Animal Bone Metrical Archive (ABMAP)

Zooarchaeologists and other researchers will like to know that a database of animal bone measurements is now available on the web. The Animal Bone Metrical Archive (ABMAP) is a compilation of measurements from bone assemblages from excavations in Britain, mainly southern Britain, which have been recorded over the past 20 years. The project data collection, carried out at the University of Southampton, was funded by English Heritage and can be accessed online at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/abmap.

The database contains measurements of domestic animals (cattle, sheep, goat, caprine, pig, horse, dog, domestic fowl, and goose). Just under 25,000 measured bones, totaling approximately 60,000 measurements, are included. Most measurements are from cattle and sheep bones. The sites span in time from the Neolithic to the 19th century AD. The Early Medieval and Medieval (AD 400 - AD 1540) periods comprise the majority of the records, but there are also many measured bones from Iron Age, Romano-British, and Post-Medieval sites and a few from earlier periods. Most of the sites with bone measurements included in the database are those recorded at the University of Southampton Faunal Remains Unit, the Museum of London, and the English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. The database also contains information about the sites and references to published bone reports, where they exist.

Zooarchaeologists have been using the Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites by Angela von den Driesch since the manual was first published in 1976. Measurements from different assemblages are therefore compatible. When the measurement data was originally uploaded into the ABMAP database the records were checked and outliers, which were obviously the result of errors in recording, were deleted. Colleagues will be reassured to know that the incidence of such errors was very low (less than 1%).

The database is now stored in a neutral archival format by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York. ABMAP can be accessed online at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/abmap. The query button in the website allows the user to select species, element, measurement, period and/or a specific date range, site, and other details. The data can be downloaded and imported into a spreadsheet such as Excel.

Contributed by Dale Serjeantson, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ UK, E-mail: d.serjeantson@soton.ac.uk.
Dear ICAZ Members,

In the last newsletter I asked for feedback from the membership on important issues raised at the 2002 ICAZ International Conference in Durham. Specifically, I posed two questions about electronic data access and the establishment of professional policies and protocols hoping to get an idea as to whether the membership thought these issues were worthy of more focused formal attention by ICAZ. In February, we issued an e-mail appeal for feedback on the same two issues.

We received many thoughtful responses from members. Clearly these questions have struck a responsive chord with the membership and warrant more focused attention by ICAZ. A continued discussion of these issues will be a central topic at the upcoming International Council meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, this August. The goal of these discussions will be to establish several task forces charged with making specific recommendations to the membership at the 2006 ICAZ International Conference in Mexico City.

We welcome continued dialogue on these issues from the membership. Please send any additional thoughts directly to me by e-mail (zeder.melinda@nmnh.si.edu), fax (++202-357-2208), or mail (Melinda A. Zeder • Department of Anthropology, MRC 112 • National Museum of Natural History • Smithsonian Institution • PO Box 37102 • Washington DC 20013-7012 USA). We would also like to hear from those of you who would like to serve on an ICAZ task force dedicated to these issues.

Below you will find a summary of the responses to the two questions posed to the membership. You can find the complete text of these responses on the ICAZ Website at http://www.nmnh.si.edu/icaz. I thank all of you who took the time to compose these thoughtful statements. It is exactly this kind of communication that ICAZ was formed to promote.

• Question 1: Is the creation of an electronic platform for collections and analytical data access a feasible or even a desirable goal? If so, what form should it take?

There was quite a bit of support and enthusiasm for this idea. Umberto Albarella declared that this goal would be “quite wonderful” and Ben Arbuckle felt that a “platform for sharing information is desirable, useful, necessary and will benefit the field.” Sarah Kansa, who is engaged in developing such an electronic platform for a wide range of archaeological data through the Alexandria Archive Institute, maintained that “[t]he creation of electronic collections of analytic data is both feasible and highly desirable if done properly.” Mark Maltby also voiced support for this idea citing his frustration over losing “countless battles in trying to keep as much data as possible in [published] reports.”

