By Alice Choyke

The ninth meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) has just concluded in Zhengzhou City in central China. It was organized and hosted most generously and warmly by the Henan Administration of Cultural Heritage together with the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, who provided free food and housing for the participants. The WBRG meeting is the first time the group has left the confines of Europe, and it was well worth it. Those of us from outside China were privileged to see and hear about cultural phenomena far different from what we are familiar with, as well as some interesting methodologies for studying bone tools. Our Chinese colleagues hopefully enjoyed seeing the various ways ‘bone tools’ from outside China were made and used in Europe and New Zealand.

Our participants came from the USA, Hungary, France, Spain, Denmark, Romania, the Czech Republic, Britain, New Zealand, and China. Chinese participants came from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (of Chinese Academy of Sciences), Peking University, Jilin University, Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, and the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology. There were altogether twenty presentations and fourteen posters. It was especially pleasing to see so many young, eager colleagues not only participating in both talks and posters but entering seriously into the discussions as well. Seven Chinese colleagues joined or renewed their membership in ICAZ.

The excursion following the conference was to two World Heritage sites. Henan Province, through which the Yellow River flows, is particularly rich in such sites. The Longmen grotto attests to the influence of Buddhism in China, from the time of the Wei dynasty with its heyday in the rich Tang dynasty. We then went

Continued on page 7
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 biannual newsletter. E-mail submissions to the editor, Angela Trentacoste, at ICAZnewsletter@gmail.com. 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).

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.

Dear ICAZ Members,

Next year we will need to elect a new president and vice president. Why is this important? How did we get here?

Not only did the year 1990 bring about historical change in Eastern Europe but also the end of a bipolar political world view, ushering in new global perspectives and challenges. Coincidentally, in the same year, the 6th ICAZ International Conference was organized in Washington D.C. It was the first such meeting held outside Europe, and, as a result of its location and the political changes afoot elsewhere in the world, it played host to an unusually diverse international set of scholars.

Not as a direct consequence, but synchronized well with this favorable phenomenon, a committee met during the conference that, with good foresight, considered the possibility of converting ICAZ into a true membership-based professional organization. In 1995, new statutes were drafted in Cambridge, England in this spirit, and these were subsequently voted on by the General Membership. By 2002, a dues-paying general membership was created and the International Committee of ICAZ became a representative body elected by the ICAZ membership. Melinda Zeder was elected the first president of the organization heading a small Executive Committee.

These developments were commensurate with an ever expanding membership that brought about parallel increases in diversity in every respect. A critical mass was reached beyond which informal personal communication needed to be supported by administration. Reorganization along the guidelines of representative democracy (founded on the principle of an elected set of people representing a group who then decide on policy initiatives) was a response to the new complexity of ICAZ in both geopolitical and disciplinary terms. Last but not least, as a dues-paying general membership-based organization, ICAZ owes its members financial responsibility in not only forging, but also coordinating, professional communication among its members. The most important components of this are the electronic dissemination of ICAZ information (newsletter, homepage, mailing list) and a framework for personal contact in the form of International Conferences organized every four years.

Instinctively, I consider myself an informal person and remember with considerable nostalgia the days (long gone) when ICAZ could still organize single-session International Conferences, better suited to direct (a.k.a. ‘pure’) democracy in which participants could form consensus or vote on policy issues directly. The efficiency of this attractive form of decision making, however, is limited to smaller communities such as ICAZ Working Groups, where it survives very well, feeding back grassroots informality into the ‘superstructure’ of ICAZ, whose membership is composed of the sum of these same individuals.

A modest but important token of direct democracy is that Working Groups have no hierarchies and are represented by ‘liaisons’ rather than their own presidents, secretaries, etc. On the other hand, to the credit of ever changing conference organizers, Working Group meetings cannot be sponsored from ICAZ funds – the bright side of this situation being that their activities are so impressive that they would deplete finances (based on modest and carefully structured membership fees) that are mostly saved for enabling the large International Conferences to be held every four years. For one thing, the International Conferences could no longer be organized without enlisting the often costly help of commercial organizing companies. Another priority is trying to help give access to these major meetings at least to the most needy in the strongly global membership of ICAZ.

