



Newsletter

International Council for Archaeozoology

Volume 10, No. 2 (Fall 2009)

ICAZ INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PARIS, FRANCE • AUGUST 23-28, 2010

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:


Membership Status	Before April 30, 2010	After April 30, 2010
ICAZ Member	€280	€350
Non-member	€360	€450
ICAZ Member, Student	€150	€180
Non-member, Student	€200	€240

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. 

IN THIS ISSUE

ICAZ 2010; Professional Protocols	1
News and Notes	2-3
Letter from the President	3
Zoobook; Cattle Origins in China	4
Anyang Research; J. Evans Prize Winners	5
Central Anatolia and UK Research	6
ACZ Update; New Journal Issues	7
ICAZ Working Group Reports	8-9
Obituaries—S. Haimovici, O. Polaco	10-11
New ICAZ Working Group	12
New Books	13
Calendar and Fellowships	14

PROFESSIONAL PROTOCOLS

The International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) has adopted a statement of professional protocols for archaeozoology. These protocols represent a broad consensus in the field about best practices in archaeozoology. The document outlines goals and objectives that can serve as guides in the practice of archaeozoology. The Professional Protocols endorsed by ICAZ recommend standards and practices in the following areas: professional responsibilities, publication of archaeozoological data, collection care, data archiving, and access to archaeozoological collections and data. This statement is intended for use by archaeozoologists, archaeologists and others seeking the services of archaeozoologists, and the institutions that serve as permanent repositories of archaeozoological remains and all associated documentation (such as notes, photographs, and data sheets, etc.). The Professional Protocols are posted online on the ICAZ Website at http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/about_protocols.html and on the BoneCommons website at <http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/icazForum/viewtopic.php?t=1081>. Elizabeth J. Reitz is the Professional Protocols Task Force Leader. Task Force Members include Donald Grayson, Guy Bar-Oz, Luis Borrero, Kim Dammers, Keith Dobney, Sebastian Payne, and Melinda Zeder. 



MEMBERSHIP

To join ICAZ or renew your membership, visit the Membership section of the ICAZ Website at <http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz>. Dues may be paid online or via post. Questions and inquiries may be e-mailed to the Treasurer, Pam Crabtree, at icaztreasurer@comcast.net.

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 ICAZ 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, ICAZ International 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 ICAZ Executive Committee members and officers are listed on the back of this newsletter.

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-scalar 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 Zooarqueología (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 Zooarqueología 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 Junkarinsflótti, 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 (Akurvík) 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>. 

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear ICAZ Members,

On August 28-29, 2009, Jean-Denis Vigne and his team, organizers of the 11th ICAZ International Conference, hosted an ICAZ Executive Committee Meeting in Paris, France (visit the ICAZ Website to read the meeting minutes).

I had an opportunity to visit Paris for the first time in 1998, during the 4th ICAZ Archaeozoology of Southwest Asia Working Group (ASWA) meeting organized by Marjan Mashkour. It was a tremendously successful event, with more than 50 participants, quite a great number for a working group. The mood was boosted by a charming coincidence. The 1998 football championship was being held in France at the same time and the locals had every reason to be cheerful as their team was moving toward the top. In my mind, however, jubilant crowds, honking cars, flying tricolors all seemed to be celebrating Southwest Asian archaeozoology.

Having returned to these fond memories, I was curious to appraise, how a decade later the "Big One" would fit in the same environment. Part of my curiosity is personal. Five years ago, I volunteered to organize the 2010 ICAZ International Conference in Budapest, Hungary. As a result of an economic downturn at the time, however, I was forced to refrain from the offer since multi-institutional support in Hungary faded away due to job losses in my immediate environment. Therefore I have been watching with special sympathy the efforts by Jean-Denis Vigne and his team who bravely took over this responsibility to benefit the organization and even dedicated the meeting to archaeozoology in Eastern and Central Europe as a main theme. By another coincidence, less than two years before 2010, another even greater economic crisis swept through the world. In the current financial environment, geographical balancing (i.e., trying to provide fair access to ICAZ conferences to members in at least the major regions) will be an important and sensitive issue.

