



# Newsletter

International Council for Archaeozoology

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## KSAM Renews Archaeozoological Research in Kuwait

Contributed by Zora Miklíková<sup>1</sup> and Peter Barta<sup>2</sup>

The Kuwaiti-Slovak Archaeological Mission (KSAM) is a joint project of the National Council of Culture, Arts and Letters, State of Kuwait, and the Institute of Archaeology, Slovak Academy of Sciences. KSAM was established in 2004 and originated from an idea put forward by Shehab A. H. Shehab, Director of the Department of Museums and Antiquities, National Council for Culture, in Kuwait. The main project, developed and directed by Lucia Benediková and Peter Barta, is an interdisciplinary research endeavor focused on the endangered Dilmun site of Al-Khidr which is located on the northwestern shore of Failaka Island. The site dates from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. Excavations at Al-Khidr in 2004, 2006, and 2007 have exposed part of the settlement along with evidence of pottery, copper, and stone industries, Dilmun seals, and palaeoenvironmental remains. In contrast to Dilmun ruins from the southwestern part of the island, Al-Khidr has domestic structures with smaller rooms and seems to represent a village-like settlement.

Research, undertaken by Mária Hajnalová and Zora Miklíková, is a key component of the ongoing research at Al-Khidr. Investigations include the most current scientific recovery methods; up to 80% of all sediments are dry sieved and more than 25% subjected to flotation. The Al-Khidr excavations have produced the largest prehistoric archaeofaunal assemblage recovered to date in Kuwait. Archaeozoological studies aim to shed light on food production, animal husbandry practices, site seasonality, and information about the local and regional palaeoenvironment. Zora Miklíková is overseeing the study of the mammal and bird bones. The fish remains are being analyzed in cooperation with two other scholars working in the Gulf region, Dr. Mark Beech, from the Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage (fish bones), and Dr. Mohsen Al-Husaini, from the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (fish otoliths). Preliminary analysis has identified at least three mammalian species (cattle, sheep, and goat) and twelve species of fish representing ten different families (Carcharhinidae, Pristidae, Ariidae, Serranidae, Carangidae, Haemulidae, Lethrinidae, Sparidae, Scaridae, and Sphyraenidae). A preliminary study of otoliths from sea catfish suggests that fishing at Al-Khidr took place mostly during the spring, between April and June.

In addition to ongoing research, a comparative collection of 26 local fish species has been established at the laboratory this year and new publications have been added to the environmental section of the newly founded library at the excavation house on Failaka Island. Scientists with the KSAM have also been collaborating with local specialists since 2006 to map the island's current flora and fauna. Additional information about KSAM and the project at Al-Khidr is available online at <http://www.kuwaitarchaeology.org>.

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### ICAZ 2006 Update

Dear Colleagues,

It has been more than a year since we hosted the 10<sup>th</sup> ICAZ International Conference in México City. Over this past year we have been working diligently to compile the presentations from the Plenary Session for publication as promised to those who attended the conference. As you may remember the Plenary Session focused on the current state of archaeozoological research in Latin America. To date, we have collected nine out of the 11 manuscripts that will appear in the book and we have secured the funds to print and mail it. We hope to have this publication ready to be shipped to all ICAZ 2006 conference participants in early 2008, hopefully by February. We are grateful to have received assistance on this project from our friend and colleague, Guillermo Mengoni Goñalons (Argentina), as well as editorial assistance from Felisa Aguilar-Arellano (México).

Several other symposia from the conference are currently in the process of being published. Eight papers from the session titled "Herding Practices and Techniques: Models and Methodological Tools for Archaeozoological Analysis" have been reviewed and accepted for publication in the journal *Anthropozoologica* (volume 42, issue 2), which is forthcoming in December 2007 (Jean-Denis Vigne, pers. comm.). In addition, one paper from the session titled

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**The next ICAZ International Conference  
will be held in Paris, France, in 2010.  
Stay tuned for more details!**

## Letter from the President

Dear ICAZ Members,

In parallel with the carefully executed transition of ICAZ to a non-profit, dues-paying organization in the recent past, international academic work has been increasingly formalized in the regular activities of independent ICAZ Working Groups. These Working Group activities complement the larger international conferences that ICAZ holds every four years. A brief look at the Calendar section (pp. 12) shows that ICAZ Working Groups are alive, well, and have several activities planned for the upcoming year. Several Working Group events also took place this past fall, including the Worked Bone Research Group meeting held at the Maison de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie in Paris, France, the Animal Palaeopathology Working Group conference held at the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy in Kaunas, Lithuania, and the Fish Remains Working Group meeting in Antibes, France. The Working Group reports demonstrate that the three meetings were well attended and plans were made for future meetings. You can expect to hear about the publication of conference proceeding in future Working Group announcements and ICAZ Newsletters. Turn to the ICAZ Working Group Reports section on page 6 of your newsletter for additional details.

While ICAZ officers and members alike should be vigilant about attracting new members to the organization to help increase membership as achieved by the 10<sup>th</sup> International Conference in México City, the vitality of ICAZ Working Groups shows the importance of the kind of international communication that ICAZ as an organization stands for. The late Johannes Lepiksaar, who through his loyal students inspired the good spirit cultivated within the Fish Remains Working Group, once told me that the greatest moment of his life was when colleagues from East Germany, West Germany, and Israel shared coffee, biscuits, and jokes around his kitchen table in Göteborg in the 1970s. His recollection was not at all a political statement, it was simply an acknowledgment of the deeply

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## Chicken Bones Sought for New Project

Alice Storey (University of Auckland) is seeking archaeological chicken bones from European sites dating securely to the period just prior to contact with South America for a project that is examining the relationships and timing of the introduction of chickens to the New World. Bone samples, especially long bone elements, dated to the 14<sup>th</sup> and early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries from sites located in Portugal, Germany, Spain, France, England, and other countries that may have contributed chicken stock to the larders of early European explorers of the New World. These bone samples will be subjected to destructive ancient DNA analyses. If you have bone samples available and are willing to contribute them for study please contact Alice via e-mail at [asto062@ec.auckland.ac.nz](mailto:asto062@ec.auckland.ac.nz). 

## Shell Sought for New Sourcing Project

A research team at Mississippi State University (MSU) is working on a new project that will allow the non-destructive sourcing of shell artifacts and shell-tempered pottery. Freshwater mussels have geochemical signatures related to the waterways in which they live. Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry, we can chemically analyze temper particles in shell-tempered ceramic sherds and, theoretically, trace these pottery fragments to their watershed of origin. A pilot study establishing the potential of this method will soon be published (Peacock et al., in press). This new method is also important because, unlike clay sourcing, the material needed for establishing baseline elemental data (i.e., freshwater mussel shell) already exists in archaeological collections. The project is funded by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) and is being conducted jointly by the MSU Cobb Institute of Archaeology and the Institute for Clean Energy Technology (ICET). Team members include Evan Peacock (Cobb Institute), material scientist Dr. Ron Palmer and chemist Yunju Xia (both of ICET), and graduate research assistants Weston Bacon-Schulte and Bradley Carlock (Department of Anthropology).

To further develop and apply this method, freshwater mussel shell from archaeological sites from a broad geographic area must be chemically analyzed. Prehistoric shell rather than modern shell must be used to avoid contamination by modern pollutants. The team seeks help from archaeological colleagues across the Eastern United States to obtain additional shell samples for testing. About 20 valves of any shell species are needed, from as many sites as possible. Unidentified mussel shell is fine if the shells are in good condition and further identifications can be made. It would be especially useful to have sites from different locations within the same watershed. The donated samples will not be returned unless requested as they will be held as chemical voucher specimens for future research. Only freshwater shell is being sought at this stage in the project. If you have samples you would like to donate, please contact Evan Peacock via e-mail ([peacock@anthro.msstate.edu](mailto:peacock@anthro.msstate.edu)) or phone (662-325-1663). All who offer assistance will be acknowledged in resulting publications.