Again since 1990, the political history of Europe has shown that experiences with both representative and direct democracy in its Western and Eastern parts seem to be different. Such problems – fortunately – do not need to be the daily concern of ICAZ members with regard to our organization. In the run-up to new International Conferences and electing new officers (such as the president and
For the upcoming elections, a Nomination Committee has tried to solicit presidential nominations from the membership in order to compile a diverse list of candidates (geography and gender/age balanced, possibly also considering various types of institutional affiliation or lack thereof). These scholars are widely recognized as committed supporters of our community. Efforts have been made to come up with these names outside the International Committee as well to stimulate mobility, i.e. better representation within the organization. Most of these efforts to balance the name list will, of course, be diluted by the final ballot where the electorship will ultimately be asked to choose only two individuals for each open position. However, the goal will always be to cultivate diversity in choice to the greatest degree possible.

Sincerely,

László Bartosiewicz
ICAZ President

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**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ELECTIONS**

Dear ICAZ Members,

As some of you know, elections for the next International Committee (IC) of the ICAZ will take place next fall. We are seeking nominations for the new IC and welcome any suggestions. Members of the IC help coordinating efforts by the organization in promoting archaeozoology worldwide through broadly based communication.

To nominate a candidate you will need:
- to be an ICAZ member in good standing,
- to make sure that the person you are nominating is also an ICAZ member in good standing,
- to have written consent (a short e-mail will do) that the nominated candidate is prepared to stand,
- to provide names of two additional ICAZ members in good standing, who will be prepared to second your nomination,
- to send this information to the ICAZ secretary Christine Lefèvre (lefevre@mnhn.fr) no later than 28 August 2013.

If you would like to know more about the role of the IC, please consult the ICAZ statutes at: http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/about_statutes.html

We particularly welcome nominations of members who have shown past interest in the activities of ICAZ and from geographic areas that are not well covered by the present IC. The current IC composition can be checked at: http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/international_committee.html

I am looking forward to receive lots of nominations! With best wishes,

Christine Lefèvre (ICAZ secretary)
When Tony Legge died in February after a short illness, zooarchaeology lost not only one of its most original and inspiring practitioners, but also one of its most colourful characters.

Tony lived in or near Cambridge all his life. His interest in animals and wildlife began when he was a boy, as he explored the countryside around the city. It continued in the first job he took after leaving school, which was with the Pig Physiology Unit at the Cambridge Institute of Animal Physiology at Babraham. In 1965 Tony resigned from his job at Babraham and was accepted to read archaeology at Churchill College. He had done National Service and was already in his twenties.

It was inevitable that when he came into archaeology he would be interested in animal exploitation in prehistory. Even as an undergraduate he became involved with the pioneer zooarchaeologist Eric Higgs, who lead the Cambridge department’s ‘bone room’. Discussions in the ‘bone room’ could range over anything from human demography or climate change as stimuli for the origins of agriculture, to the detailed recording and ageing of the jaws of juvenile sheep. This group stressed both the theoretical aspects of prehistoric economies and the origins of agriculture, and also the methodological means of acquiring information about these. This combination of method and theory was a hallmark of all Tony’s archaeology. The research carried out at Cambridge in the 1960s and early 1970s on the History of Agriculture project transformed the study of animal bones. Likewise, Tony’s research stands out for changing perceptions of how people hunted, husbanded and managed animals in prehistory.

One of Tony’s early pieces of work was on the Natufian gazelle from Nahal Oren in Israel. Tony was probably the first zooarchaeologist to demonstrate that many of these gazelle were juvenile, based on the proportions of unfused metapodials. In the early 1970s, a major discussion topic was what actually constituted ‘domestication’, and whether species other than our modern farmyard animals might have been domesticated in the past. Neolithic goats and sheep were regarded as domestic on the basis of the high proportion of juveniles, so were gazelle also domestic in the Natufian? A decade later Tony was to conclude that the Natufian gazelle, although hunted intensively, were not on the road towards domestication.