A number of respondents made specific recommendations about basic requirements for such a platform. Jon Driver recommended that the platform be “a place where people can store their data for others to access, and not a place that required a standard coding format.” This could be done by requiring the analyst using the system supply hyperlinks or references to excavation reports and faunal reports, the codes used in the data base and the data base itself. Kate Moore also suggested a kind of “bulletin board approach” in which participants post parts or all of their databases. According to Kansa this platform needs to be universally accessible, decentralized, durable and citable, and searchable and integrated into other related data bases. Respondents felt that such a platform had to remain flexible and open to different recording systems, either by requiring only the submission of a few standardized data elements (Susan Crockford), or a number of options capable of accommodating different data collecting systems (Patrick Lubinski).

Judith Porcasi was enthusiastic about the idea of having a web-based guide to collections that included “lists of collections, locations, conditions of accessibility, [and] contact persons.” Moore echoed this sentiment saying that “[j]ust registering and describing the existence of such collections, their general organization, and the kinds of information that have ever been recorded for them, would be an incredible resource.”

A number of respondents raised operational issues. Kim Dammers suggested the need to consider a wide range of activities and responsibilities, areas including “legal issues, IT issues, authority levels, funding, participating bodies, who may contribute and how, housing, structure, scope, and co-ordination with other fields.” He also suggested that we look to how other fields handle such issues. Albarella wondered where the plat-
form might reside and who would maintain it, doubting that ICAZ would have the resources to support such a platform and suggesting that we approach existing database systems like the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at the University of York which currently supports ABMAP (see article on pg. 1 of this newsletter). Arbuckle suggested approaching the Alexandria archive.

Kitty Emery noted that natural history museums around the world are “beginning to emphasize a broad dissemination of collections data and much of our research is in fact dependent on the accumulation of standardized information for global pattern studies from multiple ‘information warehouses.’” She cites two web pages as examples of the kinds of data clearing houses that are becoming increasingly important in this regard, the KE EMu (electronic museum) collections management system that has been adopted by a number of large natural history museums (http://www.kesoftware.com/emu) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility that is a major clearing house for biological collections information (http://www.gbif.org/). Jessica Grimm drew attention to a website compiled by students and private archaeological companies in the Netherlands dedicated to archiving and accessibility of archaeozoological information (http://www.archis.nl/content/nieuwe-content/Boneinfo-01.xml.asp).

Moore was concerned that the goal of establishing a comprehensive electronic platform for analytical data was not feasible since the technology needed to do this was “too immature, too expensive to maintain properly” and that “ICAZ members are caught in several different webs of IT obligations as well: with their institutions, especially museums, with their colleagues in their individual research programs, and in obligations to use one language or another.”

Emery was not troubled by concerns raised by a number of respondents about the potential loss of flexibility or the imposition of rigidity as the price of subscribing to such an electronic data platform, citing her familiarity with global databases currently being used for this purposes, “...[such databases] do require standard datasets, but since they pull off the front-end (public use), not back-end (data-input and collection use) of the database, they only require that a few standardized data be collected and do not limit the collection or standardization of additional data specific to the collection needs.” But she warns that if we do not come to terms with developing or at least recommending some minimum data standards “we cut ourselves off from the rapidly developing databases that will soon be the way scientists around the world conduct their research.”

**Question 2:** Should, or can, the archaeozoological community set a series of policies and protocols for data collection, presentation, and access? Is this a desirable goal? What are the areas that such policies and protocols should focus on and how should they be developed?

Respondents were less enthusiastic about the establishment of policies and protocols for data collection, presentation, and access. Donald Grayson was firmly against the ICAZ endorsement of standard protocols for archaeozoological analysis, stating that “[s]tandardized protocols assume that we proceed inductively and gather data that others can use for whatever questions they might have, but that’s not the way most of us work. Producing a standardized protocol also produces expectations that work that does not meet that protocol is not good work.” Albarella echoed this sentiment by noting that “[t]here is a strong risk that such policy becomes interpreted as a ‘minimum standard’, or even a ‘standard’ and this will be detrimental to the creativity of methodological approaches.” He goes on to make the point that “[t]here is also the risk of devaluing our profession, as a set of ready-to-use policies may give the impression that this is a totally technical/mechanical work that anybody who has read the manual can carry out.”