### References Cited

Peacock, Evan, Hector Neff, Janet Rafferty, and Thomas Meaker (In press). Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) to Source Shell in Shell-tempered Pottery: A Pilot Study from North Mississippi. *Southeastern Archaeology*. 

## ICAZ Website Update— New Features Added to the For Members Section

Beginning in January 2008, a newly updated For Members section will be available on the ICAZ Website at [http://www.alexandriarchive.org/icaz/for\\_members.html](http://www.alexandriarchive.org/icaz/for_members.html). This password-protected part of the website will allow members to view and update their personal profiles (i.e., contact information), check their membership status, and renew their membership online. ICAZ members will receive an e-mail announcement once this new feature is ready for use.

## News and Notes—People

**Zlatozar Boev** (National Museum of Natural History, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria) has examined the avian material from several archaeological and paleontological sites in Bulgaria and abroad in Vietnam. These studies include the avian fauna from Pistiros, an Iron Age site near Vetren, Bulgaria (materials collected by Dr. Susan Stallibrass, English Heritage Archaeological Science, Liverpool) and from Dieu and Maxa I, two Upper Paleolithic caves located along an upper stream of the Ma River near Ba Thuoc village in Thanh Hoa Province (300 km southwest of Hanoi) in northern Vietnam (materials collected by Dr. Vasil Popov, Institute of Zoology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences). Materials from the cave sites date between 120,000 and 8,000 BC, but the most remains date ca. 50,000–60,000 BP. The most recent findings belong to the Hoabin Culture (17,000–6,000 BP).

**Michael A. Etnier** (University of Washington, USA) notes that the Kuril Islands Biocomplexity Project, directed by Ben Fitzhugh (University of Washington), completed its second of three summer field seasons in August 2007. An intensive three-week field season focused on excavations at a few key sites. Although the faunal samples are still being held in Russia pending the clearance of exportation paperwork, we anticipate the transfer to be complete by the end of this year. Preliminary study of the materials indicates the assemblage consists primarily of marine birds and fish. In contrast to the 2006 field season, we recovered relatively few marine mammal bones this past summer.

**Diane Gifford-Gonzalez** (University of California, Santa Cruz, USA) recently completed a four-week visit to Argentina as a Fulbright Senior Specialist. She gave a 10-day intensive doctoral seminar at the Universidad del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Olavarría. Thirty-four students from four Argentine universities and Chile attended the seminar, titled “Tópicos en Zooarqueología.” Gifford-Gonzalez also offered overview comments during a three-day workshop on zooarchaeology and taphonomy. Twenty-four professional archaeologists from Argentina and Brazil attended the workshop. She also gave three public talks in Buenos Aires, Olavarría, and Córdoba. During her visit, her research and views on Argentine archaeology received widespread media attention; she was interviewed by two newspapers, one radio station, and one web-based news outlet.

**Akira Matsui** (Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Japan) is working with Korean archaeologists to analyze thousands of faunal remains and about 1,300 bone tools recovered during the recent excavations of the Kimhae Phaechon shell midden, a site located near the mouth of the Nakutongawan River near Pusan, Korea. The midden, which consists of mostly oysters and common clams, is more than 8 m thick and dates between 1 BC and AD 2. In addition, Matsui is serving on the advisory board of the Shigashimyo shell midden site in Saga City, Kyushu, Japan. The Shigashimyo shell midden dates ca. 7000 BP (calibrated). Cocles, oysters, and cherry clams are present. About 500 woven baskets have been uncovered along with many other fibers, ropes, wooden vessels, and planks. Fauna (mostly sika deer and wild boar) and flora remains are well preserved. Completing the site report will take several years. Matsui is also in the process of editing an identification manual for animal remains (from fish to human) in English. The manual will be used as the textbook for an upcoming training class held at the Asian UNESCO office.

**Kathleen Ryan** and William Fitts (Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, USA), Karega Munene and Mulu Muia (United States International University in Nairobi), Richard P. Evershed (University of Bristol, UK), and Ruth Shahack-Gross (Weizmann Institute, Israel) were awarded a three-year National Science Foundation grant for their collaborative project titled, “The Arrival and Expansion of Pastoralist Economies on the Laikipia Plateau, Kenya.” The project aims to better understand the interactions between pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and to examine when a dependence on milk originated. 

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Letter from the President*

humanistic attitude held in a complex world—an attitude that has driven ICAZ for a very long time.

All these positive thoughts, however, should not stop us from reflecting upon the professional problems that are faced by many ICAZ members, often on a daily basis. These include the need to strengthen *latu sensu* the external connections of our field and organization (both across disciplines and in terms of public exposure) and enhancing, or rather optimizing, personal access to ICAZ International Conferences by carefully planned international venues. Neither of these two challenges is new, however they have changed, in fact increased, along with the growth of the organization in an ever-changing academic, political, and, ultimately, financial environment. Meeting these challenges will require conscious and concerted efforts in the future.

As for strengthening external, interdisciplinary connections, ICAZ grew out of the need for studying animal bones from archaeological sites and already its founders have begun to “proselytize” the importance of our work. It continues to be a nagging question, however, how much our research has been recognized and embraced by the broader archaeological community and related historical disciplines, not to speak of funding organizations. Two generations of archaeozoologists have successfully operated their own organization. I feel that capitalizing on the internal coherence of ICAZ, we must assert the importance of our work at every level in the academic life of our respective countries. The need for this type of exposure is shown even from within ICAZ. In México City, one of our well-read and highly-respected colleagues expressed pleasant amazement at how much more “archaeological” the 10<sup>th</sup> ICAZ International Conference had become since her last participation more than a decade ago. This should not be a surprise, but a widely known development in our field. By definition many of us will be employed by archaeologists, compete before archaeological, historical, or anthropological panels for increasingly scarce jobs and funding. Last, but not least, it is intellectually very rewarding and great fun brainstorming

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### **BoneCommons—One Benefit of Being an ICAZ Member**

For additional details go to  
<http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons>

with archaeologists and culture historians on a regular basis. I also feel that it is not only high-brow archaeological research that should be approached this way, but that archaeozoology must also be promoted at every level, including general education for those interested in the past as well as in the popular media.

The other challenge of personal access to meetings has also been around ever since ICAZ was founded. In addition to the increasingly high quality of electronic services the organization provides to its membership (i.e., the ICAZ Website, BoneCommons, the ZOOARCH mailing list), personal contacts will remain one of the fundamental tools (also chief perks) we can offer to our members. Fulfilling this potential costs money; personal participation will therefore inevitably vary between extremes. ICAZ, however, has always been excellent at its honest efforts to involve members from as many countries as possible, with a special emphasis on colleagues in financial need. In the organization's early years during the 1970-1980s, the largely European membership alternated venues between either side of the rapidly rusting Iron Curtain. By the time of the landmark 1990 conference in Washington DC, USA, the geographic emphasis had shifted. Although differences in mentality and finances between Western and Eastern Europe have not yet disappeared, a welcome upsurge in membership from North America meant an increasing demand for conferences to be organized on both continents. Sixteen years later in 2006, following the tremendously successful ICAZ International Conference in México City, one cannot help but notice that this picture has become tri-polar, with the welcome need for efficiently involving an ever increasing body of colleagues from Latin America as well. Hopefully other continents will soon follow.