This conclusion stemmed from his work on the large assemblages from the soon-to-be-drowned site of Abu Hureyra in Syria, which provided an opportunity for the study of how animals were managed during the crucial transition from the Mesolithic to the pre-pottery Neolithic period in the Near East. In collaboration with Peter Rowley-Conwy he showed how one of the strategies of the proto-farmers was the management of migrating gazelles. The Hureyra assemblage included large numbers of immature gazelles. As these are almost extinct in the Middle East today, Tony worked out their past seasonal movements by reading the writings of 19th century and earlier travellers. Detailed recording and analysis of the gazelle jaws made it clear that the gazelle were highly seasonal, even though other lines of evidence such as the plant remains showed that the site was occupied all year round. This suggested that the gazelle were migratory, approaching the permanently occupied site only in April and May. Since they provided a large proportion of the faunal assemblage, they were clearly hunted intensively during the short season of their availability.

The research in Britain for which Tony is most widely known is his work on prehistoric dairying. While studying the animal bones from two sites in the south of England, a Bronze Age midden at Grimes Graves and the Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Hambledon Hill, he came to the conclusion that people in prehistoric Britain had kept cattle mainly for milk. The sex ratio at Hambledon Hill (which he based on the distal humerus) demonstrated a ratio of cows to bulls that was typical of a dairy herd, and the unusually large number of young calves at Grimes Graves demonstrated that the cows at that site had been managed intensively for milk. It is difficult to remember today how contro-
versial this conclusion was in the early 1980s and how vigorously the idea was attacked by those who believed that the milking of farm animals would have been beyond the capability of prehistoric people. Tony defended his theory tenaciously and his insight has been overwhelmingly vindicated by recent studies of lipids.

His critical look at the sources used by zooarchaeologists for the ageing of domestic animals took him back to the original veterinary sources, from which he demonstrated that the secondary sources in common use were full of inconsistencies and often incorrect. Tony’s work on cattle ageing led him to suspect that many of the long-accepted dates of tooth eruption events were based on shaky foundations. He read many 19th and early 20th century publications on cattle ageing, and demonstrated that the majority of these simply quoted each other (usually without acknowledgement), thus perpetuating inaccuracies throughout the literature. Near the end of his life he did a much larger review of the tooth eruption literature dealing with pigs, and his major paper on this topic is currently in press in *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology*.

Tony also worked on a wide variety of other sites and topics, including a major revision of the fauna at the important Mesolithic site of Star Carr, a study he conducted with Peter Rowley-Conwy. Their work on seasonality, which was based mainly on the tooth eruption and wear of the roe deer, showed that – contrary to the initial interpretation by Graham Clarke – the settlement had been occupied in spring and summer rather than winter. Tony’s research also extended to the dispersal of farming, including studies of the faunas from Khirokitia (Choirokoitia) in Cyprus, Selevac in Serbia, and Jeitun in Turkmenistan. At Moncin in northern Spain he studied a farming community which continued to hunt red deer. He has recently been involved in a project examining two sites in Neolithic Croatia, and he was working on the fauna from the Hauah Fteah cave in Libya up to his death. Tony pioneered froth flotation for the recovery of plant remains, and also sieving to improve recovery in general. These practices have continued in a modified form ever since.