As for my ASWA memories from Paris, in logistical terms I have seen such classroom size conferences as Guinea pigs, proxies for the greater organization—no offence intended by the metaphor. That 1998 Guinea pig not only survived, but

Continued on page 4

Continued from page 3-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 amphitheatres 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

Continued on page 5

ZOOBOOK: 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 (nicknamed 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/icaaz/icaazForum/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, ethnoarchaeology, zooopathology, avian zooarchaeology, and the archaeozoology of Southwest Asia, to name a few.

In conjunction with ZOOARCH and BoneCommons, the site is another important tool that allows the global zooarchaeological community to communicate and collaborate. If you wish to join the Zoobook, please visit <http://www.zooarchaeology.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. 

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. 

ARCHAEOZOOLOGY AT ANYANG


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 in ancient China, which 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>. 

Continued from page 4-Letter from the President

proposals through the Scientific Committee of the conference. For logistical operations the Alpha Visa Company was commissioned to take care of registrations, fees and hotels using its own package, linked to the ICAZ Website. Predictably, hiring a market-oriented, highly professional company increases the costs. Projected expenditure looks large from our perspective, as such agencies are accustomed to clientele usually better off than archaeozoologists (and there could be many). Efficiency and quality, however, is guaranteed by the same experience. The load thus created will have to be largely offset by sponsors and granting agencies as well as ICAZ itself. In an effort to balance high costs on location, grants for delegates will be largely designated for conference registration and accommodation rather than travel costs.

As discussed in my Fish Remains Working Group report in this issue, distance often measurable in money can be a limiting factor in attendance for far away members, although local academic communities seem to invariably profit from a meeting, which in itself makes organizing conferences in broadly alternating venues worthwhile. Finances may play the same restrictive role, although their effects are more subtle, as funding can be even more capricious than airfares.

At the time of its foundation, ICAZ stood firmly for the inclusion of colleagues from behind the "Iron Curtain" in Europe, but both the world and ICAZ within it have become a lot more complex during the last four decades. Labeling this phenomenon "globalization" would divert attention from the immense variability maintained under that blanket term. In the web of interlocking academic interests a Canadian Ph.D. student may end up being compared to a retired scholar from the former Soviet Union, curators in prestigious museums to "cultural diplomats" of small nations. This lay at the heart of challenges that face Jean-Denis and his organizing team, and the dilemma will not go away with a successful meeting in Paris. ICAZ will have to work continuously on a solution. From a technical point of view, it is one of our chief missions.

Sincerely,




László Bartosiewicz
President, ICAZ 

RESEARCH IN CENTRAL ANATOLIA

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. Merih Ereğ, Gazi University, director). Data from this site will shed new light on hunter-gatherer adaptations in the central Taurus that directly precede the Neolithic.

Several publications have resulted from the initial stages of the project. These include the following: The Emergence of Cattle (*Bos taurus*) Management in Neolithic Central Anatolia by B.S. Arbuckle and C. Makarewicz (*Antiquity* 83: 669-686, 2009) • The Evolution of Sheep and Goat Husbandry in Central Anatolia by B.S. Arbuckle, A. Öztan, and S. Gülçur (*Anthropozoologica* 44(1):129-157, 2009) • Chalcolithic Caprines, Dark Age Dairy, and Byzantine Beef: A First Look at Animal Exploitation at Middle and Late Holocene Çadır Höyük, North Central Turkey by B.S. Arbuckle (*Anatolica* 35:179-224, 2009) • Caprine Exploitation at Er Baba Höyük: A Pottery Neolithic Village in Central Anatolia by B.S. Arbuckle (In *Archaeozoology of Southwest Asia VIII* edited by L. Gourichon and E. Vila, pgs. 345-365. Travaux de la Maison du l'Orient, Paris) • Revisiting Neolithic Caprine Exploitation at Suberde, Turkey by B.S. Arbuckle (*Journal of Field Archaeology* 32(2):219-236, 2008) • Zooarchaeology at Kösk Höyük by B.S. Arbuckle (*Kazi Sonuçları Toplantısı* 29(2):124-136, 2007). For more details about CAPP, e-mail Benjamin Arbuckle at Benjamin_Arbuckle@baylor.edu. 