This positive trend is not simply the product of the changing face of the political world on the outside. It is also a sign that archaeozoology is coming of age in many countries, educating an increasing number of experts, who all require and deserve to personally participate in conferences, at least those held in their respective continents. Increase in the number of

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## News and Notes

### CATALAN ASSOCIATION FOR BIOARCHAEOLOGY

A new organization, the Catalan Association for Bioarchaeology, has been founded by 21 archaeozoologists and archaeobotanists from various universities and research institutions in Barcelona, Spain, and other parts of the country. At least 12 additional specialists have expressed interest in joining the organization. The aim of this new association is the following: 1) to foster the study of bioarchaeological remains, 2) to promote high quality bioarchaeological research, and 3) to encourage the dissemination of research results to the broader scientific community. For additional information about the Catalan Association for Bioarchaeology, contact the organization's new President, Lluís Garcia Petit, E-mail: [lgp@pangea.org](mailto:lgp@pangea.org).

### ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM AT FLMNH

The Environmental Archaeology Program at the Florida Museum of Natural History (EAP-FLMNH) is pleased to announce the recent NSF-funded upgrade of our database system to a web-interface, My-SQL system that will house comparative and archaeological zoological, botanical, and pedological specimen data. The web-interface will provide searchable reporting for all material types at our website (to be available in beta-version in early 2008) and will eventually make possible remote data manipulation and data-sharing for registered users. We are also pleased to announce the completion of the EAP-FLMNH Digital Fish Atlas, an interactive web-based tool that searches a photographic compendium of fish skeletal images compiled by Dr. Wing and students in the 1990s with NSF funding. The creation of the Digital Fish Atlas was overseen by Collection Manager Mr. Irvy Quitymer and the FLMNH Office of Museum Technology. The Digital Fish Atlas will be available on DVD from the EAP-FLMNH in early 2008 (for details, please see our website at <http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/envarch>). Dr. Kitty Emery, Assistant Curator, has recently completed two ethnozoological field projects in Guatemala that detail the caching of animal skeletal materials for medicinal and ritual purposes and have important implications for Maya zooarchaeology (research funded by Wenner Gren and the Heinz Foundation and conducted in collaboration with Dr. Linda A. Brown, The George Washington University). After 30 years as collection manager for the EAP-FLMNH, Sylvia Scudder, zooarchaeologist and archaeopedologist, has retired. We miss her!

### ZOOARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY AT MASCA

The Zooarchaeology Laboratory at the Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology (MASCA), University of Pennsylvania Museum, is back in business and housed in a new space after a multi-year hiatus. Comparative materials in the laboratory, which is currently under the direction of Research Scientist Kathleen Ryan, includes skeletons dating back to the time of Dexter Perkins, who led the zooarchaeology program from 1974-1981. New specimens have been acquired and our generous colleagues at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences have loaned others to us. Research in the laboratory includes two University of Pennsylvania doctoral projects. Teagan Schweitzer is studying faunal assemblages from early Federal period households in Philadelphia and the nearby countryside and Kristen Gardella is analyzing materials from the final occupation periods at the imperial center of Tiwanaku in Bolivia. In addition, Katherine Moore, Research Associate, is working on faunal remains from Formative period sites in the Lake Titicaca basin region in Bolivia in collaboration with Christine Hastorf (University of California Berkeley) and Bronze and Iron Age levels at Anau Depe in Turkmenistan in collaboration with Fredrik Hiebert (National Geographic Society) and Naomi Miller (MASCA). Kathleen Ryan's recently funded project on early pastoralism in Kenya will involve collaboration with zooarchaeologists working in Kenya and molecular studies. Our new phone number is 215-898-4058. For more information contact Kathleen Ryan (E-mail: [kryan@sas.upenn.edu](mailto:kryan@sas.upenn.edu)) or Katherine Moore (E-mail: [kmmoore@sas.upenn.edu](mailto:kmmoore@sas.upenn.edu)). 

Want to share details about YOUR most recent achievements? Want to see YOUR name in the next issue? Yes? Then e-mail your announcement to Newsletter Editor Heather Lapham at [hlapham@siu.edu](mailto:hlapham@siu.edu).

## Fulbright Senior Specialist Goes to UNCPBA in Argentina

Contributed by María A. Gutierrez<sup>1</sup> and Florencia Borella<sup>2</sup>

This past September, the Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional del Centro de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (UNCPBA) in collaboration with the Fulbright Senior Specialist Program brought Dr. Diane Gifford-Gonzalez from the University of California, Santa Cruz, to Argentina to teach an intensive graduate course in the Archaeology Graduate Program at UNCPBA in Olavarría, a city in Buenos Aires Province. The course, titled "Topics in Zooarchaeology," covered a wide range of topics, including major research themes such as environmental change and subsistence practices to more technical aspects of zooarchaeology (i.e., bone development and function) to aspects of nutrition, butchery, non-human bone modifications, culinary processing, social relations, and gender. She even discussed recent developments in zooarchaeological research such as stable isotopes and ancient DNA, all the while emphasizing the importance of appropriately linking zooarchaeological method and theory.

In addition, Dr. Gifford-Gonzalez taught a workshop, titled "Methodological Tendencies in Archaeofaunal Analysis and Taphonomy," which brought together scholars working with different types of zooarchaeological and taphonomic data to present and discuss their current projects, methodologies, and interpretations. Participants had an opportunity to interact and receive fruitful comments from her and other colleagues. Dr. Gifford-Gonzalez also gave three talks during her stay in Argentina, one to the Facultad de Ciencias Sociales in Olavarría, another at the Ethnographic Museum, Universidad de Buenos Aires, and a third at the Laboratorio de Zooarqueología y Tafonomía de Zonas Áridas, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Museo de Antropología, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. More than 90 graduate students and researchers from Argentina, Chile, and Brazil attended her course and the workshop. Dr. Gifford-Gonzalez shared with them updated literature and amusing discussions about various research topics. She also made an extraordinary effort to teach and maintain the discussion in Spanish and fulfilled all the scheduled activities with great professionalism and kindness.

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## New Special Journal Issue

Each year, the *Journal for Nature Conservation* uses one of its four issues to highlight an interesting topic related to conservation. The 2007 Special Issue is dedicated to archaeozoology, how it relates to conservation in general and sustainable development in particular. The idea arose when an archaeozoologist made a plea for more interdisciplinary work to be undertaken when discussing the sustainable use of wild species. There is much logic behind this assertion. Consequently, the *Journal for Nature Conservation* enrolled Dr. Jack Frazier (Smithsonian Institution) to be our guest editor and assist in compiling select studies that demonstrate to conservationists the type of information and insights that can be gained from archaeozoological research. The contents include the following articles: 1) Sustainable Use of Wildlife: The View from Archaeozoology by Jack Frazier; 2) Pre-Columbian Impact on Terrestrial, Intertidal, and Marine Resources, San Salvador, Bahamas (AD 950-1500) by Jeffrey P. Blick; 3) Assessing the Impact of Ancient Maya Animal Use by Kitty F. Emery; 4) Defining and Identifying Sustainable Harvests of Resources: Archaeological Examples of Pinniped Harvests in the Eastern North Pacific by Michael A. Etnier; and 5) Investigating the Complexities of Sustainable Fishing at a Prehistoric Village on Western Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada by Iain McKechnie. This issue can be obtained from Elsevier GmbH, E-mail: r.andrae@elsevier.com, Web: <http://www.elsevier.de/jnc>. Please state that you would like to order one copy of the special issue on Sustainable Use and Archaeozoology, volume 15, issue 3, 2007. 

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archaeozoologists has also created chronic unemployment in this narrow field in many countries, adding a new dimension to the complex geopolitical situation. The simple East Block–West Block dichotomy has expanded into the concept of advantaged and disadvantaged individuals who, at this point in time, may come from virtually any country or region, something largely reflected in the carefully planned structure of our membership fees. The question of where the next meeting should be held will thus require increasingly thoughtful consideration even on the level of ICAZ Working Groups, not to speak of the large and costly ICAZ International Conferences.