In 1974 Tony was appointed to run the archaeology programme of the Department of Extra-Mural studies of the University of London, which in 1988 became part of Birkbeck College. This involved organizing the part-time Diploma and Certificate in archaeology as well as other adult evening classes. When the Department moved to 26 Russell Square in 1976, Tony was allotted two small rooms in a basement and set one up as his own a ‘bone room’. It doubled as a laboratory for research and a place where he taught courses in environmental archaeology and animal bones, and he began to assemble a skeleton collection. Those of us who worked with him in the ‘bone room’ learned not just methods of research but also the importance of using (and enhancing) the reference collection. Tony was a very good lecturer and teacher, always lively and lucid. His lectures inspired many students to take up the study of animal bones. He emphasized, as Eric Higgs had done, that animal bones should be studied by archaeologists who understood the research questions, rather than by the palaeontologists, zoologists, or veterinarians who had been studying them up to the 1970s.

Tony was appointed Professor of Environmental Archaeology at Birkbeck College in 1992. After he retired in 2004 he worked at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, having joined as a Leverhulme Emeritus Fellow. Tony was an inspirational and insightful teacher who spent over 30 years at the Department of Continuing Education in the University of London. He inspired many people to do zooarchaeology, and his laboratory in Russell Square was always a place to go to meet interesting people and talk about bones. Tony also loved of fishing and shooting. Quite apart from the knowledge this gave him of wild animals, this enthusiasm helped to augment his skeleton collection with wild birds and even feral pigs that he shot on a visit to Australia. Tony had no time for pomposity, which he punctured with devastating one-liners; but he always had time to discuss animal bones and offer help and advice. It made no difference whether the discussion was in the lab or in the pub, or whether he was talking to a senior professor, or the lowliest undergraduate or evening class student: he had time for all. His enthusiasm was palpable. He will be much missed.
First Announcement and Call for Contributions


This meeting aims to promote discussions between archaeologists, zooarchaeologists, and geneticists on recent advances in the fields of Archaeozoology and Genetics, and we hope it will lead to future collaborations.

Contributions will be organized in thematic sessions, but it is our intention to stimulate a broad exchange of information among researchers from scientific fields related to both archaeology and genetics. The topics to be discussed include:

- Domestication and evolutionary trajectories of animal species;
- Genetic diversity and population structure of wild and domestic animals;
- Recovery of past phenotypic trait variation;
- Animal improvement and the exploitation of their secondary products;
- Palaeopathology;
- Palaeogenomics and bioinformatics in archaeozoology.

A balanced representation of taxa (e.g. cattle, horse, dog, and cat) as well as geographic regions is foreseen. Although the meeting is mainly related to archaeozoology, presentations from botanists and anthropologists are welcome.

We encourage geneticists, zooarchaeologists, osteo-archaeologists, etc., to participate. PhD students and postdocs will be especially welcome. Presentations by non-members of ICAZ may be invited or accepted by the meeting organizers.

Lisbon is the western-most capital of a European country, Portugal, located in the Iberian Peninsula and facing the Atlantic Ocean. Lisbon, with its archaeological record extending back to the Palaeolithic, has a rich and diverse Roman, medieval and post-medieval heritage. There are several archaeological sites worth visiting in downtown and in the surroundings, including the large Chalcolithic site of Leceia (Oeiras) and the well-known Muge Mesolithic shell-middens. Lisbon is a popular tourist destination, famous for its historical monuments, its unique architecture and beauty, and its food and wines, often available at very reasonable prices. There are numerous museums, art galleries and interesting neighborhoods. The city hosts an active cultural agenda through its theatres, music houses and cultural foundations. For further information visit: http://www.visitlisboa.com/Lisbon.asp and http://www.cm-lisboa.pt/en. Participants will have the opportunity to enjoy Portuguese hospitality, listen to Fado, and taste our famous custard tarts (Pastéis de Belém)!

Important deadlines and information will soon be posted on the meeting website (through a link from the CBA/FCUL website). Registration fees will include a welcome reception, excursion and dinner.

Deadline for early registration: November 30, 2013 (£150)
Deadline for registration: January 15, 2014 (£170 euros)
Call for abstracts of oral (preferred) and poster presentations: January 15, 2014

www.icaz2014argentina.com

ICAZ 2014
more details now available on the website!
MEMBERS

Dr. Monica K. Dütting from The Netherlands won the Poster Prize at the XXII Limes Congress that was held in Ruse, Bulgaria on September 6–11, 2012.