Mark Your Calendars!

11th ICAZ International Conference
Paris, France • August 23–28, 2010

For more information e-mail icaz2010@mnhn.fr
or visit <http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz>

RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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 Ilbaxter@aol.com.

References Cited


Baxter, I.L. (2009a). Delamere Street, Chester (CHE/DEL/06 BA 1410): The Animal Bones. Report prepared for Birmingham Archaeology, Birmingham, U.K.

Baxter, I.L. (2009b). Bob's Wood, Hinchingsbrooke, Cambridgeshire (STUHIN97/00/03/07): Faunal Remains. Report prepared for Oxford Archaeology East, Cambridgeshire, U.K.


Baxter, I.L. (2009c). Sainsbury's, St. John's, Worcester (P3145/WCM101591): Faunal Remains. Report prepared for Worcestershire Archaeological Service, Worcestershire, U.K. 

ALASKA CONSORTIUM OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGISTS

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 (*Mammuthus* 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>. 

The journal *Anthropozoologica* announces the publication of volume 44, issue 1, which includes eight papers focused on the late Pleistocene and early Holocene in the Near East. The articles derive from the symposium entitled "Zooarchaeology and the Reconstruction of Cultural Systems: Case Studies from the Old World," which was held at the 2006 Society for American Archaeology annual meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico. **Contents:** Foreword by B.S. Arbuckle, C.A. Makarewicz, and L. Atici • Implications of Age Structures for Epipaleolithic Hunting Strategies in the Western Taurus Mountains, Southwest Turkey by L. Atici • Hallan Çemi Tepesi: High-ranked Game Exploitation Alongside Intensive Seed Processing at the Epipaleolithic-Neolithic Transition in Southeastern Turkey by B.M. Starkovich and M.C. Stiner • The Process of Ungulate Domestication at Çayönü, Southeastern Turkey: A Multidisciplinary Approach Focusing on *Bos* sp. and *Cervus elaphus* by H. Hongo, J. Pearson, B. Öksüz, and G. Ilgezdi • Complex Caprine Harvesting Practices and Diversified Hunting Strategies: Integrated Animal Exploitation Systems at Late Pre-pottery Neolithic B 'Ain Jamman by C.A. Makarewicz • Building Memories: Commemorative Deposits at Çatalhöyük by N. Russell, L. Martin, and K. Twiss • The Evolution of Sheep and Goat Husbandry in Central Anatolia by B.S. Arbuckle, A. Öztan, and S. Gülçur • Whose Bones Are Those? Preliminary Comparative Analysis of Fragmented Human and Animal Bones in the "Death Pit" at Domuztepe, a Late Neolithic Settlement in Southeastern Turkey by S.W. Kansa, S.C. Gauld, S. Campbell, and E. Carter • Occupational Histories, Settlements, and Subsistence in Western India: What Bones and Genes Can Tell Us about the Origins and Spread of Pastoralism by A.K. Patel.