By re-emphasizing these two challenges I do not wish to deny the heroic efforts that have previously been made to meet them. Some countries and colleagues have been better positioned than others to come to meetings, although the fate of archaeozoology in individual countries fluctuates. Would-be participants from some regions will probably need constant support over the foreseeable future. The goal of ICAZ as an organization, however, has been to maintain its successful balancing act, from which I benefitted greatly as a junior "East Block" scholar many decades ago. This is why ICAZ needs a strong and committed membership and active recognition by scholars in its sister disciplines such as archeology, anthropology, and history. Thus, there is a feedback relationship between the solutions to both challenges.

My other conference experience outside ICAZ this year occurred while browsing through the abstracts of the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists in Zadar, Croatia, held in late September. The program was quite rich in animal-related topics which were integrated into "proper" archaeological sessions indicating an intellectual trend that is well worth encouraging in the future. Researchers representing this active interdisciplinary link were also present in respectable numbers. We, as archaeozoologists, however, must actively pursue opportunities for contact and cooperation otherwise we risk remaining unnoticed by the "outside" academic world in many countries. This has certainly been

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## ICAZ Working Group Reports

### ANIMAL PALAEOPATHOLOGY WORKING GROUP

Contributed by Jeanette Wooding<sup>1</sup>

The 3<sup>rd</sup> international conference of the ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG), titled "Recording Strategies and Analytical Methods in Animal Palaeopathology: Practices, Possibilities and Problems," was held September 6-8, 2007, at the Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, Kaunas, Lithuania. Palaeopathology is a well established field of research within human osteoarchaeology employing standardised methodologies and recording protocols; however, the same cannot be said for archaeozoology. The primary aim of this conference, therefore, was to engender discussion concerning the theory and practice of recording and analysing incidences of palaeopathology in relation to the study of archaeological faunal assemblages. Between 30-35 delegates from across Europe and beyond with wide ranging backgrounds and expertise attended the conference. Representatives with research expertise in archaeozoology, human osteology, and human and veterinary medicine shared ideas and voiced opinions within the following two main session themes: 1) methods in animal palaeopathology, and 2) case studies in animal palaeopathology.

On the first day, following the completion of the APWG committee meeting, the afternoon was devoted to discussing various pathological specimens that were brought by numerous delegates to the workshop session. This workshop provided a valuable opportunity to not only handle pathological bones but also draw upon the expertise and differing research backgrounds of the delegates. This first day concluded with a very enjoyable evening reception. Traditional Lithuanian food and drink were sampled with entertainment provided by the well-known folk ensemble called "Kupole." This reception proved to be a tremendous icebreaker as many of the delegates were unexpectedly called upon to participate in the traditional Lithuanian folk dances. As professors danced with students and students danced with specialists and everybody tried in vain to keep up with the members of Kupole, new friendships were forged and already established friendships and associations more permanently cemented. This was a wonderful way in which to officially start the conference, making the atmosphere of the next two days both light hearted and relaxed. Unfortunately the author was unable to participate with the dancing because she was fully absorbed with the very important task of holding the camera and taking pictures of this fun event.

Day two of the meeting saw the official opening of the conference with Assoc. Prof. Rimantas Jankauskas providing a very insightful keynote lecture concerning both human and animal palaeopathology. This lecture set the scene nicely, highlighting the fact that although there are differences in both human and animal pathologies, much can be learned from their mutual study. Oral presentations about the methods employed in the study of animal palaeopathology followed, with very informative contributions by Stephanie Vann (on the introduction of a new generic recording methodology), Monika Martiniakova and colleagues (on the use of histology to identify pathology in bone specimens), Don Brothwell (on problems that can be encountered when undertaking differential diagnosis), László Bartosiewicz (on the use and integra-

tion of published data in animal palaeopathology and the importance of description followed by diagnosis), and Richard Thomas (on the different ways in which animal palaeopathology can be interpreted). Through the presentation of a variety of case studies, new methodologies were introduced and the value of interpreting palaeopathology in different ways demonstrated. A number of these papers also shared a common emphasis on the necessity of detailed description followed by differential diagnosis.

Oral presentations in the afternoon and the following morning focused on specific case studies. These included papers from Erika Gál (about pathological lesions in the domestic hen), Torstein Sjøvold and Anne Karin Hufthammer (on the identification of pathology among artiodactyls and perissodactyls), Jan Storå (on the use of a specific skeletal lesion present in the sacroiliac joint as a method for the determination of sex), Jan Storå and Lembi Lõugas (on the identification of bone pathology in both modern and prehistoric seals), Theo Antikas (on fracture management in horses), Petras Maciulskis and colleagues (on a detailed look into the presence of side bones in horses), and, last, Richard Thomas (on the welfare of traction animals). These case studies, like the specimen workshop the day before, presented the opportunity for discussion and provided many insights regarding the diversity of pathology types identified from different time periods across Europe and beyond. They also demonstrated the wealth of information that can be gained from the study of palaeopathology, including animal husbandry patterns and animal welfare. These discussions often spilled over into the breaks, which allowed delegates to share their ideas and opinions over coffee and cake.

A wide range of research was also presented at the poster session, including additional case studies, current research projects, and new methodological approaches. Contributions spanned many different types of pathological alteration including oral pathology, pathology in relation to infectious disease, and traction and trauma related pathology. The poster session allowed valuable contacts to be made and highlighted the wealth of research currently devoted to the study of animal palaeopathology.

The overall conference was a great success, reiterating the growing interest in animal palaeopathology and emphasising the need to record it in a consistent and standardised manner. It was tremendously encouraging to see both the progress within this field of research and the mixing of opinions from different specialists and researchers. All that is left to say is a big thank you to all at the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy in Kaunas for their tremendous hospitality and hard work in organising both the conference and the entertainment, with special thanks to Prof. Linas Daugnora and his team of research associates and Dr. Richard Thomas at the University of Leicester. Finally, thank you to all of the delegates who attended and contributed to the conference making it both extremely informative and enjoyable. To download the conference abstracts or to find out more about the Animal Palaeopathology Working Group please visit <http://www.apwg.supanet.com>.

<sup>1</sup>Jeanette Wooding, Researcher, Arts and Humanities Research Council, Division of Archaeological, Geographical and Environmental Sciences, University of Bradford, UK, E-mail: [j.e.wooding1@bradford.ac.uk](mailto:j.e.wooding1@bradford.ac.uk)

Are you interested in becoming involved in an ICAZ Working Group?  
Get more info at <http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/working.html>.

## ARCHAEOMALACOLOGY WORKING GROUP

Contributed by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef, AMWG Liaison<sup>1</sup>,  
and Esteban Álvarez Fernández<sup>2</sup>

Following the successful 1<sup>st</sup> Archaeomalacology Working Group meeting (which was held in Gainesville, Florida, USA, in 2005), the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting will take place February 19-22, 2008, at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Náutica, Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain. The meeting, titled "Not Only Food: Marine, Terrestrial and Freshwater Molluscs in Archaeological Sites," is being organized by Esteban Álvarez Fernández, Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones Prehistóricas de Cantabria (E-mail: esteban.alvarez@unican.es), and Diana Rocío Carvajal Contreras, University of Calgary (E-mail: drcarvajal@ucalgary.ca). It will consist of two days of paper presentations plus two days of field trips to archaeological sites in the region. The deadline for paper and poster abstract submissions is October 30, 2007. Registration costs consist of the following: 80 Euros for full registration (which includes a copy of the meeting proceedings), 50 Euros for students (also includes a copy of the meeting proceedings), and 30 Euros for registration only. For more information, please contact the conference organizers at the e-mail addresses listed above. Additional details about the upcoming conference have also been posted on the web at [http://triton.anu.edu.au/santander\\_meeting.htm](http://triton.anu.edu.au/santander_meeting.htm).

<sup>1</sup>Daniella E. Bar-Yosef, Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa, Israel, E-mail: baryosef@research.haifa.ac.il.