Although the Congress itself is a general one, the poster presented the research method and some preliminary results of Monica’s PhD-study, “Fishing in the Netherlands in Roman times”. The assumption is made that the Roman occupation marked a turning point in the way society was organized. Fishing played a part in this. The study looks into the changes that affected the social, economic, and technical aspects of fishing.

The transitional periods of the start and decline of the Roman period are included to gain maximum insight into changes in technique, consumption, and trade inside and outside the Roman Empire. The study also looks into differences within the Netherlands between civil and military sites. Both fish remains and archaeological artefacts are studied.

Should you have any questions on the research or any information on fishing in Roman times, please contact Monica Dütting via mail: mkdutting@gmail.com.

CONFERENCES

The 9th Annual Stanley J. Olsen Memorial, Eagle Lake Zooarchaeology Conference will be held in Eagle Lake, California, USA. Zooarchaeology professionals and students are invited to present 20–40 minute papers, followed by a question and answer period intended to create substantive and field advancing dialogue. The conference will be held the weekend of July 19–21, 2013. This year’s theme is “Environmental Reconstruction: Perspectives from Zooarchaeology”. For additional information contact Deanna Grimstead (e-mail: dng@email.arizona.edu) or check out the conference website at http://www.csuchico.edu/~fbayham/zooarch.htm.

Participants of the 9th meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group in Zhengzhou City, China

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**New Books**


For 10,000 years, the First Peoples of the Pacific Coast have sustained themselves on coastal resources, including a variety of fish species, which are abundantly represented in the region’s archaeological sites. Research is revealing new insights into the range and sophistication of these Native fisheries. Human impacts on fisheries over the last 200 years have also left us with a woefully incomplete understanding of the long-term natural histories of fish species prior to the industrial era, and archaeological studies are providing essential data on long-term trends in fish populations. The Archaeology of North Pacific Fisheries brings together studies from Alaska and British Columbia south to Puget Sound in Washington State. Of the volume’s 16 case studies, several focus on the variable use of salmon, the iconic fish of the North Pacific, a genus now under threat from over-fishing and climate change. Other studies show the importance of different varieties of fish to aboriginal life in the North Pacific, including some, such as Pacific cod, that have been relatively neglected in previous studies. Despite its abundance in many archaeological sites, its historical stature has not been recognized to the same extent as its “cousin,” the Atlantic cod, which has been called the “fish that changed the world.” Herring, rockfish, and eulachon are also specifically addressed by studies in this volume, while others consider the overall composition of fish assemblages to better reveal the ecological relationships understood by Alaska Natives and other First Peoples. The authors creatively employ a wide range of methods – from zooarchaeological analyses, to the study of ancient DNA and stable isotopes in fish bones, to analysis of fishing tools and technologies, to working with First Nations to document traditional environmental knowledge and practices. The authors demonstrate how historical ecological knowledge can contribute to better-informed management, to sustain both fish and fishing in today’s rapidly changing environments.


This is the first book to summarize our knowledge of bird remains from all fossil and subfossil sites in Poland, to compare it with books and papers on the fauna of Poland published since the 16th century, and to contrast this with the recent status of each species. It should prove to be an invaluable resource for avian palaeontologists, zooarchaeologists, and ornithologists, as well as serious birdwatchers who wish to broaden their knowledge. The book is more than just a catalogue or an encyclopedia. It includes entries on every species and summarizes their occurrence in Poland from the earliest fossil records to the present day. User-friendly additions such as stratigraphic charts, a graphical presentation of the temporal distribution of all avian taxa in Poland, and a complete list of fossil and subfossil sites with bird remains make it easy to follow even for non-specialists. Numerous illustrations help the scientific content.


