ICAZ 2014 News

ICAZ 2014 Organizing Committee is pleased to announce that more than 600 abstracts have been submitted to 40 different sessions. We look forward to welcoming you all to Argentina. Please keep in mind these important conference updates:

FIELD TRIP Sign up now for a two-day trip visiting archaeological sites and attractive landscapes. COST: $330 (US), all inclusive (meals, transfers, and hotels). You will find detailed information about the trip at the ICAZ meeting web page. Limited vacancies! For reservations please contact: martindebernardi@globalevents.com.ar. Book your tickets now!

HOTEL RESERVATIONS Special discounts for selected hotels and cabins are available if you book through our web page (martindebernardi@globalevents.com.ar). Also, for those booking with our partners, we guarantee free shuttles to the Convention Center each morning and afternoon. Please note that by booking in these hotels you will help us obtain free rooms for those who applied for financial support.

GALA DINNER Argentine meat and Mendoza’s wine are an incredible pairing. We are going to have an unforgettable night – join us! COST: $40 (US).

As always, visit the website for the latest news: www.icaz2014argentina.com/

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New ICAZ website coming this fall!

Over the next six months, the ICAZ website will be undergoing an extreme makeover! It has been eight years since the last website remodel and it’s time for a new look. The makeover includes updated colors, a face-lift for the logo, and consolidation of the website’s content. All links will remain the same. The Newsletter will also be updated to reflect these changes. If you have suggestions or design ideas, we’d love to hear them! Please e-mail Sarah Kansa: skansa@alexandriaarchive.org
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@iesz.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,

It is hard to believe, but this is my last letter to you as president. My second term will end at the ICAZ General Meeting in San Rafael, and I will be pleased to hand over the office to President Terry O’Connor, one of the most respected academics in our field, accompanied by Vice President Sarah Whitcher Kansa who, in addition to being a committed scholar, has been instrumental in running our home page on behalf of the Executive Committee and integrating it with administrative matters on a daily basis. I wish both of them success and as much joy in interacting with ICAZ as I have had since long before I was even elected president. I also extend my congratulations to successful candidates to the new International Committee and all those who found it important to stand for election or simply voice their opinions by voting on our shared future.

I have often written about challenges ICAZ faces as a result of global expansion. In addition to geographical diversity and the proliferation of working groups, another dimension has recently opened. Paris-based representatives of the Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (UISPP) have expressed an interest in cooperating with ICAZ. ICAZ and UISPP share a joint history that was relatively short: the statutes of the emerging ICAZ organization were formally adopted during the 1976 UISPP conference in Nice, France. Afterward, ICAZ began to forge its own identity without maintaining administrative links with UISPP as a “senior” organization. Following a discussion between François Djindjian, UISPP Board Member and President of the 4th Commission (titled “Archaeological Methods and Theory: Formalization, quantification, mathematics and computerization”), Christine Lefèvre (ICAZ Secretary), and myself, an agreement was reached to establish a mutual affiliation marked by even payment of registration fees (resulting in a zero sum, implying no actual payment). This decision was approved by Luiz Oosterbeek, UISPP Secretary-General. This new relationship presents an opportunity that will benefit both parties of global interest in archaeology. The 4th Commission of UISPP is relatively small (fewer than 100 members representing a diversity of scientific methods) and devoted overwhelmingly to prehistoric research. However, mutual cooperation is important in order to avoid the duplication of research efforts. Coordination between our organizations began in the field of bone working, and this soon revealed lines of parallel research that have not been in contact, even within Francophone Central Europe. Outside the 4th Commission, UISPP is a large organization with a complex, hierarchical infrastructure that may not be required by ICAZ, but its activities are worth observing from a strategic point of view – specifically their experience negotiating with government agencies and potentially supportive financial organizations.

The importance of the developments listed above is highlighted by some membership data. With the new General Meeting approaching in San Rafael, Sarah Whitcher Kansa forwarded me the [paid] membership statistics of October 2013 and April 2014 that reveal some noteworthy trends, especially in light of the 2010 data directly related to the immensely successful International Conference in Paris. First of all, Figure 1 shows a significant drop (Chi²= 38.161, df=10, P= 0.000) relative to the number of registered 2010 ICAZ members in most geographic regions. To some extent this is understandable, as the Paris organizers took on the responsibility of focusing on Eastern Europe and countries of the former Soviet Union and delivered very well on this promise. Paris, a focal cultural center in the Old World, therefore attracted a lot of participants rewarding the immense efforts by the organizers.

Argentina, thanks to its long-standing research tradition and sizable community of archaeozoologists plays a comparable role in Latin America; however, the overall number of colleagues available on the continent is smaller in proportion to ICAZ membership. Meanwhile (as my personal experience in the ‘globe trotting’ Fish Remains Working Group has shown) many scholars even from relatively affluent...
countries in Europe and North America overestimate the difficulties of obtaining/saving funds for ‘exotic’ trips. The situation is usually even worse in less well-to-do regions of the world, although the International Conference of ICAZ in Mexico City was nevertheless remarkably accessible. Another explanation with the decline of paid membership fees is purely human: given some skepticism surrounding the personal accessibility of a meeting organized far-away many do not renew membership (in time). Others may pay only for the single year when they benefit from reduced registration fees.

Figure 1 revealed a significant difference between the composition of the large 2010 sample and paid memberships in 2013 and 2014. According to Figure 2, illustrating the change in membership within each continent relative to the 2010 count (100%) it seems a welcome phenomenon that the most dynamism is seen in regions whose representation in ICAZ is expected to grow stronger. The figures, however, over-emphasize the relative contributions by non-European and non-North American regions because percentages are often calculated from very small numbers.

There is another interesting trend in membership data. Although no statistically significant difference was found between the overall compositions of membership between fall 2013 and spring 2014, the number of countries represented suddenly dropped in a short time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>533</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>485</td>
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This is indicative of a critical mass, at which countries represented by single (or very few) individuals may fall off the radar screen if registration is neglected. It must be emphasized that the International Committee of ICAZ represents regions rather than countries, also serving countries that cannot delegate members to that body. Although the individual responsibility of maintaining ICAZ membership is best illustrated by these borderline cases, the message is no less important in countries whose sizeable communities form the core of ICAZ. Our organization and its values need to be vigorously promoted.

