New African Archaeozoology Working Group

During the “Archaeozoology of Holocene Africa” (J. Lesur-Gebremariam and H. Jousse) session of the 11th ICAZ International Conference held in Paris, August 2010, it was proposed that an African Archaeozoology Working Group be established.

The goals of this new working group are to develop a web-based international repository for digital records on African zooarchaeological data and to facilitate contacts, meetings and collaborative research in all fields of African zooarchaeology and the Quaternary (Pleistocene and Holocene). We aim to support and improve inter-community/country development, and, particularly, to encourage more Africa-based researchers to become involved in the working group and ICAZ in general. The project is envisaged as a long-term collaborative programme and will start on a trial basis. Initially we will develop anatomical and osteometrical tools for identifying cranial and post-cranial elements of African antelope taxa and Pleistocene fossils. Each contributor who provides a data set will be included as an author.

Meetings of the African Working Group will be organized within the framework of ICAZ. Discussions will centre around the database project, new collaborative research, the organization of thematic sessions on zooarchaeological issues, and new methodological advances. We propose to meet in 2014, at which point the project will have had time to develop.

For further information about the African Archaeozoology Working Group, please contact either of the coordinators: Joséphine Lesur-Gebremariam (jolesur@mnhn.fr) or Hélène Jousse (jousse.helene@gmail.com).

ICAZ Working Group Updates

After the successful Taphonomy session in the last ICAZ meeting in Paris, the number of members of the ICAZ Taphonomy Working Group (TWG) is constantly rising. So far, there are a total of 64 people involved from five continents and 20 countries. The first TWG newsletter has already been published and presents the results of an online member survey carried out after Paris. Lists of members, a bibliography of recent taphonomy publications, and notice of relevant conferences are also included in the newsletter. The intention for the second meeting of the TWG is to be hosted jointly by the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies and the McDonald Institute of Archaeological Research at University of Cambridge in March 2012. Further information on the conference, including an official call for papers, will be sent out in the near future.

The current coordinator and liaison for the group is Ana Belen Marin from the University of Cambridge (abm38@cam.ac.uk), assisted by Jean-Philip Brugal, Richard Magdwick and Marta Moreno-Garcia. If you are interested in joining the working group, please contact us.

The ICAZ Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG) has gone online! Information on the activities of the NZWG can be found at http://alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons/exhibits/show/nzwg. Additionally, a bibliographic database will be hosted on the site; your collaboration is requested for this project. For more info, please contact any of the coordinators: Isabel Cruz (isabelcruz55@yahoo.com.ar); Pablo M. Fernández (pfernand@retina.ar); Mariana Mondini (mmondini@filo.uba.ar); A. Sebastián Muñoz (amunoz@filo.uba.ar).
Digital innovation offers solutions to the challenge of accessing and sharing content from physically distant research collections. Sustainable archiving ensures that digital content remains accessible into the future as software and hardware change. A recent example of potential interest to ICAZ members is Archaeological Fish Bone Images (http://fish.library.usyd.edu.au). This is a freely accessible sustainable digital archive of over 500 high-quality still images of selected bones of southeast Australian fishes. It was designed to help users identify fish remains of equivalent or similar fish taxa from Australia and beyond. It federates images and information about fish and fish remains from modern and archaeological collections physically located in Sydney (New South Wales) and at the Australian National University in Canberra (Australian Capital Territory). The archive was created by Sarah Colley (Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney) and Rowan Brownlee (Digital Project Analyst, University of Sydney Library) to support Colley’s research in Sydney regional archaeology. The archive is hosted and made accessible by the University of Sydney Library. Users can pan across and zoom in and out of images to take a closer look, and the website also supports faceted search and display of, for example, scientific and common names. Colley and Brownlee’s paper in Internet Archaeology Issue 29 December 2010 (http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue29/colley_index.html) further explains technical aspects of the project and discusses the research implications of significant gaps in regional archaeozoological reference collections. Further ecological and historical information about Sydney fish and fishing can be accessed at http://ses.library.usyd.edu.au/handle/2123/6253.