The journal *Archaeofauna* announces publication of its 2009 issue, volume 18. As always, ICAZ members receive a 25% discount and pay €30 (versus €40). The journal may be ordered from its distributor, Libreria Portico, via e-mail at portico@porticolibrerias.es. **Contents:** Comparaison des Pratiques Bouchères et Culinaires de Différents Groupes Sibériens Vivant de la Renculture by S. Costamagno and F. David • Animal Remains from Predynastic Sites in the Nagada region, Middle Egypt by A. Gautier and W. Van Neer • The Application of Discriminant Function Analysis to Archaeological Dog Remains as an Aid to the Elucidation of Possible Affinities with Modern Breeds by C. Phillips, I.L. Baxter, and M. Nussbaumer • The Mongoose of the Cave of Nerja, Southern Spain, is Not the Oldest Egyptian Mongoose of Europe by M. Masseti • Evidence of Morphometric Variation in an Iron Age Dog Cranium from Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, U.K. by I.L. Baxter and M. Nussbaumer • A Comparative Study of Analytic Techniques for Skeletal Part Profile Interpretation at El Mirón Cave (Cantabria, Spain) by A. Belén Marín Arroyo • Microvertebrados Exhumados del Sitio Arqueológico "Cueva Arroyo Colorado" (Mendoza, Argentina): Aspectos Tafonómicos y Significación Paleoambiental by F.J. Fernández, G.J. Moreira, G.A. Neme, and L.J. M. de Santis • Tendencias en el Consumo Prehispánico Tardío de Recursos Faunísticos: Zooarqueología de C.Pun.39 y Puesto La Esquina 1 (Córdoba, Argentina) by M.E. Medina • Tipos de Cabañas Ganaderas Durante el Neolítico del País Vasco y Zonas Próximas by J. Altuna and K. Mariezkurrena • Late 17th Century AD Faunal Remains from the Dutch 'Fort Frederik Hendrik' at Mauritius (Indian Ocean) by N. Peters, W. Van Neer, S. Debruyne, and S. Peters • Further Evidence of Trans-Atlantic Colonization of Western Europe by American Atlantic Sturgeons by A. Ludwig, U. Arndt, D. Makowiecki, and N. Benecke. 

ICAZ WORKING GROUP REPORTS

ANIMAL PALAEOPATHOLOGY WORKING GROUP¹

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 Murraíns • 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.

¹Contributed by Richard M. Thomas (APWG Liaison), School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, Leicester, England, E-mail: rmt12@leicester.ac.uk.

ARCHAEOMALACOLOGY WORKING GROUP¹

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.

¹Contributed by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer (AMWG Liaison), Department of Maritime Civilizations, University of Haifa, Israel, E-mail: baryosef@research.haifa.ac.il.

FISH REMAINS WORKING GROUP¹

The 15th ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) meeting was successfully held September 3-9, 2009, in Poznań and Toruń, 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 Toruń, 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).



Figure 1: Logo of the 15th FRWG Meeting in Poznań

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

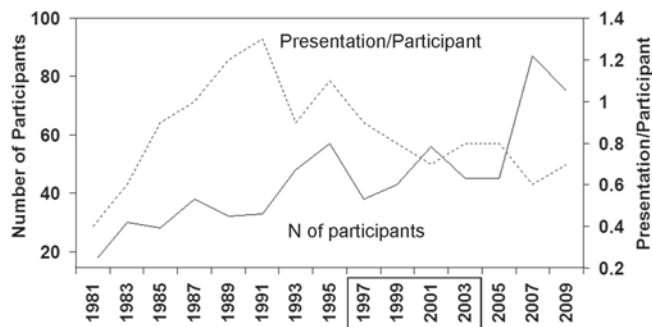


Figure 2: Trends in the attendance and per capita presentations at FRWG meetings. Raw data from D. Makowiecki and M. Makohonienko's (2009:9-10) preface in Proceedings of the 15th FRWG Meeting, Poznań and Toruń.

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 a next generation of articles. Weighing 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 GROUP¹

The ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) held its 7th international meeting in Wrocław, Poland, at the Institute of Archaeology, University of Wrocław, 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 Wrocław. 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 Wrocław. 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 Wrocław, 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.alexandriaarchive.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 6th 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. 

Read ICAZ EC Meeting Minutes Online

Minutes from the ICAZ Executive Committee Meeting in Paris, France, August 28-29, 2009, can be viewed online at http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/meetings_business.html.



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 Lec-

turer 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 many 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.