<sup>2</sup>Esteban Álvarez Fernández, Instituto Internacional de Investigaciones Prehistóricas de Cantabria, Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, España, E-mail: esteban.alvarez@unican.es.

## FISH REMAINS WORKING GROUP

Contributed by László Bartosiewicz, FRWG Liaison

The proceedings of the last ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) meeting, held in Basel and Augst, Switzerland, in 2005 have been published. This attractive volume, titled *The Role of Fish in Ancient Time*, is edited by Heidemarie Hüster Plogmann. It is a welcomed achievement for the FRWG in the often hectic publication record of conference proceedings. Congratulations to Heide and the volume contributors. For information about how to order this new book go to the publisher's website at <http://www.vml.de/e/detail.php?ISBN=978-3-89646-438-5>.

By the time you receive this newsletter, the 14<sup>th</sup> FRWG meeting (titled "Archéologie du Poisson") will have taken place on October 18-20, 2007, in Antibes, France. The conference, organized by Sandrine Grouard, Philippe Béarez, and Benoît Clavel, is dedicated to celebrating 30 years of scholarly research by Jean Desse and Nathalie Desse-Berset. The 39 papers and 16 posters to be presented during the 2-½ day program represent a rich array of topics from around the world. In addition to the old guard, there will be new young scholars, colleagues from far away countries, and senior archaeozoologists previously not seen at FRWG meetings participating in this event. The broad geographic representation and discussions of research conducted by international teams are sure to be attractive features of this conference.

László Bartosiewicz, Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Loránd Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary, E-mail: h10459bar@ella.hu.

## WORKED BONE RESEARCH GROUP

Contributed by Alice M. Choyke, WBRG Liaison<sup>1</sup>

The 6<sup>th</sup> Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) meeting was held at the University of Paris in Nanterre from August 27 to September 1, 2007. Drs. Isabelle Sidéra, Eva David, and Alexandra LeGrand-Pineau worked very hard to organize this splendid event that featured 39 oral presentations and nine posters. There were more than 60 participants from 22 countries (including co-authors); eight hailed from the Americas and 54 from Europe. The breakdown by country is as follows: Argentina (2), Armenia (2), Austria (4), Bulgaria (1), Canada (1), Czech Republic (3), Estonia (1), France (15), Germany (3), Great Britain (3), Greece (1), Holland (1), Hungary (2), Poland (3), Portugal (2), Republic of Moldova (1), Rumania (3), Spain (2), Switzerland (3), Russia (3), Ukraine (1), and USA (5).

The Maison de l'Archéologie et de L'Ethnologie René Ginouvé at the University of Paris hosted the meeting, although individual sessions were held in three separate venues, including the Maison de l'Archéologie et de L'Ethnologie, the Musée de l'Archéologie National in the Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, and in Saint Denis with support of the Service Archéologique de la Ville de Saint-Denis. Arrangements were made at the latter two venue for conference participants to view worked osseous material from the collections. In Saint Denis, delegates were given guided tours through the under church of the great cathedral and shown bone, antler, and ivory materials recovered from medieval sites in the surrounding township. We were particularly impressed by the efforts of the researchers at Saint Denis in their application of modern, complex research methods in the study of these historic finds.

The quality of scientific discussion at the meeting was extremely high and enhanced by the participation of many younger colleagues. The research presented ranged in time from the Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods to early modern times. There were many more papers dedicated to the proto-historic and historic periods than at past meetings, which was a welcomed development since bone tool research has often favored studies of prehistoric materials. It must be noted that participants felt free to comment about different assemblages that crossed chronological boundaries because many of the methodological and theoretical issues related to material culture and society seem to be similar regardless of time period. For many participants, exposure to chronologically and geographically "exotic" materials shed new light on their own assemblages. I should also note that a consensus seems to have developed about how to deal with and talk about worked osseous assemblages that has given participants a common language with which to communicate their ideas. For example, researchers with an archaeozoological training dealt more with technological issues while researchers with a more purely typo-chronological and technical orientation paid proper attention to issues surrounding raw material selection. This tendency to merge methodologies first appeared in papers at the WBRG meeting in Tallinn, Estonia, in 2003 and again at the next conference in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria, in 2005. This is precisely the reason that there will never be a substitute for face-to-face meetings.

Thanks to the generous support by French government agencies it was possible for a number of researchers to participate who otherwise would not have been able to attend the meeting for fi-

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To announce an upcoming meeting or event in the next ICAZ NEWSLETTER, e-mail the editor; Heather Lapham, at [hlapham@siu.edu](mailto:hlapham@siu.edu).



Submission DEADLINES for the ICAZ NEWSLETTER are April 15 (spring issue) and October 15 (fall issue).

Continued from page 1—  
ICAZ 2006 Update

“Zooarchaeological Evidence of the Ancient Maya and their Environment: Human Impact on Environment and Environmental Impact on Culture” has been reviewed and accepted for publication in the journal *Quaternary International* and three other papers from this session are currently under review (Christopher Götz, pers. comm.).

Joaquín Arroyo-Cabrales  
and Oscar J. Polaco

ICAZ 2006 Conference Organizers 

Continued from page 5—  
Letter from the President

the situation in Hungary although an international exchange of messages on ZOOARCH a while ago (subject: “the poor archaeozo-ologists”) has shown that this is hardly a unique or isolated experience.

In late August 2008 Hungarian archaeozoologists will host the meetings of the ICAZ International and Executive Committees at the Danube Bend Castle of Visegrád. In addition to their biannual business meeting, members of the International Committee will review the previously discussed problems in light of their own research experience in the form of a compact academic program. It is hoped that by the time the general membership will approach their national representatives (or directly myself, from countries with no elected representatives) with creative ideas for an open, international discussion that will propel the Visegrád event beyond ruminating and licking wounds (to use two fitting zoological metaphors).

Sincerely,

László Bartosiewicz  
President, ICAZ



## New Books

*Archaeofaunal Remains from the Past 4000 Years in Sahelian West Africa: Domestic Livestock, Subsistence Strategies and Environmental Changes* by Veerle Linseele (2007). British Archaeological Reports International Series 1658, Archaeopress, Oxford; Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology 70 [ISBN 9781407300948. £42.00. viii+340 pages; 56 figures, maps, plans, drawings and photographs; 15 tables; 4 data appendices].

*Breaking and Shaping Beastly Bodies: Animals as Material Culture in the Middle Ages* edited by Aleksander Pluskowski (2007). Oxbow Books, Oxford [ISBN13: 9781842172186. £30.00/\$60.00. 240 pages]. Contents: Thinking About Beastly Bodies (Terry O'Connor) • Medieval Bone Flutes in England (Helen Leaf) • The Middle Ages on the Block: Animals, Guilds and Meat in the Medieval Period (Krish Seetah) • Communicating through Skin and Bone: Appropriating Animal Bodies in Medieval Western European Seigneurial Culture (Aleksander Pluskowski) • Taphonomy or Transfiguration: Do We Need to Change the Subject? (Sue Stallibrass) • Seeing is Believing: Animal Material Culture in Medieval England (Sarah Wells) • The Beast, the Book and the Belt: An Introduction to the Study of Girdle or Belt Books from the Medieval Period (Jim Bloxam) • The Shifting Use of Animal Carcasses in Medieval and Post-Medieval London (Lisa Yeomans) • Hunting in the Byzantine Period in the Area between the Danube River and the Black Sea: Archaeozoological Data (Luminita Bejenaru and Carmen Tarcan) • Chasing the Ideal? Ritualism, Pragmatism and the Later Medieval Hunt in England (Richard Thomas) • Taking Sides: The Social Life of Venison in Medieval England (Naomi Sykes) • Animals as Material Culture in Middle Saxon England: The Zooarchaeological Evidence for Wool Production at Brandon (Pam Crabtree) • Animal Bones: Synchronous and Diachronic Distribution as Patterns of Socially Determined Meat Consumption in the Early and High Middle Ages in Central and Northern Italy (Marco Valenti and Frank Salvadori) • People and Animals in Northern Apulia from Late Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages: Some Considerations (Antonella Buglione) • Animals and Economic Patterns of Medieval Apulia (South Italy): A Preliminary Report (Giovanni de Venuto) • Concluding Remarks (Pam Crabtree).