ICAZ members may also be interested in the New South Wales Archaeology On-Line Stage 1 archive (http://nswaol.library.usyd.edu.au). Building on the fish bone archive, this new venture between Sarah Colley and Martin Gibbs (Department of Archaeology, University of Sydney), the University of Sydney Library, the Archaeology of Sydney Research Group (http://sydney.edu.au/arts/archaeology/research/archaeology_of_syd_research_group/), and local heritage consultancy organisations has involved locating previously hard-to-access grey literature on historical archaeology in the Sydney area to ensure it is properly archived in a sustainable digital format and made available for research, teaching and the public. The project is funded by heritage grants from the New South Wales Department of Planning and Heritage Council. Stage 1 (2009–2011) focused on pre-1995 pre-electronic material. Approximately 600 reports, produced mainly by professional heritage consultants, are now fully available, with a further 250 to be added in the coming months. Some reports contain information about faunal remains and archaeozoology. Stage 2 (2011–2013) aims to increase the functionality of the system and to incorporate a wider range of image, database and other documentary resources.

**Sustainable Digital Initiatives for Archaeozoology and Archaeology**

**CALL FOR PAPERS**

The 7th Annual Stanley J. Olsen Memorial Eagle Lake Zooarchaeology Conference will be held at Eagle Lake Field Station in northeastern California, USA. Zooarchaeology professionals and students are invited to present 30–40 minute papers, followed by 10–20 minutes of questions and answers intended to create substantive, field-advancing dialogue. The main sessions, which will address the theme of “Zooarchaeological Contributions to Historical Archaeology and Ecology,” will be held the weekend of July 22–24, 2011. For additional information contact the guest organizers: Deanna Grimstead (dng@email.arizona.edu) or Kelly Beck (raymond.beck@anthro.utah.edu) or check out the conference website at http://www.csuchico.edu/~fbyham/zooarch.htm.

**Do you want to share information about your lab, research projects, or publications? E-mail your announcement to the Newsletter Editor at a.trentacoste@sheffield.ac.uk.**
Dear ICAZ Members,

As a welcome spinoff of session S1-1, “Archaeozoology of Holocene Africa,” held at last year’s 11th International Conference in Paris, a new working group emerged. It received the unanimous support of the International Committee and probably the overwhelming majority of archaeozoologists around the world represented by this body. This is the 12th of ICAZ’s affiliated Working Groups, each formed around special themes of common interest. The development of this new group offers a good opportunity to briefly review several important issues beyond the shear function of working groups.

Along with its growth, ICAZ has increasingly relied on its autonomous working groups in the micromanagement of specific areas of archaeozoological research. Beginning in 1980, specialization by animal taxa was the first product of this trend, resulting in exactly one third of the dozen current working groups: Fish Remains WG (FRWG 1980), Bird WG (BWG 1991), Grupo de Zooarqueología de Camélidos (GZC 1993) and the Archaeomalacology WG (AMWG 2002). They deal with animal groups biologically different from the main domestic mammals at the center of traditional archaeozoological inquiry. In addition, with its focus on New World camelids, the GZC was the first to embody a regional element defined by the natural distribution of the animals studied.

The next, largely parallel trend offers evidence of methodological developments. It shows thematic opening both toward lato sensu archaeology in the form of the Worked Bone Research group (WRBG 1997), as well as toward the natural sciences through the Animal Palaeopathology WG (APWG 1999), Archaeozoology and Genetics (A&G 2002) and the Taphonomy WG (TWG 2009). The establishment of this last group was long overdue, as a broad interest in taphonomy existed for decades in ICAZ.

The last third of our working groups is regionally based, reflecting the recent globalization of ICAZ. These include the Archaeozoology of Southwest Asia and Adjacent Areas (ASWA 1990), North Atlantic Bioarchaeological Organization (NABO 1992), Neotropical Zooarchaeology WG (NZWG 2010) and African Archaeozoology WG (AAWG 2011). This latter genre of working groups is of special interest from the viewpoint of ICAZ, an organization that at the time of its conception had a strong focus on a politically divided continental Europe. The chronological spread of ICAZ working groups is summarized in Figure 1.

While the establishment of national working groups (within ICAZ) has not been encouraged as we hope to serve as an international forum, historically and ethnically diverse major regions do have archaeological problems of their own. These may be defined by either shared environmental zones or a unified historical heritage (sometimes both), but are typically divided by modern political borders. Hence international exchange is indispensable in their proper archaeological study.

