



Newsletter

International Council for Archaeozoology

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ICAZ 2006—A Tremendous Success



The ICAZ 2006 International Conference was held this past August in México City at the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia's (INAH) Escuela Nacional de Conservación, Restauración y Museografía (ENCRyM). The meeting, organized by Oscar J. Polaco and Joaquín Arroyo-Cabrales, hosted 339 participants from 34 countries. This meeting was a landmark for ICAZ because it was the first International Conference to be held in a Latin American country, and Latin American archaeozoologists showed their support by attending in impressive numbers. One third of the conference participants came from Latin American countries.¹ Compare these figures to the ICAZ 2002 conference, held in Durham, UK, where fewer than three percent of attendees were from Latin America.

Two of the main goals of ICAZ 2006 were to promote archaeozoology in the Third World and to open new avenues of communication between Latin American archaeozoologists and archaeozoologists from other countries. We believe the conference succeeded in both areas. The conference boasted 25 thematic symposia, including one poster session, along with six general symposia and two general poster sessions. Participants gave 272 oral presentations and 86 posters were displayed during the conference. Four of these posters were awarded monetary prizes for winning the ICAZ Poster Competition (see pg. 2 for details). Speakers in the Plenary Session, held Friday morning, discussed the current state of archaeozoology in Latin America, which gave conference participants some excellent insights into the research of their Latin American colleagues.

ICAZ 2006 was sponsored largely by INAH, who contributed more than US\$20,000 for logistical expenses and travel support grants. In addition, through a grant from the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT), INAH was able to provide another US\$10,000 to support speakers in the Plenary Session. ICAZ contributed US\$10,000 for travel support grants and US\$1,500 to award the winners of the poster competition. Travel support grants were given to 37 individuals from 12 countries, most of whom were students or colleagues from developing countries, and ten individuals who participated in the Plenary Session (nine from Latin American countries and one from France). ICAZ also funded the

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development of the conference website and BoneCommons and kindly gave a small cash gift to all of the hard-working students, from both México and abroad, who volunteered at the conference. English Heritage also partially supported a symposium on landscape zooarchaeology.

ICAZ 2006 began Wednesday evening with a wonderful opening ceremony where conference participants enjoyed a concert of lively Mexican folk music and a wine reception. On Saturday, following two days of paper presentations, conference participants got to spend the day sight seeing. They had the option to choose from one of eight organized tours or explore beautiful México City on their own. The conference ended Monday evening with a lovely banquet held in Chapultepec Castle. Located high on a hill, 2,325 meters above sea level, Chapultepec Castle boasts an incredible view of the city and an elegant reception hall that once served as imperial and presidential residences. Attendees were served a truly wonderful meal, the main dish consisted of a local, seasonal favorite called Chiles en Nogata and a selection of fine tequila drinks (just as one might expect in México). It was truly a night to remember.

We would like to acknowledge all of the people who helped us organize this successful conference, including the authori-

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Letter from the President

Dear ICAZ Members,

Anybody working with the past will soon be captivated by dates. This year has been a very special year because ICAZ just held its tremendously successful 10th International Conference in México City (see pg. 1). By sheer coincidence, the idea to create the organization we call ICAZ was conceived exactly 35 years ago at a symposium of agricultural museums held in my hometown of Budapest, Hungary. Considering that in 1971 I was a high school student, involved in vigorous pursuits distinctly different from scholarly discourse (activities such as creating metric poetry, exploring the other sex, and target-shooting), I am now truly amazed to find myself at the helm of this incredible international organization. It is an honor to have been elected ICAZ President by my peers. This is a position accessible only through the appreciation of a broad professional community. No form of institutional recognition can rival this acknowledgment.

While this feeling is touching, it is also somewhat strange. For decades, ICAZ operated as a non-hierarchical, grass-roots professional group, with only Anneke Clason as devoted volunteer secretary and newsletter editor. Owing to its tremendous success as an open forum for archaeozoologists around the world however, ICAZ reached critical mass. Committees started emerging almost spontaneously. Eventually, explicit organizational changes became inevitable, many of which were accomplished during the impressive eight-year, two-term presidency of Melinda Zeder (1998-2006). These changes included the decision to turn ICAZ into a dues paying, non-profit organization with an elected leadership in 1998 and the consistent delegation of several major research topics of international interest to smaller, already existing specialist working groups, capable of more efficient, focused discussions.

These developments represent two different dimensions of the organization, but both are related to the long-term success of ICAZ whose goals include stimu-

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ICAZ 2006 Poster Competition Results

There were almost a hundred posters on display at the ICAZ 2006 International Conference in México City, hanging in a long line along a corridor outside the lecture theaters. These posters attracted many visitors and much discussion throughout the conference. Congratulations to everyone who presented a poster—the quality was generally very high. The judges had a difficult time selecting the winners, yet it was an enjoyable task to review so many excellent posters.¹ Monetary prizes were awarded for 1st and 2nd place in two categories: Student and Open. After much thought and discussion, the judges finally chose the following winners. All of the winning posters can be viewed and downloaded from the ICAZ Website at http://www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/icz//news_posterprize.htm.

OPEN CATEGORY—

★★Winner (\$500 prize): **Marta Moreno-García and Carlos M. Pimenta** • Osteometric Characterization of Iberian Wolf (*Canis lupus signatus*): The First Database

★Runner-Up (\$250 prize): **Masaki Eda, Shozo Mihara, and Hiroko Koike** • Were They Wild?: Traditional Bone Observations and Ancient DNA and Stable Isotope Analyses for Goose (Anserinae) Archaeological Remains from Japan

✓Honourable Mention: **Laura J. Miller** • Secondary Products and Urban Provisioning: Regional Economies and the Indus Civilization

✓Honourable Mention: **Luciana Sianto, Marcia Chame, Luiz Fernando Ferreira, and Adauto Arajo** • Parasites and Climate Changes


STUDENT CATEGORY—

★★Winner (\$500 prize): **Helena Malmström, Gunilla Holmlund, Anders Götherström, and Carles Vila** • No Signs of Local Canid Domestication in Ancient Scandinavia

★Runner-Up (\$250 prize): **Emma Svensson, Maria Vretemark, and Anders Götherström** • Molecular vs. Osteological Sex Determination in Cattle: Confirmation of Osteological Methods by Ancient DNA Analysis

✓Honourable Mention: **Anna Linderholm** • Can the Colour of a Horse Tell Us Something about its Status and the Status of its Owner? Determining the Colour of Horses from Bronze Age, Siberia to the Viking Age, in Northern Europe Using SNPs

✓Honourable Mention: **Eriko Ishimaru, Tetsuya Umino, Minoru Yoneda, and Ichiro Tayasu** • Identification of Origin of Faunal Remains: Carbon and Nitrogen Isotope Analysis of Marine Fishes

¹Judges included the following individuals: Umberto Albarella (UK), Luis Borrero (Argentina), Eduardo Corona-M. (Mexico), Pam Crabtree (USA), Roel Lauwerier (The Netherlands), Guillermo L. Mengoni Goñalons (Argentina), Sebastian Payne (UK), and Betsy Reitz (USA). 

ICAZ EC and IC Meeting Summaries

The ICAZ Executive Committee (EC) business meeting was held on August 23, 2006, in México City. There were three main items under discussion: 1) conference plans and registration, 2) preparation for the International Committee (IC) meeting, and 3) the transition between outgoing and incoming committee members and officers. Potential candidates for the EC At-Large officers were also discussed as were possible venues for the next International Committee meeting and International Conference.

The ICAZ IC meeting was held two days later on August 25. Richard Meadow, outgoing Treasurer, reported on membership and finances. Melinda Zeder, outgoing President, announced the newly elected ICAZ officers and IC members. Nominations for new Committee of Honor members were also brought forward and unanimously accepted. Heather Lapham, Newsletter Editor and Webmaster, provided an update on the newsletter and the website and Sarah Kansa reported on BoneCommons. ICAZ Taskforce leaders Betsy Reitz and Roel Lauwerier gave reports on their activities regarding protocols and databases, respectively. The election of EC At-Large officers was also completed. A proposal to host the ICAZ 2010 International Conference in Paris, France, was presented by Jean-Denis Vigne and approved by the IC. László Bartosiewicz offered to host the next IC meeting in Budapest, Hungary, in 2008, with Edinburgh, UK, as a backup location. Complete meeting minutes are available on the For Members portion of the ICAZ Website.