*Bones as Tools: Current Methods and Interpretations in Worked Bone Studies* edited by Christian Gates St-Pierre and Renee B. Walker (2007). British Archaeological Reports International Series 1622, Archaeopress, Oxford [ISBN: 9781407300344. £36.00. iii+182 pages; illustrated with figures, maps, plans, drawings and photographs]. Contents: Bone Tools and Bone Technology: A Brief History (Genevieve M. LeMoine) • The Importance of the Palaeontological and Taphonomical Analyses for the Study of Bone Industries (Carole Vercoutère, Marylène Patou-Mathis, and Giacomo Giacobini) • Technology on Bone and Antler Industries: A Relevant Methodology for Characterizing Early Post-Glacial Societies (9<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC) (Eva David) • Prehistoric Bone Tools and the Archaeozoological Perspective: Research in Central Europe (Alice M. Choyke and Jörg Schibler) • Methods, Means, and Results when Studying European Bone Industries (Alexandra Legrand and Isabelle Sidéra) • The Use of Bone and Antler Tools: Two Examples from the Late Mesolithic in the Dutch Coastal Zone (Annelou van Gijn) • Stability and Change in Bone Tool Use along the Middle Missouri, North Dakota (Janet Griffiths) • Bone Awls of the St. Lawrence Iroquoians: A Microwear Analysis (Christian Gates St-Pierre) • A Diachronic Study of Pre- and Post-Contact Antler, Bone and Shell Artifacts from New York State (Renee B. Walker) • Bone Disc Manufacturing Debris from Newfoundland to Antigua During the Historic Period (Walter E. Klippel and Bonnie E. Price) • Bone Tool Types and Microwear Patterns: Some Examples from the Pampa Region, South America (Natacha Buc and Daniel Loponte) • A Preliminary Typology of Perpendicularly Hafted Bone Tipped Tattooing Instruments: Toward a Technological History of Oceanic Tattooing (Benoît Robitaille) • Bone Artifacts and their Importance to Archaeology (Sandra L. Olsen).

*An Evolutionary Study of some Archaeologically Significant Avian Taxa in the Quaternary of the Western Palaearctic* by John R. Stewart (2007). British Archaeological Reports International Series 1653, Archaeopress, Oxford [ISBN 9781407300894. £38.00. xix+272 pages; 217 figures; 108 tables].

*Pigs and Humans: 10,000 Years of Interaction* edited by Umberto Albarella, Keith Dobney, Anton Ervynck, and Peter Rowley-Conwy (2007). Oxford University Press, Ox-

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## Fellowships

### THE DIENJE KENYON FELLOWSHIP

A fellowship in honor of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon is offered to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. An 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. Strong preference will be given to students working with faculty members with zooarchaeological expertise. Applications are to consist of the following: 1) a statement of proposed research related to zooarchaeology, toward the conduct of 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. The statement and curriculum vitae should be sent as an e-mail attachment in Microsoft Word to Dr. Ariane Burke at a.burke@umontreal.ca. Letters of support should be e-mailed separately by the people providing them. Applications are due no later than January 5, 2008.

### PALAEO VISITING FELLOWSHIPS

PALAEO (Palaeoecology, Archaeology and Evolutionary Origins) is an interdisciplinary training centre dedicated to the recovery of information about past peoples and their environment from sources that range from human skeletons to ancient biomolecules. As part of PALAEO's commitment to the mobility of people and skills within and beyond Europe, we offer a number of six month visiting research fellowships. The aim of these fellowships is to provide research collaboration at the University of York as part of a PhD programme based elsewhere, to provide an opportunity to acquire specific research or analytical skills, or to allow the applicant to attend postgraduate training modules offered at the University of York as a part of our Masters programmes. In the latter case, applicants may wish to consider registering for our MSc programmes in Zooarchaeology, Bioarchaeology, or Archaeological Research to undertake the taught component of either course during their placement at the university (please note that a tuition fee is required for course registration). If considering attending the MSc programmes, the value of the award is approximately £7,000, but varies slightly depending upon circumstances. Applications for six month placements will be considered throughout the year, however the intention is that up to three placements will start in April and October of 2006, 2007, 2008, and April 2009. Applicants wishing to register for MSc programmes should begin in October. To apply, please submit the following electronically: 1) letter of application, including an outline of proposed research, 2) curriculum vitae, 3) letters of support from two referees (your referees should not be related to you). Applications are considered at the May and November meetings of the Palaeo Management Team. Applications should be e-mailed to Holly Wright, PALAEO Coordinator, Department of Archaeology, University of York, E-mail: hew503@york.ac.uk. For additional information and deadlines, please check the website at <http://admin.palaeo.googlepages.com/6monthplacement>. 

*Continued from page 8—New Books*  
ford [ISBN-13: 978-0-19-920704-6. £85.00 (Hardback). 488 pages, 57 in-text photographs, 93 line drawings]. Contents: Introduction (Umberto Albarella, Keith Dobney, Anton Ervynck, and Peter Rowley-Conwy) • Part I. Evolution and Taxonomy • Current Views on Taxonomy and Zoogeography of the Genus *Sus* (Colin Groves) • Current Views on *Sus* Phylogeography and Pig Domestication as Seen Through Modern MtDNA Studies (Greger Larson, Umberto Albarella, Keith Dobney, and Peter Rowley-Conwy) • The Molecular Basis for Phenotypic Changes During Pig Domestication (Leif Andersson) • Part II. The History of Pig Domestication and Husbandry • The Transition from Wild Boar to Domestic Pig in Eurasia, Illustrated by a Tooth Development Defect and Biometrical Data (Keith

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ICAZ Working Group Reports*

nancial reasons. It will be difficult but critical for future meeting organizers to make sure that colleagues working on assemblages from outside Europe also have a chance to take part in this kind of information exchange. Seeing all the many surprising ways worked osseous materials have been manufactured and used around the world reminds us that what we think we know as certainties may not be as secure as we think. This realization should represent both a challenge and a joy to people working in this relatively new field.

Jörg Schibler, Hans-Christian Küchelmann, and Petar Zidarov also presented a paper on the status of the WBRG Website, which was first proposed by Jörg and myself at the Basel meeting in 2001. It has taken the youthful enthusiasm of Hans-Christian and Petar, however, to jump-start the work along with Jörg Schibler. The website will be maintained at the Institut für Prähistorische und Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie, Universität Basel. The website is being constructed by Andreas Schibler and Andreas Walter. It will contain news and information about the WBRG, the different typologies used by our members, technology and traceology visual data, raw material identification, conservation, a searchable list of references related to worked osseous materials, contact information for scholars in the field, and links to the WBRG Mailing List (bonetools@listserv.iif.hu) and Bone Commons. I will notify ICAZ members about future developments on the website.

Isabelle Sidéra suggested at the Paris conference that we initiate an online journal related to worked osseous materials. Isabelle along with Eva David and Alexandra Legrand-Pineau are planning to publish the proceedings of these meetings, possibly in the new journal. Announcements concerning the website and upcoming publications will be made on the WBRG mailing list (bonetool@listserv.iif.hu) as well as in subsequent issues of the ICAZ Newsletter.

The next WBRG meeting will be held at the University of Wrocław in Poland in 2009. Dr. Justyna Baron is the contact person (E-mail: jbaron@hist.uni.wroc.pl). Happily, we had another offer from Dr.