Southwest Asia “and adjacent areas” – largely outlined by the Fertile Crescent and Arab Peninsula – are intimately linked to what we stereotypically call the archaeology of Western Civilization. It was the subject of the first ICAZ working group organized on a regional basis (1994). The tumultuous history of this culturally complex area has a long research tradition by European and American scholars, but local research is becoming significant in several countries. The crystallization of archaeozoological research within the North Atlantic Bioarchaeological Organization has somewhat different motives. Decades of cutting edge environmental research in technologically advanced countries flanking both the North American and Northwest European coast has produced archaeozoological results that ICAZ is proud to have been associated with through its committed individual members.

The last two regional working groups are somewhat different from those mentioned previously. Indubitably inspired by exposure long overdue and the ensuing vivid intellectual exchange during the 10th International Conference in Mexico City, the Neotropical working group (largely covering what is called Latin-America in geopolitical terms, from central and southern Mexico to southern South America and related islands) was the next to be established in 2010, and we see the pattern repeated in the case of the African Archaeozoology working group. To the credit of the organizers, the 2010 meeting in Paris has seen the largest-ever number of African scholars. The 1.5% of 714 registered participants reported by Jean-Denis Vigne and Christine Lefèvre in the previous Newsletter (Fall 2010) may look modest as a number (Figure 2), it results, however, from a concerted funding effort by conference organizers; it does not include non-African archaeozoologists involved with the continent who contribute three quarters to current working group members, many representing considerable expertise.

Africa is geographically diverse, and has been home to rem...
relevant archaeological work from early Hominids in the East and South to high level civilizations across the continent (e.g. Egypt, Zimbabwe). However, the continent’s historical heritage is at least as diverse, as different colonial histories imprint on research traditions. This seems far less the case in the Neotropical region, largely unified by two closely related languages and a probably more uniform research tradition. Figure 2 shows a strong attendance by Latin American colleagues in Paris, especially striking as the focus of that conference (between the previous meeting in México and the next one planned in Argentina) was admittedly archaeozoology in Eastern Europe and Eurasia.

These developments further strengthened ICAZ not as an aim in itself, but as a sign of emerging local research organically integrated with and supported by our global efforts.

Sincerely,

László Bartosiewicz
President, ICAZ

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**UNIVERSITY OF YORK: BONES ON THE MOVE**

Easter 2011 sees the vertebrate and mollusc comparative collections at the University of York on the move into new accommodation. From their charming but eccentric billet in the Kings Manor attics, the collections are moving to two labs on the University’s main campus. The fish will have one lab to themselves, whilst the birds and mammals will have more space and better curation. The move puts the collections into the same building as our proteomics and other labs, facilitating truly integrated zooarchaeology research at all scales from macro to molecular.

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**SHEFFIELD ZOOARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY**

The start of 2011 has been a busy time at the Zooarchaeology Laboratory in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Sheffield (UK). The first two presentations of our short-course, “Understanding Zooarchaeology: A Short Course for Archaeology and Heritage Professionals,” have been a great success. Participants praised both the content of the course and quality of the teaching. In turn, members of the Zooarchaeology Lab gained valuable experience in lecturing and demonstration. Due to the success of these first two sessions, we will be hosting a third presentation of the course in September (additional information p. 6).

Additionally, we are fortunate to have fish bone specialist Hannah Russ become a permanent member of our team after the upgrade of her university contract. Hannah and the Lab were awarded a Higher Education Learning Fund Grant by the University of Sheffield for “Making the Most of Museum Materials,” a project that facilitates networking between museums and the Sheffield Zooarchaeology Lab in order to maximise the teaching and research potential of museum specimens that are marked for disposal or kept in permanent storage.

We also have the privilege of welcoming a variety of visiting researchers in 2011: University of Cincinnati doctoral student Flint Dibble is working with Paul Halstead to research Classical food practices and urbanization; and Marian Ángeles Galindo Pellicena of the University Complutense of Madrid and Lenny Salvagno from Italy are both working with Umberto Albarella. In November we will welcome Silvia Valenzuela for a two-year Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship. Silvia will be the Lab’s second Marie Curie fellow, joining Claudia Minniti who is already at Sheffield investigating the Iron Age/Roman husbandry transition in Italy and England. PhD student Angela Trentacoste presented a paper on the animal bones from the Etruscan site of Poggio Colla at the “Gods in Ruins” conference in Oxford, and Lizzie Wright has begun data collection in Portugal for her doctoral research on biometry of the aurochs. Lastly, work by Umberto Albarella and Sara Viner continues on the faunal assemblage from Late Neolithic Durrington Walls, Wiltshire, UK, as part of the Feeding Stonehenge project.

