The sole most important event during the last half year was our 16th Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group in Jerusalem, Haifa and Eilat (Israel) between 23-30 October 2011. One of the main organizers, Irit Zohar kindly provided the following updated summary on the developments since last fall (abridged version):

The 16th meeting of the FRWG (“Fish and Fishing: Archaeological, Anthropological, Taphonomical, and Ecological Perspectives”) was the first ICAZ meeting ever to be held in Israel, organized by Irit Zohar, Rivka Rabinovich and Naama Goren-Inbar (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel). Surrounded by diverse aquatic habitats (Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Sea of Galilee, Jordan River, etc.) and coastal and inland archaeological sites dating from the Lower Palaeolithic, the natural surroundings provided an ideal place for a thorough discussion on the role of fish and aquatic habitats in human evolution and the emergence of fish based economies.

As detailed in the preliminary report in the Fall 2011 Newsletter, the meeting attracted 64 ancient fish experts from 24 countries. The communications included forty oral presentations and an interactive session where twelve posters were presented. The themes around which sessions were organized were as follows:

• Fish dispersal routes: in and out of Africa
• The role of fish and fishing during the “agricultural revolution”
• Fish consumption methods
• Advances in neotropical zooarchaeology
• Fishing activity in Europe
• Fishing culture of the world
• Taxonomy and nanotechnology
• Fish exploitation, fish, fishing, and seafaring along the Mediterranean Sea
• Red Sea ichthyofauna

A special session was dedicated to the memory of Prof. Óscar Polaco, from Mexico, who passed away in October 2009. It began with a brief but touching presentation by Dr. Ana Fabiola Guzmán, followed by seven lectures illustrating recent advances in Neotropical aquatic zooarchaeology.

An entire day was allocated to fish exploitation, fishing and seafaring in the Mediterranean Sea. It started at the Kishon River and included a workshop by Dr. Dani Golani on Mediterranean fish. This allowed the participants to collect fish for their reference collections. The day included a short visit to the Hecht Museum at the University of Haifa, followed by a guided tour by Prof. Mina Weinstein-Evron to the Mount Carmel cave sites.

The Red Sea ichthyofauna was explored through discussions of Lessepsian migrants at the Kishon River, and later by a three days tour to the Red Sea and a guided visit to the Underwater Marine Park and the Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research Institute in Eilat.

The success of the FRWG’s 16th meeting is in no small part thanks to the generous financial help received from the Israel Science Foundation (ISF), the Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS) at the Hebrew University, Edmond J. Safra Campus, Givat Ram, Jerusalem and the Wenner-Gren Foundation. The meeting was also sponsored by the University of Haifa.
MEMBERSHIP
To join ICAZ or renew your membership, visit the Membership section of the ICAZ website at http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/ica. 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/ica to stay up to date on all the latest information, including recent news, publications, ICAZ International Conferences, and Working Group meetings.

BONECOMMONS
BoneCommons (http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons) is an ICAZ-sponsored project, developed by the Alexandria Archive Institute, to facilitate discussions between zooarchaeologists worldwide by offering forums where papers, ideas, images, questions, and comments can be posted.

WORKING GROUPS
ICAZ Working Groups (WG) are autonomous groups formed around common interest themes. For more information, visit the ICAZ Website or contact WG Liaison, Zbigniew Bochenski, at bochenski@isez.pan.krakow.pl.

CONTACT ICAZ
The names and e-mail addresses of the ICAZ Executive Committee members and officers are listed on the back of this newsletter.

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ARCHAEOBIOLOGY
Research at the interface of the natural & social worlds

ARCHAEOBIOLOGY is a peer-reviewed monograph series dedicated to archaeobiology, the study of biological remains from archaeological sites. Contributions are invited from all archaeological sub-disciplines that deal with the interpretation and analysis of human interaction with plants and animals throughout history and prehistory. While the series focuses on all aspects of zooarchaeology and paleoethnobotany, it may draw also on such fields as human osteology, interaction with the landscape, ancient textiles, and archaeogenetics. The geographic scope of the series is global, and cross-disciplinary topics are especially encouraged. The series also plans to offer a searchable repository of digital materials to supplement and enrich the printed publications.

For information and guidelines on proposing a topic for the series please contact the series editor, Sarah Whitcher Kansa, by email at skansa@alexandriaarchive.org.

Lockwood Press is a publisher of works of intellectual distinction that further scholarly investigation, advance interdisciplinary inquiry, stimulate public debate, educate both within and outside the classroom, and enhance cultural life.

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FRWG Update (cont.)

Continued from page 1

the Dolphin Reef Eilat, The Underwater Observatory, and Marine Park Eilat and EL-AL Israeli Airlines.

The papers prepared for this conference illuminated broad, important questions in the study of fish remains. Twenty-two papers were submitted for publication in a special volume of Archaeofauna devoted to the proceedings of this meeting.