A number of respondents who shared these concerns went on to say that they would welcome a more modest effort aimed at setting guidelines for “transparency in presentation” by encouraging archaeozoologists to clearly present raw data and specify methods used in reducing raw data including quantification methods, metric data normalizing methods, and aging criteria (Arbuckle, Dammers, Grayson, Grimm, Lubinski, and Maltby). Moore suggested that ICAZ is poised to play an important leadership role in promoting international standards of archaeozoological practice through its publications, Working Groups, and pricing structure that makes it easier for students and researchers from developing countries to join the organization. While she would “strongly resist an approach

Continued on page 11
Stanley John Olsen, 84, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and Curator Emeritus of Zooarchaeology in the Arizona State Museum, passed away in Tucson on December 23, 2003 of complications from pneumonia.

Known principally as a vertebrate paleontologist and one of the founding figures of zooarchaeology in the United States, Olsen was also recognized as an historical archaeologist and scholar of United States military buttons and insignia of the Colonial through Civil War periods.

Stan Olsen was born June 24, 1919 in Akron, Ohio to John M. Olsen (of Bergen, Norway) and Louise Marquardt (of Akron, Ohio), the second of two sons. After his graduation from high school in 1938, Olsen worked as a tool-and-die maker at the National Rubber Machinery Company in Akron until his marriage to Eleanor Louise Vinez in June 1942. He subsequently enlisted in the United States Navy, achieving the rank of Machinist Mate First Class while serving aboard the U.S.S. Mertz, Bunker Hill, and Wyoming, and at naval bases on the US East Coast and Mare Island Navy Yard, California during the Second World War.

Following his honorable discharge in November 1945, Olsen found employment as a fossil preparator in the vertebrate paleontological laboratory of Alfred Sherwood Romer in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Olsen’s technical work as a preparator quickly evolved into his assignment as one of Romer’s two principal field supervisors. This opportunity led Olsen to Newfoundland where he prospected for Devonian fish fossils and to the southeastern and western US where he collected Tertiary fossils in Florida, Wyoming and Montana, and Permian and Triassic vertebrates in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. Romer’s own participation in field and laboratory work was complemented by his atypically inclusive, almost paternal, attitude toward his staff.

The decade Olsen spent under Romer’s tutelage gave him the skills and confidence needed to outgrow the largely technical roles he had been originally hired to fulfill.

In 1956, Olsen joined the Florida Geological Survey in Tallahassee as State Vertebrate Paleontologist. He helped pioneer the use of both SCUBA and helmeted diving equipment to explore the rich underwater fossil deposits of central and northern Florida’s rivers and springs. Working initially in Miocene deposits such as the Thomas Farm Locality in Gilchrist County, he made important and lasting contributions to our understanding of the evolutionary origins and development of terrestrial mammalian carnivores.

Olsen joined the Department of Anthropology at Florida State University as Associate Professor in 1968 and established one of the country’s first zooarchaeology teaching laboratories. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1972. Olsen’s transition to a university-based academic career is especially noteworthy because he accomplished that feat holding only a high school diploma.

In 1973, Stanley Olsen accepted the concurrent positions of Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and Curator of Zooarchaeology in the Arizona State Museum in Tucson, which he held until his retirement in 1997. With the help of a NSF collections improvement grant awarded to subsequent curators at the Arizona State Museum, the vast Comparative Vertebrate Zooarchaeology Collection that Olsen played a large part in building is now available for use to all researchers; this comparative collection contains over 3,000 fish, mammal, bird, and reptile skeletons.

Olsen’s publications include more than 200 articles and books ranging from animal domestication and osteology to Colo-
Recent Publications

This is the fourth ICAZ Newsletter to feature recent publications in archaeozoology. We compiled this list from contributions submitted via e-mail by the ICAZ membership. More than 150 references were submitted for this issue. Due to space considerations, we have omitted from the following list in-press publications, presented papers, printed abstracts, and publications prior to 2000. Many thanks to all who contributed.


BADENHORST, S. (2002). Explaining the past through history and archaeology: a case study of three selected sites in Irene, Centurion (South Africa). Research by the National Cultural History Museum 11:78-87.