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## Obituary–Ebba During



We are deeply saddened by the death of professor Ebba During on May 15, 2007. Ebba was born August 21, 1937. She began her career in the 1970s at the Osteological Research Laboratory at Stockholm University under the supervision of the discipline's Swedish pioneer, the late Professor Nils-Gustav Gejvall. Her doctoral thesis, completed in 1986, examined faunal remains from Alvastra, a Neolithic pile dwelling in eastern Sweden. The site was a unique cult centre with artefacts connected to both the Funnel Beaker culture as well as the Pitted Ware culture. Ebba reconstructed lifeways and subsistence practices at the 5,000 year old site. She also thoroughly discussed methodological problems related to the interpretation of zooarchaeological assemblages. Her later investigations of the human remains from Alvastra revealed exceptional information about Neolithic burial rites.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s Ebba was deeply involved in her study of the victims from the battle ships *Vasa* and *Kronan*. The *Vasa* sunk in Stockholm harbour on its maiden voyage on August 10, 1628, and was salvaged in 1961. The *Kronan* exploded and quickly sank during the Scanian War with Denmark on June 1, 1676. Her work revealed new information about the crews of these ships and health in the seventeenth century. Perimortem sharp force trauma from the *Kronan* remains raised new question regarding the events that took place preceding the catastrophe.

In addition to her research and publication, Ebba taught classes and mentored Ph.D. students. For almost 30 years she was an active lecturer in the Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory. As head of the laboratory, she had an essential role at all aspects of teaching and administration. In the 1990s she helped to initiate the osteology subject at Gotland University. Her many students during the years, both in Stockholm and Gotland, bear witness to her great commitment to teaching and mentoring.

Ebba was talented in conveying her research to the public through all sorts of media in ways that always drew a crowd to her talks. She was a multi-talented researcher and teacher, but perhaps we will remember her most for her vitality and wit, for her intellect and great humor, and for her thoughtfulness and good sense. She was loved and deeply cherished by her students and her colleagues.

Contributed by colleagues and friends at the Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory, Stockholm University, Sweden. 

## Obituary–Stine Rossel



Stine Rossel was tragically taken from us on October 20, 2007, as the result of a freak hiking accident. Born of Dorrit and Ole Rossel on January 4, 1975, she was raised and initially schooled in Denmark, receiving her B.A. from the Carsten Niebuhr Institute at the University of Copenhagen, in 1999. That same year she was admitted to study archaeology with a focus on zooarchaeology in the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University. She had submitted her completed and approved Ph.D. dissertation, titled “The Development of Productive Subsistence Economies in the Nile Valley: Zooarchaeological Analysis at El-Mahâsna and South Abydos, Upper Egypt,” some three weeks before her death. Beginning in 1997, she carried out archaeological and zooarchaeological field research in Syria, Turkey, The Republic of Georgia, Pakistan, Egypt, and Sudan. At the time of her death she held a Carlsberg Foundation funded post-doctoral position at the Carsten Niebuhr Institute, University of Copenhagen, and was involved in the study and publication of faunal material from South Abydos, Abydos North Cemetery, El-Mahasna, and the Western Desert in Egypt and Kerma in Sudan. She leaves behind her husband of two months, Brian M. Wood, her parents, her mentors, and her many friends and colleagues, all of whom mourn and greatly lament her untimely passing and the loss of the ray of sunshine that she was for all who knew her.

The Executive Committee of ICAZ has voted unanimously to establish a prize in Stine’s name, the details of which will be worked out at the next ICAZ International Committee meeting in Budapest, Hungary, in 2008. A more complete obituary, including bibliography, will be available in the near future.

Contributed by Richard H. Meadow, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, and Jill A. Weber, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania.



*Left: Stine analyzing donkey bones from donkey burials at Abydos, Egypt. Photo taken by Fiona Marshall. *

## Treasurer's Report

October 16, 2006 – October 15, 2007

<u>Credits</u>	<u>US \$</u>	<u>Euro</u>	<u>UK £</u>
Balance 10/15/07	18,888.99	2,086.78	7,252.17
Membership dues deposited and cleared by 10/15/07	<u>1,206.67</u>	<u>251.46</u>	<u>124.96</u>
<i>Total Credits</i>	<i>20,095.66</i>	<i>2,338.24</i>	<i>7,377.13</i>

### Expenses

Newsletter, Fall 2006	265.00		
Newsletter, 9/20/07	910.56		
<u>Bank and processing fees</u>	<u>92.52</u>	<u>40.90</u>	
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>92.52</i>	<i>40.90</i>	<i>1,175.56</i>

### Balances

Account balances	20,003.04	2,297.34	6,201.57
US dollar equivalents	20,003.04	3,325.64	12,909.18
<i>Total value in US dollars</i>	<i>36,238.16</i>		

### **Comments by the Treasurer:**

ICAZ is in sound financial shape because our resources have been carefully shepherded by past ICAZ Treasurer, Richard H. Meadow. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for the outstanding job that he did as treasurer. We now have more than 600 members in ICAZ. Our credits reflect the membership dues paid by these new members. Our main expenses this year have been for the production of the newsletter and for bank fees. I am concerned about the fees that we have been charged on our Euro and US dollar accounts and for our Paypal payments. Since memberships fees are one of our main forms of revenue, we will have to address the bank fee issue in the near future.

Submitted November 5, 2007.

Pam Crabtree, Treasurer, ICAZ (E-mail: [icaztreasurer@comcast.net](mailto:icaztreasurer@comcast.net)) 

*Continued from page 9—New Books*

Dobney, Anton Ervynck, Umberto Albarella, and Peter Rowley-Conwy) • Culture, Ecology and Pigs from the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC around the Fertile Crescent (Caroline Grigson) • Hunting or Management? The Status of Sus in the Jomon Period, Japan (Hitomi Hongo, Tomoko Anezaki, Kyomi Yamazaki, Osamu Takahashi, and Hiroki Sugawara) • Wild Boar and Domestic Pigs in Mesolithic and Neolithic Southern Scandinavia (Peter Rowley-Conwy and Keith Dobney) • The Economic Role of Sus in Early Human Fishing Communities (Marco Masseti) • An Investigation into the Transition from Forest Dwelling Pigs to Farm Animals in Medieval Flanders, Belgium (Anton Ervynck, An Lentacker, Gundula Muldner, Mike Richards, and Keith Dobney) • Part III. Methodological Applications • Age Estimation of Wild Boar Based on Molariform Mandibular Tooth Development and its Application to Seasonality at the Mesolithic Site of Ringkloster, Denmark (Richard Carter and Ola Magnell) • A Statistical Method for Dealing with Isolated Teeth: Ageing Pig Teeth from Hagoshrim, Israel (Annat Haber) • Interpopulation Variation in Recent Wild Boar from Israel (Goggy Davidowitz and Liora Kolska Horwitz) • A Dental Microwear Study of Pig Diet and Management in Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Scandinavian and Medieval Contexts in England (Tom Wilkie, Ingrid Mainland, Umberto Albarella, Keith Dobney, and Peter Rowley-Conwy) • The Histopathology of Fluorotic Dental Enamel in Wild Boar and Domestic Pigs (Horst Kierdorf and Uwe Kierdorf) • Economic and Ecological Reconstruction at the Classical Site of Sagalassos, Turkey, Using Pigs' Teeth (Sofie Vanpoucke, Bea De Cupere, and Marc Waelkens) • Part IV. Ethnographic Studies • Ethnoarchaeology of Pig Husbandry in Sardinia and Corsica (Umberto Albarella, Filippo Manconi, Jean-Denis Vigne, and Peter Rowley-Conwy) • Traditional Pig Butchery by the Yali People of West Papua (Irian Jaya): An Ethnographic and Archaeozoological Example (Jacqueline Studer and Daniel Pillonel)

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Sergiu Musteata from the Republic of Moldova to organize the WBRG meetings in 2011. And after that? Well, I personally hope that eventually we will be able to find funds to hold these meeting outside Europe to encourage even more participation from researchers around the world.