Submitted by Umberto Albarella, ICAZ Secretary 

ICAZ General Meeting Summary

ICAZ held its General Meeting on Monday, August 28, in México City to discuss recent business. Announcements were made regarding the results of the Executive and International Committee elections and newly-elected Committee of Honor members were named. Richard Meadow, outgoing Treasurer, reported on membership and the organization's financial situation. László Bartosiewicz briefly outlined the nine ICAZ Working Groups operating around the world (details on pgs. 8-10). Umberto Albarella, incoming Secretary, announced that all 14 edited volumes from the ICAZ 2002 International Conference in Durham, England, have now been published. Heather Lapham, ICAZ Newsletter Editor and Webmaster, reported on the newsletter and website. Sarah Kansa, Co-founder of the Alexandria Archive Institute, discussed the recent ICAZ-sponsored BoneCommons initiative. Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, present conference organizer, awarded special prizes to those individuals who made important contributions to the conference. In addition, conference volunteers who ensured that the meeting ran smoothly were given a small monetary gift from ICAZ and thanked profusely for their invaluable contributions to making this a successful conference. Arroyo-Cabrales also provided some statistics about the conference, including the number of participants and presentations and a general accounting of conference finances (see pg. 1 for details). Melinda Zeder gave some final words as outgoing ICAZ President, summing up the achievements of her tenure as president and providing some suggestions for future directions. Bartosiewicz, ICAZ's new President, emphasized the excellent work carried out by the outgoing officers and promised to pursue the present policy of enhancing communication among zooarchaeologists living in different parts of the world. Sebastian Payne announced the results of the poster competition (see article on adjacent page for the list of winners) and Jean-Denis Vigne presented some basic information about the next ICAZ International Conference to be held in Paris, France, in 2010.

Submitted by Umberto Albarella, ICAZ Secretary 

ICAZ 2010

**The next ICAZ
International
Conference
will be held in
Paris, France**



**Stay tuned
for more
details!**

Need a reference? Lost an email? Want to share a photo of a mystery bone?

Find what you need in these ICAZ-endorsed ONLINE RESOURCES

ZOOARCH

...a discussion list promoting the flow of ideas, skills, and information, and offering support to fellow zooarchaeologists...

Discussion threads of this 644 member group come to your e-mail inbox daily.

Go to this web address to join:
www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/ZOOARCH.html

BoneCommons

... provides a place to share conference presentations, papers, ideas, images, queries, and teaching resources...

A safe and easy way to share your work and ideas: you retain copyright, your work can be found on Internet searches, and you can still publish it elsewhere.

Find out more at:
www.bonecommons.org

ICAZ Website

... the official website of ICAZ, offering the latest news, downloadable newsletters, organizational history, archaeozoology links, and online membership renewal...

To access the ICAZ website, go to the following link:

www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/icaz/

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lating archaeozoological research and strengthening cooperation among archaeozoologists, archaeologists, and scientists in related fields. Furthering this goal on an international scale has increased costs, hence successful membership drives have become fundamental to establishing a monetary foundation for the organization. The ICAZ Executive Committee (EC) has carefully structured membership dues to balance financial inequalities between members that stem from geopolitical and academic circumstances. The EC is also responsible for deciding how to optimally redistribute membership dues to support initiatives that further the goals of the organization (such as the newsletter, website, conferences, etc.).

The changes associated with organizational growth may sound rather impersonal (the term “membership drive” keeps reminding me of a buffalo jump). A young colleague I first met in México City turned to me with an innocent face and asked, “So, I’ve heard all about dancing on the table in Bulgaria, but what are ICAZ Working Groups really about?” This question is not as silly as it may sound. In addition to its fundamentally volunteer nature, genuine informality has always been a strength of ICAZ culture, although it is usually manifested in more subtle forms. Aside from compartmentalizing research discussions by taxon, geographical region, or method, tightly-knit, yet open and accessible ICAZ Working Groups (WG), which meet in between the larger ICAZ International Conferences, strengthen the family-like spirit of the organization. These groups, driven entirely by volunteers who do not receive monetary support from the organization, are thriving. Anybody who has ever attended an ICAZ WG meeting has enjoyed the very special, open atmosphere of these meetings. Much to the credit of the outgoing ICAZ officers, neither revisions to the organization’s statutes nor the inevitable changes that have taken place as the organization has grown, have compromised the amiable character of ICAZ. I must also mention that Melinda Zeder’s service to ICAZ did not begin eight years ago. She co-organized the landmark 6th ICAZ International Conference in Washington, D.C., USA—the first ever major ICAZ event outside Europe—where many colleagues from

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News and Notes


Pam Crabtree (New York University) recently received a grant from New York University’s Curriculum Development Challenge Fund to develop a more hands-on approach to teaching zooarchaeology. Crabtree teaches a faunal analysis course on an every-other-year basis. The class is open to M.A. and Ph.D. students as well as advanced undergraduates. The grant funds were used to purchase and process additional mammal and fish specimens. Ideally, each student who enrolls in the class will be provided with the skeleton of a white-tail deer to use during the semester.

Kitty Emery (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Linda Brown** (George Washington University) were awarded a Wenner-Gren Foundation grant for a collaborative research project entitled, “Hunting Ceremonialism in the Guatemalan Highlands: Applying Ethnoarchaeology and Zooarchaeology to Commoner Ritual.” The project will involve the identification of faunal remains in large bone deposits at Tz’utujil Maya hunting shrines that date from the early 20th century.

Michael Etnier (University of Washington) and **Lee Post** (Homer, Alaska) hosted a skeletal articulation workshop in October on St. George Island, Alaska, as part of the World Wildlife Fund’s “Coastal Communities in Science” program (<http://www.alaskanchums.org/>). Starting with an already-skeletonized reindeer skeleton from the subsistence harvest, all six middle-school students and all five high-school students sorted, organized, drilled, glued, and epoxied the whole skeleton together in just three days! The end product has been un-officially dubbed “Epoxy” and is proudly displayed in the school library (<http://www.pinniped.net/etnier/WWF/Epoxy.jpg>). Thanks to lots of help from Diane Hanson (Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists, Anchorage), the students already have an adult male Steller sea lion skeleton queued up for the next articulation project.

Greg Monks (University of Manitoba) was awarded a 2nd three-year Standard Research Grant in May 2006 to continue work on the faunal remains from the Toquaht Archaeological Project. The study area, located on Canada’s Pacific Ocean Coast, was home to the Nuu-chah-nulth people who practiced open ocean whaling from canoes. The research aims to understand how social complexity emerged as part of this apparently uncommon maritime adaptation.

Victoria Stosel (California State University Los Angeles) was awarded the 2006 Best Student Paper from the Society for California Archaeology. Stosel also received first place in the M.A. division at the Graduate Women in Science/Sigma Delta Epsilon Research competition held by the Sigma Chapter. In addition, Stosel was initiated into Lambda Alpha (the National Collegiate Honors Society for Anthropology), she received a Golden Eagle award of Excellence from California State University Los Angeles, and a Dorot Travel Grant to attend the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Montreal, Canada.

Elizabeth S. Wing, Curator Emeritus at the Florida Museum of Natural History, was among 72 new members elected to the U.S. National Academy of Sciences in May 2006. Wing, a pioneer in zooarchaeology, initiated the Zooarchaeology Program at the Florida Museum in 1961 and, before her retirement in 2001, guided it to its expansion into the Environmental Archaeology Program. This program integrates collections and research in archaeopedology, archaeobotany, and zooarchaeology to encourage a broad perspective on ancient peoples and their environments. Wing was a representative to ICAZ from 1981, elected a member of the ICAZ Committee of Honor in 2002, and the President of the Society of Ethnobiology from 1989 to 1991. She has published more than 90 scientific articles and books, received numerous major grants, and been awarded many honors throughout her career, including the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research from the Society for American Archaeology in 1996. Wing continues her research on the origins and spread of domestic animals, the overexploitation of animals, and the use of animals by the ancient peoples of the southeastern USA and Circum-Caribbean. 

Want to share details about YOUR most recent achievements? Want to see YOUR name in **bold** text in this list? Yes? Then e-mail your announcement to Newsletter Editor Heather Lapham at hlapham@siu.edu.

Laboratory News


ALASKA CONSORTIUM OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGISTS

This past summer was traumatic for the Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (ACZ). Part of the comparative collection was taken to a community in western Alaska to help with an analysis that was being done in the local high school. The day before the crew was scheduled to leave the community, the school caught on fire, burning most of the crew's possessions, the faunal assemblage being analyzed, and the comparative collection. The data and artifacts were able to be rescued however, and no one was hurt. ACZ hopes to replace the lost comparative specimens. And, as it turns out, volunteers have already obtained replacements for many of the animal species burned in the fire and are currently in the process of cleaning them. On a more positive note, the annual ACZ Workshop will be held March 14, 2007, in Fairbanks, Alaska—the day before the Alaska Anthropological Association meetings begin. We are talking with Lee Post about having him do a workshop on assembling laboratory study skeletons. Details about the workshop will be posted soon on the ACZ Website at <http://www.akzooarch.org>.

MEDIEVAL ORIGINS OF COMMERCIAL SEA FISHING PROJECT

This past April, Fishlab (University of York's maritime zooarchaeology laboratory) started a three year project to explore the Medieval origins of commercial sea fishing across northern Europe. The project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust, is directed by James Barrett with the assistance of two post-doctoral research fellows, Jen Harland and Cluny Johnstone. It was initially conceived in collaboration with Wim Van Neer (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Belgium) and Mike Richards (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, and University of Durham) and now benefits from the collaboration of more than 20 scholars across Europe. In order to interpret the recognized "fish event horizon" of ca. A.D. 1000, where a major increase in cod and herring consumption has been observed throughout the study area, the project is investigating the chronology, causes, and consequences of fish trade between A.D. 500–1500. Methods include zooarchaeological analysis of species distributions, element patterning, and butchery marks, as well as newer techniques including isotopic and genetic evidence of both modern and archaeological material to pinpoint sites of origin. We are actively seeking information regarding new finds of traded cod and herring and look forward to discussing these data. Contact details and further information about the participants and the project's progress are available online at <http://www.fishlab.org> and <http://www.york.ac.uk/admin/presspr/pressreleases/fishtrade.htm>.