With the turnover in ICAZ leadership and the need to attract and maintain support by members, improvements of format will also be implemented in the near future. The most important of these is adapting the design of the Newsletter and home page in line with advances in computer design. Under the pioneering editorship of Heather Lapham, the contents and image of the Newsletter have been consolidated and are still successful today. Since, however, electronic distribution has become a financial necessity, the layout can now be re-designed in full color, coordinated with updating the ICAZ home page. The face-lift may affect the look of the ICAZ logo. As a token of identity, Caroline Grigson designed the ICAZ symbol, based on a skull of an aurochs recovered from the excavations of a sewage works in east London. The failure of a previous ICAZ logo contest revealed the overwhelming popularity of this design. What is sought now is an updated typographic environment in which this image can be presented.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all of you as friends: the membership of ICAZ, as well as my fellow officers in the Executive and International Committees for the immense support and great cooperative spirit I have experienced over the last eight years. I regard my terms as president of ICAZ as the absolute peak of my recognition as a professional, not measurable by formal academic standards. Ever since its foundation, ICAZ has stood for international respect and cooperation, the antithesis of the Cold War, asserted by a small group of dedicated professionals. In today’s turbulent world, no task could be more important.

Sincerely,

László Bartosiewicz
ICAZ President
The run-up to the next ICAZ International Conference in San Rafael presents an opportunity to reflect on the nature of ICAZ – where we have been and where we are going. ICAZ provides a forum of shared experience and mutual cooperation, but as a global organization it encompasses a variety of individual and group histories. With our next major meeting just over the horizon, the Past and Present series seeks to explore the development of ICAZ and zooarchaeology more generally, and to share different viewpoints from our international membership. This issue we hear from voices old and new.

My ICAZ History is the spin-off of the session titled “Influencing, supporting and maintaining our profession” organized by Fay Worley and James Morris at the ICAZ conference in Paris in 2010. In addition to the formal presentations, ICAZ President László Bartosiewicz personally approached some individuals, asking them to write about when and how they became involved with ICAZ, their overall impression of the development of ICAZ since their participation, their best memory, and their thoughts on the future. While the proceedings of the session await publication, we decided to share these personal accounts in the Newsletter, as the contents are a deeply human reflection of what ICAZ has been, and, we are convinced, should be about.

Seven long-time ICAZ members have already honoured the effort with their thoughtful replies, and we would like to thank them: Elisabeth Schmid, Joachim Boessneck, Wolf Herre, Charles Reed, Magnus Degerbol, and perhaps Frederick Zeuner and Barbara Lawrence. Some of these “elders” attended a meeting entitled ‘Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Haustiere’, organized by János Matolcsi and Sándor Bökönyi, within the ‘Third International Conference of Agricultural Museums’, in Budapest in 1971. It has come to be called the ‘First International Conference of Archaeozoology’. The elders I remember were Elisabeth Schmid, Joachim Boessneck, Wolf Herre, Charles Reed, Magnus Degerbol, and perhaps Frederick Zeuner and Barbara Lawrence. Some of these ‘elders’ attended a meeting entitled ‘Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Haustiere’, organized by János Matolcsi and Sándor Bökönyi, within the ‘Third International Conference of Agricultural Museums’, in Budapest in 1971. It has come to be called the ‘First International Conference of Archaeozoology’. The elders I remember were Reed, Boessneck and Schmid. However several others attended – although Sándor Bökönyi did not, even though he was one of the organizers of the conference. They called together a meeting of younger archaeozoologists (perhaps mostly their PhD students), explained the idea of an international organisation of archaeozoologists, and then stepped back. Among those younger archaeozoologists were Hans-Peter Uerpmann, Angela von den Driesch, Anneke Clason, Caroline Grigson, Pierre Ducos, Juliet Clutton-Brock, H. R. Stampfli, Hans-Hermann Muller, Manfred Teichert, Marian Kubasiwicz, Günter Nobis, and several others, who formed the fledgling committee of what was to intended to become a loosely knit, international organization, open to all. Its four aims were to produce an annual bibliography and an annual

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Two overviews of the history of ‘Zooarchaeology in Spain’ have already been published by Altuna (1995) and Morales (2002). Here we recall the main milestones before focusing on the present-day situation. Spanish zooarchaeology has benefitted from the involvement of many people – we apologize beforehand for anyone we may have missed!

Zooarchaeology in Spain had a late beginning in comparison to other European countries. With few exceptions (e.g. I. del Pan and E. Aguirre), during the first half of the 20th century foreign specialists such as E. Harlé (France), and J. Boessneck and A. von den Driesch (Germany) carried out most of the first faunal analyses. The Munich School was particularly active in the southern half of the Iberian Peninsula. Their work led to the publication of Studien über frühe Tierknochenfunde von der Iberischen Halbinsel, which contained several important methodological works related to biometry and biology. In the late 1960s, J. Altuna created the first reference collection and zooarchaeology laboratory in Spain at the Department of Prehistory in the ‘Sociedad de Ciencias Aranzadi’. With a research focus on Palaeolithic material from the Cantabrian coast, western Pyrenees and the Ebro basin, the team had a marked paleontological character, and the lab later started dealing with domesticated species in the 1980s.

During the 1970s, A. Morales and E. Rosselló opened the Laboratorio de Arqueozooología (LAZ) at the Department of Zoology of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. The group first focused their attention on post-Paleolithic faunal assemblages and were pioneers in the study of fish remains in Spain. In 1992, the LAZ founded Archaeofauna, which has remained the main journal for zooarchaeology in the Iberian Peninsula ever since. Also in the 1970s, P. Castaños notably contributed to the development of zooarchaeology in the Basque Country.

In the 1980s, a third laboratory was created at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, directed by J. Estévez. This was the first zooarchaeology facility in an Archaeology Department. The lab developed the use of taphonomy in zooarchaeological studies, first focusing on the Mediterranean coast of Spain and later extending their research to Patagonia and the Eastern Mediterranean.

In the 1990s, several zooarchaeologists finished their PhDs in Spain and attained open-ended contracts at various universities and research institutions: P. Iborra, R. Martínez, P. Miquel and M. Pérez Ripoll in Valencia; J. Nadal, M. Saña and E. Subías in Barcelona; J.A. Riquelme in Granada; M.F. Blasco in Zaragoza; M. Moreno-García and C. Liesau in Madrid; and C. Fernández in León. Others developed their activity within private companies. Zooarchaeologists also escaped the hegemony of mammal studies, and scholars like L. García (birds), R. Marlasca (fish), and A. Estrada and M. Oliva (shells) widened the focus of the field. Since then, these researchers have been contributing to Spanish zooarchaeology through their own work as well as through teaching and inspiring a new generation of young zooarchaeologists.