¹Contributed 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

for American Archaeology Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research in 2006. He was also a Research Associate at the Museum of Texas Tech University. One of his most recent honors occurred when INAH recognized his academic achievements through his promotion to the highest academic level.

One of his passions was field work, mainly because of his desire to learn directly from what was found at archaeological and paleontological sites and to collect biological specimens to enhance and increase comparative collections. He traveled all over the country, and always had a great number of funny anecdotes. Related with his enjoyment of field work, he had a well-recognized knowledge of the best places to eat, from the least expensive to the most exclusive restaurants, both within and outside of Mexico.

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.

¹Contributed by Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, Laboratorio de Arqueozoología, INAH, Mexico, E-mail: aromatu5@yahoo.com.mx, and Eduardo Corona-M., Centro INAH Morelos, Mexico, Email: shofaun@netscape.net. 

OBITUARY—OSCAR J. POLACO¹



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 many fields within the zoological sciences, such as malacology, mammalogy, acarology, and ictiology, to name a few. He was an authority on archaeozoology and vertebrate paleontology and helped to develop these disciplines in Mexico.

Oscar was born on May 20, 1952, in Mexico City. He enrolled in the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biológicas (ENCB), 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 archaeologist 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 Ticul 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 systematics. 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.

¹Contributed by Jose Ruben Guzman-Gutierrez, Departamento de Paleontología, IMAE, and Zoyatal A.C., Aguascalientes, Mexico, E-mail: paleovert@yahoo.com.mx, and Felisa J. Aguilar, Centro INAH, Coahuila, Mexico.

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>.

MAGAÑA-COTA, G., y O.J. POLACO (2009). Especímenes Tipo. En *Folleto de Bienes Preciosos de la U.G.*, pp. 4-15. Comisión Determinadora de Bienes Preciosos de la Universidad de Guanajuato. Universidad de Guanajuato, Guanajuato, México.

Continued on page 12

ALBERDI, M.T., J. JUÁREZ-WOO, O.J. POLACO, and J. ARROYO-CABRALES (2009). Description of the Most Complete Skeleton of *Stegomastodon* (Mammalia, Gomphotheriidae) Recorded for the Mexican Late Pleistocene. *Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie-Abhandlungen* 251(2):239-255.

GORDILLO-PÉREZ, G., M. VARGAS, F. SOLÓRZANO-SANTOS, A. RIVERA, O.J. POLACO, L. ALVARADO, O. MUÑOZ, and J. TORRES (2009). Demonstration of *Borrellia Burgdorferi* Sensu Stricto Infection in Ticks from the Northeast of Mexico. *Clinical Microbiology and Infection* 15(5):496-498.

PÉREZ-CRESPO, V.A., B. SÁNCHEZ-CHILLÓN, J. ARROYO-CABRALES, M.T. ALBERDI, O.J. POLACO, A. SANTOS-MORENO, M. BENAMMI, P. MORALES-PUENTE, y E. CIENFUEGOS-ALVARADO (2009). La Dieta y el Hábitat del Mamut y los Caballos del Pleistoceno Tardío de el Cedral con Base en Isótopos Estables. *Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Geológicas* 26(2):347-355.

ARROYO-CABRALES, J., O.J. POLACO, D.E. WILSON, y A.L. GARDNER (2009). Nuevos Registros de Murciélagos para el Estado de Nayarit, México. *Revista Mexicana de Mastozoología* 12:141-162.

AGUILAR, F.J., y O.J. POLACO (2009). El Sitio de Icnitas de Dinosaurio "Las Águilas", Porvenir de Jalpa, General Cepeda, Coahuila: Su Panorama Actual y su Proyecto de Gestión. In *Memorias del 4to. Encuentro Regional para el Estudio del Patrimonio Cultural del Noreste*, CONARTE, eds., pp. 47-48. CONARTE, Gobierno del Estado de Nuevo León, Monterrey, Nuevo León.