KURIL BIOCOMPLEXITY PROJECT

The first of three field seasons of the Kuril Biocomplexity Project was completed this summer. Michael Etnier, one of the co-principal investigators on the project, and an international team of archaeologists, geologists, and palynologists spent six weeks conducting an extensive survey of sites throughout the Kuril Island chain in the northwest Pacific Ocean. This year's results will be used to develop the itinerary for the next two summers, when we will shift to intensive investigations at specific sites. Preliminary lab analyses of the faunal remains suggest that, although northern fur seals and the extinct Japanese sea lion are present, the bulk of the marine mammals consist of Steller sea lion, harbor seal, and sea otter. The avifauna primarily consist of albatrosses, murrelets, and puffins, while the ichthyofauna are dominated by salmonids with lower frequencies of gadids and flatfish (mostly halibut). Lab analyses will focus on the degree to which these resource species responded to harvest pressure across the ~5000 year occupation history of the island chain. For more information, check out the Kuril Biocomplexity Project's website at <http://depts.washington.edu/ikip/index.shtml>. 

~ Environmental Archaeology ~

Environmental Archaeology, journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, provides expert international coverage of human interaction with their environment in the archaeological and historical past. To view recent articles, scope of the journal, and free online content, visit <http://www.maney.co.uk/journals/env>.

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eastern Europe were able to participate for the first time following the collapse of the Iron Curtain.

Under the tactfully understated, yet efficient management of outgoing ICAZ Treasurer Richard Meadow paying membership dues did not become an altruistic move nor has financial aid become a simple handout. It is in everybody's interest for ICAZ to be able to maintain and operate a financial base through its paying members and to encourage its growth. Handling the numerous correspondence related to this transformation was the responsibility of outgoing ICAZ Secretary Arturo Morales-Muñiz. It is especially unfortunate that Morales, as an informal "ambassador" of Old World archaeozoology to Latin America, could not be with us in México City to celebrate the contribution of Latin American scholars to a rapidly expanding discipline which was originally dominated by European and North American researchers.

Following the heart-warming change of guard during the General Meeting held Monday evening at the ICAZ 2006 International Conference in México City, outgoing officers will be replaced by Pam Crabtree as Treasurer and Umberto Albarella as Secretary by the end of the year. Luis Borrero stepped into my old position as Vice-President and I have taken over as ICAZ President. I will do my best to maintain the high standards of this office set by Melinda Zeder during the previous eight years, and with whom I had the privilege to work with as Vice-President during her last four-year term. In addition to the continuity I can offer, Heather Lapham will continue to edit and produce the ICAZ Newsletter, which is a key venue for keeping our membership updated on ICAZ business matters. Negotiations are underway with the Alexandria Archive Institute (AAI), who developed the ICAZ 2006 conference website and BoneCommons, concerning further cooperation between the AAI and ICAZ.

Looking towards the future, Jean-Denis Vigne has started preparations to organize the 11th ICAZ International Conference in Paris, France, in 2010. While the location of the next conference might result in a focus on Eastern Europe, there will be plenty of attention given to other areas of the world. Geographic as well as age and gender representation have been as fair in

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NMNH Archaeobiology Program

Recent archaeozoological activities sponsored by the Archaeobiology Program of the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), Smithsonian Institution, include:


Isotopic Analysis of Materials from Shanidar Cave and Zawi Chemi Shanidar • In conjunction with Noreen Tuross (Harvard University), Melinda Zeder is beginning a new initiative focusing on the isotopic analysis of ^{13}C and ^{15}N of animal bones and teeth, as well as ^{18}O in teeth and snail shells from Shanidar Cave and Zawi Chemi Shanidar. The project also involves dating a suite of different materials from these sites including bone collagen, carbonized bones, charcoal, soils, and snail shells to provide a secure temporal sequence for the isotopic data. The goal of the project is to monitor paleo-environmental change in this part of highland northwestern Iraq from the Middle Paleolithic up through the Neolithic—a period that includes the final days of Neanderthal occupation in this region, the emergence of modern humans, the end of the Pleistocene, and the transition to farming and herding in the Early Holocene. The project is an outgrowth of Zeder's ongoing research on caprine domestication in the eastern Fertile Crescent.

Digital Catalogue on Dentitions of East African Ungulates • Over the past three years, Post-Doctoral Fellow Zelalem Assefa has been building a digital catalogue of the dentition of East African ungulates using the incomparable collections of the NMNH Department of Vertebrate Zoology. Sites from East Africa provide the bulk of the fossil evidence of archaeological and paleontological interest. Faunal studies benefit from the use of comparative osteological collections, but unfortunately most museums and universities in East Africa lack such collections, making identification of faunal samples to specific taxonomic group often difficult and complex. And, most institutions in East Africa do not have the resources to build a comparative collection. As a temporary, but effective solution to this problem, this project provides a digital archive on dentitions of East African extant ungulates. The database comprises of about 2,000 still images, sampling 56 extant species of ungulates. The taxon-based hierarchical organization of the images and database-driven feature of the program allow cross-referencing and quick information retrieval using the search function. Once transferred to a PC or other external media, the database can be accessed from virtually anywhere, including field sites. This database can be accessed online at <http://ripley.si.edu/hop/dentition/dentition.htm>.

Emergence of Specialized Pastoralism in Northern Mesopotamia • Former Pre-Doctoral Fellow, Scott Rufolo, is continuing his dissertation research on the development of specialized pastoralism in third millennium B.C. northeastern Syria. The project includes the analysis of three early-to-mid third millennium town sites in the middle Khabur Basin and third millennium remains from the city site of Tell Leilan located in the northern Khabur Basin. Rufolo has moved to Ottawa where he will be completing his study of the fauna from these sites at the Canadian Museum of Natural History.

Archaeozoology Collections Improvement Project • Assefa and Zeder are also engaged in an archaeozoology collections improvement project. The project includes building a digital database of both the comparative and research collections curated by the Archaeobiology Program. These research collections include over 4,000 cubic feet of material with special strengths in Near Eastern

collections spanning the transition from hunting to herding and extensive Paleolithic age collections from the western United States. The goal of the project is to better integrate information on these collections with NMNH collections databases and, ultimately, to promote the accessibility of these collections to the archaeozoological research community.

Contributed by Melinda Zeder, Director, Archaeobiology Program, NMNH, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., E-mail: ZEDERM@si.edu. 


Archaeozoology at Lampeter

The Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Wales, Lampeter, UK, has been consolidating and expanding its teaching and research in certain domains within archaeozoology and anthrozoology. We have been successful in gaining support from the Science Research Investment Fund in Wales, which has contributed to the refurbishment of our research laboratories. Our laboratory space has improved provision for faunal analysis and for physical anthropology. We have a comprehensive collection of animal bones from fossil and archaeological sites, complemented by modern comparative faunas.

Current staff include Dr. Ros Coard, whose teaching and research interests focus on inferring the behaviour of major carnivores in the past (palaeoethology) and, in particular, the archaeological evidence for large cat predation. Dr. Brian Boyd's interests include the social archaeology of animal bone technologies. These interests are complemented by staff whose teaching and research are based in anthrozoology. Sam Hurn is investigating cross-cultural interactions between humans and non-human animals in Wales and other parts of Europe. Dr. Penny Dransart's research is in human-herd animal interactions and animal domestication, particularly of South American camelids. Her research also involves the study of textiles, especially those made from protein fibres (camelid and silk).

Rose Davis, one of our postgraduate students, is in the preliminary stages of two projects which focus on animal bones from high status medieval sites. The first faunal assemblage is from Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire, Wales. It contains remarkably well preserved faunal remains for Wales, due to the castle's position on limestone. The research focus is on the taphonomy of faunal remains and changing practices in butchery and husbandry techniques from the 5th–13th centuries. The second assemblage is from a medieval bishop's palace at Fetternear, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Taphonomic investigations indicate a high percentage of burnt bone excavated from an area in the service quarters of the moated palace associated with pottery dated A.D. 1300–1350. Many of the cattle and possibly horse bones from the site (including those from different periods) are fragile in nature. These characteristics contrast with the findings from Carew, where the domestic animals included unusually robust examples of horses and cattle.

We have a lively, and growing, postgraduate community at the University of Wales, Lampeter, and we welcome applications from prospective postgraduate students. Further information is available online at <http://www.lamp.ac.uk/archanth/index.htm>.

Contributed by Penny Dransart, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Wales, Lampeter, E-mail: SJ024@lamp.ac.uk. 

New Committee of Honor Members¹

At the ICAZ International Committee (IC) business meeting this past August, the IC unanimously voted to elect nine new members to the ICAZ Committee of Honor (COH): Louis Chaix, Achilles Gautier, Richard H. Meadow, Arturo Morales-Muñiz, Nanna Noe-Nygaard, Oscar Polaco, François Poplin, Hans-Peter Uerpmann, and Melinda Zeder. These individuals were elected to the COH for their exceptional contributions to ICAZ and archaeozoology as a discipline. All COH members receive a lifetime membership in ICAZ.