The goals of this meeting were achieved as we encouraged rich and productive formal and informal dialogues among the participants and across disciplines; we exposed students to new advances in the study of fish remains; and we discussed the reliability of research methods. Above all, our interactions were lively, engaged, and productive.

Figure 2 Group picture of the participants on the ruins of Masada.

Share your latest news with ICAZ.
ICAZnewsletter@gmail.com
Dear ICAZ Members,

Following 2010, the year of our tremendously successful International Conference in Paris and 2011, rich in working group activity, this spring began with archaeological sessions organized within broader archaeological conferences (such as the meeting “Where The Wild Things Are: Recent Advances in Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Research” in Durham UK, and the sessions on “Relationship, Raw Material Perspectives on Technological Choice and Change” and “Zooarchaeology of Coastal Mesolithic” at the SAA meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, USA). There are more events to come; however the two examples singled out from the spring programme indicate our increased presence in the archaeological community, the only way of successfully promoting archaeozoology beyond satisfying our own professional curiosity.

Personally, I would even welcome large archaeological conferences where animal remains are not isolated in separate sessions but treated as “ordinary” artefacts together with other forms of material evidence. Working in later periods, I have increasingly argued to my archaeologist colleagues that live domesticates are themselves proper artefacts, products of human culture, in just the same way as an Apulian red-figure vase. The only difference is that they reflect human needs, aspirations and tastes in a more subtle, less directly accessible way. This idea is not at all original; Charles Darwin devoted two volumes to this topic in 1868, writing to his publisher, John Murray: “I cannot tell you how sorry I am to hear of the enormous size of my Book.” The other artefactual aspect of archaeozoological remains, even of hunted animals, is that they by definition come from archaeological sites, i.e. in all probability they reflect ancient human activity of one sort or another. In addition to their evident environmental contents as classical ecofacts, all animal remains from archaeological contexts reveal information about the attitudes toward animals in the culture studied. They are, therefore, bona fide archaeological artefacts.

None of these points should be a novelty for practising archaeozoologists, but the implications for ICAZ are fundamental. Currently Article 3 of our statutes specifies that one of the functions of our organization is “making recommendations and disseminating information on policies relating to archaeozoology and on the standardizing of data recording, nomenclature, measurements, etc.” Given the welcome diversity of materials and methods within our field, these criteria may be increasingly difficult to satisfy. Two end points of the continuum described as “the analysis of animal remains from archaeological sites” encompass the indispensable mass-identification and inventorying of individual animal bones brought to light during what are often large-scale excavations, and the very targeted study of special samples using usually highly sophisticated (and therefore costly), cutting-edge technology such as stable isotope measurements or molecular genetics. These end points also tend to represent sharply differing outputs, not to speak of the broad range of publications in between. At the one extreme, humble research reports, often delegated to the category of uncontrolled “grey literature” lacking systematic peer oversight, may contain masses of low resolution information that, at the same time, comprise a staple for fundamental documentation and long-term research, even if in largely descriptive form. At the other extreme, exciting new methods applied to often limited series of samples (chiefly due to financial constraints)

Liora Kolska Horwitz’s letter (“Where is ASWA heading?”) published in the last newsletter raises again the question of the freedom of academic movement and the potential unsuitability of some countries in hosting scientific meetings in view of their restrictive visa policies. This is a thorny issue that, in various venues, has been discussed before. The importance of the topic is, however, such that continuous discussion is not only desirable but probably necessary. I am indeed very grateful to Liora for being prepared to express her views publicly. ICAZ has a very good tradition of open discussion and democratic participation and this can only continue through the dedication and commitment of its members. No issue should be swept under the carpet, particularly one of such scale and importance.

It may be useful to briefly remind the readers of the events that led to the ICAZ decision to support the organization of the 8th ASWA meeting in Abu Dhabi and the 10th in Israel. When the meeting in Abu Dhabi was announced, concern was expressed on the e-mail discussion list ZOOARCH (which is independent but has formal ties with ICAZ) about the fact that Israeli delegates would not be granted visas to access the country and would therefore automatically be excluded from the meeting. Such concerns were not taken lightly, either by the organisers or by the ICAZ Executive Committee (EC), and in fact they initially led to the organisers’ decision to cancel the meeting. There was much discussion on the topic (this can be viewed on the ZOOARCH archives at https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=zooarch), from which a proposal brought forward by Richard Meadow, Lior Weissbrod, Daniella Bar-Yosef and Guy Bar-Oz emerged. According to that suggestion the Abu Dhabi meeting should have gone ahead, but ASWA would make an effort to be as inclusive as possible by alternating the venues in which future meetings would be organised. From this, the idea of having ASWA 9 in Europe and ASWA 10 in Israel followed. The ICAZ EC decided to endorse such proposal and, as a consequence, took the initiative to persuade the Abu Dhabi organisers to reconsider their decision and eventually go ahead with the meeting, which is what eventually happened. In February 2008 I wrote back to ZOOARCH (where all this had started) to inform list members of the eventual outcome of the discussion. It is here also important to clarify that ASWA (like all other ICAZ working groups) operates under the auspices of

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produce results that are published in peer-reviewed, high impact journals rewarding their authors with “convertible” citation indices in high demand when tenure positions and lucrative grants are increasingly hard to come by.

