The 11th ICAZ International Conference will be held in Paris, France, on August 23-28, 2010. Some events will take place at the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, but most sessions will be held at the nearby Pierre et Marie Curie University (Jussieu campus). The organizing committee expects 500-600 delegates to attend the conference.

Detailed information about all aspects of the conference can be obtained from the ICAZ Website at http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz or by e-mailing the conference organizers at icaz2010@mnhn.fr or acquired by postal mail from Jean-Denis Vigne, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, UMR7209, Archéozoologie, Archéobotanique, Département EGB, CP 56, F-75005 Paris, France. The Organizing Committee is headed by Jean-Denis Vigne, Marylène Patou-Mathis, and Christine Lefèvre, and also includes Sandrine Grouard, Joséphine Lesur-Gébremariam, Stéphane Péan, Anne Tresset, and Carole Vercoutère.

Practical information that is available online in the second circular, which is posted on the ICAZ Website (http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/index.htm), includes the following: 1) main scientific aims and conference venue and guidelines, 2) preliminary schedule and a list and description of the 30 thematic sessions which have been selected by the Organizing Committee with the help of the Scientific Committee, 3) registration fees and the application form for financial support for participants, 4) application form for pre-registration, 5) information regarding the publication of the conference proceedings, 6) description of the excursions which will take place during and after the conference and the pre-registration form for these excursions, and 7) composition of the Scientific Committee and Committee of Honor.

The deadline to submit a title and abstract for an oral or poster presentation to a thematic session has passed, however individuals may submit abstracts to general sessions until April 30, 2010. Delegates proposing a presentation for a thematic session will be informed by the end of December 2009 if their presentation has been accepted as an oral paper or poster presentation. Only minor changes will be possible after this time.

Conference registration fees have been reduced recently, especially for ICAZ members and students. Registration fees are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Status</th>
<th>Before April 30, 2010</th>
<th>After April 30, 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICAZ Member</td>
<td>€280</td>
<td>€350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-member</td>
<td>€360</td>
<td>€450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAZ Member, Student</td>
<td>€150</td>
<td>€180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-member, Student</td>
<td>€200</td>
<td>€240</td>
</tr>
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These registration fees may seem higher than at previous ICAZ conferences, however that is due largely to inflation over the past four to eight years and to the fact that four lunches are included with registration (a €40 value). The organizing committee has chosen to have lunches served at the nearby university staff restaurant, located within five minutes of the conference rooms. It will be devoted to ICAZ delegates during the week. This option was preferred for the following reasons: 1) delegates will not need to leave the main conference area to find lunch; 2) it is difficult to find restaurants or grocery stores that are open in August near the Jussieu campus; and 3) the cost to eat lunch at the university staff restaurant is very reasonable. Allowing for the difference in exchange rates, the registration fee minus lunch costs for ICAZ 2010 in Paris for the ICAZ members is only 2% higher than those at the 2002 International Conference in Durham, England.
**ICAZ NEWSLETTER**

ICAZ welcomes submissions to its bi-annual newsletter. E-mail submissions to the editor, Heather Lapham, at hlapham@siu.edu. The deadlines are April 15 for the spring issue and October 15 for the fall issue, annually. Past issues of the newsletter can be downloaded from the Publications section of the ICZ Website (see address below). Southern Illinois University Carbondale, USA, generously supports the mailing of this newsletter.

**ICAZ WEBSITE**

Visit the official ICAZ Website at http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz to stay up to date on all the latest information, including recent news, publications, ICZ Conferences and Working Group meetings.

**BONECOMMONS**

BoneCommons (http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons) is an ICAZ-sponsored project, developed by the Alexandria Archive Institute, to facilitate discussions between zooarchaeologists worldwide by offering forums where papers, ideas, images, questions, and comments can be posted.

**WORKING GROUPS**

ICAZ Working Groups (WG) are autonomous groups formed around common interest themes. For more information, visit the ICAZ Website or contact WG Liaison, Zbigniew Bochenski, at bochenski@isez.pan.krakow.pl.

**CONTACT ICAZ**

The names and e-mail addresses of the ICZ Executive Committee members and officers are listed on the back of this newsletter.

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**MEMBER NEWS AND NOTES**

Sharyn Jones and co-principal investigator Loretta Cormier (both at the University of Alabama Birmingham) will begin the second year of their National Science Foundation Research Experiences for Undergraduates Fieldschool grant this summer in Fiji. The project, entitled “A Long Term Perspective on Marine Biodiversity and Conservation: Interdisciplinary Fieldschool in the Lau Group, Fiji,” is a multidisciplinary collaboration among anthropologists (archaeology, ethnography), linguists, historical ecologists, specialists in international research ethics, and educators. Research focuses on understanding and conserving cultural and biological resources, exploring ethics in anthropology, and generating insights into long-term marine biological variation in Fiji’s central Lau Island group. Jones aims to make her research available and relevant to both academics and the general public. For more information about the project, visit http://hulamo.com/2009_NSF_REU_Fieldschool_in_Fiji/Home.html.

Yuan Jing and Li Zhipeng (Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) and Roderick B. Campbell (Joukowsky Institute of Archaeology and the Ancient World, Brown University) began a collaborative research project on a gigantic Late Shang dynasty (ca. 1250-1050 B.C.E.) bone workshop at Anyang in September 2009. Preliminary research will take a multi-scale strategy including a coarse attempt to quantify the entire bone assemblage by unit and feature (estimated at over a million fragments) as well as a fine-grained study of a stratified 10x10m sample (containing about 10,000 fragments). Experimental archaeology and the analysis of archaeological context will also be conducted. Analysis will focus on identifying and quantifying taxa, skeletal element, element portion, side, and sex along with production stage (preform versus production waste), production pathways, workshop products, and production organization.

Yuan Jing (Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) and Richard Meadow (Harvard University) will host a workshop on zooarchaeology in Beijing on December 5-10, 2009. Participants will include zooarchaeological researchers from China’s many provincial institutes of archaeology and universities. The discussion will center on a draft of Yuan Jing’s “Atlas of Animal Bones.” This meeting hopes to accomplish four goals. First, to make final corrections to the atlas so that it may be published in 2010. Second, to complete a set of standards for the practice of zooarchaeology in China. Third, to understand the current, international direction of zooarchaeology. Fourth, to develop and strengthen academic interactions among Chinese scholars as well as between Chinese and foreign scholars.

Amy Margaris and several of her undergraduate students at Oberlin College recently completed production of an 11 minute video entitled “Antler Craft: A Barbed Harpoon Point.” The film is intended for classroom instruction and demonstrates the replication of an antler harpoon point of the sort traditionally used for sea mammal hunting by Native Alutiiqs of Alaska’s Kodiak archipelago. It is available for free download at http://video.google.com.