Louis Chaix (Switzerland) is a long standing member and supporter of ICAZ. He is currently an honorary curator at the Natural History Museum in Geneva, Switzerland, where he worked for many years before his recent retirement, and a Professor at the University of Geneva. Chaix studied Neolithic fauna in the French region of Valais for his dissertation research and obtained his doctorate in 1976. Although he has continued to work on themes related to this initial research, his interests have broadened to include many other areas of the world. His main research interests in the Swiss Alpine area have focused on Paleolithic hunter-gatherers and the transition from hunting animals to animal husbandry. Outside Europe, Chaix has worked extensively in Africa, where he studied many different prehistoric and historic faunal assemblages from Sudan, Egypt, and Ethiopia. In 1999, he traveled to several cities in Brazil to offer seminars in archaeozoology. Chaix is a very popular colleague and a much loved teacher. He has trained several students in archaeozoology, who are now professionals themselves.

Achilles Gautier (Belgium) is the exception to the proverbial rule that there are no famous Belgians. Having been trained in geology and palaeontology, he became a pioneer in archaeozoology in Belgium in the 1960s. He soon put his research at Gent University on the international map by attending early ICAZ gatherings, by becoming a member of the organization's committees, and by studying material from very different places and time periods. Not many colleagues combine Neogene freshwater molluscs from Africa, European Ice Age mammals, Middle Palaeolithic Poland, prehistoric Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Mali and Ruanda, Classical Greece and Syria, and prehistoric to medieval Belgium within the same curriculum vitae. Several characteristics unify his work, including his no-nonsense attitude, strict taphonomic interpretational framework, an understanding of the ethics of human-animal relationships, and the use of correct zoological nomenclature for domestic animals. Gautier retired as professor in 2002, however his non-conformist teaching style and successful laboratory continue to serve as an inspiration to students and colleagues.

Richard H. Meadow (USA) is one of the founding members of ICAZ, a member of the ICAZ Executive Committee from 1976 to the present, and ICAZ Treasurer from 1998-2006. He established the Zooarchaeology Laboratory at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, in 1981 and has been the director ever since. Numerous students have been trained in this lab and scholars from around the world have consulted its collections. Meadow has been a member of the editorial board of several journals. He has been an active participant of numerous excavations and since 1992 he is the project director of the Harappa Archaeological Research Project in Punjab, Pakistan. Among his many honors Meadow is a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-

Lettres of France.

Arturo Morales-Muñiz (Spain) has contributed greatly to ICAZ over the past 25 years. He has been a member of the ICAZ Executive Committee for many years and ICAZ Secretary from 1998-2006. Morales has also been a central figure in the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) since its inception and he was a driving force behind the creation of the ICAZ Bird Working Group (BWG) in 1991. That same year, he organized the 1st BWG meeting in Madrid, Spain, and in 1995 he hosted the 8th FRWG meeting. He is the founder and co-editor of the journal, *Archaeofauna*, which has served as a publication venue for ICAZ conference proceedings and papers dealing with archaeozoological research worldwide. Morales is the director of the Laboratorio de Arqueozoología at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, which is one of the leading centers of archaeozoological research and training in Spain. He has published widely on archaeofaunas from the Iberian Peninsula, particularly on ichthyoarchaeology.

Nanna Noe-Nygaard (Denmark) has been engaged in archaeozoological research since she began her career studying geology and archaeology. She has maintained a position at the forefront of the field with a remarkable combination of approaches to understanding past subsistence that straddles zoology, archaeology, and geology. Noe-Nygaard was a pioneer in taphonomic studies in the late 1970s, she was among the first to publish stable isotope studies of animal bones, and her work continually sets an example for superb interdisciplinary research. Her current project combines stable isotopes studies of animal bones with palaeoenvironmental data from lake bottoms, which attest to the impact climate conditions had on human subsistence and mobility. Noe-Nygaard has served as a member of the ICAZ International Committee (IC) since the inception of the organization and has organized two IC meetings in Copenhagen, Denmark, the last at the Carlsberg Academy in 2004. In 2005, Nanna celebrated her 40th anniversary of teaching at the Geological Institute, University of Copenhagen, where she is highly respected and loved by students and colleagues alike for the quality of her research and for her boundless enthusiasm and heartfelt engagement.

Oscar Polaco (México) was born in Oaxaca, México, and is a biologist at the National Polytechnic Institute, the second largest university in the country. Since 1976 he has worked in the Paleozoology Laboratory at the university (now called the Archaeozoology Laboratory due to Polaco's efforts) and entered into archaeozoological research in the 1980s. He has trained several students in archaeozoology, participated in many meetings, and is the author or co-author of more than 150 publications, several in peer-reviewed journals. He was a member of the ICAZ International Committee for several years. In 2006, Polaco was awarded the 2006 Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research from the Society for American Archaeology for his efforts to promote archaeozoological research in México and throughout Latin America. This past August, Polaco co-organized the 10th ICAZ International Conference in México City.

François Poplin (France) is the founder of the research team based at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, France—today the largest group of archaeozoologists in the country. He has been a member of ICAZ for many years, he is a prominent figure in the field of anthropozoology, and a co-founder of

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ICAZ Working Group Reports

ANIMAL PALAEOPATHOLOGY WORKING GROUP

The Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG) is pleased to announce that its 3rd major conference will be held September 6-8, 2007, at the Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, Kaunas, Lithuania. The conference is being organized around the theme, "Recording Strategies and Analytical Methods in Animal Palaeopathology: Practices, Possibilities and Problems." Animal disease can have a profound effect on society—one only needs to look at recent media coverage of the potential of an avian flu pandemic to recognize this—however, the study of animal disease on past societies has been limited by poor data collection practices and a lack of interest in developing appropriate methodologies. The conference seeks to address this problem by bringing together zooarchaeologists, human osteologists, and veterinarians from around the world to discuss the theory and practice of recording and reporting incidences of animal palaeopathology. We would like to encourage participants to discuss the application of existing methods, the development of new methodologies and techniques, as well as the potential of future developments. There will also be additional lectures on the biological processes of bone pathology and a supporting practical workshop. If you are interested in contributing to this conference, please contact Richard Thomas, University of Leicester (rmt12@le.ac.uk) or Linas Daugnora, Lithuanian Veterinary Academy (daugnora@lva.lt). Please note that funding is currently being sought to assist in the payment of travel expenses.

On another note, the APWG is looking for images of animal palaeopathologies. One of the recognized difficulties with the identification, description, and diagnosis of animal palaeopathologies has been the absence of appropriate reference material. To address this need, the APWG has teamed up with Archaeology Data Services (ADS) to develop a detailed database of images of pathological animal bones. The purpose of this database, hosted as part of the ADS Image Bank, is to provide high quality images of palaeopathological specimens for use in teaching and research. Images submitted to this project are accompanied by detailed, yet simple, metadata allowing for easy search and retrieval. If you have any images of pathological bone that you would like to share please e-mail Richard Thomas at rmt12@le.ac.uk. There is a small fund available, obtained through the Higher Education Academy, to assist with image digitization and cataloging.

For additional information regarding APWG activities please visit our website at <http://www.apwg.supanet.com> where you will find a discussion forum, e-mail list, image bank, bibliography, and details of current research and past and future meetings.

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

ARCHAEOMALACOLOGY WORKING GROUP

The Archaeomalacology Working Group (AMWG) decided during its first business meeting in February 2005 to meet every other year, alternating between holding an archaeomalacology session at the ICAZ International Conference and an independent meeting elsewhere. We held our archaeomalacology session during the ICAZ 2006 International Conference in México City this

past August, but due to logistical reasons our session was split between two sections on two different days. This session, titled simply "Archaeomalacology," included ten oral presentations and two posters. The topics discussed varied from oyster cultivation to the production and exchange of shell artifacts and from paleoenvironmental reconstruction and the dating of mollusks to their dietary significance in an island society. A variety of chronological periods and geographical areas were represented and all papers stimulated conversations about future research directions. At our previous meeting the group welcomed a contribution about sea urchins and this time our session included a study about ostracode paleoecology. Being the only ICAZ Working Group dedicated to invertebrates, we are open to including such beneficial studies within our group. Paper abstracts are available online on the BoneCommons website (<http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/icazForum>).

In addition to the Archaeomalacology session, there was also a session dedicated to mollusks of Precolumbian Mexico and within the entire conference there were about 30 papers and posters that discussed mollusks in various contexts, many of them presented in the session titled, "Exploitation of Coastal Resources," but also scattered throughout other sessions. The AMWG held its business meeting at the conference, dedicated primarily to discussing the publication of the symposia proceedings and to our next independent meeting. Canan Cakirlar and Victoria Stossel agreed to undertake the editing and publishing of the proceedings of the Archaeomalacology and the Mollusks of Precolumbian Mexico sessions in one volume. Esteban Álvarez Fernández and Diana Rocio Carvajal Contreras volunteered to co-organize the next AMWG meeting in Santander, Spain in 2008.

Contributed by AMWG Liaison Daniella E. Bar-Yosef, Zinman Institute of Archaeology, University of Haifa, Israel, E-mail: baryosef@research.haifa.ac.il.