From 2000 and until 2008 there was an expansion of zooarchaeological studies, and the number of faunal specialists grew in parallel with the development of the building bubble and increasing financial resources. Just to mention some of these young researchers: J. Castaños, N. García, I. Grau and A. Villaluenga, in the Basque Country; E. Camarós, L. Colominas, L. Font, L. Lloveras, J.M. Martínez, J.A. Molina, A. Nieto, V. Novella, C. Tornero and S. Valenzuela in Catalonia; V. Bejega and E. González in León; M. Garcia-García in Granada; A. Daza and L. Llorente in Madrid; R.M. Martínez in Córdoba; and A. Valenzuela in the Balearic islands, among others.

Foreign researchers such as T. Legge, P. Rowley-Conwy and G. Clark have also carried out zooarchaeological studies in Spain. In general, their works had more influence outside the country than on local researchers. Concerning publication, Spanish zooarchaeology has been traditionally published in Spanish and in...
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list of archaeozoologists and their research projects, to standardize measurements and data in publications, and finally to organize an international conference every three or four years.

The ‘Second International Conference of Archaeozoology’, organized by the redoubtable Anneke, took place in Groningen in 1974. The papers, which she edited, were published the following year. The committee met during that meeting and drafted a set of ICAZ statutes. I think it was at this meeting that Thomas Kehoe advised the committee to make its own invitations to colleagues for membership and not to allow the election of ‘official’ ‘national’ delegates. This was particularly important then, bearing in mind that those were Cold War days and communication between East and West was limited. To my mind this informal, international approach is, or was, one of the enduring strengths of ICAZ.

The ICAZ statutes were formally adopted when the committee met during the UISPP conference in Nice in 1976, and a few of its members were elected to form the ‘Executive Committee’, with Anneke as ‘General Secretary’. Lesser mortals, myself included, were relegated to a ‘Council’ of forty members. A ‘Committee of Honour’ for retired members was also set up. We needed something approaching a corporate identity, so I designed the ICAZ symbol, based on a skull of Bos primigenius from a sewage works in east London. I am delighted that it is still used on hundreds of ‘official’ ICAZ documents.

The ‘Third International Conference of Archaeozoology’ took place in Szczecin in 1978 organized by Marian Kubasiewicz, who edited the papers for a book entitled merely Archaeozoology. I’ll always remember the excursion, when even the most formal of our elderly colleagues relaxed and smiled like excited children as they were transported, trot trot trot, in small pony-drawn carts deep into the Bialowieza Forest, to a clearing where a roe deer was being roasted over an open fire for our lunch.

Juliet and I were the organizers of the ‘Fourth International Conference of Archaeozoology’ in London in 1982. We asked Anneke for her advice – “no committee” was the stern reply. Good advice indeed, though that would be impossible now. We had a very tight programme, which was enforced by a system of traffic lights to warn speakers if they were exceeding their allotted 15–20 minutes. One speaker dared to carry on regardless and the chairwoman, Angela von den Driesch, simply grabbed the microphone off the poor man’s chest. The conference ended with the chairwoman, Angela von den Driesch, simply grabbing the microphone off the poor man’s chest. The conference ended with

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local journals. Since the mid 1990s, and especially the 2000s, this tendency has changed, and nowadays more and more articles are published in English and in international journals. Nevertheless, and despite the development of the discipline and the increase in the number of researchers, the great majority of archaeozoological work in Spain remains unpublished – a point that A. Morales noted a decade ago (2002). From a chronological point of view, Paleo- lithic and Neolithic times have held a privileged position, while late prehistory and, especially, the Roman period, the Middle Ages and the post-medieval periods have been widely neglected.

The current economic situation and the recent changes in education related to the Bologna Rules compromise the future of zooarchaeology in Spain. Grants for PhDs have been drastically reduced, and little or no money for research, publications, and travel expenses is available. In addition, zooarchaeology courses have all but disappeared from Spanish universities (both at an undergraduate and at a postgraduate level), and consequently many archaeologists are unaware of the potential of zooarchaeology for archaeological research (Grau-Sologestoa 2012). These are perhaps the main challenges that we need to face in our near future – a re-emphasis on traditionally neglected chronological periods, the addition of zooarchaeological modules to undergraduate and masters courses, and the stabilization of early career researchers who represent the future of the discipline, but who currently have very few possibilities for developing research in Spain. We also need to keep demonstrating that zooarchaeology is highly relevant to the understanding of the human–environment interactions, and that history (and archaeology) are vital for the well-being of people. This last point has wider implications for the development of the touristic industry (which is so important for the Spanish economy), and it challenges us to reconsidered how we interact with our heritage and communicate with the public. Although the present economic situation is not making things any easier, the ability to address these challenges is in our hands.

References


SHARE YOUR NEWS WITH ICAZ
Share news on members, conferences, new publications, projects and more!

ICAZnewsletter@gmail.com
The AGM ICAZ working group was founded in Durham (UK), during the 7th ICAZ meeting (August 2002), by J.-D. Vigne, M. Zeder, and D. Bradley. It held its first five meetings in Paris (2004), Cambridge (2005), Tallinn (2008), Paris (2010) and Basel (2012). Primarily, the working group aims to promote exchange and collaboration among archaeozoologists and palaeogeneticists. During the Basel meeting, it appeared that a lot of approaches were combining genetics, paleogeogenetics and morphometrics. It was then decided to increase the circle to classical and new techniques of morphometrics. The sixth scientific meeting was held on the 26th–28th March 2014, in Lisbon, organized by Catarina Ginja (CAN/FUCUL), Ana Elisabete Pires (CBA/FUCUL), Cleia Detry (UNIARQ/FLUL), Cristina Luis (MÚHNAC/UL), Luciana Simões (CBA/FUCUL) and Raquel Silva (CBA/FUCUL).

The 36 delegates from 13 countries met at the Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon University. Except for short introductions by the organizers and by the ICAZ WG liaison, the programme was composed of 26 presentations (including two posters) organized in three sections, each of them introduced by an invited speaker. The reasonably small number of delegates, as well as the presence of frequent time slots for discussions and a rich and diverse social program, allowed numerous and very dynamic exchanges about techniques and results.