<sup>1</sup>Alice M. Choyke, Aquincum Museum, Budapest, Hungary, E-mail: [H13017cho@helka.iif.hu](mailto:H13017cho@helka.iif.hu). 

*Continued from adjacent column—New Books*

• Pigs in the New Guinea Highlands: An Ethnographic Example (Paul Sillitoe) • Part V. Pigs in Ritual and Art • Wild Boar Hunting in the Eastern Mediterranean from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> Millennium BC (Anne-Sophie Dalix and Emmanuelle Vila) • The Pig in Medieval Iconography (Sarah Phillips).

*Transition from Foraging to Farming in Northeast China* by (Peter) Wei Ming Jia (2007). British Archaeological Reports International Series 1629, Archaeopress, Oxford [ISBN 9781407300436. £36.00. xiii+211 pages; 28 tables; 150 figures, maps, plans, drawings and photographs; 6 data appendices].

*Zooarqueología del Sur de los Valles Calchaquíes (Provincias de Catamarca y Tucumán, República Argentina) Análisis de Conjuntos Faunísticos del Primer Milenio A.D.* by Andres D. Izeta (2007). British Archaeological Reports International Series 1612, Archaeopress, Oxford [ISBN: 9781407300542. £41.00. In Spanish]. Understanding animal use among ancient Andean villagers requires an approach that considers multiple lines of evidence and an archaeofaunal record with substantial time depth. Both prerequisites are present in the faunal assemblages from southern Calchaquíes Valleys where faunal resource use is evaluated, with a special emphasis on South American camelids during the first millennium AD. The analysis of archaeofaunal assemblages from domestic contexts at several archeological sites focuses on taphonomic issues, assemblage composition, the identification of domestic and wild animals, and variation through time. The study concludes with a discussion of the ancient economy of the region and camelid use. 

FEBRUARY 19–22, 2008

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> ICAZ Archaeomalacology Working Group meeting** will be held at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Náutica, Universidad de Cantabria, Santander, Spain. There will be four days of presentations and field trips. Details have been posted online at [http://triton.anu.edu.au/santander\\_meeting.htm](http://triton.anu.edu.au/santander_meeting.htm). For more details, contact the organizers: Esteban Álvarez-Fernández (E-mail: [esteban.alvarez@uncan.es](mailto:esteban.alvarez@uncan.es)) or Diana R. Carvajal-Contreras (E-mail: [dracarvajal@ucalgary.ca](mailto:dracarvajal@ucalgary.ca)).

MARCH 1, 2008

**A one-day Association for Environmental Archaeology meeting organized around the theme “Unconsidered Trifles: Environmental Archaeology at a Small Scale”** will be held at Cardiff University, UK. Presenters will examine the little things in life that fill the majority of peoples’ lives and how these little things intersect with larger events. If you are interested in presenting a paper or poster at this conference please send an e-mail to [aea2008@cardiff.ac.uk](mailto:aea2008@cardiff.ac.uk). The deadline for submissions is January 7, 2008. Additional information can be found online at <http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/hisar/newsandevents/archaeology/aea-meeting-2008-unconsidered-trifles.html>.

MARCH 26–30, 2008

**A session titled “Red Fish (salmon), White Fish (cod), Big Fish (halibut), Small Fish (herring): The Archaeology of North Pacific Fisheries”** will be held at the Society for American Archaeology meetings in Vancouver, Canada. Participants will examine patterns, trends, and variation in fisheries and assess the importance of different species to the Indigenous peoples of the North Pacific. For additional information contact the session organizers: Aubrey Cannon (E-mail: [cannona@mcmaster.ca](mailto:cannona@mcmaster.ca)) and Madonna L. Moss (E-mail: [mmoss@darkwing.uoregon.edu](mailto:mmoss@darkwing.uoregon.edu)).

APRIL 8–11, 2008

**An international workshop titled “Shell Energy: Prehistoric Coastal Resource Strategies”** will be held in Dakar, Senegal.

<sup>1</sup>Compiled by Christian Küchelmann, E-mail: [info@knochenarbeit.de](mailto:info@knochenarbeit.de), Web: <http://www.knochenarbeit.de/>.

The workshop, hosted by the Museum of African Art in Dakar, will bring together leading international researchers to discuss methods and interpretations in shell midden archaeology and the potential of these materials to generate new studies and approaches. For details, contact Karen Hardy (E-mail: [karhardy@gmail.com](mailto:karhardy@gmail.com)) or Jordi Estevez (E-mail: [Jordi.estevez@uab.cat](mailto:Jordi.estevez@uab.cat)).

JUNE 4–8, 2008

**A workshop titled “Cod and Herring: The Archaeology and Early History of Intensive Sea Fishing”** will be held on Westray in the Orkney Islands of northern Scotland. For more information, e-mail [CodHerring2008@gmail.com](mailto:CodHerring2008@gmail.com). Complete details are available on the conference website at <http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/events/conferences-workshops/codherring2008/registration.html>

JUNE 26–28, 2008

**The 3<sup>rd</sup> ICAZ Archaeozoology and Genetics Working Group meeting** will be held at the Institute of History, University of Tallinn, Estonia. There will be 2-½ days of presentations and one half-day excursion. For details, contact: Lembi Lõugas, Institute of History, Rüütli 6, EE10130 Tallinn, Estonia, E-mail: [lembi.lougas@ai.ee](mailto:lembi.lougas@ai.ee), Web: <http://www.arhkeskus.ai.ee>.

JUNE 29–JULY 4, 2008

**A session titled “Common Problems, Uncommon Solutions? Diversification, Intensification and Specialization in Mediterranean-Type Environments”** will be held at the World Archaeological Congress meetings in Dublin, Ireland. For more information contact the session organizers: Tiina Manne (E-mail: [tmanne@email.arizona.edu](mailto:tmanne@email.arizona.edu)) and Britt Starkovich (E-mail: [clovis@email.arizona.edu](mailto:clovis@email.arizona.edu)). Conference website: <http://www.ucd.ie/wac-6/>.

JULY 5–9, 2008

**The Canine Science Forum titled “From Genes through Behaviour to Society”** will be held in Budapest, Hungary. The forum brings together scientists with different canine expertise from a variety of disciplines to discuss past, present, and future canine-human relationships. The conference website will be available in mid-November. The deadline for abstracts is March 1, 2008. For details contact Ádám Miklósi (Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary, E-mail: [csfc2008@gmail.com](mailto:csfc2008@gmail.com)).

JULY 7–11, 2008

**A session titled “Beasts in Art and Artistry II: Technology and Applications of Animal Materials”** will be held at the International Medieval Congress meetings at the University of Leeds, UK. Web: <http://www.leeds.ac.uk/ims/imc/index.html>.

AUGUST 23–27, 2008

**The 6<sup>th</sup> ICAZ Bird Working Group meeting** will be held at the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen University, The Netherlands. There will be three days of presentations and a one-day bird watching trip to the Lauwersmeer. Additional information is posted on the web at <http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/icazForum/viewtopic.php?t=887>. The conference registration form can be found at <http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/icazForum/viewtopic.php?t=888>.

SEPTEMBER 2008

**The next ICAZ Grupo de Zooarqueología de Camelidos meeting** will be held at the Centro de Convenciones y Exposiciones Thesaurus in Malargüe, Mendoza, Argentina. Additional details are forthcoming. For information, contact: Guillermo Mengoni Goñalons, E-mail: [wmengoni@yahoo.com.ar](mailto:wmengoni@yahoo.com.ar). 

## ICAZ Executive Committee Members and ICAZ Officers

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