BIRD WORKING GROUP

The Bird Working Group (BWG) also held a short meeting at the ICAZ 2006 International Conference in August. We discussed the upcoming 6th BWG meeting which will be held August 23-27, 2008, in Groningen, The Netherlands. It was also decided that the present conference organizer should become the BWG Liaison to ICAZ. The 6th BWG meeting is being organized by Wietske Prummel, Dick Brinkhuizen, and Jørn Zeiler and Prummel has been designated BWG Liaison. The meeting will include three days of lectures and one bird watching trip to the Lauwersmeer (<http://www.lauwersmeer.com/>). We are currently looking for inexpensive accommodations for conference participants. Information about the upcoming meeting will be posted on BoneCommons (<http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/icazForum>). For additional details, please contact Wietske Prummel, Poststraat 6, 9712 ER Groningen, Netherlands, E-mail: w.prummel@rug.nl. We welcome all ICAZ members and other researchers who work with bird remains to the BWG Meeting in Groningen.

Contributed by BWG Liaison Wietske Prummel, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, The Netherlands, E-mail: w.prummel@rug.nl.

For more information about ICAZ WORKING GROUPS go to
<http://www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/icaz/working.html>.

FISH REMAINS WORKING GROUP

Members of the Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG), along with some newcomers, convened briefly for an informal meeting during the ICAZ 2006 International Conference. Newcomers to our meeting included several fish experts from the North Atlantic Bioarchaeological Organization (NABO), who had no previous personal contact with the ICAZ FRWG. Sandrine Grouard provided logistic information about the next conference which will be held at the Palais des Congrès, in Antibes, France, October 18–20, 2007. Contributions are invited on the following topics: osteometry, fishing methods and strategies, fish processing and trade, human impacts on fish paleobiodiversity and communities structure and dynamics, and fish as paleoecological/paleoclimatological indicators. According to the latest information from Philippe Béarez, the list of potential conference participants includes about 50 individuals. It is no longer a secret that the meeting (and its proceedings) will be entitled, “Archéologie du Poisson 30 ans d’Archéo-Ichtyologie au CNRS: Hommage aux Travaux de Jean et Nathalie Desse” to acknowledge, on the occasion of Jean’s birthday, the tremendous contribution these two widely respected scholars have made to archaeoichthyology. If you are interested in participating in the upcoming conference, please contact one of the organizers for more information: Sandrine Grouard (grouard@mnhn.fr), Philippe Béarez (bearez@mnhn.fr), and Benoit Clavel (benoit.clavel@inrap.fr).

On another note, the proceedings from the 2005 FRWG meeting in Basel, Switzerland, are moving along nicely towards publication. Seventeen chapters have been edited, with four still pending. These chapters must reach editor Heide Hüster-Plogmann by the end of November to be included in the volume. The proceedings already have a publisher (Verlag Marie Leidorf GmbH), an ISSN number (1434-6427), and a title (The Role of Fish in Ancient Time).

Recently, Karen Greig has not been able to tend the FishNet mailing list and website due to her maternal duties. We are currently seeking a replacement for her, although we hope that the FRWG mailing list may be able to find a home on BoneCommons, an online service provided by the Alexandria Archive Institute.

Contributed by FRWG Liaison László Bartosiewicz, Department of Archaeometry, Institute of Archaeological Sciences, Loránd Eötvös University, Hungary, E-mail: h10459bar@ella.hu.

GRUPO DE ZOOARQUEOLOGÍA DE CAMÉLIDOS

The Camelid Working Group, or Grupo de Zooarqueología de Camélidos (GZC), will hold its next international workshop in May 2008 at the Centro de Convenciones y Exposiciones Thesaurus, Malargüe, Mendoza. The convention center, located in west-central Argentina, has all the necessary facilities to make this meeting both agreeable and comfortable. As in previous occasions, we stuck to the idea of having the meeting close to where camelids live. Not far from Malargüe there is a natural reserve called La Payunia where guanaco herds and choique (or lesser rhea) groups can easily be seen. It is also the place where a lot of research has been done on this specific wild camelid. We hope this new workshop will bring together individuals who are interested in camelids. The subject of the workshop will be current advances in methods and techniques for studying camelid archaeological bones and other organic remains. As soon as the organization progresses, more information will be distributed through the ICAZ Newsletter, the ICAZ Website, and BoneCommons. If you are interested in partici-

pating in the workshop, please e-mail the Guillermo L. Mengoni at wmengoni@yahoo.com.ar.

Contributed by GZC Liaison Guillermo L. Mengoni Gonalons, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina, E-mail: wmengoni@yahoo.com.ar.

NABO ZOOARCHAEOLOGY GROUP

NABO (North Atlantic Biocultural Organization) held its 2006 meeting in lovely and historic Quebec, very ably hosted by Université Laval, Jim Woollett, Alison Bain, Reginald Auger, and a very active and promising crew of Laval graduate students. As usual papers ranged widely in time (extending from Mesolithic Shetland and Maritime Archaic Newfoundland to Basque sites, New France, 18th century Icelandic bishops, contact period Inuit, and Dutch whalers in Spitzbergen) and extended from North Cape to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in geographic scope. The meeting included many papers that either focused on zooarchaeology or made major use of zooarchaeological data in multidisciplinary syntheses, which underlined the important role zooarchaeology has come to play in this region. Major themes included changing maritime adaptations through time, the origins and spread of early medieval to early modern commercial fishing, the impact of both Viking age and early modern European settlements on landscapes, soil, and vegetation, and the use of climate and agro-climatological modeling to integrate data sets. Special efforts to connect the zooarchaeology of the early European colonization of Atlantic Canada and New France with contemporary archaeofauna in Iceland and the northern and western isles were a notable success. There were many excellent student presentations and the poster sessions (aided by generous servings of excellent local Quebecois beer) showcased high quality student projects from both sides of the Atlantic. The meeting saw the proposal of a new NABO working group in Geoarchaeology, being taken forward by Ian Simpson and Tim Horsley. It also generated interest in a possible new Journal of the North Atlantic, now under intense discussion as an outlet for the many new research programs and growing interest in the region. The next meeting will be hosted by the Department of Archaeological Science at the University of Bradford, England, in 2008. Copies of the proceedings from the 2004 NABO meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark (*Dynamics of Northern Societies* edited by Jette Arneborg and Bjarne Grønnow, 2006, National Museum of Denmark Studies in Archaeology and History Vol. 10, Copenhagen) are still available, as is the latest edition of the NABONE / FISHBONE CD distributed at the last ICAZ International Conference.

Contributed by NABO ZWG Liaison Thomas McGovern, Department of Anthropology, Hunter College, City University of New York, New York, USA, E-mail: nabo@voicenet.com.

WORKED BONE RESEARCH GROUP

The 2006 ICAZ International Conference held in México City this past August offered people interested in worked bone studies a chance to see what our Central and South American colleagues have been working on. Much of the material presented and especially the technical aspects of its production were new, to me at least. An entire session, organized around the theme “Bone Raw Material Exploitation in South America,” was devoted to the presentation of these varied assemblages. The session was organized

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by Vivian Scheinsohn from Argentina. Some of the papers dealt with bone tools from hunting and gathering societies while other material came from large permanent settlements. I was particularly impressed (and envious) to see that these scholars receive material from carefully excavated sites where proper care has been taken to minimize taphonomic loss related to lack of sieving.

At the business meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) the perennial problem of the separation of worked artifacts in the field and other bone objects that are pulled from the general faunal assemblage remains acute on both continents. We also discussed the need to carry out focused ethnographic research on how living people actually choose to use bone as a raw material and how they use and discard bone tools and ornaments. People who still regularly use bone implements are rapidly disappearing. In many cases, only the older generation has any memory of the role bone tools played in various kinds of social interaction. These are critical imponderables which are very difficult to get at from the archaeological material alone. There was also discussion about what kind of variables individual scholars ought to look at when examining their materials. The younger generation is definitely learning to make use of new methodologies provided by high magnification manufacture and use wear studies developed by French colleagues. We also discussed the necessity of consciously trying to insure that after this meeting, scholars from North and South America stay in touch with their European counterparts. In fact, the goal is really to enable scholars from around the world to share information. I have great hopes that even if traveling remains difficult we can still communicate through the medium of the internet, such as the new possibilities offered by BoneCommons (see pg. 3 for details or go to <http://www.bonecommons.org>).

Still, there is no substitute for personal meetings. The next official WBRG meeting will be held in Nanterre on the outskirts of Paris at the end of August 2007. The meeting is being organized by Dr. Isabelle Sidera (isabelle.sidera@mae.u-paris10.fr) and a group of young scholars from Nanterre and other places in France. More detailed information about the WBRG meeting is available on the internet at <http://www.wbrgparis.com/prehistory.htm>. Isabelle is working hard to find money to help make this a truly international meeting. If anyone has good suggestions for alternative sources of funding they should contact her as soon as possible. This meeting represents a wonderful chance to see first hand the French school in action. These are scholars with a quarter of a century of experience using microscopic traceology to understand manufacturing and use wear processes on bone, antler and tooth tools and ornaments. Their work and the work of their students represents a real intellectual resource for others.