The first section was introduced by Arturo Morales (Madrid) who presented a well documented critical reflection about horses’ coat colors before and after domestication (“Spotted horses: Reconciling genetic and cave art data?”). Anna Linderholm and Greger Larson (Durham) completed this approach with an assessment of current knowledge of coat color, with special attention on the biochemical and genetic mechanisms involved. Liisa Loog and collaborators (Durham) presented a new method for exploring past migrations using biological and cultural variation data. Mélanie Pruvost and coll. (Paris) presented a series of protocols for aDNA high-throughput studies of past biodiversity. Silvia Guimarães and coll. (Paris) presented their experimental results about the extraction of aDNA from small mammal bones in modern owl pellets and its applications to Pleistocene and Holocene Moroccan accumulations. Els Thieren and coll. (Brussels) discussed the presence of two species of sturgeons in the North Sea and their hybridisation based on aDNA results, with a focus on the re-introduction of sturgeon in these areas. Camilla Speller and coll. (York) investigated the impact of humans on the demography of several subspecies of North American elk based on both archaeozoological and genetic data. Ophélie Lebrasseur and Ludovic Orlando (Copenhagen) introduced the second section of the conference with an amazing presentation of new techniques for the capture and extraction of aDNA, methods which now make it possible to get very old DNA (Middle Pleistocene). The ability of these techniques to detect the adaptive genes involved in horse domestication or even to access epigenetics based only on bioinformatic processing of the genomic sequences opens new and exciting possibilities. Next, Raquel Silva and coll. (Lisbon) presented their mitochondrial aDNA results about Iberian and North African horses, addressing the question of the possible domestication of this species in this area. Julia Elsner and coll. (Basel) presented the first central European recording of ‘domestic’ mitochondrial haplogroups in Iron Age horses from Switzerland. Angela Schlumbaum and coll. (Basel) addressed issues surrounding the presence of very small aurochs vs. local domestication of aurochs in Switzerland during the Middle Neolithic, based on new mitochondrial aDNA sequences. Catarina Ginja and coll. (Lisbon) presented new mitochondrial aDNA sequences of large boids from the Chalcolithic of the Iberian peninsula, which ask the question of possible T types in the Iberian aurochs. Jennifer Leonard (Seville) differentiated dogs, from wolves and coyotes in a series of archaeological deposits in North America.
News from the Worked Bone Research Group

Contributed by Alice Choyke (WG Liaison), Central European University (choyke@ceu.hu)

There is a great deal to look forward to in the way of bone tool research in 2014. The 10th meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) will be held in Serbia in August 2014 (see below). Another meeting is organized for the 12th ICAZ International Meeting in San Rafael. The session, entitled ‘Global Patterns in the Exploitation of Animal-Based Raw Materials: Technological and Socio-Cultural Issues’, is organized jointly by the Worked Bone and Archaeomalacology working groups. Separating shell from bone in this context did not seem sensible. Today, researchers can all too easily become segregated from each other along conceptually artificial lines that tend to ignore continuums in the ways that past groups viewed the raw materials available to them.

The 10th Meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group
25–30th August 2014, Belgrade, Serbia

Contributed by Selena Vitezović, Archaeological Institute, Belgrade (selenavitezovic@gmail.com)

The 10th meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) will be held in Belgrade, Serbia, the 25th–30th August 2014. The meeting is organized by Archaeological Institute, Belgrade (www.ai.ac.rs) in cooperation with National Museum, Belgrade.

The WBRG has been an official Working Group of the ICAZ since June 2000. Since the formation of the group at the British Museum in London in February 1997, it has organized conferences in more or less regular intervals of 2 years. After several meetings in western and central Europe, the 9th Meeting was held outside Europe for the first time – in China. Now it is our great pleasure to invite you to the 10th Meeting, that will be held in Belgrade, Serbia.

The meeting aims to present and promote studies on worked osseous materials from all geographical areas and chronological periods, and it will include contributions on diverse topics, such as technological studies, studies on typology and chronology, methodological innovations, results of experimental work, interdisciplinary studies, and theoretical discussions. It is our intention to stimulate a broad exchange of information among researchers from diverse scientific fields, diverse regions, and working on diverse periods.

Belgrade is the capital of Serbia, in south-eastern Europe, easily reachable from most countries by airplane, train, bus or car. The conference participants will have the opportunity to visit the famous site of Vinča-Belo Brdo and a post-conference excursion will be organized to Lepenski Vir. The conference itself will be hosted by the National Museum, that celebrates 170 years of its existence.

The programme will be announced early June. For more information visit http://wbrg.net/meetings/beograd-2014 and www.ai.ac.rs or contact S. Vitezović (selenavitezovic@gmail.com). The publication of conference proceedings (with reviewed papers in English language) is planned for 2015.

Fish Remains Working Group

Contributed by László Bartosiewicz (WG Liaison) Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Loránd Eötvös University, Hungary (bartwich@yahoo.com)

Since the successful conclusion of the 17th meeting of the Fish Remains Working Group in Tallinn, Estonia, organizers of the 16th meeting in Israel have published the proceedings of that meeting as volume 22 of the journal Archaeofauna (orders should be addressed to: Carmen Alcrudo (portico@porticolibrerias.es)). The next (18th) meeting is planned in Lisbon, Portugal. Some 15 members of the FRWG present at the International Conference of ICAZ in San Rafael Argentina are planning a business meeting where the latest developments will be coordinated.
An attendance of over 400 delegates at the Roman Archaeology Conference, recently hosted by the University of Reading, UK (27th–30th March 2014), provided zooarchaeologists with the opportunity to showcase the great range of research currently being undertaken into the Roman world. In particular, ‘The Role of Zooarchaeology in the Study of the Western Roman Empire’ session (organized by Martyn G. Allen and Mark Blagg-Newsome) was deliberately aimed at non-specialists, with the papers presented focussing on the integration of animal bone studies within broader narratives of the period. Collectively, the intention was to stimulate the wider Romanist community into an informed discussion on the position and future direction of animal bone studies in Roman archaeology.

The opening group of papers placed attention on the development of livestock husbandry in the Roman world. The keynote speaker, Mark Maltby, kicked off proceedings with an in-depth review of the history of zooarchaeological studies in Roman Britain, highlighting key advances in our understanding of the supply and redistribution of livestock through Roman towns and placing an emphasis on the significant shifts in butchery practice seen across the Iron Age/Romano-British, a phenomenon now widely considered to represent the impact of Rome. Ultimately, Mark’s message was a call for zooarchaeologists to be driving the research agenda in Roman studies, rather than merely providing the ‘appendices’ upon which other scholars draw upon.

The following two papers by Umberto Albarella (with Sylvia Valenzuela-Lamas and Claudia Minniti) and Michael MacKinnon neatly expanded upon the keynote by highlighting the complicated nature of change in animal husbandry practice in Britain and the Mediterranean respectively. Both presenters focussed upon biometric studies and the developments in livestock breeding seen in some areas as communities became subsumed within the Roman Empire. Umberto’s paper was embellished with the fascinating new strontium isotope results from Owslebury, Hampshire, which show that cattle arrived at the site from a continually increasing range of geographic sources between the middle Iron Age and the middle Roman period. Michael’s paper highlighted the advantages of being able to draw upon historical and iconographic evidence, but conclusively argued that it is the zooarchaeological evidence upon which our understanding must rest.