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**Diane Gifford-Gonzalez**, Professor of Anthropology and Curator of the Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives, University of California, Santa Cruz, is collaborating with her student **Cristie Boone** as zooarchaeologists on a team of researchers headed by Professor **Kent G. Lightfoot**, University of California, Berkeley on an NSF Archaeology Research Grant BCS-0320168, “The Study of Indigenous Pyrodiversity Management Practices in Central California: An Eco-Archaeological Approach.” Boone and Gifford-Gonzalez presented their interim findings of land vertebrates and fishes at the 76th Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology.

**ICAZ member Anneke Janzen** and Profesor **J. Cameron Monroe**, Anthropology Department, University of California, Santa Cruz presented a poster on her zooarchaeological analysis of palace food refuse, entitled, “The Dahomean Feast: Preliminary Thoughts on Elite Culinary Practices in Atlantic West Africa.”

**Ina Plug** is writing a book on the postcranial remains of mostly southern African mammals. The book consists mainly of sketches and will be of A4 size. Most of the bones are presented life size. The book will have c. 600–650 pages and will also become elec-
Ana Belen Marín was awarded with a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship for three years to be held at the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies (2011–2013). Her research project, which is focused on palaeoeconomic behaviour during the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition in the refugia areas of the Balkans and the Iberian Peninsula, is also funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. From October, she will be Charles and Katherine Darwin Research Fellow at Darwin College in Cambridge.

At the zooarcheology lab at Baylor University, Dr. Benjamin Arbuckle is currently engaged in a long-term research project examining patterns of animal exploitation in central Anatolia through much of the Holocene. He has just finished the initial stages of work at an early Neolithic cave site, Direkli Cave, the results of which have been published in the *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* (see reference below). Additionally, he is continuing research at the Neolithic site of Kôsk Höyük and has begun a new phase of work at the Bronze Age center of Acemhöyük. Finally, he is starting a new multi-disciplinary project focused on understanding patterns of equid exploitation in prehistoric Anatolia.

Also of note is that Dr. Arbuckle is organizing, with the help of his Belgian colleagues Bea de Cupere, Wim van Neer, Veerle Linseele, and Jan Driessen, a one day workshop entitled “Animal Exploitation in Neolithic Central and Western Anatolia,” to be held following the ASWA Working Group Meeting on July 1 in Brussels. The workshop will include the presentation of papers on Neolithic faunas from this region and discussion of issues ranging from the spread of Neolithic technologies to data sharing and collaboration among participants.

The database of the Archaeozoological reference collection of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, University of Groningen (the Netherlands), is now searchable on the internet: http://www.rug.nl/let/archaeozoology. The start of the Groningen Archaeozoological reference collection was in the 1920s when Albert Egges van Giffen studied the bones of the *terpen* (artificial dwelling mounds) in the north of the Netherlands. Later, Anneke Clason gave a fresh impulse to the reference collection in the 1950s. Today, Robert Kosters and Tom Jacobs, the Groningen archaeozoology technicians, are continuously preparing new skeletons for the reference collection. The reference collection currently contains nearly 4,500 skeletons of mammals, birds and fish, from species from northwestern Europe, the Mediterranean area, and the Near East. There is a collection of over 250 mollusc species from the Netherlands and Greece, as well as a modest collection of reptile and amphibian skeletons.

The collection also contains skeletons of foetal and juvenile animals and a large number of (opened out) lower jaws of animals of different ages, especially helpful in establishing an accurate identification of species and age. In the reference collection used daily the skeletons are grouped by skeletal element. Additional skeletons are stored in boxes.

The data in the database of the reference collection has been entered by Johan van Gent. He has also added to the database photographs of skeletal elements from some of the animals, and the number of online photographs will continue to increase. The database is a work in progress, and we would be grateful for any feedback. For more information, e-mail Wietske Prummel at w.prummel@rug.nl.

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**New Books**

*The Animal Connection: A New Perspective on What Makes Us Human* by P. Shipman (2011). W.W. Norton & Company, New York [ISBN 978-0-393-07054-5. 304 pages, 25 illustrations]. The hardcover costs US $26.95 plus shipping and may be ordered from the publisher’s website at http://books.wwnorton.com/books/The-Animal-Connection. In her new book, award-winning author Pat Shipman explores what it means to be human and how our connection to animals has shaped our own species and evolutionary trajectory. She draws on a rich range of compelling paleoanthropological, zooarchaeological, and archaeological studies to make her point. A fascinating read that will both entertain and educate the scientist and general public alike.