BAXTER, I.L. and S. HAMILTON-DYER


International Council for Archaeozoology 9
New Books and Journals


Contents—Ch 1: Sloth remains from North American caves and associated Karst features (H.G. McDonald) • Ch 2: The Late Wisconsin vertebrate history of Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska (T.H. Heaton, F. Grady) • Ch 3: Arvicoline rodents from Screeiming Neotoma cave, southern Colorado Plateau, Apache County, Arizona, with comments on the Pleistocene biogeography of Lemmus curatus (C.J. Bell, J. Glennon) • Ch 4: Late Pleistocene faunas from caves in the eastern Grand Canyon, Arizona (J.I. Mead et al.) • Ch 5: Late Pleistocene tapir from Hill Top cave, Trigg County, Kentucky, and a review of Plio-Pleistocene tapirs of North America and their paleoecology (R.Wm. Graham) • Ch 6: Paleoenvironmental interpretation of Late Holocene and Late Pleistocene micromammal faunas from Duhme cave, eastern Iowa (C.M. Jans-Langel, H.A. Semken, Jr.) • Ch 7: A Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene mammalian fauna from Little Beaver cave, Central Ozarks, Missouri (B.W. Schubert) • Ch 8: A history of paleontological investigations of Quaternary cave deposits on the Edwards Plateau, Central Texas (E.L. Lundelius, Jr) • Ch 9: Mammalian fauna and paleomagnetics of the Middle Irvingtonian (Early Pleistocene) Fyllan cave and Kitchen Door localities, Travis County, Texas (A.J. Winkler, W. Gose) • Ch 10: A preliminary report of the late Quaternary mammal fauna from Loltun cave, Yucatan, Mexico (J. Arroyo-Cabrales, T. Alvarez) • Ch 11: Caves and the Pleistocene vertebrate paleontology of Mexico (J. Arroyo-Cabrales, O.J. Polac).


Contents—Ch 1: The Bavarian State collection of anthropology and palaeo-anatomy: a brief history (G. Grupe, J. Peters) • Ch 2: Body of evidence: museum collections, why they were brought together, their value today and public future (T. Molleson) • Ch 3: In search of ancient Peruvians: the Pacasmayo Museum project (A. Nelson, C. Nelson) • Ch 4: Human skeletal remains from the central Balkans: A survey of the development of human populations (Z. Mikic) • Ch 5: Evaluating human fossil finds (W. Henke) • Ch 6: Contributions of primatological collections to modern biodiversity research (B. Wiesemüller, H. Rothe) • Ch 7: Bone artefacts and man: an attempt at a cultural synthesis (C. Becker) • Ch 8: Hiding in plain sight: The value of museum collections in the study of the origins of animal domestication (M. Zeder) • Ch 9: Ancient bones and teeth on the micro-structural level (S. Hillson, D. Antoine) • Ch 10: Interpreting the trace-element components of bone: a current perspective from the Laboratory for Archaecological Chemistry (J.H. Burton, T.D. Price) • Ch 11: Bone collections are DNA data banks (C.L. Fox) • Ch 12: Bioarchaeological collections and the cultural heritage (H. Bender) • Ch 13: Diversity conservation: rare domestic farm animal breeds (H.H. Sambraus) • Ch 14: Vertebrate food webs and subsistence strategies of Meso- and Neolithic populations of central Europe (G. Grupe et al.) • Ch 15: Histomorphometric analysis of primates and domesticated long bone microstructure (K. Dittmann) • Ch 16: Variations in dental microwear and abrasion in ancient human groups of southern Germany: 7500 BP to the Early Middle Ages (L.L. Gügel) • Ch 17: Detection of Yersinia pestis in early and late Medieval Bavarian burials (C. Garrelt, I. Wiechmann) • Ch 18: Palaeoenviron-mental mental interpretation of fish remains from the Wadi Howar region, Northwest Sudan (N. Pöllath, J. Peters) • Ch 19: Holocene faunas from the Eastern Sahara: Past and future zoogeographical implications (J. Peters, A. von den Driesch).

The Polish journal Archeozoologia was first published 1975, is again published in 2003 as the 21st volume by Silesian Museum, 3, W. Korfantego Ave., 40-005 Katowice (Distributor) & Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Sciences, 20 Zwierzyniecka Str., 60-814 Poznan (R. Abamowicz & D. Makowiecki - eds). Articles are available in English and German:

Contents—Ch 1: Chosen aspects of the everyday life of inhabitants of Tell el Farkha (Egypt): settlement on the basis of archeozoological research (R. Ablamowicz) • Ch 2: New data zur entwicklung der hufterfauna im tieflandgebiet zwischen elbe und oder im spätglazial und altholozän (N. Benecke, D. Heinrich) • Ch 3: Cognitive potential of bone remains of fish from archeological excavations on the banks of the Odra River estuary (Z. Chelkowski, J. Filipiak) • Ch 4: Possibility of using written sources for the research on medieval animal economy (A. Grezak) • Ch 5: Big game and sparse forest: relations between mammal species and the surrounding environment at the prehistoric fishing camp of Dudka in Masuria, Northeast Poland (W. Guminski) • Ch 6: Estimation of exterior traits of the horse on the basis of measurements of the skeleton of autopodium (M. Komosa, S. Godynicki) • Ch 7: Craniometric examinations and characteristics of the head of the horse (M. Komosa, S. Godynicki) • Ch 8: The changing role and significance of dogs for Germanic peoples from the beginning of the Roman period till the Middle Ages (T. Makiewicz) • Ch 9: The usefulness of archeozoological research in studies on the “reconstruction” of the natural environment (D. Makowiecki) • Ch 10: What is “natural” in an archeological animal bone assemblage?: taphonomic and statistical arguments (A. Marciniak) • Ch 11: Methodological aspects of research on human-natural environmental relations in the Holocene (J. Ostota-Zagarcki) • Ch 12: Cattle as the basis of breeding economy in the Ludian culture in early Iron Age (J. Piskowska-Maeckal) • Ch 13: The necessity for interdisciplinary approach to a natural environment in prehistory and history: the case of the settlement complex in Lekno, Wargowie County, Wielkopska Province (A.M. Wyrwa).

Submission DEADLINES for the biannual ICAZ Newsletter are April 15 (Spring) and October 15 (Fall). E-mail Newsletter Editor at hlapham@siu.edu

The For Members portion of the ICAZ Website (nmnh.si.edu/icaz) also accommodates online submissions of upcoming events, address updates, and member comments.

Continued from page 12: Calendar will be invited on aspects of all archeomalacology. Details online http://triton.anu.edu.au or contact Irvy Quitmyer (quitmyer@flmnh.ufl.edu), Katherine Szabó (katherine@coombs.anu.edu.au).

OCTOBER 5-9, 2005
The 14th Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) will be hosted by the Institut for Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS), University of Basel, at the Museum Augusta Raurica in Augst, Switzerland. Papers on all topics associated with fish and fish bone research are accepted. Especially welcomed are papers on interdisciplinary work and studies on freshwater-fisheries. Deadline for abstracts is November 1, 2004. For details, contact: Heide Hüster Plogmann, IPAS, University of Basel, Spalenring 145, CH-4055 Basel SWITZERLAND, E-mail: heide.huester-plogmann@unibas.ch.
Treasurer’s Report

16 April 2003 – 15 April 2004

Collection of membership renewal fees and new membership fees has continued, particularly in the case of members in the USA and, to some extent, in Canada. There have been relatively few renewals or new memberships from the rest of the world, especially from Europe, since the last report (April 2003). In the past year there have been 26 new memberships, 74 renewals, and 6 sponsored memberships. The monetary assets of ICAZ now total more than US$30,000 (±$1500 or more depending on exchange rates). This means that the organization is in good financial shape and is able to provide a substantial subvention to the organizers of the 2006 ICAZ International Conference to be held in Mexico City. Arrangements have recently been made for members to pay membership dues online by credit card via PayPal, an eBay company (see article on page 1).

US Dollar Account

Balance 15 April 2003 $17,307.05
Returned check from member and fee (57.30)
Total membership dues deposited and cleared 16/IV/03-15/IV/04 3,530.00
Total banking fees 16/IV/03-15/IV/04 (71.02)
Database management fee 3 (1,200.00)
Webmaster fee 4 (1,300.00)
Newsletter costs 5 (1,356.66)
Total wire transfer fees 16/IV/03-15/IV/04 (180.71)
Total $16,671.36

Euro Account

Balance 15 April 2003 1,080.85
Total membership dues deposited and cleared 16/IV/03-15/IV/04 154.09
Total banking fees 16/IV/03-15/IV/04 (15.59)
Total 1,219.35
[= ca $1,459.44]

UK Pounds Sterling Account

Balance 15 April 2003 £7,103.58
Total membership dues collected and cleared 16/IV/03-15/IV/04 168.66
Total 154.09
Total banking fees 16/IV/03-15/IV/04 (5.50)
Interest 6 1.82
Total £7,268.56
[= ca $13,018.00]