**LABORATORY NEWS AND NOTES**

The Zooarchaeology Laboratory at Central Washington University in Ellensburg, Washington, USA, has undergone significant additions since January 2009. The laboratory has moved (along with the 12-member Department of Anthropology) to a new facility, where there are now separate laboratory spaces for analysis and carcass rendering. The reference collection, which focuses mostly on western North American and North Pacific mammals and fishes, has grown to about 400 specimens. In addition to traditional morphology-based zooarchaeology studies and training of students under the direction of Pat Lubinski, the lab has been joined by geneticist Joe Lorenz, who will be collaborating on future identifications and population studies using genetic techniques. For additional information, e-mail Pat Lubinski at lubinski@cwu.edu.

The Red Latinoamericana de Laboratorios de ZooloquIDEOLOGIA (REDLABZ) is pleased to announce its new website, http://redlabz.uniandes.edu.co. The website was released during the 1st Latin American Zooarchaeology meeting that took place during the 13th Anthropology Congress at the University of the Andes in Bogotá, Colombia. REDLABZ
supports zooarchaeological research by forming alliances among different zooarchaeology laboratories across the country. It promotes academic exchange and provides opportunities to share information and materials among laboratories conducting zooarchaeological research in Latin America. To become a REDLABZ member one must meet the requirements listed on the website. For more information, e-mail Elizabeth Ramos-Roca at eramosroca@uniandes.edu.co.

The Laboratorio de Zooloquieología y Tafonomía de Zonas Áridas (LaZTA) at the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba in Córdoba, Argentina, conducts archaeological research in the South American drylands, particularly the Southern Cone. LaZTA is developing a blog (http://blogs.ffyh.unc.edu.ar/zooarqueologia/) where news and publications can be consulted. It is currently under construction, but will be online shortly. For more information, e-mail Mariana Mondini at mmondini@conicet.gov.ar.

Utah State University’s (USU) Brigham City campus is a regional campus, serving USU’s mission as a land grant university. As part of this mission, the USU-Brigham City Zooarchaeology Laboratory is making community outreach a priority. Current projects in the lab include identification of paleontological and zooarchaeological remains from the, Pleistocene-Holocene transition in southeastern Idaho and northeastern Utah and development of an online digital database of these remains. Brigham City students are an integral part of these activities. In addition, as part of our outreach mission, we are hosting a series of open houses to solicit community input and hope to have local volunteers in the laboratory starting in January 2010. Through our activities, we hope to acquaint rural Utahns with archaeology in general, and with zooarchaeology in particular. We also hope to gain insight into more ways to bring zooarchaeology into the community. For more information, e-mail Emily Jones at emily.jones@usu.edu.

The Northern Science and Education Center (NORSEC) at Hunter College Bioarchaeology Laboratory and Brooklyn College Zooarchaeology Laboratory established in 1979 under the direction of Thomas H. McGovern and Sophia Perdikaris continuously houses several zooarchaeology research projects. Under the mentorship of the laboratory directors, several doctoral students at City University of New York Graduate Center are conducting research in the North Atlantic region. George Hambrecht is finishing his analysis of Early Modern archaeofauna from Skalholt, an Episcopal See of the bishop of Iceland. He is in the process of writing his dissertation based on this collection, which he acquired during three seasons of excavation. Ramona Harrison finished analyzing a collection from five seasons of excavations at Gasir, a Late Medieval seasonal trading station in Eyjafjordur, Iceland. Right now she is analyzing bones from several middens she excavated in 2007-2009 as part of the Gasir Hinterlands Project, and is in the early stages of writing her dissertation. Seth Brewington is currently analyzing materials from four excavation seasons at a deeply-stratified midden from an Early to Late Medieval Norse farm site, Undir Junkarinsfløtt, on the island of Sandoy, Faroe Islands. Konrad Smiarowski is analyzing several collections he excavated during four field seasons in the former Norse Eastern Settlement in southwestern Greenland. These stratified sites span the time period from the Early to High Middle Ages, and the archaeofauna from the farm site E172 Tatsip Ataa is the core collection for his dissertation. Megan Hicks is analyzing an assemblage from a multi-period chieftain farm site at Skutustadir in Myvatnssveit, Iceland. This site was excavated during the last two field seasons, and dates from the Viking Age until Early Modern times. Francis Feeley is starting to analyze a large collection from a medieval fishing station (Akurvik) and associated farm at Gjogur, West Fjords, in Iceland. Amanda Schreiner is starting to analyze animal bones from Stora Seyla, a Viking Age and Medieval farm in Skagafjordur, northern Iceland. In addition to the research in the North Atlantic, the Brooklyn College Zooarchaeology Laboratory is preparing to house collections from the Caribbean. Cory Look is in the process of preparing a comparative collection of Caribbean fish. He plans to analyze faunal remains from a pre-Columbian site at Muddy Bay and other sites in Antigua and Barbuda, West Indies. These projects are conducted in collaboration with the Icelandic Institute of Archaeology, Middle Ages and Renaissance Department at The Danish National Museum in Copenhagen, Greenland National Museum and Archives, Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, and the National Parks Department of Antigua and Barbuda. For more information, visit the North Atlantic Biocultural Organization Website (NABO) at http://www.nabohome.org.

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Continued from page 4-Letter from the President

was the happiest thing on the face of the Earth. We experienced first hand the organizational advantages of meeting on the historic grounds of the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle and its adjacent institutions and, more importantly, the hospitality of an efficient organizing team. The 2003 ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) meeting held in Guadalajara, Mexico, was a comparable test case for the 10th ICAZ International Conference in Mexico City. Both worked extremely well.

However, without underestimating the dedication and energy invested into small, working group meetings, it must be pointed out that the dynamics (academic, social, and financial) of a large International Conference are different and probably allometric. Proportions between parameters change with size (i.e., the number of participants) and their growth rates are not necessarily linear. This is most directly measurable in finances, but it is also apparent in differences in publication and demographics. A large conference cannot be organized on a “subsistence” basis. Hundreds of people cannot be housed by friends offering floor space to the needy. Their varying needs must be inventoried, monitored, and assisted by professionals.

During this visit we were taken around the relevant rooms of Jussieu Pierre et Marie Curie University including a sample of the six amphitheaters and the congress hall provided to ICAZ generously for only a modest maintenance cost. The building is modern and clean and the corridors are color-coded for disoriented scholars, sometimes in dazzling shades. We also visited the historical amphitheater of the Jardin des Plantes, designated for the plenary session and opened to ICAZ for a minimum cost. The venues were splendid, and the entire environment very promising in a mild but bright August afternoon, exactly a year before the 2010 conference.