*Cazadores y Presas. 3.500 Años de Interacción Entre Seres Humanos y Animales en el Noroeste de Chubut* by P.M. Fernández (2010). Fundación de Historia Natural Félix de Azara, Buenos Aires, Argentina [ISBN 978-987-25646-5-3. 410 pages illustrated with maps, plans, figures, and photographs; 24x17cm. In Spanish]. The book costs ARS $60 plus shipping and can be ordered through the author at pfemand@retina.ar.

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Estado Actual de la Arqueozooología Latinoamericana / Current Advances in the Latin-American Archaeozoology edited by G.L. Mengoni Goñalons, J. Arroyo-Cabrales, Ó.J. Polaco and F.J. Aguilar (2010). Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, International Council for Archaeozoology and Universidad de Buenos Aires, México, D.F. [ISBN 978-607-484-145-9. 180 pages]. This book presents the results of the session “Origin and Development of Latin American Zooarchaeology” from the 10th ICAZ International Conference held in Mexico City in August 2006. Organized by Guillermo Mengoni Goñalons, Óscar J. Polaco, and Joaquín Arroyo-Cabrales, this session aimed to show the state of the field in several Latin American countries through the research of national archaeozoologists and those working in the region. Representatives from a range of countries provided a detailed overview of their countries/study regions and explored potential future developments in those areas. As an outcome from that session and group discussion focusing on the importance of sharing this information with the overall archaeozoological community, this book was produced. The editors hope that this volume achieves the initial objective of the session, and that those who read this book will come away with new knowledge and a wide view of current archaeofaunal research in Latin America – a perspective that will, in turn, facilitate the growth and exchange of research both within this region and throughout the world, generating a broad discussion on the successes, failures, needs, and future developments of Latin American zooarchaeology. Those interested in obtaining a copy of the publication please contact Dr. Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales at arromatu5@yahoo.com.mx.

Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge, A Lateglacial and Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Site in the Colne Valley by J.S.C. Lewis with J. Rackham. Museum of London Archaeology, London [ISBN 978-1-901992-97-7. Hardback, 228 pages, 229 black/white and colour illustrations, £25]. This eagerly awaited volume documents the evidence for human activity in the Colne valley at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge, in the Lateglacial and Early Mesolithic periods. A series of five in situ lithic and faunal scatters, centred on hearth settings on local high points within the valley floor, belong to two main phases of hunter-gatherer activity. The earlier phase, characterised by Lateglacial bruised-edge ‘long blades’ of the north German Ahrensburgian technocomplex, associated with reindeer and horse, is dated to c. 10,000 BP. The succeeding Early Mesolithic phase is typified by broad, obliquely-backed flint points, associated with a fauna dominated by red and roe deer, and dated some 800 radiocarbon years later at c. 9200 BP. Detailed analyses of the important faunal and lithic assemblages, bolstered by an extensive refitting programme, have been fully integrated to provide new and striking behavioural explanations. These hunter-gatherer groups can now be seen as groups of people intent on pursuing their own independent and socially defined goals, and no longer solely in terms of their adaptive responses to environmental pressures. Three Ways Wharf will come to take its place alongside other iconic sites of the period such as Star Carr, Broxbourne and Thatcham. For details please visit the website: http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/Publications. The book is also available for sale at the Museum of London shop http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/English/Shop/.

The University of Sheffield, UK, announces the third presentation of a new short-course that introduces zooarchaeology to archaeology and heritage sector professionals. This presentation of the course follows two successful previous sessions offered earlier in 2011. Highly commended by its participants, “Understanding Zooarchaeology: A Short Course for Archaeology and Heritage Professionals, Students and Enthusiasts” aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to the basic theory and methods which zooarchaeologists use to understand animal bone evidence. Specifically designed for people with little or no previous experience in zooarchaeology, this course is an ideal starting point for archaeologists, museum curators, and other heritage professionals who come across animal bones and/or zooarchaeological reports in their professional capacity and who want to understand more about this field. Students are also welcomed, and our short course aims to provide a firm basis for further training, as well as to contribute to the knowledge base of future archaeology and heritage professionals. Through 3 days of short lectures, discussions, and hands-on workshops, the course will provide practical experience in zooarchaeological methods and will promote an understanding of the potential and limitations of zooarchaeological evidence.