FRÍAS RUBIO, D., O.J. POLACO RAMOS, y T. ÁLVAREZ SOLÓRZANO (2008). *Hallazgos Paleontológicos Recientes en Landa de Matamoros Querétaro*. Unión Estatal de Museos Comunitarios del Estado de Querétaro y Municipio de Landa de Matamoros.


AGUILAR, F.J., y O.J. POLACO (2008). Qué Hacer al Descubrir Fósiles. *Nomádica* 36: 10-19.

ARROYO-CABRALES, J., and O.J. POLACO (2008). Fossil Bats from Mesoamerica. *Arquivos do Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro* 66(1):155-160.

GUZMÁN, A.F., S. GUILLIEM, and O.J. POLACO (2008). The Fishes in a 16th Century Water Box in Tlatelolco, Central México. In *Archéologie du Poisson. 30 Ans d'Archéo-ichtyologie au CNRS. Hommage aux Travaux de Jean Desse et Nathalie Desse-Berset*. P. Béarez, S. Grouard, and B. Clavel, eds., pp. 399-409. Éditions APDCA, Antibes.

GUZMÁN-GUTIÉRREZ, J.R., F.J. AGUILAR, R.A. RODRÍGUEZ-DE LA ROSA, and O.J. POLACO (2008). New Record of Proboscidean Fossil Tracks in the Pleistocene of Central México. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 25: 170-171.

GUZMÁN, A.F., y O.J. POLACO (2008). Los Recursos Faunísticos de Chalco: Tolteca Temprano a Azteca Tardío. En *Un Lugar de Jade: Sociedad y Economía en el Antiguo Chalco* (Place of Jade: Society and Economy in Ancient Chalco). M.G. Hodge, dir., pp. 303-326. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia y University of Pittsburgh, Serie Arqueología de México/Latin American Archaeology Publications, México.

POLACO, O.J., y A.F. GUZMÁN (2008). Artefactos de Hueso y Concha del Sitio Chalco: Ch-az-172, Montículo 65. En *Un Lugar de Jade: Sociedad y Economía en el Antiguo Chalco* (Place of Jade: Society and Economy in Ancient Chalco). M.G. Hodge, dir., pp. 327-339. Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia y University of Pittsburgh, Serie Arqueología de México/Latin American Archaeology, México. 

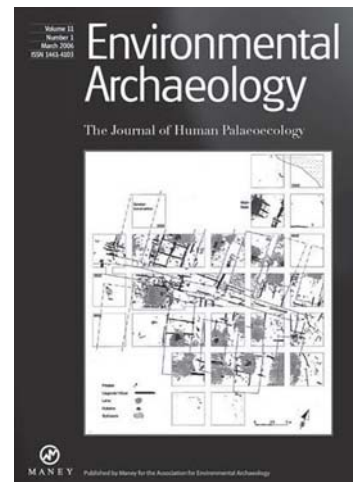
This past fall the ICAZ International Committee unanimously approved the creation of the Taphonomy Working Group. In the last 30 years, the field of taphonomy has significantly broadened its methods and applications, especially in zooarchaeology and palaeoenvironmental studies, but also throughout the 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. 

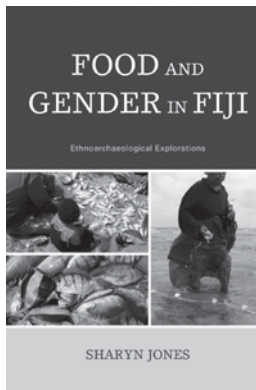
FREE ONLINE TRIAL

Environmental Archaeology: The Journal of Human Palaeoecology from the Association for Environmental Archaeology (AEA) and Maney Publishing publishes peer-reviewed international research on all aspects of the interaction between humans and their environment in the archaeological and historical past. Covering a wide range of disciplines and promoting philosophical and controversial discussion, the journal is a vital instrument for archaeologists worldwide.