Of all places, Paris has been most frequently referred to as the City of Light (Venice, Italy and Buffalo, New York, USA, follow on the list, but lag far behind). Light being lux in Latin, it has been understood that this high quality venue cannot be cheap. In addition to having acquired the aforementioned prestigious spaces in central Paris through the hard work of the conference Organizing Committee, ICAZ has been managing the scientific part via the ICAZ Website and structuring session and opened to ICAZ for a mini-

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**Domestic Cattle Origins in China**

Peng Lü (Ph.D. candidate in the Graduate School at the Chinese Academy of Social Science) finished his research on the origin of domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) in ancient China. His thesis discussed the timing, place, and cause of cattle domestication in China using faunal remains from Neolithic sites and standard criteria to assess domestication. Lü analyzed osteological configuration, measurement data, age structure, quantification statistics (MNI and NISP), and archaeological context. The sites which have positive evidence or multiple lines of evidence for domestication included Dahezhuang and Qinweijia in Gansu province and Pingliangtai, Guchengzhai, Wadian, and Shantaisi in Henan province. The origins of cattle domestication in China can be dated to the end of the Late Neolithic period (ca. 2500-2000 B.C.), which is associated with the Longshan and Qijia cultures in the Yellow River Valley.

**Zooook: A Zooarchaeology Social Network**

In the past few years there has been a notable rise in requests for articles and other information in electronic form on the ZOOARCH mailing list. This has corresponded with electronic academic media becoming more accessible via online resources. To aid zooarchaeologists in accessing such media the Zooarchaeology Social Network (nick-named Zoobook) has been set up. The inspiration for the network was a recent survey of commercial zooarchaeologists from the UK. The aim of this survey was to gather demographic and employment data and investigate the effects of the current recession. Further information on the survey results is available from the project’s website at http://www.animalbones.org/Profilingcommercialzooarchaeology.html.

As part of the survey, participants were asked what help they would like to receive. Better access to reference faunal material, small grants for publications, and a repository for sharing unpublished reports were most often requested. Additionally, a number of comments were made stating that access to publications was problematic as many commercially-based zooarchaeologists do not have the required resources.

Zoobook was therefore set up to facilitate the sharing of unpublished commercial reports and other material. The site is a closed members-only social network and since its launch on August 15, 2009, it now has over 380 members from across the globe. The site is designed to work in conjunction with the ZOOARCH mailing list and BoneCommons (http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/icazForum/index.php). Zoobook is a closed, member only network that enables the sharing of documents that may not be posted openly on the internet. It also allows the sharing of a variety of media such as databases, powerpoints, GIS, and spreadsheet files. However, when no restrictions apply and documents can be openly posted on the internet colleagues are encouraged to do so using BoneCommons.

Each member of Zoobook receives their own customizable personal page where it is possible for them to post up to 1GB of their publications, reports, or other zooarchaeologically-relevant documents. The site also has a number of other utilities including a translation function which automatically translates a webpage into 19 different languages, a central repository in which a number of authors have kindly allowed their work to be made available, a calendar of events which members can add too, and a group function which allows members to create their own interest groups allowing colleagues to maintain contact and post documents for each other. At present 13 groups have been set up by the Zoobook members including the application of technology, medieval zooarchaeology, ethnzoarchaeology, zoopathology, avian zooarchaeology, and the archaeozoology of Southwest Asia, to name a few.

In conjunction with ZOOARCH and BoneCommons, the site is an another important tool that allows the global zooarchaeological community to communicate and collaborate. If you wish to join the Zoobook, please visit http://www.zoarchaeology.ning.com and follow the instructions. Once you are a member it is possible for you to invite other colleagues to join Zoobook. For additional information, please contact James Morris, Museum of London Archaeology, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London, N1 7ED, UK, E-mail: jmorris@animalbones.org.
Anyang, the capital of Late Shang dynasty, yielded abundant faunal remains that awaited comprehensive zooarchaeological study. Zhipeng Li (Zooarchaeology Lab, Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Science) finished his Ph.D. this year, which is the first systematic zooarchaeological study of the faunal remains from the site.

Quantitative analysis was conducted on identified faunal remains from different loci in Anyang, which aimed to explore the composition and relative abundance of animals exploited by the Shang people during the Late Shang period. The abundance of species identified revealed the Shang people exploited a diversity of animal resources. The spatial patterning of animal species exhibited a distinct picture of animal exploitation by different communities in Anyang where wild animals were more abundant and diverse in the temple and palatial region than in the common communities and the bronze workshop. The high portion of domestic animals seems to support the great importance of animal husbandry in the animal economy of the Shang people. Pigs, cattle, sheep/goats, horses, and dogs were all domesticated, while the chicken may have been in the early stages of domestication during the Late Shang period. The diversity of domestic animals indicates the availability of a rich food resource, which forms the economic base of the Shang State. The mortality pattern of domestic animals revealed that the main goal of livestock husbandry was meat production. This production mode may be characteristic of the Late Shang animal economy and is distinctive from other modes of animal exploitation for wool and dairy products from sheep/goats and for traction and dairy products from cattle as seen in other regions of the world. The butchery pattern of domestic animals also supports the dependent provisioning of food of the urban dweller.

The zooarchaeological analysis of the food offerings in mortuary contexts demonstrates that a preference existed for left forelegs of domestic animals as food offerings became a standardized ritual, which is contrary to the description of Shang ritual in ancient texts during the Late Zhou period. This also shows continuity between Shang and Zhou rituals in the preference for specific body parts (i.e., left legs) as food offerings. Dog sacrifices were also a very popular funeral practice during Late Shang. The mortality pattern of dog sacrifices reveals the preference for young dogs less than one year of age. The large quantity of young dog sacrifices indicates the possibility of specialized dog husbandry specifically for ritual purposes during the Late Shang.

Finding complete animals in other ritual contexts such as sacrificial pits revealed a characteristic picture of the use of complete animals (most of them being domestic animals) sacrificed to ancestors or gods. The diversity of species sacrificed (such as cattle, horses, sheep/goats, pigs, and dogs) and the prevalence of cattle sacrificed during the Late Shang period are intertwined. The evolution from the prevalence of pig sacrifices to more cattle sacrifices is an important turning point in ritual animal use from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age. This is also the outcome of the development of animal husbandry during the Early Bronze Age. In addition, the use of the whole body or body part in sacrifices matches the records of ancient text in general meaning, which further supports the continuity of sacrificial ritual during the Shang and Zhou periods.