Tuition fees for the course are £150 for waged persons, £100 unwaged, student, or retired persons. More information about the course content, teaching team, field trip, and social activities can be found on our website at http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology/short-course.html and you can e-mail us at zooarchshortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk.
Friends and colleagues are mourning the untimely death of Brian C. Hesse (1944–2011). Brian passed away on April 2 at the age of 66. He succumbed unexpectedly to a short but intense pulmonary illness, which sadly cut short a life of myriad accomplishments. Raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Brian attended Columbia University and earned a B.A., M.Phil., and in 1978 a Ph.D. in anthropology. He was one of the 1970s cohort of students who trained in faunal analysis with Dexter Perkins, Jr., initially focusing like his mentor on issues of early animal domestication. His doctoral research involved the study of animal remains from the Neolithic site of Ganj Darih in western Iran, and its conclusions established that the goat assemblage represented the earliest known caprine domesticates, dating to about 10,000 B.P.

Brian shared his life and work with his wife Paula Wapnish. Married in 1971, they were graduate students together at Columbia and collaborated on Near Eastern archaeozoological projects for over 35 years. In 1975, they left New York City for Washington, D.C., so that Brian could accept a pre-doctoral fellowship at the Department of Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution. Following the fellowship year, he worked in the Office of Exhibits of the National Museum of Natural History, helping to mount the “Western Civilization: Origins and Traditions” exhibition, including authoring its script. In 1979, he was hired by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. They moved south, and he began a 24-year period of teaching, research, and service to that school. He was elevated to associate professor in 1983, professor in 1990, and eventually took over the chairmanship of the department from 1998 to 2003.

In 2003, Brian left Alabama to assume the directorship of the Jewish Studies Program at the Pennsylvania State University, not far from the Pittsburgh of his youth. During the ensuing eight years, he transformed the program into a dynamic and growing interdisciplinary center with active sponsors, new faculty and courses, and even a program logo in Hebrew calligraphy to raise the profile of the program. The emblem worked well as long as the Penn State “logo police” could be assured that it did not interfere with the university’s own leonine iconography and merchandising. Brian navigated these political waters with deftness, and raised his program’s profile through effective development of academics and external financial support. His administrative skills were masterful.

Initially brought to Penn State as Professor of Jewish Studies as well as Professor of Ancient Mediterranean Studies, three years later Brian was also named Professor of Anthropology. He managed the Jewish Studies Program with extraordinary energy, innovation, and dedication, served on various university committees, taught college courses, and mentored graduate students until illness diverted his attention to matters of personal health in February. During a brief improvement in his condition, he went back to program affairs and work on a current student’s doctoral thesis, but his status worsened, bringing his life to a premature end.

Throughout his research career, Brian, with Paula by his side, produced a significant body of research on matters of animal exploitation. Their joint book Animal Bone Archaeology: From Objectives to Analysis was published in 1985 by Taraxacum Press. Brian had an unusually broad geographic reach, having undertaken research in South America, North America, Arabia, Iran, and the Levant. He may be best known in the future for his ground-breaking work at Tepe Ganj Darih in Iran, a mounded village site that yielded evidence for the early domestication of goats.

Over the years, he processed faunal collections of varying sizes from over 25 sites, producing published reports on material from the Near East (Iran, Israel, Turkey, Cyprus, Afghanistan, Jordan, and Yemen), Italy, South America (Chile), and historic North America. He accumulated a vast knowledge of skeletal anatomy across species on a global scale and assembled a substantial comparative research collection, including a large number of camel bones gathered while he and Paula were working on the beginnings of camel pastoralism in the Near East. Another major subject of interest was the origins of the pig taboo, on which he published five papers and gave some 14 presentations. Brian’s passion for pigs led him to collect suine memorabilia. Eventually, his office and home were filled with novelty images and objects conveying a pig theme, so much so that he and Paula had to call a moratorium several years ago to limit all but the most clever items from entering their porcine menagerie.