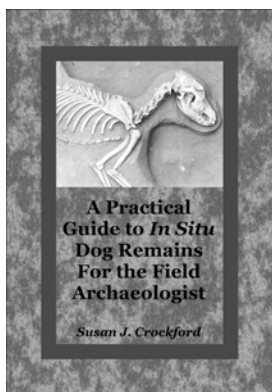


Back archives of the journal beginning with volume 1 (1998) will be made available online for institutional subscribers and individual AEA members. To register for a **FREE ONLINE TRIAL** of the journal, visit <http://www.maney.co.uk/freetrial>, complete the form, and in the "How did you find out about our free trials?" field type ref. AENV10101. For more information on the journal visit <http://www.maney.co.uk/journals/env>. If you are interested in becoming a member of the AEA and receive the journal as part of your membership, please visit <http://www.envarch.net>. Maney Publishing also features an Archaeology and Heritage Spotlight page at <http://www.maney.co.uk/archaeology>. 

NEW BOOKS



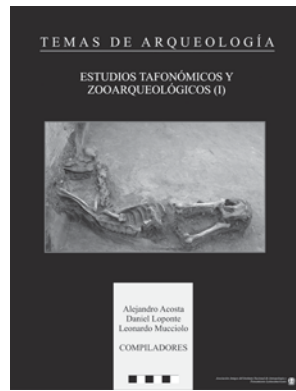
Food and Gender in Fiji: Ethnoarchaeological Explorations by Sharyn Jones (2009). Lexington Books, Lanham, Maryland. [ISBN 0-7391-3480-9. 222 pages]. The book is an ethnoarchaeological investigation of the social relations surrounding foodways on the island of Nayau in Fiji. Jones answers questions raised 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>.

Do you want to share information about your new book, research projects, or program activities? Yes? Then e-mail your announcement to Newsletter Editor Heather Lapham at hlapham@siu.edu.



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 Conjuntos Arqueofaunísticos 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 Fuegoquinos 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 Zooarqueología Brasileira por A.O. Rosa. El libro (en rústica) pueden solicitarse por correo electrónico desde Daniel Loponte (E-mail: dloponte@inap.gov.ar).

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ARCHAEOZOOLOGY

Home

About

News

Membership

Publications

Meetings

Working Groups

For Members

Welcome to the ICAZ Website

The International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) is a nonprofit organization devoted to promoting archaeological research of the highest scientific standards and fostering communication among the international community of archaeozoologists.

ICAZ members number more than 550 individuals from 57 countries around the world—all with the common interest of understanding past relationships between humans and animals. Institutional affiliations of ICAZ members range from colleges and universities to government agencies, research institutions, museums, and private firms. ICAZ also encourages student participation in the organization.

The **2010 ICAZ International Conference** will be held in Paris, France from August 22-28, 2010. The conference will focus on the three themes of (1) Archaeozoology in Central and Eastern Europe, (2) Paleolithic Archaeozoology and (3) the History of Archaeozoology; however, papers and posters on any other topics are also welcome.

The next **Workshop Bone Research Group (WRBG)** meeting will be held in Wrocław, Poland in September 2009. Anyone interested in attending must fill in and send the pre-registration form by December 31, 2008.

The **2008 Archaeozoology of Southeast Asia (ASWA) Working Group meeting** will be held from November 15-20, 2008, at the Mercure Hotel, Al Ain, Abu Dhabi, emirate, UAE. This 9th Meeting of ASWA

<http://www.alexandriarchive.org/icaz>

BONE COMMONS

An online community building and sharing resources for archaeozoology

Bone Commons Home

Forum FAQ

Search

Register

Profile

Log in

Bone Commons

ICAZ Online Community

About Bone Commons | ICAZ Website

Log in to check your private messages | Log in

The time now is Fri Dec 05, 2008 10:21 am

BoneCommons Forum Index

Conferences and Working Groups			
ICAZ 2006 International Conference Session Titles and Abstracts	470	472	The Sep 07, 2008 12:11 pm http://www.alexandriarchive.org/icaz/forum/profile.php?mode=viewprofile&u=65 *D
ICAZ Working Groups Forum discussions and information specific to each ICAZ working group	135	138	Tue Oct 14, 2008 5:01 am http://www.alexandriarchive.org/icaz/forum/profile.php?mode=viewprofile&u=94 *D
Viegraf Meeting, 29			

<http://www.alexandriarchive.org/bonecommons>

CALENDAR¹

JANUARY 6-9, 2010

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) 2010 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held at Amelia Island Plantation on Amelia Island, Florida, USA. For conference details, visit the SHA Website at <http://www.sha.org>.