After coffee, the papers turned swiftly to issues relating to ritual practice with Mark Blagg-Newsome demonstrating the insights which can be drawn from the use of statistical testing of faunal remains, specifically in relation to the deposition of wild mammals and birds in structured deposits at Silchester. In a similar vein, Rachel Hesse, showed what can be gained from (re)analysing assemblages, old and new, side-by-side to illuminate religious ideology at the household scale. Rachel’s presentation covered a number of private gardens from Pompeii and looked in detail at the animals selected for sacrifice and the domestic context within which this practice was carried out, purposefully integrating the evidence with botanical and material culture remains.

Sue Stallibrass led us into lunch and beyond with a regional perspective of northern Britain and its occupation by the Roman military. Sue painted a vivid picture of livestock mobility within its landscape context, complimenting her study with modern agricultural data and archaeobotanical evidence to illuminate the very different situations apparent between the north-west and the north-east. Army supply would have required complex relationships with local pastoralists and arable farmers from further afield. This perspective from northern Britain was contrasted in the next paper by the evidence from military and civilian communities located in two regions along the River Rhine: Vindonissa in modern Switzerland and Nijmegen in the Netherlands. Integrative research by Sabine Deschler-Erb and Maaike Groot combined in a double presentation which drew upon the very different patterns of military supply in each region. A fascinating insight into intensive meat-preservation through smoking was identified from evidence around Vindonissa suggesting organized victualing of the military garrisons from a number of sites in the region. Supply networks at Nijmegen, conversely, appear to have relied more upon existing Iron Age patterns of local animal husbandry.

Tony King followed these papers by taking a macro-scale perspective of animal husbandry regimes across Britain, detailing a new method for analyzing the effect of soil fertility on livestock ratios, from mixed assemblages in poor-fertility areas to cattle-rich assemblages in high-fertility areas. Clearly developing upon Tony’s earlier work on the cultural context of meat diet, this paper expands the evidence to include the environmental context of livestock farming.

A well-earned afternoon coffee break signalled another change in theme. The present writer delivered a paper on the role of feastings across the Iron Age/Romano-British transition in southern Britain. Focussing on meat consumption, this presentation sought to identify differences in the taphonomic signatures between contexts from different sites on the Sussex coastal plain. One of the main shifts appears to have been a change from large quantities of meat from domestic livestock to an increasing focus on the consumption of wild mammals and birds, perhaps reflecting a cultural change in the perception of different animals. Continuing on the subject of wild animals, Naomi Sykes presented new data from the Dama International, Fallow Deer Project. Drawing together an array of isotopic, DNA, and osteometric evidence, alongside iconography, this research is challenging everything we thought we knew about the recent natural history of fallow deer and their translocation across Europe during the Roman period.

To finish, the diversity of the session was drawn together by Professor Martin Millett who facilitated discussion on the role of zooarchaeology from an ‘outsider’s’ perspective. The ensuing debate was certainly dynamic and thought-provoking. The session demonstrated that zooarchaeologists are not only contributing to a range of subjects which investigate the Roman world, from trade, exchange, and mobility, to the active role of landscapes, embodied consumption, and ideology, but are generating research which is central to our understanding of culture, economy and society within and beyond the Roman Empire, utilizing a contrasting array of methodologies and theoretical approaches. The proceedings of the conference are now to be fully written up and will be published as a Supplementary Series Monograph with the Journal of Roman Archaeology. For further information and enquiries, please e-mail Dr Martyn Allen at M.G.Allen@reading.ac.uk.
University of Queensland – University of Western Australia Zooarchaeology Symposium

The University of Queensland Archaeology program will be hosting a joint University of Queensland – University of Western Australia symposium on zooarchaeology in May 2014. The symposium will take place over three days (May 26-28) and will comprise a series of presentations and roundtable discussions addressing zooarchaeology and faunal analysis in Australia. Presentations will focus on methodological issues, taphonomic studies and innovative research into human behavior, while discussions include topics such as curation of archaeological collections, online digital reference archives and publication reporting standards.

Following the symposium, a series of published papers will be produced with the aim to highlight results-oriented faunal research in Australia that contributes to global research on discipline methods and hunter-gatherer technology and subsistence.

Organised by Tiina Manne and Marshall Weisler (University of Queensland) and Jane Balme (University of Western Australia), attendees include zooarchaeologists and palaeontologists actively working within Australia, as well international scholars. Professor R. Lee Lyman (University of St Louis) and Professor Jack Broughton (University of Utah) will act as discussants, while participants include Dr Ken Aplin (Smithsonian Institution), Dr Melanie Fillios (University of Sydney), Dr Jillian Garvey (LaTrobe University), Dr Kat Szabo (University of Wollongong), Dr Alex Baynes (Western Australia Museum), Dr Michael Westaway (Griffith University), Dr Gavin Prideaux (Flinders University), Dr Matt McDowell (Flinders University), Professor Jim O’Connell (University of Utah), as well as a staff and students at UQ and UWA, including Dr Jessica Thompson, Dr Tyler Faith, Dr Gilbert Price and Dr Jonathan Cramb. The symposium is being funded by a joint UQ-UWA Bilateral Research Collaboration Award and UQ Archaeology strategic funds. For more information contact Tiina Manne (t.manne@uq.edu.au).

The 10th Annual Stanley J. Olsen Memorial, Eagle Lake Zooarchaeology Conference

The 10th 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 18–20, 2014. This year’s theme is, “Environmental Engineering and Adaptation within the Enduring Paradigm of Evolutionary Ecology”. For additional information contact Kathryn Mohlenhoff (e-mail: kathryn.mohlenhoff@anthro.utah.edu), or Deanna Grimstead (e-mail: grimstead.1@osu.edu) or check out the conference website at http://www.sjozooarchconferen.wix.com/sjozooarchconference.
Serbian Archaeological Society

The Serbian Archaeological Society (SAS) formed in 1883. After modernisation of the organization in 2011, the SAS now encourages the creation of working groups and sections that focus on both chronological periods and archaeological themes. Dr Nataša Miladinović-Radmilović, a biophysical anthropologist, and Dr Selena Vitezović, a bone tool specialist (both from the Archaeological Institute, Belgrade) initiated the Bioarchaeological Section of the SAS at 35th Annual Meeting in Valjevo. The main goal of the section is to present and promote bioarchaeological studies in widest sense possible and to gather all specialists working with bioarchaeological remains – physical anthropologists, archaeobotanists, zooarchaeologists and bone tool specialists.