While he directed some archaeological excavations at historic sites during his Alabama years, Brian saw lots of fieldwork in various places, including both bone identifications done trenchside and digging. He began his field experience in the 1960s at the Anatolian sites of Suberde, Erbaba, and Aphrodiasias, then in the 1970s at Nahir Ibrahim in Lebanon, and Ganj Darih, in western Iran. In the 1980s, he directed work at the historic sites of Ruffiner Mountain, Sloss Furnace, and Arlington House in Alabama, but included trips to the Israeli sites of Tell Miqne, Ashkelon, Tell Jemmeh, Tell Batash, Tell Dan, and Qazrin for faunal work (and some digging) as well as bone analysis at San Pedro de Atacama in Chile. In 1986, he taught a bone identification class in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From the 1990s, he conducted only faunal research and mostly in Israel at Ashkelon, Tell Miqne, Tell Qasile, Ein Hagid, Megiddo, Beth Shemesh, Tell Hamid, Sha’ar ha Golan, Khirbet Zeita, and Tell Dover, but he also worked with Early Dynastic bone finds from Mendes in Egypt in 2007. In 2008, he accompanied a graduate student in supervisory capacity to China where she was working on a Neolithic faunal collection.

His academic service to several departments and programs was part of a personal commitment to the greater community of those interested in archaeology, whether to students in classes and laboratories, to visitors to the Smithsonian Institution exhibit on Western Civilization (where he contributed, among other treasures, a tiny museum case containing the bones of an ancient mouse from an ancient grain bin), to readers of many popular articles, and to attendees at many public lectures. Brian made zooarchaeology alive and relevant. Only this spring, he was leading a Penn State program with Paula on sustainable and ethical animal production in the context of Jewish law. His longtime colleague Lautaro Nuñez captured this generous spirit in remembering to us “his special style in his human relations... his work, and his pretty soul.” Brian’s life was full, productive, accomplished, but far too short.

Brian leaves behind Paula, his wife of... Continued on page 17
The following list of recent publications in archaeozoology contains 187 unique references that have not appeared in previous newsletters. Due to the large number of submissions by ICAZ members, we have omitted from the following list: in-press publications, presented papers, abstracts from conference proceedings, and publications prior to 2008. Many thanks to all the ICAZ members who contributed to this section.


CRABTREE, P. (2010). Zooarchaeology and Colonialism in Roman Britain: Evidence from Icklingham. In *Anthropological Approaches to Zooarchaeology: Colonialism, Complexity, and Animal Transforma-


for Size Increase in an Exploited Mollusc: Humped Conech (Strombus gibberulus) at Chelechol ra Orrak, Palau from ca. 3000–0 BP. Journal of Archaeological Science 37:2788–2798.


LANG, F. (2010). Bone Working and Productions in the Medieval Castle of Guetrat (Salzburg). In Ancient and Modern Bone Artefacts from America to Russia. Cultural,


ZHILIN, J. and T. VAN KOLFSCHOTEN (2010). Wechselbeziehung zwischen...
Continued from page 7

40 years, and their daughter Arielle, currently a graduate student in geography. Donors to the Jewish Studies Program have endowed a Directorship Fund to the University in Brian’s memory. All who were his friends and colleagues are better for having known him; archaeozoology is much diminished by his untimely loss.

Contributed by Allan S. Gilbert, Fordham University; Paula Wapnish, Penn State; and Katherine Moore, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY


A full Curriculum Vitae and list of publications may be found at: www.cams.nsiu.edu/faculty/cams/Hesse%20CV.doc

Many of the presentations from the ICAZ 2010 conference session “Archaeozoology in a Digital World” were published together in a special forum in The SAA Archaeological Record entitled “Digital Communication and Collaboration: Perspectives from Zooarchaeology.” The entire issue, as well as links to individual papers in the forum, are available for free online at http://alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons/items/show/1731.

The latest issue of the journal Archaeofauna, Volume 19, was published in 2010. A journal with a strong taphonomic flavour/character, the most recent release features the following papers: 1) L. PRATES and C. ACOSTA, Las aves de sitios arqueológicos del Holoceno Tardio de Nor patriota, Argentina; 2) A. MORALES and J. RODRIGUEZ, Age-frequency profiles in micromammals: A methodological epiphenomenon?; 3) J.F. MUSALI, El rol de los peces en la dieta de los grupos horticultores de tradición turguariana; 4) L. LLORENTÉ-RODRÍGUEZ, Their Flocks and Archaeology. Early Herders and Their Flocks, edited by J. Clutton-Brock

August 27 –September 1, 2012

The 7th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group (BWG) will be held at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania. There will be three days of presentations plus a trip of one/two days to the Moldavia region/Dayube Delta. The call for papers and registration form will be found in BoneCommons. For more information contact Luminita Bejenaru (lumb@uaic.ro).