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

The 6th Annual Stanley J. Olsen Memorial, Eagle Lake Zooarchaeology Conference will be held at Eagle Lake Field Station in north-eastern California, USA. Zooarchaeology professionals and students are invited to present 30-40 minute papers, followed by 10-20 minutes of question and answers intended to create substantive, field advancing dialogue. The main sessions will focus on Theoretical and Ethnoarchaeological Models in Zooarchaeology. For details, contact the organizers: Deanna Grimstead (E-mail: dng@email.arizona.edu) or Kelly Beck (E-mail: raymond.beck@anthro.utah.edu) or check out the website at <http://www.csuchico.edu/~fbayham/zooarch.htm>.

AUGUST 23-28, 2010

The 11th ICAZ International Conference will be held at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and Pierre et Marie Curie University in Paris, France. The conference will focus on three main themes (archaeozoology in Central and Eastern Europe, Palaeolithic archaeozoology, and the history of archaeozoology), but papers and posters on other topics are also welcome. For details, e-mail the organizing committee at icaz2010@mnhn.fr or visit <http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz>.

MARCH 30-APRIL 1, 2010

The Association of Environmental Archaeology (AEA) Conference entitled "The Environmental Archaeology of the North" will be held at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland. For details, contact organizer Tim

Mighall (E-mail: t.mighall@abdn.ac.uk) or visit http://www.abdn.ac.uk/geography/Env_Arch_Conf.php

APRIL 9-11, 2010

The 4th ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG) Conference entitled "Animal Disease in Past Human Societies" will be held at the Hecabe Center on the foothills of Mount Olympus in Piera, Greece. For details, e-mail Richard Thomas at rmt12@le.ac.uk or Theo Antikasat antikwyn@otenet.gr or visit <http://www.apwg.supanet.com/olympus.htm>.

AUGUST 30-SEPTEMBER 4, 2010

The 5th International Conference on Mammoths and their Relatives entitled "Le Monde des Mammouths" will be held in Puy-en-Velay, France. For details e-mail worldofmammoth@gmail.com or visit http://www.mairie-le-puy-en-velay.fr/delia-CMS/index/topic_id-140/english-version.html.


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-kn.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@naturalsciences.be.

¹Compiled by Christian Küchelmann, Web: <http://www.knochenarbeit.de>. 

FELLOWSHIPS

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. 

ICAZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

President: László Bartosiewicz, Hungary (h10459bar@ella.hu)
Vice-President: Luís Borrero, Argentina (laborrero@hotmail.com)
Secretary: Umberto Albarella, UK (u.albarella@sheffield.ac.uk)
Treasurer: Pam Crabtree, USA (pc4@nyu.edu)
Past Conference Organizer: Joaquín Arroyo-Cabrales, México (arromatu@prodigy.net.mx)
Present Conference Organizer: Jean-Denis Vigne, France (vigne@mnhn.fr)
Committee Member: Richard H. Meadow, USA (meadow@fas.harvard.edu)
Committee Member: Arturo Morales-Muñiz, Spain (arturo.morales@uam.es)
Committee Member: Sebastian Payne, UK (sebastian.payne@english-heritage.org.uk)
Committee Member: Elizabeth Reitz, USA (ereitz@arches.uga.edu)
Newsletter Editor: Heather Lapham, USA (hlapham@siu.edu)
Web Administrator: Sarah Witcher Kansa, USA (skansa@alexandriaarchive.org)