**John Evans Dissertation Prize Winners**

To honor the memory of John Evans and his achievements within environmental archaeology, the Association for Environmental Archaeology (AEA) launched an annual competition for the best undergraduate and post-graduate dissertations. We are pleased to announce that the 2009 awards both went to zooarchaeological dissertations. The undergraduate prize was awarded to Amy Jeffrey (University of Bradford) for her work entitled “The Snail’s Trail: Can Land Snail Shell Aragonite Provide an Accurate Record of Intra-annual and Inter-annual Past Climate?” and the post-graduate award was given to Elan Love (University of Sheffield) for his dissertation “The Evolution of Animal Husbandry and Society in the Backcountry of Ancient Italy.” For more information about the AEA visit the organization’s website at http://www.envarch.net.
Benjamin Arbuckle, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and head of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory at Baylor University in Waco, Texas, USA, has started a new research project. The Central Anatolian Pastoralism Project (CAPP) is a long term project that focuses on gaining a detailed knowledge of the origins and evolution of animal management systems in central Turkey throughout the Holocene. Focal points of the project include the following: 1) understanding the processes involved in the initiation of animal management strategies in the region, 2) the history of the use of secondary animal products, 3) the emergence of specialized pastoral systems, 4) the role of hunting in Holocene communities, and 5) how animal management was organized in, and reflects the organization of, early complex societies in the region.

Along with colleagues Cheryl Makarewicz (postdoctoral fellow, Archaeology Center, Stanford University) and David Meiggs (postdoctoral fellow, Koç University), Arbuckle has recently begun a study using carbon, oxygen, and strontium isotopes to examine evidence for pastoral mobility at the Neolithic/Chalcolithic site of Kösk Höyük. One of the major goals of this research is to identify how sheep and goat herds were managed and if a system of seasonal highland-lowland transhumance was present during the Neolithic. They are also looking at unexpected evidence for large-scale exploitation of wild equids in the early Holocene in the region and are in the early stages of addressing this interesting question with a combination of metrical, morphological, isotopic, and aDNA analyses. This past summer, Arbuckle also completed the first analysis of the fauna from the Epipaleolithic cave site, Direkli Magarasi, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey (C. Meriç Ercek, Gazi University, director). Data from this site will shed new light on hunter-gatherer adaptations in the central Taurus that directly precede the Neolithic.


Recent zooarchaeological research by Ian Baxter includes the analysis of the Roman assemblage at Delamere Street in Chester, faunal remains from the extensive multi-period site at Bob’s Wood in Cambridgeshire, and a small, but interesting, post-medieval assemblage at St. John’s in Worcester—all sites located in the UK. The Delamere Street site occupies the former location of the old bus station and lies to the north of the legionary fortress and the northern wall of the city of Chester. Animal bones were recovered from pits and linear features located in a series of excavation areas running east to west across the site. The site is the first major excavation in the canabae legionis of Chester. Previous excavations at Chester have focused primarily on sites within the area occupied by the legionary fortress. The Delamere Street faunal assemblage contains a large number of cattle metapodials, which provides information about cattle supplied to the 2nd century legionary fortress, contemporary butchery practices, and policies relating to the disposal of bone waste in the canabae of the fortress (Baxter 2009a). Cattle remains dominate and account for 93% of the 4,523 countable bone fragments. These cattle were generally small, though not excessively so for the period. Larger sized cattle may also occur in the middle of the 2nd century. Cattle remains contain a much greater proportion of primary and tertiary butchery waste than sites excavated within the fortress area. Sheep and pigs were typical in size and type for the period. The few horse remains recovered came from animals similar in size to those typically found on Roman military sites. The dogs were both small and medium in size and included dwarf types. The presence of deer, hare, and wild fowl provides evidence that the diet was supplemented by hunting. A small number of bone artefacts, antler, and bone craft waste were also found among the animal bones (Baxter 2009a).

At the Bob’s Wood site faunal remains totaled 4,868 identifiable fragments recovered from features dating from the Neolithic to Anglo-Saxon periods, with most materials belonging to the Middle to Late Iron Age and Early to Late Romano-British periods (Baxter 2009b). Throughout these periods animal husbandry can be described as mixed farming with no substantial evidence of specialization of animal products. In all the main periods of occupation sheep were the most numerous animal followed by cattle. Pigs were kept on a relatively minor scale. Horses were important in both the Iron Age and Roman periods and, together with dogs, were probably employed primarily in herding livestock. Small scale trading in horses is also a possibility, although animals of this size would probably not have been acceptable to the Roman military. There is also evidence for horse breeding on site during both periods. Of particular importance is the relatively high incidence of young horses, including a partial perinatal foal skeleton. This is rare find for both the region and the country at this time, and clearly indicates that horses were being bred on site and not merely captured from wild or feral populations. Other items of interest at the Bob’s Wood site includes a Late Iron Age dog humerus from an animal estimated to stand 63cm at the shoulder. This large dog is unusual because it lies outside the published ranges for British dogs of this period. A left maxilla and right mandible of another very large dog was found in another Late Iron Age context. Several cat bones found in an early Roman ditch include a mandible whose measurements are well within or at the top of the range for wild cats (Baxter 2009b).
The most interesting aspect of the Sainsbury’s, St John’s, Worcester site is an assemblage of cattle horn cores and equid bones derived from post-medieval heavy leather industries (Baxter 2009c). Several equid bones and teeth were recovered from two pits mixed with the cattle horn cores. While most of these appear to derive from horses, a scapula and proximal radius found in one context are small and could equally well derive from ponies or donkeys. Two complete metacarpals came from horses that stand 15 hands high. The cattle horn cores derived from short, medium, and long horned beasts. Two cattle horn cores still retained the nails used to secure the horn sheath during transport. The removal of all elements except the horns, which can be used to determine age, in both cases strongly suggests the importation of skins over some distance where the weight of the consignments and hence the cost of their transport were critical factors (Baxter 2009c). For additional information about these projects, e-mail Ian Baxter at lbaxter@aol.com.

References Cited


The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (ACZ) is co-organizing the upcoming Alaska Anthropological Association meetings on March 24-27, 2010, in Anchorage, Alaska, USA. As a result, there will be two zooarchaeology symposia. One session will focus on the zooarchaeology of inland sites and the other, naturally enough, will focus on the zooarchaeology of coastal sites. To participate in the inland symposium, e-mail Linda Yarborough at linda.yarborough@gmail.com. To participate in the coastal session, e-mail Diane Hanson at afdkh@uaa.alaska.edu. There will also be a discussion about faunal remains and the museum curation crisis which is sure to make the fur and feathers fly. The banquet speaker will be Brian Fagan and the luncheon speaker will be Ann Fienup-Riordan. If you are interested in submitting an abstract, proposing a symposium, or registering for the meetings you can find information about the conference at http://www.akzooarch.org/aaa2010.html.