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E-mail AEA2011@let.vu.nl or visit www.acvu.nl/aea2011.

October 23–31, 2011

“Fish and Fishing: Archaeological, Anthropological, and Ecological Perspectives!” the 16th Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) will be held in Israel. For more information e-mail zoharir@post.tau.ac.il.

October 25–27, 2011

A congress “Hominid–Carnivore interactions during the Pleistocene” will be held in Tarragona, Spain. For more information e-mail hominid.carnivore@iphes.cat or visit interaccioneshominidocarnivoros.wordpress.com.

UPCOMING IN 2012

April 30–May 5, 2012

A session “Bioarchaeology in the Ancient Near East” will be held at the 8th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE) in Warsaw, Poland. For more information e-mail k.o.lorentz@cyi.ac.cy or visit www.8icaane.org.

June 1, 2012

The first meeting of the ICAZ Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG) will be held in Santiago de Chile. For more information contact: Isabel Cruz (isabelcruz55@yahoo.com.ar), Pablo M. Fernández (pferrnad@retina.ar), Mariana Mondini (mmmondini@filo.uba.ar), and A. Sebastián Muñoz (amunoz@filo.uba.ar).

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A Summary of the Past Decade” will take place at the 33rd UISPP World Congress in Florianópolis, Brazil. For more information e-mail averbouh@univ-tlse2.fr or visit xviiuispp.webnode.com.

SEPTEMBER 5–10, 2011
The Environmental Archaeology of Urban Sites conference will take place in Gdańsk, Poland. For more information e-mail archaeobotany.ug@ug.edu.pl or visit www.archbot.ug.edu.pl.

SEPTEMBER 08–11, 2011
The international “Deer and People – Past, Present and Future” conference will take place at the University of Nottingham, United Kingdom. For more information e-mail archaeology-enquiries@nottingham.ac.uk or visit www.nottingham.ac.uk/Archaeology/Research/conferences/deer-people.aspx.

SEPTEMBER 08, 2011
The Conference of the Archaeological Leather Group (ALG) will occur at University College London, United Kingdom. For more information e-mail piddington.museum@tiscali.co.uk or visit www.archleathgrp.org.uk.

SEPTEMBER 12–14, 2011
The University of Sheffield Zooarchaeology Lab hosts the short-course “Understanding Zooarchaeology.” For more information visit http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology/short-course.html or e-mail zoarchshortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk

SEPTEMBER 13–16, 2011
The session “Understanding Humans Understanding Horses: Constructed and Co-Created Cultures” will be held at the Association of Social Anthropologists (ASA) Conference at the University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK. This panel explores how human–horse relationships challenge prevailing narratives about domination, agency, culture and nature – and what those narratives are. Interests also is how in horses might be seen to contribute to human meanings, cultures or sub-cultures. For details e-mail galaj@me.com or visit www.theasa.org/conferences/asa11/index.shtml.

SEPTEMBER 14–18, 2011
A session “Exploring Neolithic Landscapes: Relationships Between Society, Economy, Environment and Climate Change” will be held at the 17th meeting of the European Association for Archaeologists (EAA) in Oslo, Norway. For more information e-mail n.whitehouse@qub.ac.uk or visit www.eaa2011.no/home.cfm.

SEPTEMBER 15–18, 2011
A session “Human and Animal Populations” will be held at the UK Archaeological Science Conference 2011 at the University of Reading, UK. For more information e-mail UKAS2011@reading.ac.uk or visit www.reading.ac.uk/ukas-2011.

SEPTEMBER 27–OCTOBER 10, 2011
A session “Exploitation of Coastal and Marine Resources: Acquisition, Distribution, Consumption and Transformation” will be held at the International Conference HOMER 2011 in Vannes (Bretagne), France. For more information e-mail mulvilleja@cardiff.ac.uk or visit homer2011.univ-rennes1.fr/page.php?id13.

OCTOBER 21–22, 2011
The Association for Environmental Archaeology’s (AEA) annual conference “Subsistence and surplus production” will be held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. For more information