After its first conference session, entitled ‘Bioarchaeology in the Balkans: Balance and Perspective’, the Bioarchaeological Section has continued to organise annual sessions, both thematic and general, within annual SAS meetings. In 2013, at 36th SAS Annual Meeting in Novi Sad, one general session (chaired by N. Miladinović-Radmilović) and one thematic session (‘Reconstructing prehistoric food sources and food habits: procurement, preparation and presentation of food in the Neolithic Balkans’, organised by S. Vitezović, D. Filipović and D. Orton) were held. These meetings presented current research and discussed mutual problems of a methodological nature. The sessions also presented results from archaeologists engaged in other fields and discussed possibilities for future research. Apart from specialists from Serbia, colleagues from adjacent areas, and all those involved in Balkan archaeology are most welcome (participants at meetings have come from the UK, France, Bulgaria, Romania, and Macedonia).

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The Research Centre in Evolutionary Anthropology and Palaeoecology at Liverpool John Moores University

The Research Centre in Evolutionary Anthropology and Palaeoecology at Liverpool John Moores University conducts research at the frontiers of biological anthropology. Co-director of the Centre, Prof. Laura Bishop, heads up a research group that explores the environmental contexts for the evolution of human behavior. The Centre has particular strengths in mammalian palaeoecology, with Prof. Bishop focusing on artiodactyls. Dr. Carlo Meloro, who recently joined the Centre, is involved in several research projects on monkeys, carnivores, and European Pleistocene mammalian communities, and Dr. Eline van Asperen works on Pleistocene period. In October 2013, Dr. Van Asperen was appointed as a Leverhulme Early Career Fellow at LJMU, studying the tauposnic pathway of dung fungal spores, which can be used to reconstruct past herbivore abundance. The abiotic environment is not forgotten either. Prof. Sylvia Gonzalez recently published a paper in *Quaternary Science Reviews* in collaboration with LJMU’s Prof. David Huddart and colleagues from Mexico and the USA examining the role of volcanic events in megafaunal extinction in Mexico in Paleolindian times. As the Centre expands, we look forward to contribute to our understanding of human evolution through our study of the environmental contexts within which this evolution took place.

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and Siberia. Ana Elisabete Pires and coll. (Lisbon) presented new sequences for the Pre-Neolithic and Neolithic wild and domestic canids of the Iberian Peninsula and compared them with modern Near Eastern data. Eva Rannamäe and coll. (Tartu) presented a series of new mitochondrial data for ancient sheep in Estonia, and discussed the genetic variations through times in this area. Yiru Wang addressed the difficult question of the osteological discrimination of small ruminant species in North China, and presented a series of osteometric criteria namely on the metapodials. Fabien Belhaoues (Montpellier) presented efficient log-shape ratio morphometric analyses based on a series of landmarks for differentiating dogs from wolves during the Proto-historical and Classical periods in South France.

The last section was introduced by Simon Davis, who presented an overview of the origins of domesticated animals in Southern Portugal, with a comparison with the Near East, mostly based on classical osteometric analyses. Liselotte Takken Beijersbergen (Bergen) investigated medieval reindeer mass hunting stations in South Norway, and proposed a series of multivariate discriminant functions for discriminating sexes. Desiree Scott (UK) presented a detailed overview of the modern dog breeds. Katie Manning and coll. analysed an impressive dataset of measurements collected in the literature which confirmed that the domestic cattle decreased in size from the Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age and evidenced interesting regional differences.

This conference was marked by a good participation of both archaeozoologists and geneticists, by the presence of numerous young scientists and by very dynamic discussions about the classical and new techniques. For genetics as well as for morphometrics, it appeared that new techniques are really very promising, but also that classical techniques will stay important.

A short informative meeting will be organized in San Rafael, Argentina, during the 12th ICAZ conference in September 2014. The next scientific meeting of the AGM working group will take place in 2016 in Aberdeen, UK.
New Books


This volume presents the proceedings of the 10th International Meeting of the Archaeozoology of South-Western Asia and Adjacent Areas Working Group. The meeting took place at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (Brussels, Belgium) from June 28 to June 30, 2011. The twenty contributions presented here deal with a wide range of topics related to human–animal interaction, and the volume gathers the results of research that has been conducted in Anatolia and the Levant, more eastern regions (Armenia and Azerbaijan), northern Africa (Egypt and Sudan) and Oman. Research questions include issues such as the exploitation of animal resources, changing animal use, herding practices, social differences and/or identities, trade, and animal burials and sacrifices, in periods ranging from the PPNB up to the Early Islamic period. The volume can be ordered online at http://www.peeters-leuven.be/boekoverz.asp?nr=9315.


Since 2003 the series Documenta Archaeobiologiae has been published jointly by the two Munich research institutes: Institut für Paläoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin and Institut für Anthropologie und Humangenetik as a location for papers in archaeozoology and anthropology. Many issues focused on archaeozoologically important topics, e.g. the volumes Decyphering Ancient Bones. The Research Potential of Bioarchaeological Collections (volume 1), Feathers, Grit and Symbolism. Birds and Humans in the Ancient Old and New Worlds. Proceedings of the 5th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group in Munich (volume 3), and Limping Together through the Ages. Joint Afflictions and Bone Infections (volume 6), to mention just a few. For a list of published volumes see http://www.vml.de/e/jb.php?ISSN=1611-7484&expand. Volume 10 has been issued at the end of 2013 entitled Current Discoveries from Outside and Within. Field Explorations and Critical Comments from the Lab. It contains six articles on different topics.

The main paper in volume 10 was written by Cornelia Becker, Angela von den Driesch, and Hans Christian Küchelmann. It is concerned with the analysis of the faunal remains of the excavation of a Phoenician trading post on the Île de Mogador off the southwestern coast of Morocco. The excavation was carried out 2007–2009 as a joint project of the German Archaeological Institute (Madrid) and the Institut National des Sciences de l’Archéologie et du Patrimoine (INSAP, Rabat). The paper is dedicated to Angela von den Driesch, who took part in the field work in Morocco and finished her draft manuscript on the fish remains from Mogador short before her unexpected and much regretted death in January 2012. A total of 63,289 animal remains were recovered during excavations in 2007 and 2008. More than two thirds of the material is comprised of butchering waste and table scraps from a Phoenician trading post that operated between the 7th and 5th century BC. Approximately 6% of the finds date to the 1st–3rd century AD, a period in which the Romans had Île de Mogador well in hand. Stratification was not possible for around 15% of the material. The faunal remains represent include domestic and wild mammals, domestic and wild fowl, fish, molluscs, sea urchins, crabs and turtles, and exhibit a diversity of species that is remarkable and even unusual. Notable are the presence of domestic cock and domestic cat in Phoenician contexts as well as rare species of wild mammals and birds including lion, monk seal and great auk. The animal remains represent evidence for a variety of different activities: transport of consumables, animals, and raw material by boat, the use of local natural resources, the export of certain products as well as trade and exchange with the local inhabitants. Significant differences in logistics and subsistence strategies employed by Phoenicians and Romans were thereby made apparent.