The WBRG group runs a closed mailing list at bonetools@listserv.iif.hu. Enquiries or announcements may be placed there. A WBRG Website, which is currently being developed by the University of Basel, is still under construction, although Hans Christian Kuchelmann (info@knochenarbeit.de) has developed his own bone tool website which can be found online at <http://www.knochenarbeit.de/>. There are also plans to put relevant worked bone articles on BoneCommons to ensure that scholars around the world have better access to worked bone research.

Contributed by WBRG Liaison Alice Choyke, Aquincum Museum, Budapest, Hungary, E-mail: H13017cho@helka.iif.hu 


Continued from page 7- New Committee of Honor Members

Anthropozoologica, the journal that published, among many other things, the proceedings of the 7th ICAZ International Conference held in Constance, Germany, in 1994. One of Poplin's greatest contributions to archaeozoology is his study of Upper Palaeolithic faunas, but he also worked on many assemblages from later time periods. He has published intensively on theoretical issues as well, including the question of boundaries between different disciplines, such as archaeology, anthropology, history and linguistics. An expert in ivory objects, Poplin has revised and identified numerous museum items worldwide, which has provided important information about the items' origin, trade, and manufacturing techniques. Poplin, not yet retired, is still very active in research.

Throughout his long career at the University of Tübingen, Hans-Peter Uerpmann (Germany) has gained a wide reputation as a highly respected and influential researcher and teacher in archaeozoology. Thirty years ago, in 1976, Uerpmann played a leading role in the formal establishment of ICAZ and he has been one of its closest advisors and supporters ever since, serving on the Executive Committee and acting as Chairman for many of the council meetings. Uerpmann has a broad spectrum of research interests. He has worked with faunal material from different geographic areas and periods, but much of his research has concentrated on the archaeozoology of the Near East, especially Syria, and, more recently, the United Arab Emirates. He is also regarded as one of the world experts in the archaeozoology of equids.

Melinda Zeder (USA) has made innumerable contributions to both ICAZ and archaeozoology as a discipline. She was a driving force behind the transformation of ICAZ into a professional, membership-based organization in the 1980s. In 1990, Zeder co-organized the 6th ICAZ International Conference in Washington, D.C., USA, which was the first meeting to be held outside of Europe. She has served on the ICAZ International Committee for many years and, most recently, completed an eight-year term as ICAZ President (1998-2006) for which her tireless efforts and dedication to the organization will be sorely missed. Zeder is currently the Director of the Archaeobiology Program at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, in Washington. Her research focuses on several inter-related themes, including the origins of animal domestication, the development of specialized pastoral economies, and the impact of agriculture in the Near East. She has published two books, several edited volumes, and dozens of peer-reviewed journal articles. Zeder has also been an outstanding mentor and inspiration to numerous students over the years, many of whom have gone on to have their own professional careers in archaeozoology.

These nine remarkable individuals—Chaix, Gautier, Meadow, Morales-Muñiz, Noe-Nygaard, Polaco, Poplin, Uerpmann, and Zeder—join 17 other distinguished archaeozoologists on the ICAZ Committee of Honor (see http://www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/icaz/pdf/members_committees.pdf for the complete list). ICAZ is honored to have such a prestigious group of individuals among its ranks.

¹Many thanks to the following individuals for their contributions to this article: Umberto Albarella, Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, Daniella Bar-Yosef, Juliet Clutton-Brock, Anton Ervynck, Heather Lapham, Marta Moreno García, Albérico Nogueira de Queiroz, Stine Rossel, Jean-Denis Vigne, and Jacobo Weinstock. 

Recent Archaeozoology in the UK

This past June, Ian Baxter completed a report on the animal remain from the Great Chesterford Temple Precinct in Essex, UK (Baxter forthcoming). The work, funded by English Heritage, discusses the analysis and interpretation of more than 26,000 sheep bones, most of which were recovered during the 1980s excavation of two deep pits within the *temenos* of the temple—areas that have been interpreted as sacrificial waste. The ageing techniques used for sheep were considerably enhanced by the work Gillian Jones (Jones 2006) presented at the 2002 ICAZ International Conference in Durham, UK. Although there are no direct correlations between the faunal remains found in the Great Chesterford pits and the Mediterranean examples examined, the sacrificial rite probably followed the documented Classical pattern. Animals fulfilling criteria appropriate to their intended sacrificial status would have been bought from local markets to the Temple Precinct. The ages of the sheep found in the pits suggest that the spring, summer, and winter seasons were when major festivals associated with the deities of the shrine took place during the late 1st to early 2nd century A.D. with a shift to a single summer event the mid 3rd to early 4th century.

The sheep bones at Great Chesterford also had cut marks on hyoid bones and a scarcity of femurs and tail bones. The shortage of left shoulder elements is more difficult to explain however, unless they had special significance in this particular ritual. Archaeological examples from other sites indicate that the side of the body was important in many cults, although the important side generally seems to have been the right, not left, side. In the hermeneutics of symbolism right is associated with male and left with female. Some evidence suggests that the bones were originally deposited in middens where they were accessible to scavenging dogs and, possibly, cats. Deposition occurred fairly quickly however, as many foot bones and shoulder elements must have been held together by ligaments when they were buried. It seems likely that the larger pits remained open for a considerable time in a quiet corner of the Temple Precinct with each fresh deposit probably lightly covered over with earth. The burned specimens look different from other parts that would have been offered up as burned sacrifices. These burned bones represent all parts of the skeleton, similar to the non-burned assemblage. The burned bones may represent massive slaughters, although the majority of fragments were not subjected to temperatures that resulted in calcination. In general, the pits contain what would have been left over from the sacrifice and the removal of the meat, amounting to sacred rubbish requiring special disposal. It is possible that the inclusion of hares and dogs may have formed part of a closure ritual and facilitated communication with the chthonic deities.

At the Uley shrines (Levitan 1993), caprines, primarily goats, and chickens, mostly cockerels, were sacrificed to a local form of Mercury. Fragments of the cult statue have survived, which leave the identity of the deity and his associated animals in no doubt (Woodward and Leach 1993). At Great Chesterford, however, there is little indication from the material remains of the identity of the deity or deities to which the temple was dedicated. The most common animal of sacrifice in the Classical world was the sheep irrespective of the god or goddess worshiped. Chickens, which comprise the next most numerous taxon in the pits, could have provided a cheaper option for sacrifice, specific cultic associations

notwithstanding. The hare, stag, and dog, all of which are present in the pits, are typically associated with hunter gods (Green 1997). The location of the Great Chesterford temple near the borders of several tribal territories may have made it an important ritual center and its attendant economic and social exchange between human populations. If so, some of the animals brought for sacrifice on the great bi-annual festivals may have originated from further afield than the environs of the town of Great Chesterford itself.

Over the past few months Baxter has also been engaged in recording the faunal remains from Love's Farm, St. Neots, Cambridgeshire. This site is one of the largest archaeological excavations ever undertaken in the UK, with an area about 60 hectares. Dating each component is not yet completed, but the animal bones primarily derive from Iron Age and Romano-British features. An article on the excavations by Richard Moss can be found on the 24 Hour Museum Website (Moss 2006). Photographs of pathological specimens from Love's Farm are scheduled to appear in the Image Bank of the ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (see page 8 of this newsletter for details) in the near future (Richard Thomas, pers. comm.). These include a number of cattle bones with arthropathies commonly found in draught oxen (Bartosiewicz et al. 1997) and an equid (horse or mule) skeleton with a number of anomalies and defects, including "wave mouth", spavin, and navicular syndrome. There is also evidence for the working of red deer antler from both cast antlers and those from hunted animals for the production of combs and other artifacts.

One particularly interesting specimen is the skeleton of a dwarf hound similar to one found at York Road, Leicester, UK, which was featured in a paper originally presented in 2002 at the ICAZ International Conference (Baxter 2006a). The Love's Farm dog is substantially larger than the animal from York Road however, more closely approaching a basset hound in size. The canine tips are flattened with the lower left canine broken in life. Both upper and lower canines are worn on the lower anterior and posterior crown respectively through contact with opposing teeth. The left P₂ was lost in life. The upper and lower carnassials are worn and there is a large abscess between the right P₄-M₁. The foramen supratrochleare is absent in both humeri and both distal humeri have exostoses and eburnation typical of osteoarthritis with corresponding exostoses on the proximal radii. The left second metacarpal was broken in life and displays a bad joint between halves with signs of infection. A stone or piece of chalk was placed in the left orbit. The withers height (following Harcourt 1974) of the dog was around 34 cm based on a mean of five measurements.

A small late Iron Age/early Romano-British assemblage from High Street, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, UK included the remains of birds that are now rare in Britain (Baxter 2006b). Five bones from the left wing of an eagle were recovered from a ditch. In view of the low lying nature of the site and the proximity to water, these remains almost certainly belong to white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), a species formerly widespread in England. The white-tailed eagle has been extinct in Britain due to persecution since the early 20th century but was re-introduced into western Scotland in the 1980s. I have previously described a white-tailed eagle cranium from Roman deposits at Leicester, UK (Baxter 1993) and a talon from a middle Iron Age site at Great Abington, Cambridgeshire (Baxter 1998). Two wing bones of a bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) were found in a pit. From the size of the bones these probably came from a male

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Continued from page 11- Recent Archaeozoology in the UK (Sheila Hamilton-Dyer pers. com.). The bittern is a shy fenland bird formerly quite common in such habitats and regarded as a table delicacy, but now severely restricted in its range due to over hunting and habitat destruction.

