZ 2002 A Huge Success*

other conferences of similar scale by shouldering the administrative work ourselves and by searching diligently for sponsorship opportunities.

We are currently finalising our agreement with Oxbow Books for the publication of the conference, which will come out as a series of volumes edited by the session organisers. We hope that the conference and resulting publications will have a positive impact on the archaeozoological community.

We are very grateful to all the people who supported us during two years of intense work. We thank the ICAZ Executive Committee, who were friendly and supportive throughout, and the University of Durham, who provided the infrastructure that made the conference possible. Special thanks go to all our sponsors (including colleagues who provided money to support delegates from poor countries—their gifts allowed us to increase the internationality of the conference) and to the friends, colleagues, and students who gave us a needed hand during those crazy days in late August. A big thanks to Debs Jaques, who sorted out so much administration for the conference that it was a miracle she could still remember that she is, in fact, a zooarchaeologist. Finally, we extend a huge thank you to all the participants of ICAZ 2002. You were incredibly understanding, supportive, and sympathetic during the days of the conference and you made all our hard work of the last two years seem, perhaps for the first time, really worthwhile! It was heartening to realise during these uncertain times that there can be so much kindness in humankind. 

PUBLICATION OF ICAZ 2002 GENERAL SESSION

The Durham conference organizers have come to an agreement with the journal *Archaeofauna* to publish the papers and posters presented at the General Session of the ICAZ 2002 International Conference. To insure the timely and fluid editing of submissions, interested contributors are asked to read the "Information for Authors" guidelines that can be found on the Laboratorio de Arqueozoología (LAZ) website (www.uam.es/arqueozoologia). From the LAZ homepage, follow the link to "Revista Archaeofauna", then to "Informacion para los Autores". The guidelines are written in English.

ICAZ NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

To announce an upcoming meeting or event in the ICAZ Newsletter, send submission to Newsletter Editor Heather Lapham (hlapham@siu.edu). Submission DEADLINES for the bi-annual ICAZ Newsletter are April 15 (Spring) and October 15 (Fall).

CALENDAR

AUGUST 21-25, 2003

The 3rd International Workshop on South American Camelid Zooarchaeology, hosted by the ICAZ Grupo Zooarqueología de Camélidos, will be held in the small town of Tilcara, Jujuy province, Argentina. Organized around the theme "The Management of South American Camelids", the meeting will emphasize current approaches used to study management practices (i.e., harvest profiles, seasonality, diet, primary and secondary product use). The first three days will be dedicated to paper presentations, the last two for an excursion to the Puna to see vicuñas and llamas and to visit some interesting archaeological sites. An e-mail with additional details will be sent soon. For more information, please contact the organizers: Guillermo L. Mengoni Goñalons (wmengoni@yahoo.com.ar), Daniel E. Olivera (deolivera@movi.com.ar), and Hugo D. Yacobaccio (yacobaccio@aol.com).

AUGUST 26-31, 2003

The 4th ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group Meeting will be held at the Institute of History in Tallinn, Estonia. Scientific sessions will be held over three days, plus a one day excursion. Papers from archaeozoologists and archaeologists, both prehistorians and proto-historians, are invited on all topics that deal with boneworking including procurement and use of raw materials, manufacturing techniques, methodologies for studying manufacture and use wear, problems of studying materials, and reports on specific assemblages. For more information, contact Heidi Luik (Heidi.Luik@mail.ee), Institute of History, Rütli 6, EE-10130 Tallinn, Estonia.

SEPTEMBER 26-28, 2003

The conference "Pigs and Humans: The Archaeology and History of the Pig" will be held at the University of Durham, UK. The programme calls on archaeological, historical, biomolecular, and ethnographic evidence to highlight the contribution made by the pig in the development of complex human society. A broad

range of temporal and geographical themes will be covered. For details, contact Umberto Albarella (umberto.albarella@durham.ac.uk) or Keith Dobney (k.m.dobney@durham.ac.uk).

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2003

The 12th Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group will be held in México City. Details will be circulated soon. For more information, contact Oscar Polaco (ojpolaco@yahoo.com.mx).

NOVEMBER 26-28, 2003

The Colloquium "Les Equides en Méditerranée orientale, de l'Âge du Bronze à la fin de L'époque Impériale" will be held at the French School in Athens, Greece. The deadline for submitting abstracts is December 15, 2002. For details, contact Armelle Gardeisen (armelle@cns-mop.fr) or Antoine Hermery (hermary@msh.univ-aix.fr).

UPCOMING MEETINGS IN 2004

JULY 25-28, 2004

The 5th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group, hosted by Institute of Palaeoanatomy and the Bavarian State Collection of Anthropology and Palaeoanatomy, will be held in München, Germany. For more information, contact: Bird Working Group Meeting, Institut fuer Palaeoanatomie und Geschichte der Tiermedizin, Tierärztliche Fakultät, Kaulbachstrasse 37, D-80539 München, Germany, E-mail: renae.brunner@palaeo.vetmed.uni-muenchen.de.

ICAZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ICAZ OFFICERS

President: Melinda A. Zeder, USA (zeder.melinda@nmnh.si.edu)
Vice-President: László Bartosiewicz, Hungary (h10459bar@ella.hu)
Secretary: Arturo Morales-Muñiz, Spain (arturo.morales@uam.es)
Treasurer: Richard H. Meadow, USA (meadow@fas.harvard.edu)
Past-conference organizer: Peter Rowley-Conwy, UK (p.a.rowley-conwy@durham.ac.uk)
Present-conference organizer: Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, Mexico (arromatu@prodigy.net.mx)
Cornelia Becker, Germany (cobecker@zedat.fu-berlin.de)
Jonathan Driver, Canada (driver@sfu.ca)
Sabastian Payne, UK (s.payne@eng-h.gov.uk)
Elizabeth Reitz, USA (ereitz@arches.uga.edu)
Newsletter Editor: Heather Lapham, USA (hlapham@siu.edu)

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(Hungary), Cornelia Becker (Germany), Zbignew Bochenski (Poland), Luis Borrero (Argentina), Louis Chaix (Switzerland), Juliet Clutton-Brock (UK), Simon Davis (UK), Keith Dobney (UK), Jonathan Driver (Canada), Diane Gifford-Gonzalez (USA), Donald Grayson (USA), Roel Lauwerier (The Netherlands), Akira Matsui (Japan), Richard Meadow (USA), Arturo Morales (Spain), Nanna Noe-Nygaard (Denmark), Terry O'Connor (UK), Sebastian Payne (UK), Ina Plug (South Africa), Oscar Polaco (Mexico), Elizabeth Reitz (USA), Peter Rowley-Conwy (UK), Eitan Tchernov (Israel), Hans-Peter Uerpmann (Germany), Wim Van-Neer (Belgium), Jean-Denis Vigne (France), Elizabeth Wing (USA), Jing Yuan (China), and Melinda Zeder (USA).

Thanks are extended to all those who ran for office. 

Continued from page 9 - Amendments

three members in good standing. Previously, nominations needed to be endorsed by ten members.

We believe these amendments will assure that ICAZ operates in a more orderly way, and will enfranchise members in the process of electing leadership bodies and making important decisions about the organization. We are delighted that these amendments passed. We express our gratitude to the various task forces and IC and EC members who gave input into this process and, above all, to the membership for taking the time to consider each of the proposed changes and voice their opinions on them. 