In the second archaeozoological paper by Henriette Obermaier, the finds from the archaic temple of Panionion and the settlement of Melia in Western Turkey are presented. Further articles deal with general aspects of ancient DNA and isotopic studies. Further details are available in the publications list. The book can be purchased for 64,80 € from the publisher Verlag Marie Leidorf (http://www.vml.de/e/detail.php?).


Fifty years ago, Iain Crawford began a forty year programme of excavation on the Udal peninsula in North Uist in the Western Isles of Scotland, employing innovative recovery techniques and accumulating a remarkable collection of finds, including animal remains. The site covers a sequence of occupation from the Neolithic to the 17th century. Work on publication has at last begun and this report on the animal remains, which covers the millennium from AD 600 to AD 1700, is the first to appear. The bones tell a story of farming, fishing and harvesting seabirds in the Western Isles during the period when the settlement moved from prehistory to history. It examines the farming practices and the capture of fish and wild birds in the light of the natural environment of the islands and in the context of the 17th and 18th century accounts of the economic life in the Hebrides. Calf remains were an important feature of the assemblage and the book includes original research on their age at death.

This edited volume began its life as papers for a session at the ICAZ 2010 International Meeting in Paris. Centered around raw material acquisition and identification for the production of hard osseous materials, the twenty papers presented here explore the use of osseous materials over the long period of human craftsmanship and tool manufacture through the exploration of several key themes: raw material selection and curation within tool types; social aspects of raw material selection; and new methods of materials identification. Understanding raw material selection aids our understanding of human–animal interactions in the past both on pragmatic and symbolic levels, since the choices made by artisans depend on cultural traditions as well as straightforward availability. These papers emphasize the need for confident and correct materials identification and demonstrate that functionality is by no means the only, nor necessarily the most important, factor in the selection of osseous raw materials for the fabrication of tools and other cultural objects.


This book presents the results of archaeological research carried out at the Late Formative site of Arrancaplumas, located on torrents of the Magdalena River (Colombia). The study of this site is approached from an environmental perspective that emphasizes faunal and floral evidence and that takes into account the geographical features of the area as well as the cultural context represented by pottery and lithic elements. The main objective of this research was to analyze the exploitation of faunal resources, particularly fish, with special regard to their diversity, abundance and sustainability during the occupation of the site. The results indicate that Arrancaplumas was continuously occupied between 450 B.C. and 50 B.C. by people who derived their subsistence mainly from fishing activities of migratory species, and, to a lesser extent, from the capture of reptiles, birds, and mammals. The production of vegetable foods was mainly limited to the occasional cultivation of corn (Zea mays) and probably a grass of genus Setaria. They implemented fishing techniques primarily aimed at the capture of striped catfish (Pseudoplatystoma magdalenium) and Bloch’s catfish (Pimelodus blochii). The results of the osteometric and allometric analysis showed that during the occupation of the site sizes and weights of striped catfishes decreased while the capture of smaller species increased. This behavior reveals that the catfish was subjected to an intense fishing activity especially during the first centuries of occupation, a time that coincides with a period where dry conditions prevailed.


Pathological lesions on animal remains represent the cumulative effects of human attitudes, decisions and influences regarding the keeping, care, treatment, neglect and exploitation of animals. The study of animal diseases in archaeology has developed considerably since the publication of the ground breaking 1980 book by John Baker and Don Brothwell, largely thanks to the emergence of the ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group. This book is an effort to synthesize the wide range of traumatic lesions, infections, work-related diseases, inherited disorders, and other pathological phenomena in archaeozoology. Examples from four continents and a large number of figures are aimed at enhancing our knowledge concerning this complex aspect of animal–human relationships in the past. A special chapter on avian palaeopathology was contributed by Erika Gál, and pathological modifications on fish bone are briefly discussed as well.
On February 18th 2014, Alfredo Riedel passed away in his home city, Trieste, where he was born in 1925. This was very sad news for the international zooarchaeology community. Alfredo was considered by many to be the father of modern Italian zooarchaeology. He was a one of the founders of the Associazione Italiana di Archeozoologia (AIAZ) and a long-standing member of the ICAZ Committee of Honour. As a young man he studied geology at the University of Padova and graduated in the second half of the 1940s. His first zooarchaeological study (an analysis of Holocene animal bones from the Colli Berici in Northern Italy), carried out with Raffaello Battaglia and Piero Leonardi, was published in 1948. In the same year he published two additional papers, marking the start of an incredibly long and productive research career. The first of these papers investigated Holocene animal remains from Trieste Karst; the second analyzed Holocene remains from Slovenia. Even though he was just 23, Alfredo clearly understood the great importance of his studies, which represented the beginning, in Italy, of a new, pioneering era of zooarchaeological research (that followed on the previous work of important individuals like Paolo Lioy and Carlo Marchesetti).

After his first publications, Alfredo regularly released zooarchaeological studies until 1952. He only produced a few papers during the 1950s and 1960s – from 1949 to 1973 he worked as a mining geologist in several African countries (including Congo, Togo, Madagascar, Mali and Libya). From the end of the 1960s, Alfredo restarted his zooarchaeological career, focusing on prehistoric and protohistoric domesticates from northeastern Italy and neighboring countries. In this period he collaborated frequently with the Natural History Museum of Verona and the Natural History Museum of Trieste, and his studies were regularly published in the proceedings of these scientific institutions. He worked on an wide variety of faunal assemblages dated from the Neolithic period to the Bronze Age, and he also analyzed Roman and Iron Age remains (his important study on the Etruscan site of Spina was published in 1978). He also conducted important investigations of Medieval assemblages. From the second half of the 1970s he began to collaborate with the heritage offices in Trentino and South Tyrol; thanks his efforts, today these territories are among the best studied in Italy from a zooarchaeological point of view. He also collaborated with the Natural History Museum of Vienna, where he studied, among others, important zooarchaeological assemblages from Austria dating from the Bronze Age (Brixlegg, Böheimkirchen) to the Roman period (Traismauer, Nickelsdorf).