A small assemblage from Botolph Bridge, Orton Longueville, Cambridgeshire, UK, included the partial skeleton of a large dog recovered from a pit dating to ca. A.D. 1650. Although the cranium was fragmentary and incomplete, the size of the mandibular teeth and the robusticity of the limb bones are indicative of a mastiff. The midshaft diameter index (msd.100/tl; Harcourt 1974) of the humerus is 9.6 which is greater than the index of 8.8 for the same bone from an 18th century mastiff skeleton in the collection of Leicester City Museums. Withers height for the 18th century dog is estimated at 73 cm and the mean of eleven estimates for the Botolph Bridge animal is 75 cm (Harcourt 1974; Clark 1995). The limb bones are much more robust than those of a contemporaneous large dog found at Floodgate Street, Birmingham, that was similar in form to a modern Irish wolfhound. This animal stood approximately 70 cm at the shoulder and the humerus has an msd index of 8.3 (Baxter 2005). Measurements taken on the mandibular teeth of the Botolph Bridge dog were compared with those of modern breeds and the Floodgate Street animal by Dr. Marc Nussbaumer of the Albert Heim Foundation for Canine Research and were found to group with the mastiff types. A second mandible from a similar type of dog was found in a second pit of similar date. This specimen appears to have M₃ congenitally absent and could not therefore be directly compared with the other specimens. A fourth metacarpal, possibly belonging to the same animal, found in the same context came from a dog approximately 75 cm high at the shoulder (Clark 1995).

The English mastiff nearly became extinct at the beginning of this century and again after the Second World War. The remaining animals were bred with other types of dog including the great dane, bullmastiff and shorthaired saint bernard before the present breed standard was fixed (<http://mastiffweb.com>). Consequently, archaeological mastiffs may be expected to have had an appearance different to the dogs of today. Animals described as mastiffs appear in the paintings of old masters such as Titan and Velasquez and in naïve 18th century depictions (MacDonagh 1999). A paper which includes the Botolph Bridge dogs has been submitted to *Environmental Archaeology* (Philips *et al.* forthcoming).

Contributed by Ian L. Baxter, Consultant Archaeozoologist, 4 Moor View, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, NE64 6DH UK, E-mail: ilbaxter@aol.com.

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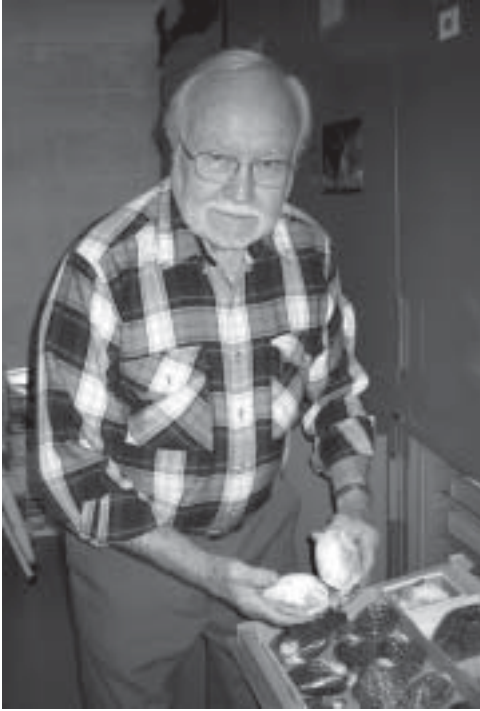
Continued from page 5- Letter from the President

ICAZ as they can be in any international organization. While physical distance will inevitably influence the composition of conference participants, efforts will be made to maintain a relatively balanced presence. This will keep our entire membership continuously interested, since ICAZ has traditionally rotated its quadrennial conference venues between major regions.

A great deal of information exchange among ICAZ members has been concerned with locating job vacancies and procuring external grants. This is especially aimed at the new generation of younger archaeozoologists, who are key to sustaining the long-term vitality of our organization. Their efforts were recognized in part by the ICAZ Poster Competition, especially the Student Category, held at the International Conference where Sebastian Payne handed out \$1,500 in cash awards (see page 2 for details) and have been further encouraged by the Junior Researcher Open Zooarchaeology Prize which is an on-line competition, hosted by BoneCommons, to award \$500 to the best open-access, open-licensed, digital contribution to zooarchaeology from papers pre-

Continued on page 14

Obituary—Paul W. Parmalee¹



Paul W. Parmalee, University of Tennessee professor emeritus and a pioneer in the scientific field of zooarchaeology, died today [July 4, 2006] of complications from a stroke. He was 79.

Parmalee was recruited from the Illinois State Museum to the UT faculty in 1973 by famed UT anthropologist Dr. William Bass. Parmalee took on the additional role of director of McClung Museum from 1977 to 1989, when he retired from the classroom, but not from work. Parmalee increased his research and publication schedule, co-authoring in 1998 the definitive book *The Freshwater Mussels of Tennessee*, published by UT Press. Parmalee was writing up his latest fieldwork at his desk in his museum office when he suffered the stroke several weeks ago.

“UT was unimaginably fortunate to have attracted Paul Parmalee to its faculty. His stature in the field has brought to the university outstanding students and world-renown scientists, and to McClung Museum a priceless collection of freshwater mussel specimens recognized as the best collection in the eastern U.S.,” said Chancellor Loren Crabtree. “Such a valuable professional and beloved individual is impossible to replace, but we are certain that the power of his positive presence will continue to inspire generations of scientists.”

Born in Mansfield, Ohio in 1926, his interest in studying plants and animals started in boyhood. He joined the Army in 1944 at age 18, serving in the Philippines and Japan. Then his formal education began at Ohio University where he earned a bachelor’s degree in zoology in 1948. Then he earned a master’s in ecology from the University of Illinois in 1949 and a doctorate degree wildlife management from Texas A&M in 1952.

In 1953, he became curator of zoology for the Illinois State Museum in Springfield. There he established the critical importance of zoological fieldwork at archaeological sites and created interdisciplinary connections to explore the interplay of humans and nature. He became an expert in identifying even the smallest


remnants, with special focus on bones, birds and freshwater mussels.

When Parmalee left Illinois for Tennessee in 1973, he was assistant museum director and he had built the best specimen and skeleton collection in the Midwest, according to his colleagues there.

He is preceded in death by his first wife, Barbara Griswold Parmalee, in 1991. Survivors include Parmalee’s wife, Geneva Nail Wyatt Parmalee; son and daughter-in-law, J. David and Elizabeth Parmalee, and granddaughters Katherine and Corinne of Knoxville; daughter and son-in-law, Patrice and Michael Fox, grandson Austin and granddaughter Kelsey of Fairview, Tenn.; daughter and son-in-law Shalee and David Sojka and granddaughter Sophia of Crossville, Tenn.

Preservation of Parmalee’s extensive freshwater mussel collection, about 65,000 specimens, has been assured, according to Jeff Chapman, who is now director of McClung Museum. “The collection will be named The Paul W. Parmalee Malacology Collection, and a fund has been established for its care and support. Chapman said the collection is essential to the work of students, faculty and scientists from the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, the Tennessee Valley Authority and numerous businesses.

Contributions should be made to the McClung Museum, 1327 Circle Park Drive, Knoxville, TN 37996-3200 and designated for the Parmalee Fund.

¹Press release dated July 4, 2006, University of Tennessee Knoxville Communications. Reprinted with permission. 

Continued from page 12- Letter from the President sented at the ICAZ 2006 International Conference.

These very important forms of academic and moral support are, in a way, family matters. Given the regrettably high number of excellent colleagues without employment or surviving on soft money, trying to help best manage such talent beyond the organization should be an increasingly important aim of ICAZ. This means that in addition to expanding ICAZ itself, we should consciously and systematically build connections beyond our organization to better embed ourselves in anthropology, archaeology, and related disciplines worldwide. We should build a broad cadre of educated non-specialists, who will be aware of the importance of archaeozoologists and be willing to invest in their expertise. We should also actively participate (as an organization and as individual members) in non-specialist archaeological and anthropological conferences and seize opportunities to relay our research results to the broader public. If we can successfully cultivate these other intellectual markets, we have to the potential to strengthen ICAZ from the outside.

Leadership is an important quality, and I am delighted to serve ICAZ as President for the next four years, however a party is less defined by an eager host than it is by a great crowd of enthusiastic participants, coming from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego and from Oregon to Osaka. Thank you for your support, and please keep up the spirit that has helped ICAZ grow to what it is today.