The ACZ workshop, to be held on March 24, 2010, will be part of the anthropology meetings. Greg McDonald, Senior Curator of Natural History in the National Park Service’s Park Museum Management Program, will talk about Pleistocene mammal identification. The workshop will focus on the osteology of common extinct Pleistocene mammals from Alaska, including but not limited to mammoth (Mammutthus spp.), muskoxen (Bootherium spp.), bison (Bison priscus), and horse (Equus lambei). In addition to covering basic identification, the class will also review methods used to age and sex these extinct taxa. The workshop will include both lecture and laboratory, with an emphasis on hands-on activities. For more information e-mail Diane Hanson at afdkh@uaa.alaska.edu. To register, visit http://www.akzooarch.org/workshops.html.

ANIMAL PALAEOPATHOLOGY WORKING GROUP

The ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG) is very pleased to announce further details of its 4th conference, entitled “Animal Disease in Past Human Societies.” The meeting will be held April 9-11, 2010, at the Hecabe Center, Katerini, Greece (on the foothills of Mt. Olympus!). The primary aim of this interdisciplinary conference is to bring together researchers from around the world to explore and discuss the archaeological, historical, and clinical evidence for animal disease in the past. Proposed papers and posters currently include: Disease Ecology among Nomadic Pastoral Cultures • Discriminating Conflict and Hunting Injuries from Infections • Parasites Shared Between Man and Beast in Ancient Egypt • Cattle Panzootics in Europe, 370-1325 CE • The Economic Impact of Medieval Cattle Murains • The Origins of Disease • The Differential Diagnosis of Zoonotic Disease • Paleopathology in Greek Horses • Diachronic Differences in Appraising Horse Morbidity • Analysis of Skeleton Pathology in Norwegian Horse Breeds • Occipital Dysplasia in Dogs • Integrating Palaeopathology and Changing Animal Husbandry • Healed Bone Fractures in Dog Burials • Animal Palaeopathology at a Neolithic Lakeside Settlement • Abnormalities of Post-medieval Sheep Metapodia • Osteochondrosis in Cattle • The Economic Importance of Horses in North-east Iberia • Investigating Responses of Archaeological Bone to Post-retrieval Environment • Pathological Turkeys • Pathological Animal Bones from South-western Hungary • Murrain of Livestock and Outfield Cultivation • Pathological Changes in Cattle Phalanges • Unhealthy and Traumatic Bone Lesions in Bronze Age Mammals • Pathology and Taphonomy in Rabbits.

The conference will also include a complementary visit to the Royal Tombs at Vergina and a hands-on session to which speakers are invited to bring along specimens. If you would like to attend the conference, registration details can be found on the APWG Website at http://www.apwg.supanet.com. If you would like to present a paper or a poster please e-mail Richard Thomas at rmt12@le.ac.uk or Theo Antikas at antikwyn@otenet.gr as soon as possible as there are only a few number of places left.

Diversity is also worth considering in a wider context. The FRWG may be seen as an example for ICAZ as a whole. As both FRWG and APWG contributors the most presentations to the program, which is understandable given the location of the meeting.

The number of people involved the ICAZ Archaeomalacology Working Group (AMWG) is constantly rising, and many more archaeologists are interested in this area or are carrying out research on molluscs and their shells without being official members of the group. As a result, the archaeomalacology session that is planned for the upcoming ICAZ International Conference in Paris, France, will be divided into three parts: 1) acquisition and use of shell raw materials in prehistory, 2) shell middens and shells as a food resource, and 3) shells as indicators of palaeoenvironment, site formation, and transformation. Further details are on the AMWG Website at http://triton.anu.edu.au/Paris%202010%20Conference.htm. Thanks go to Kathrine Szabo for maintaining the website and to Janet Ridout-Sharpe for publishing the Archaeo+Malacology Group Newsletter.

In other good news, the proceedings of the Archaeomalacology conference that was held in Santander in February 2008 are at advanced stages of preparation for publication.

ARCHAEOMALACOLOGY WORKING GROUP

The 15th ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) meeting was successfully held September 3-9, 2009, in Poznañ and Toruñ, Poland. In the center of broad-based organization and sponsorship stood Daniel Makowiecki and Marzena Makowiecka, with support by the Institute of Archaeology, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruñ, and several other organizations. As a nice touch, this conference had its own logo for the first time since the 1993 FRWG meeting in Leuven (Figure 1).

The 43 papers and 7 posters represented a rich diversity. When adjusted for multiple authorships, the 45 presentations arrived from 23 countries showing impressive diversity. It must also be emphasized that aside from the arbitrary distinction between contributions by countries, some lectures resulted from exemplary international cooperation. Daniel solicited papers from all over the world, except for Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. It is a welcome phenomenon, however, that a number of Latin American and Asian experts participated, in addition to colleagues from Eastern Europe. Better represented countries included the USA and the UK whose researchers have been very active in the organization. Polish scholars contributed the most presentations to the program, which is understandable given the location of the meeting.

Diversity is also worth considering in a wider context. The FRWG may be seen as an example for ICAZ as a whole. As both have expanded globally, geographical balancing has become an important issue. In spite of its flexibility, this has even been a challenge to the FRWG that had four consecutive meetings outside Europe in a single block (Figure 2).

While this development has caused oscillations in the increasing number of participants, the per capita number of presentations has clearly declined since the 1991 meeting in Schleswig, Germany. This may be seen as the indicator of how “concentrated” meetings are. Although it may be biased by multiple entries by the same author or posters presented in absentia, the increasing number of participants includes outsiders (mostly from the hosting community). This improves the exposure of local work, which is one of the main purposes of geographical balancing.

Following the idea developed for the 2003 FRWG meeting held
in Guadalajara, Mexico, the organizers published long abstracts (with illustrations and bibliography) before the conference. The advantages are obvious and production is relatively cheap. One disadvantage is that creative feedback at the meeting may only be incorporated into the next generation of articles. Weighting both aspects, however, the fact that proceedings are available is a very welcome phenomenon. It serves the purpose of documenting the state of knowledge as presented at the time of the meeting.

It has been decided that Irit Zohar will organize the next FRWG meeting in Israel. The proposed venue is the Interuniversity Institute of Eilat. A formal agreement has been made with the institution. The event will take place between May 28 and June 4, 2011, when the weather is particularly hospitable along the Red Sea coast.