In 1986 he published one of his most important papers in the journal *Padusa*: “Results of some archaeozoological surveys in the area between the Adriatic coast and the watershed of the Alps (Late Neolithic to Middle Ages)”. This landmark study is still considered as a primary reference for zooarchaeological research in Italy, thanks also to the impressive quantity of biometric and morphological data collected by the author during more than thirty years of scientific activity. The work was published in three languages (Italian, English, and German), because Alfredo always felt the need to put the Italian zooarchaeological data in an international context. Indeed, as recounted by Melinda A. Zeder in her presentation to the volume *Archeozoological Studies in Honour of Alfredo Riedel*, he joined ICAZ at its inception in the 1970s, and his participation was very active throughout his career.

In 1990 he was elected a member of ICAZ’s International Committee, and in 1992, together with other Italian colleagues, he became founding member of the Gruppo Informale degli Archeozoologi Italiani (GIAZI). Several years later, in 1995, the GIAZI became the Associazione Italiana di Archeozoologia...
(AIAZ), which remains Italy’s largest and most active zooarchaeological organization. Alfredo was one of the founder members of this scientific Italian institution, and he was elected as its first president.

Today, after more than 60 years of zooarchaeological research (he remained an active scholar until the end), his impressive legacy is demonstrated by a number of seminal publications (many of us took our first steps in zooarchaeology reading his work) and, more importantly, by his huge knowledge, which he always shared with us in a very kind and modest manner. Indeed, the apparently shy man, hidden behind his unquestionable professional seriousness, was affable, available, and always encouraging younger researchers.

He was really fascinated by younger generations and curious regarding all the ‘new’ cultural changes visible in our society (it was a surprise to see some rap and heavy metal CDs in Alfredo’s home!); this was probably the reason underlying his great interest in the intellectual movements of post-colonial Africa. He was an accurate observer of many forms of cultural expression (figurative art, poetry, philosophy, and religion). Very few ICAZ members will know that Léopold Sedar Senghor, first President of Senegal and a member of the Académie française, wrote a preface to an anthology of African poets (Poesia negra di espressione francese) translated and published in Italy by Alfredo.

This was the man we would like to remember: a good friend and a great mentor that shared with us his huge knowledge, his numerous experiences, and his humanity.

**OBITUARY**

**Recent Publications**

The following list of recent publications in archaeozoology contains 189 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 (including early online versions), presented papers, abstracts from conference proceedings, and publications prior to 2011. Many thanks to all the ICAZ members who contributed to this section.


Continued from page 15


CAKIRLAR, C. 2013. Rethinking Neolithic subsistence at the gateway to Europe with new archaeozoological evidence from Istanbul. In Barely Surviving or More than Enough? The Environmental Archaeol-

CARBALLIDO CALATAYUD, M. & FERNÁNDEZ, P. M. 2013. La caza de ungulados en el bosque de Patagonia. Aportes desde la localidad de Cholila (Chubut, Argentina). Relaciones de la Sociedad Argentina de Antropología 38: 59–82.


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of Subsistence, Specialisation and Surplus Food Production. Leiden.


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Continued from page 21
C. KRZYSZTOF & A. NADACHOWSKI (guest eds.).


SCHMÖLCKE, U. 2013. The evidence for hunting dogs from Mesolithic times up to the Viking Age from a zoological point of view – A survey. In Hunting in Northern Europe until 1500 AD. Old Traditions and Regional Developments, Continental Sources and Continental Influences, GRIMM, O. & SCHMÖLCKE, U. (eds.),


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Newsletter Editor: Angela Trentacoste, UK (a.trentacoste@sheffield.ac.uk)

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Calendar

APRIL 23–27, 2014
Animal life histories: integrative zooarchaeological approaches to interpretation of individual animals session at the 79th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) in Austin, Texas, USA.
e-mail: lsfleming@ualberta.ca

MAY 26–28, 2014
University of Queensland–University of Western Australia Zooarchaeology Symposium at the University of Queensland.
e-mail: t.manne@uq.edu.au

JUNE 09–13, 2014
Artifacts Made Out of Bone and Related Materials: Manufacture, Typology and Use proposed workshop at the 9th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE) in Basel, Switzerland.
e-mail: c.cakirlar@rug.nl

JUNE 20–21, 2014
The Postgraduate Zooarchaeology Forum (PZAF) at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL).
e-mail: elizabeth.farebrother.13@ucl.ac.uk & mariana.nabais.09@ucl.ac.uk
pzaf2014.wordpress.com

JULY 18–20, 2014
The 10th Annual Stanley J. Olsen Memorial, Eagle Lake Zooarchaeology Conference in Eagle Lake, California, USA.
e-mail: kathryn.mohlenhoff@anthro.utah.edu & grimstead.1@osu.edu
http://www.sjozoarchconfenrer.wix.com/sjozoarchconference

AUGUST 25–30, 2014
10th meeting of the ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) in Beograd, Serbia.
e-mail: selena.vitezovic@gmail.com internet: http://www.wbrg.net/meetings/beograd-2014

AUGUST 27–30, 2014
International Symposium on Biomolecular Archaeology (ISBA) at the University of Basel, Switzerland.
e-mail: ishabasel14-ipna@unibas.ch

SEPTEMBER 1–7, 2014
Zooarchaeology related sessions at the 17th congress of the Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (UISPP) in Burgos, Spain:
• Hominid–bird interactions in prehistory: The humankind and the avian world: archaeological and zooarchaeological evidence for inferring behavioural evolutionary signatures;
• Mathematical approaches for the study of human–fauna interactions in the Pleistocene;
• Shepherds and caves;
• Aquatic resource consumption by prehistoric humans;
• Archaeozooiconology;
• Innovation in the production and use of equipment in hard animal materials; e-mail: dorothee.drucker@ifu.uni-tuebingen.de and averbouh@univ-tlse2.fr http://www.burgos2014uispp.com

SEPTEMBER 22–27, 2014
12th International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) Conference at the Museo de Historia Natural de San Rafael, Argentina.
e-mail: info@icaz2014argentina.com http://www.icaz2014argentina.com

SEPTEMBER 28–OCTOBER 10, 2014
Vertebrate Taphonomy: Applications and Implications symposium at the 4th International Paleontological Congress (IPC) in Mendoza, Argentina.
e-mail: cmontalvolp@yahoo.com.ar
www.ipc4mendoza2014.org.ar/symposia