Sincerely,

László Bartosiewicz

President, ICAZ 

Jobs and Fellowships


THE DIENJE KENYON FELLOWSHIP

A fellowship in honor of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon is offered through the Society for American Archaeology to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. The award, of \$500, will be made to a student pursuing research in Zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty. To qualify for the award, applicants must be enrolled in a graduate degree program focusing on Archaeology with the intention of receiving either the M.A. or Ph.D. on a topic related to Zooarchaeology, and must be in the first two years of graduate studies. Applications are to consist of the following: 1) a statement of proposed research related to Zooarchaeology, toward the conduct of which the award would be applied, of no more than 1500 words, including a brief statement indicating how the award would be spent in support of that research; 2) a curriculum vitae; and 3) two letters of support from individuals familiar with the applicant's work and research potential. One of these letters must be from the student's primary advisor, and must indicate the year in which the applicant began graduate studies. Strong preference will be given to students working with faculty members with zooarchaeological expertise. Applications, which must be sent via e-mail as an attachment in Microsoft Word, are due no later than January 6, 2007, and are to be sent to: Dr. A. Burke, Anthropologie, Université de Montréal, E-mail: a.burke@umontreal.ca.

ORISE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE) Fellowship Program offers post-master's and post-doctoral opportunities for bioarchaeological research at the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, Central Identification Laboratory (JPAC/CIL). Participants will travel to locations of former U.S. military involvement, conduct archaeological excavations to recover human remains, and attempt to identify the remains in the laboratory. Program participants must have previous experience supervising archaeological fieldwork and conducting osteological analysis. Please refer to the complete description of fellowship and application instructions posted on the JPAC website (<http://www.jpac.pacom.mil>) or the ORISE website (<http://see.orau.org/>). For additional information, e-mail Norma Ward at ORISE (norma.ward@orau.org) or Sabrina Ta'ala at JPAC (Sabrina.taala@jpac.pacom.mil)

UNIVERSITY OF YORK SCHOLARSHIPS

The University of York currently has four £8,000 annual scholarships available to help support talented overseas students wishing to undertake Master's level study in Zooarchaeology or Bioarchaeology at the university. The application deadline is June 1 annually for the next three years. For more details about the MSc in Zooarchaeology contact Prof. Terry O'Connor (tpoc1@york.ac.uk) and for the MSc in Bioarchaeology contact Prof. Matthew Collins (mc80@york.ac.uk). 



<http://www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/icaz>


New Books and Journals

Análisis Arqueozoológico: Tafonómico y de Distribución Espacial de la Fauna de Mamíferos de la Cueva de la Fragua (Santoña, Cantabria) by Ana Belén Marín Arroyo (2004). Ediciones TGD, Santander. [ISBN 84-933792-3-9, 246 pages, 118 figures, 46 tables on CD with index]. This book costs (not including shipping fees) €25 in Spain, €28 in European Union countries, and €35 in non-European Union countries. To order, send an e-mail to marinab@unican.es.

Archaeozoological Studies in Honour of Alfredo Riedel edited by U. Tecchiati and B. Sala (2006). Province of Bolzano, Bolzano. This edited volume, which includes chapters in Italian, German and English, honors Alfredo Riedel, a pioneer in zooarchaeology and a member of the ICAZ Committee of Honor, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Chapters can be downloaded free of charge from the following website: <http://www.provincia.bz.it/beni-culturali/1302/pubblicazioni.htm> (click on the "vai al dettaglio" link).

Food in Medieval England: Diet and Nutrition edited by C.M. Woolgar, Dale Serjeantson, and Tony Waldron (2006). Oxford Studies in History and Archaeology, Oxford University Press, Oxford. [ISBN 0-19-927349-9; Hardcover, 368 pages, 19 half-tones images, 38 figures, numerous tables and maps]. The book (hardcover) costs £55 plus shipping and can be ordered through the publisher's website at <http://www.oup.com/uk>.

Fishing in Pre-European New Zealand by Foss Leach (2006). Jointly published by the New Zealand Journal of Archaeology (special publication in hardcover) and *Archaeofauna* (volume 15, softcover). [ISBN 0-476-00864-6; Hardback, 359+iv pages, 123 figures, 24 black/white plates, 4 color plates, contents, index]. The hardcover edition costs NZ\$78.50 plus postage (New Zealand NZ\$6.90; Australia NZ\$18; elsewhere NZ\$42). To order, contact Emma Brooks, E-mail: ebrooks@historic.org.nz, Fax: +64-4-8025180, Post: NZ Journal of Archaeology, PO Box 14-359, Kilbirnie, Wellington, New Zealand. The softcover edition (i.e., *Archaeofauna* 15) costs €40 for the general public and €30 for all ICAZ members. To order this journal issue, send an e-mail to portico@porticolibrerias.es.

Placing Animals in the Neolithic: Social Zooarchaeology of Prehistoric Farming Communities by Arkadiusz Marciniak (2005). University College London Press, London. [ISBN 1-59874-212-4; 304 pages, illustrations, references, index]. The book (hardcover) costs US\$99 or £60 and can be purchased online from Left Coast Press (US and Canada) at <http://www.lcoastpress.com/> or from Berg Publishers (Europe and all other countries) at <http://www.bergpublishers.com>. 

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Calendar

MARCH 23–24, 2007

The 24th annual Visiting Scholar Conference, entitled “The Archaeology of Anthropogenic Environments,” will be held at Southern Illinois University Carbondale, USA. The conference, sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, will consider archaeological evidence for human manipulation of the environment, both as a context for modern environments and as a source of data about past societies. Abstracts are due November 27. For details, contact Rebecca Dean, E-mail: rdean@siu.edu, Tel: (618) 453-5032, Web: <http://www.siu.edu/~cai/vsconference2007.html>.

MARCH 29–APRIL 1, 2007

The 17th annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference (TRAC) in conjunction with the 7th Roman Archaeology conference, hosted by the University College London and Birkbeck College, will be held at the University of London, England. Richard Thomas, University of Leicester, is organizing a session entitled “Feeding the Roman Army: The Archaeology of Supply Chains and Provisioning Networks” in which presenters will consider new archaeological evidence for how the Roman army was provided with an adequate supply of food. If you are interested in participating in this session, please e-mail Richard at rmt12@leicester.ac.uk. For general information about the TRAC conference, please visit the organization’s website at <http://www.romansociety.org/trac.htm>.

APRIL 26–29, 2007

A workshop entitled “Präparation und Konservierung fossiler und subfossiler Wirbeltierfunde” will be held at the Forschungsstation für Quartärpaläontologie Weimar, Germany. E-mail contact: mstache@senckenberg.de; Web: http://www.senckenberg.de/root/index.php?page_id=66&cms_veranstaltung_id=78.

MAY 20–27, 2007

The next World Archaeology Congress (WAC) Inter-Congress conference, organized around the theme “Archaeology of the Environment and Cultural Landscapes,” will be held in Kingston, Jamaica. ICAZ President László Bartosiewicz is organizing a session entitled “Scales and Feathers: An Environmental/Cultural Perspective” to dem-

onstrate the many ways animal remains can contribute to archaeology beyond the proverbial “laundry lists” of species present. Discussions between archaeologists, historians, and archaeozoologists need to be fostered in this global arena. If you are interested in participating in this session, e-mail László at H10459bar@helka.iif.hu. For general information about the conference, visit the Archaeological Society of Jamaica’s website at <http://www.asjam.com>.

JUNE 5–9, 2007

The 4th conference of the European Society for Environmental History (ESEH), entitled “Environmental Connections: Europe and the Wider World,” will be held at the Vrije Universiteit (Free University), Amsterdam, The Netherlands. For more information, check out the conference website at <http://www.let.vu.nl/conference/eseh/index.html>.

JULY 16–21, 2007

The 8th International Congress of Vertebrate Morphology will be held in Paris, France. For additional details, check out the conference website at <http://icvm8.snv.jussieu.fr>.

AUGUST 27–SEPTEMBER 1, 2007

The 6th Meeting of the ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) will be held at the Maison de l’Archéologie et de l’Ethnologie (MAE), Nanterre University, Paris, France. For details, contact the organizer Isabelle Sidera (isabelle.sidera@mae.u-paris10.fr) or check out the conference website at <http://www.wbrgparis.com>.

SEPTEMBER 6-8, 2007

The 3rd ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group meeting, entitled “Recording Strategies and Analytical Methods in Animal Palaeopathology: Practices, Possibilities and Problems” will be held at the

Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, Kaunas, Lithuania. The study of animal disease is often limited by poor data collection and a lack of interest in methodological development. This problem will be addressed by bringing together zooarchaeologists, human osteologists, and veterinarians from around the world to discuss the theory and practice of recording and reporting incidences of animal palaeopathology. For additional information, contact Richard Thomas, University of Leicester, E-mail: rmt12@le.ac.uk or Linas Daugnora, Lithuanian Veterinary Academy, E-mail: daugnora@lva.lt.

OCTOBER 18–20, 2007

The 14th Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) will be held in Antibes, France. For more information, contact the organizer: Philippe Béarez, E-mail: bearez@mnhn.fr.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES IN 2008

AUGUST 23-27, 2008

The 6th ICAZ Bird Working Group (BWG) meeting will be held at the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen University, The Netherlands. There will be three days of presentations plus a one-day bird watching trip to the Lauwersmeer (<http://www.lauwersmeer.com/>). For more information, contact: Wietske Prummel, Poststraat 6, 9712 ER Groningen, Netherlands, E-mail: w.prummel@rug.nl. 

To announce an upcoming meeting of event in the ICAZ newsletter, e-mail Newsletter Editor Heather Lapham at hlapham@siu.edu. Submission DEADLINES for the biannual ICAZ Newsletter are April 15 (Spring) and October 15

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