1Contributed by László Bartosiewicz (FRWG Liaison), Department of Archaeometry, Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Loránd Eötvös University, Hungary, E-mail: bartwicz@yahoo.com or h10459bar@iif.hu.

WORKED BONE RESEARCH GROUP

The ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) held its 7th international meeting in Wroclaw, Poland, at the Institute of Archaeology, University of Wroclaw, on September 7-11, 2009. There were 64 registered participants in attendance from 14 countries, including Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Spain, UK, and USA. Romania and Spain were particularly well represented for the first time, reflecting increased interest in worked bone studies from researchers in those countries. A total of 28 papers were presented along with 16 posters (12 of which were presented by the authors during the poster session).

The meeting was supported logistically and financially by the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Wroclaw. A special exhibition pertaining to local bone working traditions from the Paleolithic through the Middle Ages was prepared for conference attendees at the “Archaeologist’s House.” The exhibition gave participants a chance to compare raw material use, manufacturing traditions, and the presence or absence of particular worked bone types in this part of Europe that were talked about in some of the papers. Similar materials were also on display at the Archaeological Museum in Wroclaw. The final gala dinner took place at the museum and we thank them for supporting the conference.

This year the conference was geared more toward earlier pre-historic periods in contrast to the 6th WBRG meeting in Paris, France, where many more papers dealt with Roman and medieval material. There was a lively and high-level dialogue between participants, irrespective of their period of interest, which continued a WBRG tradition that crosses usually opaque chronological and geographic borders resulting from purely typo-chronological approaches to raw material. Again, this year at the 7th WBRG meeting in Wroclaw, the number of participants was equally divided between archaeozoologists interested in bone tools and other scholars who take a more classical archaeological approach. It was evident that these two approaches are still converging as more bone tool papers are being written, published, and become increasingly available to students and colleagues. The materials presented ranged in time from the Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic period to Early Modern times. This tendency to merge methodologies first appeared in papers at the 4th WBRG meeting in Tallinn, Estonia, and again at the 5th WBRG meeting in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria.

Hans-Christian Küchelmann gave a report on the status of the WBRG Website, first proposed by Jörg Schibler and myself at the 3rd WBRG meeting in Basel, Switzerland, in 2001. Website planning and construction in this very busy world requires more than one pair of hands, and there are now several new volunteers. The WBRG website (http://www.wbrg.net) has been constructed by Andreas Schibler who will also host it on his server. It will contain general information about the group, short news, a bone tool of the month page, a mystery tool page, information about various typologies used by our members, technology and traceology of visual data, raw material identification, conservation issues, ethnographic bone tools, a searchable reference list related to worked osseous materials, contact information for scholars in the field, and links to the WBRG Mailing List (bonetools@listserv.iif.hu) and ICAZ BoneCommons (http://www.axandriarchive.org/bonecommons).

Hans-Christian (E-mail: info@knochenarbeit.de) and Alice Choyke (E-mail: H13017cho@iif.hu or choyke@ceu.hu) will notify ICAZ members on future website developments. Comments and observations are warmly welcomed.

Publication of the 3rd WBRG meeting in Basel is still pending. Jörg Schibler hopes this volume will be published in 2010. The same goes for papers from the 5th WBRG meeting in Veliko Turnovo, which was organized by Petar Ziderov. Isabelle Sidéra reported that the editing of the papers from the 5th WBRG meeting in Paris is underway, but whether it will be published in 2010 is still uncertain. All three organizers intend to publish even if the volumes are delayed.

The 8th WBRG meeting will be held in 2011 at the University of Salzburg in Austria. We all thank Felix Lang for agreeing to organize the next conference. Felix can be contacted via e-mail at felix.lang@sbg.ac.at. We have also received tentative inquiries about conference organization from the Orkney Islands and, excitingly outside of Europe, from China.

1Contributed by Alice Choyke (WBRG Liaison), Aquincum Museum or Department of Medieval Studies, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary, E-mail: h13017cho@helka.iif.hu.
Sergiu Haimovici, Professor Emeritus at the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi in Romania, died on September 15, 2009. Sergiu was born in Botosani, Romania, on May 13, 1929. He graduated in 1952 from the Faculty of Sciences at the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University. In 1951, he was appointed Assistant of Darwinism. Between 1952-1953 Sergiu served in the military. Seven years later, he was promoted to Lecturer and began teaching comparative anatomy and histo-embryology. In 1990 he was appointed Professor (by competition) and since then has trained doctoral students in comparative anatomy.

His first scientific publications were completed under the guidance of Professor Olga Necrasov. During his career, Sergiu published more than 300 papers in professional journals in Romania and abroad. He participated in international meetings in many different cities, including Moscow and St. Petersburg in Russia, Prague in the Czech Republic, Bratislava in the Slovak Republic, Budapest in Hungary, Liège in Belgium, and Konstanz in Germany.

His remarkable qualities as a morphologist are found in more than 50 publications about the nervous, digestive, circulatory, and respiratory systems and reproductive organs. Sergiu’s name and that of his main mentor, Olga Necrasov, are strongly linked to archaeozoology in Romania. Olga initiated archaeozoological research at the University of Iasi in the 1950s, which Sergiu further developed during the 1960s. Sergiu defended his doctoral dissertation about Bronze Age archaeozoology in Romania in 1964. His committee was chaired by Olga.

Sergiu has more than 250 archaeozoology-related papers, which contribute to our understanding of human and animal relationships in prehistory from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages, animal skeletal morphology and paleopathology, and the distribution of certain animal species Romania’s prehistoric and historic past.

Sergiu used to say he was “the last Mohican” of the generation that opened Romania to the interdisciplinary science of archaeozoology. He developed archaeozoology courses at the university, conducted archaeozoological research, and published his findings, often in collaboration with his students. He also had close collaborations with archaeologists and contributed to complex research projects, including archaeological and historical monographs and national syntheses. Sergiu began participating in ICAZ in 1976. As a sign of gratitude, ICAZ appointed Sergiu to the Committee of Honor.

Professor Sergiu Haimovici continued his prestigious career until the last day of his life, as an associate of the Faculty of Biology and member of the Interdisciplinary Center of Archaeohistorical Studies at the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi. To his close collaborators, not only the youngest, but also those closer to his age, Sergiu was a superb example of honesty, objectivity, and scientific rigor. Both his teaching style and research activities made Sergiu a renowned guide in the professional training of many generations. Homage to our Professor, Sergiu Haimovici.