Notes:

1. The format of the present report follows that of 15 April 2003.
2. There were 65 US$ membership renewals, 23 new memberships, and 6 sponsored memberships during the year.
3. A database management fee of $1200 per year is paid to Juan Rofes by vote of the International Committee of ICAZ. Payment is made by wire transfer.
4. A webmaster fee of $1300 per year is paid to Heather Lapham by vote of the International Committee of ICAZ. Payment is made by wire transfer.
6. There were 5 Euro membership renewals and 0 new memberships during the year.
7. There were 4 Sterling membership renewals and 3 new memberships during the year.
8. Interest of £1.05 has accrued in the Sterling Reserve account. This account is now closed for tax reasons.

Submitted 15 April 2004
by Richard H. Meadow, Treasurer, ICAZ
Please direct e-mail correspondences to icaztreas-2004@yahoo.com.
The next ICAZ International Council (IC) Meeting will be held at the Carlsberg Academy in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Carlsberg Academy is located in the historic mansion of Carl Jakobsen, the founder of Carlsberg beer. Jakobsen, being a great supporter of science, established the Carlsberg Science Foundation in 1876 which promotes and financially supports Danish scientific research in the natural and social sciences. The charming mansion surroundings inspire the one-day symposium, “What is hot in zooarchaeological sciences”, along with the ICAZ IC meeting and invited and local speakers. For details, contact: Nanna Nøe-Nygård, E-mail: nannan@geo.geol.ku.dk.

JUNE 1-4, 2004
The 7th Meeting of the ICAZ Archaeozoology of Southwestern Asia (ASWA) Working Group will be held in Ankara, Turkey. Contributions, including papers and posters, are invited on various aspects of archaeozoological research in Southwest Asia and adjacent areas. Three days of presentations will be followed by a field trip. Deadline for abstracts is April 30, 2004. For details, contact: Vicky Ioannidou (E-mail: vivoannidou@biaatr.org) or Hiljke Buitenhuys (E-mail: h.buitenhuys@arcbv.nl).

JUNE 14-15, 2004
The 1st Meeting of the ICAZ Archaeology and Genetics (A&G) Working Group will be held at the Jardin des Plantes, Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France. For more information, contact: Jean-Denis Vigne, E-mail: vigne@mnhn.fr.

JULY 26-28, 2004
The 5th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group (BWG), hosted by Institute of Palaeoanatomy and the Bavarian State Collection of Anthropology and Palaeoanatomy, will be held in München, Germany. For additional details, contact: Bird Working Group Meeting, Institut fuer Palaeoanatomie und Geschichte der Tiermedizin, Tierarztlcuche Fakultät, Kaulbachstrasse 37, D-80539 Muenchen GERMANY, E-mail: renate.brunner@palaeo.vetmed.uni-muenchen.de.

SEPTEMBER 23-24, 2004
The ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG) Conference will be held at Slovak Agricultural University in Nitra, Slovakia. The conference will bring together both advanced scholars and novices interested in animal palaeopathology and provide a forum for the interchange of related knowledge. The program will include lectures on normal anatomy, histology and physiology of the animal skeletal system, and pathological alterations of bones on both microscopic and macroscopic levels. For details, check out the APWG Website at http://www.apwg.supanet.com or http://www.le.ac.uk/ar/rmt12/Nitra_2004.doc.

OCTOBER 6-9, 2004
The 10th International Conference on Human-Animal Interactions, entitled “People and Animals: A Timeless Relationship”, will be held at the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre in Glasgow, Scotland. Details are available online at http://www.glasgow2004ad.com.

OCTOBER 23, 2004
The conference “The Links that Tie: Tools for Bones or Bones for Tools?” will be held at the MacDonald Institute, Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, UK. The conference will draw together new methodological and theoretical perspectives to look at the acquisition of meat and the lithic tools used in processing this essential resource. The conference will include paper/poster presentations and demonstrations of knapping and butchery. Details online at http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/zooarch-lithics or contact: Krish Seetah (ks354@cam.ac.uk) and Niels Andreassen (nha22@cam.ac.uk), Grahame Clark Lab., Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Cambridge, Downing St., CB2 3DZ Cambridge UK.

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