This book presents a compilation of common metric variables from the appendicular skeleton used in South American camelid osteometry. It includes equivalence tables, plates, and a full description and comments on the way measurements must be taken. This book was prepared because, in South America, the four current forms of the Camelidae family have very similar anatomical features, which greatly hinder the taxonomic assignment of bones from archaeological sites. A workaround for this problem is to turn to osteometry, a tool used for the last forty years in the zooarchaeology of South America. The manner the measurements are taken on bones is therefore extremely important, because it allows for the comparison of results between archaeological sites and current reference samples. Thus, this compilation is intended as a reference tool both for those interested in the world of osteometry and for those who use it repeatedly in their archaeofaunal studies.


In these Dossiers we present a selection of twelve articles from Argentina, Mexico, and Peru dealing with Latin American case studies and methodological advances. The papers are in Spanish and all have abstracts and captions in English. The articles can be downloaded free from the journal page: [http://publicaciones.ffyh.unc.edu.ar/index.php/antropologia/index](http://publicaciones.ffyh.unc.edu.ar/index.php/antropologia/index)
The following list of recent publications in archaeozoology contains 131 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 2010. Many thanks to all the ICAZ members who contributed to this section.


BECKER, C. & G. GRUE. 2012. Archaeometry meets archaeozoology: Viking Haithabu and medieval Schleswig recon-
Plateau (Lovech Region, CN Bulgaria). ZooNotes 31:1–3.

BOEV, Z. 2012. One of the earliest larks of Europe were flying over the former lands of Bulgaria. Bulgarian Academy of Sciences News 96(8):64–70.


HEINRICH, D. 2012. The animal remains from the wreck of the cog from Wismar-Wendorf (15th century AD). In A Bouquet of Archaeozoological Studies. Essays in Honour of Wietske Prummel, D.C.M.


LAUWERIER, R.C.G.M. & F. LAARMAN. 2012. Hornless (polled) cattle in the Netherlands: a Roman-period phenom-


JUNE 14–16, 2013
Animals and Archaeology workshop at the Royal Palace, Visegrád, Hungary.
contact: kovatsis.tvan@visegradmuzeum.hu
http://www.knochenarbeit.de/allgemeine_dokumente/workshop_hungary_June.doc

JUNE 17–21, 2013
Understanding Zooarchaeology I and Marine Resources short courses at the University of Sheffield, United Kingdom.
contact: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/current-event

SEPTEMBER 19–20, 2013
The Romanization in the Iberian Peninsula: A Zooarchaeological Perspective scientific meeting at the University of León, Spain.
contact: arqueozoologiaromana@gmail.com
http://arqueozoologiadelaromanizacion.blogspot.co.uk/?zx=ceeb47333c60c0fb8

NOVEMBER 25–26, 2013
Neue Möglichkeiten und Ergebnisse in der Haustierforschung und Archaeozoologie conference in honour of János Matolcsi in Budapest, Hungary.
contact: korosi@mmgm.hu

SEPTEMBER 22–27, 2014
12th International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) Conference at the Museo de Historia Natural de San Rafael, Argentina.
contact: ICAZ2014@yahoo.com.ar
http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/meetings_conferences.html

SHARE YOUR EVENTS WITH ICAZ
Interested in sharing an upcoming meeting, conference, workshop or course?
Send the event’s date, location, contact e-mail and website to the newsletter at ICAZnewsletter@gmail.com

ICAZ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS
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Committee Member: Richard H. Meadow, USA (meadow@fas.harvard.edu)
Committee Member: Christine Lefèvre, France (lefevre@mnhn.fr)
Committee Member: Hans Christian Küchelmann, Germany (info@knochenarbeit.de)
Committee Member: Sarah Whitcher Kansa, USA (skansa@alexandriaarchive.org)
Web Administrator: Sarah Whitcher Kansa, USA (skansa@alexandriaarchive.org)
Newsletter Editor: Angela Trentacoste, UK (a.trentacoste@sheffield.ac.uk)