Contributed by Luminita Bejenaru, Faculty of Biology, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania, E-mail: lumib@uaic.ro

Oscar J. Polaco (1952-2009) was a senior scientist in the Archaeozoology Laboratory at the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH by its Spanish initials), as well as professor in Zoology and Evolution at the National School of Biological Sciences, National Polytechnic Institute. During his 30-year career at INAH, Oscar was also head of the Laboratories Unit (2001-2006) and curator of the osteological and malacological comparative collections.

In 1983, Oscar had the opportunity to assist with an archaeozoology course organized by Richard Meadow at Harvard University. Since then he became a driving force in archaeozoology. He played a formative role in transforming archaeozoology in Mexico from a narrow, specialist pursuit to a robust tool used to understand key questions about human prehistory. Oscar also improved the methods used to analyze faunal remains. Some significant results of this endeavor were reported in the book entitled La Fauna del Templo Mayor (The Great Temple Fauna), which he edited in 1991. Oscar’s chapter about faunal analysis methodology became a must-read among archaeologists and biologists interested in that subject in Mexico and some Latin American countries.

Oscar was the first Mexican to join the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ), and he participated in its 4th International Conference held in Bourdeaux, France, in 1984. Since then, he became a member of the ICAZ International Committee, where he was an active and effective voice in promoting Latin American archaeozoology to the international community. In 2003, he was the co-organizer of the 12th ICAZ Fish Working Group meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico, and produced a published volume of expanded abstracts in both Spanish and English that was available to participants upon arrival. Later, in 2006, he was a co-organizer of the 10th ICAZ International Conference in Mexico City that brought together more than 300 participants from over 40 countries.

His academic career accounts for more than 120 technical reports at INAH, more than 130 public talks, more than 165 national and international presentations at conferences, and over 200 national and international publications, including several on ISIS. He enjoyed being associate editor for several scientific journals, and always tried to improve the syntax of the manuscripts while respecting the authors’ style. He was also member of ten scientific societies and co-founder of the Mexican Paleontological Society.

Oscar’s contributions to the development and enhancement of archaeozoology in Mexico have not only been within the academic realm, but also included public outreach. Over the past 20 years, he has participated in the development of museological protocols for several institutions, including the Archaeozoology Exhibit at the Great Temple Museum, the in-situ exhibit at the Tocuila paleontological site, the paleontology museums in Delicias in Chihuahua and Guadalajara in Jalisco, among other museums. He has taught several generations of biology students about the connection between that field and archaeology based on actual experience. Because of that, many students had their first training in scientific skills with faunal remains. Oscar’s ability to teach was expanded when he was invited to talk to the public of all ages, either directly or by mass media.

Among his several academic honors, Oscar won the Society
also a dedicated bibliophile and scientific historian who collected Laboratorios y Apoyo Académico from 2003 to 2007. Oscar was research at INAH, where he was head of the Subdirección de

also about 124 technical reports, resulting from his fieldwork and

important contributions is the description of 11 taxa. He wrote

articles, most of them published in renowned, peer-reviewed jour-

In the early 1970s to study biology. In 1977, he joined the staff of

Oscar Jorge Polaco Ramos (1952-2009) died unexpectedly on October 23 in Mexico City of complications while he was preparing for chemotherapy to treat an aggressive melanoma that had been diagnosed just weeks before.

Oscar was an outstanding biologist whose scientific interests covered

Last but not least, most people who interacted with him, will remember his irony, affability, and good sense of humor as being an important part of who he was as a person. We will greatly miss Oscar, as a colleague, a scientist, and a friend.

Contributed by Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, Laboratorio de Arqueozooología, INAH, Mexico, E-mail: arromatu5@yahoo.com.mx, and Eduardo Corona-M., Centro INAH Morelos, Mexico, Email: shofaun@netscape.net.

Oscar was born on May 20, 1952, in Mexico City. He enrolled in the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas (ENCBI), Instituto Politécnico Nacional, in the early 1970s to study biology. In 1977, he joined the staff of the then “Laboratorio de Paleozoología,” which was founded by the late archaeozoologist José Luis Lorenzo as part of the Departamento de Prehistoria, now known as the Subdirección de Laboratorios y Apoyo Académico at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) in Mexico City, under the guidance of Professor Tícul Álvarez Solórzano, founder of the laboratory.

A prolific writer, Oscar authored or co-authored 203 scientific articles, most of them published in renowned, peer-reviewed journals and edited or co-edited seven scientific books. Among his most important contributions is the description of 11 taxa. He wrote also about 124 technical reports, resulting from his fieldwork and research at INAH, where he was head of the Subdirección de Laboratorios y Apoyo Académico from 2003 to 2007. Oscar was also a dedicated bibliophile and scientific historian who collected hundreds of old, hard-to-find books on the fields of his expertise.

Oscar was a member of seven editorial boards of national and international scientific journals and a member of ten scientific societies dedicated to a variety of disciplines such as paleontology, archaeozoology, malacology, ethnobiology, mammalogy, and systems. He presented more than 165 papers at national and international scientific meetings and delivered 135 lectures to all levels. It is noteworthy, for example, that he was invited to be the main lecturer at the 1st Diplomado Nacional en Paleontología that took place in Zacatecas, Mexico, in 2007-2008.

Oscar was a skilled trainer in the biological sciences, especially at the ENCB, an institution where he taught courses such as chordate zoology, taxonomy, and evolution for more than 30 years and where he was loved by all his students. Oscar advised more than 30 students, most of whom, following his example, became important researchers themselves.

The year 2006 was especially important to Oscar. First, he was awarded the Society for American Archaeology Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research for his career achievements, including the development of archaeozoology. Oscar also co-organized the 10th ICAZ International Conference in Mexico City. He was elected to the ICAZ Committee of Honor that same year for his exceptional contributions to ICAZ and archaeozoology as a discipline. In 2007, he was named Research Associate of the Museum of Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas, USA, for 2007 to 2010.

Due to his permanent interest in scientific divulgation, he produced ten thematic scripts to serve as museographic guides for the exhibits he created in “La Sala de Fauna” at the Museo del Templo Mayor in Mexico City, the Museo de Paleontología de Delicias in Chihuahua, and the Museo de Paleontología de Guadalajara “Federico Solórzano Barreto,” to name a few. His posthumous legacy in museology will be the Alfredo Dugés Museum at the Universidad de Guanajuato, exhibits for which he devoted countless hours of work and research.

Oscar’s field studies in archaeozoology, paleontology, and mammalogy allowed him to become very familiar with almost every Mexican state, from their dirt roads to their culinary delicacies.

It would take many more pages to even begin to describe the colleague, teacher, and, above all, sincere friend. Oscar was the most generous man who always had time to help and always had time to share his immense knowledge with his students and peers, an enemy of the nonsense flattery, who has left behind an enormous empty space in Mexican biological sciences that will be very difficult to fill.

May he rest in peace.

Some of Oscar’s more recent publications are listed below. A complete list of his publications has been posted on BoneCommons at http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/icazForum/index.php.


Continued on page 12
This past fall the ICAZ International Committee unanimously approved the creation of the Taphonomy Working Group. In the last 30 years, the field of taphonomy has significantly broadened its methods and applications, especially in zooarchaeology and palaeoenvironmental studies, but also throughout the sub-discipline of archaeological research. The contribution of this discipline to the interpretation of any prehistoric assemblage is nowadays seen as essential if the accumulating agents (humans, animals, or even geological phenomena) are to be identified or potential bias resulting from different kinds of physical, chemical, and biological processes are to be assessed prior to further analysis. Without consideration of taphonomic processes, there is a likely risk of misunderstanding the functionality of the site or the economic behavior behind the fossil deposit.

Although the number of professionals working on taphonomy is steadily increasing and their contribution to prestigious scientific journals is becoming a regular trend, there is still no formal forum on a world-wide scale to provide means by which scholars can interchange knowledge and experiences, debate on specific issues or disseminate results. This is the principal aim of the Taphonomy Working Group.

For more information, please contact the Taphonomy Working Group liaison and coordinator, Ana Belén Marín, Leverhulme Centre for Human, Evolutionary Studies, University of Cambridge, The Henry Wellcome Building, Fitzwilliam Street, CB2 1QH Cambridge, UK, E-mail: abm38@cam.ac.uk.
Food and Gender in Fiji: Ethnoarchaeological Explorations by Sharyn Jones (2009). Lexington Books, Lanham, Maryland. [ISBN 0-7391-3480-9. 222 pages]. The book is an ethnoarchaeological investigation of the social relations surrounding foodways on the island of Nayau in Fiji. Jones answers questions raised by her archaeological research using original ethnographic data and material culture associated with women and fishing, the intersection that forms the basis of the subsistence economy on Nayau. She focuses on food procurement on the reef, domestic activities surrounding foodways, and household spatial patterns to explore the meaning of food amongst the Lau Group of Fiji beyond the obvious nutritional and ecological spheres. Offering a comprehensive and rigorous example of ethnoarchaeology at work, this book has major implications for archaeological interpretations of foodways, gender, identity, and social organization in the Pacific Islands and beyond. The book costs US $65.00 (cloth) plus shipping and can be ordered through the publisher’s website at http://www.lexingtonbooks.com.

A Practical Guide to In Situ Dog Remains for the Field Archaeologist by Susan J Crockford (2009). Pacific Identifications Inc., Victoria, B.C., Canada. [ISBN 978-0-0913628-0-9, 146 pages, primarily photographs, some color, water-resistant paper; includes a water-resistant pocket guide summary]. The practice of burying dogs in ritual fashion and of burying dogs with people is as old as dogs themselves. This manual is meant to aid field archaeologists and physical anthropologists worldwide in the identification and excavation of in situ dog remains. The book consists primarily of labeled photographs of modern and ancient dog skeletal elements, both adult and juvenile. Recommended procedures for excavating dog burials and mixed human/dog interments are provided, while some background on the evolution and history of dogs puts the practice of deliberate dog interments into cultural context. The book is printed on “Rite in the Rain” paper with a fully laminated cover and includes a quick reference pocket guide, also printed on water-resistant stock. The spiral-bound book plus one pocket guide costs US $49.95 plus shipping and handling. Additional copies of the pocket guide may be ordered at the time of purchase for US $5.00 plus shipping and handling. To order, visit http://www.pacificid.com.

Estudios Tafonómicos y Zooarqueológicos compilado por Alejandro Acosta, Daniel Loponte, y Leonardo Mucciolo (2008). Asociación Amigos del Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano. [ISBN 978-987-05-6375-4]. En español. Este volumen constituye el segundo volumen de la colección Temas de Arqueología. Contenido: Prólogo por A. Acosta, D. Loponte, y L. Mucciolo • Relevancia Arqueológica de los Varamientos de Cetáceos en el Estrecho de Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego-Chile) por L.A. Borrero, F. Borella, M. Massone, y F. Morello • Tafonomía en Escalas Espaciales Amplias: El Registro Óseo de las Aves en el Sur de Patagonia por I. Cruz • Modelos de Transporte Etnoarqueológicos: Sobre su Aplicabilidad y Pertinencia para el Interior de Patagonia por M.E. De Nigris • Aportes Teóricos y Metodológicos para el Análisis de los Conjointos Arqueoastronómicos del Sitio Alero Cuevas, Pastos Grandes, Puna de Salta: Continuidades y Cambios a lo Largo del Holoceno Temprano, Medio y Tardío por G.E.J. López • El Procesamiento de los Camélidos Fueguinos en el Pasado. Aspectos Metodológicos y Resultados Alcanzados para el Sector Atlántico de Tierra del Fuego por A.S. Muñoz • Economía y Ambiente Durante el Holoceno Tardío (ca. 4500-400) de Antofagasta de la Sierra (Puna Meridional Argentina) por D.E. Olivera y J.L. Grant • Panorama e Perspectivas da Zooarqueologia Brasileira por A.O. Rosa. El libro (en rústica)  pueden solicitarse por correo electrónico desde Daniel Loponte (E-mail: dloponte@inapl.gov.ar).
MARCH 24-27, 2010
The Alaska Anthropological Association meetings will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, USA. Events include a workshop on Pleistocene mammals and symposia on coastal and inland zooarchaeology organized by the Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists. For details, visit the association’s website at http://www.alaskaanthropology.org.

JULY 24–25, 2010

SEPTEMBER 28–30, 2010
The Gesellschaft für Archäozoologie und Prähistorische Anthropologie (GAPA) conference will be held at the Ethnologisches Museum in Berlin-Dahlem, Germany. For details, visit http://www.gapa-ko.de.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES IN 2011
JUNE 27–29, 2011
The 10th International Symposium of the ICAZ Archaeozoology of Southwest Asia and Adjacent Areas (ASWA) Working Group will be held at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences in Brussels, Belgium. For more information, e-mail aswa2011@natural sciences.be.

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 their 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. Special Requirements: 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. Deadline: The statement and curriculum vitae should be sent as an email attachment in Microsoft Word. Letters of support should be e-mailed separately by the people providing them. Applications are due no later than November 30, 2010. Contact: Renee B. Walker, SUNY College at Oneonta, 312 Fitzelle Hall, SUNY College at Oneonta, Oneonta, NY 13820, USA, Phone: 607-436-3346, Fax: 607-436-2653, E-mail: walkerr@oneonta.edu.