A quote from the Gospel of Matthew (25:29) has often been cited in scientific circles and is becoming increasingly relevant to archaeozoology as well: For to all those who have, more will be given, and they will have an abundance; but from those who have nothing, even what they have will be taken away. The extent of the polarization between two occupational extremes varies from country to country. There are also differences between older, established scholars and young scholars in the process of developing their careers. In some places opportunities between men and women may also affect work opportunities.

Diversity is an immense strength of our discipline and we need to integrate rather than accept tensions arising from these different strands of employment. While recommending compatible use of nomenclature, measurements and a transparent and reproducible presentation of results, ICAZ – through its active membership – should strive to integrate archaeozoology not only as a discipline within archaeology, but also within itself, promoting multidisciplinary cooperation between various strands of archaeozoology. Such integration would not lead to dilution of quality control standards but produce a creative and dynamic equilibrium between proper data documentation world-wide and high quality information gleaned from methods not universally available to all members of our community.

Sincerely,

László Bartosiewicz
President, ICAZ

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ICAZ and Free Movement (cont.)

ICAZ but takes its decisions independently, thus the role of the ICAZ EC was merely advisory. Four years after these events it is perhaps rather inevitable that the issue is still being discussed, but the brief summary that I have provided above should clarify that, whether the choice made by the EC was correct or not, this occurred as openly as it could possibly do.

Clearly the decision represented a compromise of a situation we would have never liked to be in. By refusing visas to citizens of certain countries both Abu Dhabi and Israel are in fact limiting academic freedom. But what other options did we have? As Liora says, an alternative possibility would have been to deny ICAZ sponsorship to the meetings organised in Abu Dhabi and Israel. In other words these countries would have been academically blacklisted. Had we opted for this solution, the point that would have followed is where should we draw the line? Though there are cases in which the visa problem is obviously more flagrant, it is at the same time hardly confined to these two countries. In fact in most countries the granting of a visa is far from being a foregone conclusion, which, in itself, already represents a restriction of academic freedom. This is not just a theoretical possibility. Not only countries in the Near East but in other parts of the world, including Europe and North America, are known to have refused visas to academic visitors.

The problem becomes even more complex if one starts considering whether we should support meetings in countries that have a chequered human right record, a point that some members have also expressed with concern. This is a very serious issue, but is it genuinely realistic for ICAZ to consider drawing a list of countries whose governments are too unpalatable to make them worth organising an academic conference? I suspect that very few countries would escape the axe. This is not to say that all countries are the same, clearly there is an important matter of scale to take into account, both as concerns visa permits and the more general issue of the human right record. But at the same time the situation is not in black and white, which means that it is very difficult, if not impossible, for ICAZ to define a policy that could be consistent across all its activities taking place around the world. This does not mean that we are indifferent to the problem, or indeed even neutral. Ultimately decisions are taken by individuals, as members of an organisation, or merely people of the world. If members consider that a meeting is being organised in what they regard to be a rogue country, they may well take the political decision not to go, whether their organisation endorses such meeting or not. I find myself constantly considering such issues when I travel, for academic reasons or otherwise. In addition, people can vote not just with their presence (or absence) but also at the onset of the organization of the meeting. If, for instance, institutions based in Abu Dhabi or Israel proposed to organise the quadrennial general meeting of ICAZ, their candidature would be submitted to the vote of the International Committee, a rather large body elected by the full ICAZ membership. I certainly know how I would vote if such case occurred, but the main point to consider here is that there would be an opportunity for evaluation and discussion and eventually decision by a majority. This is more difficult to achieve for the ICAZ Working Groups which are organised more loosely and therefore do not have a formalised membership of the kind that ICAZ has. There are, however, members who are affiliated to these groups, and perhaps the Working Group liaison officer can encourage – if not an actual vote – discussion regarding the appropriateness of a venue before a final decision is taken.

It is probably inevitable that decisions will have to be taken on a case by case basis. Although sometimes we will find ourselves making unpleasant choices – could ICAZ for instance tolerate sponsoring a meeting hosted by an institution that is openly racist? – I remain concerned by the possibility that imposing bans may eventually lead to an alienation of personal relationships. The consequent erosion of international communication may end up being even worse than that caused by the ‘visa crisis’ that we have recently experienced. Whatever choices we will make in the future for me the bottom line remains that, even as zooarchaeologists, we need to remain politically alert, as neutrality is not a realistic option and indifference is against the principles ICAZ is supposed to stand for.

*The opinions expressed in this text are entirely mine and they do not necessarily reflect those of the ICAZ EC. The position of ICAZ was explained in a letter by László Bartosiewicz included in the last newsletter (which, incidentally, I fully endorse).
WHY should I publish my data?
As researchers, zooarchaeologists aim their efforts toward publication. Publication benefits the larger research community, and it also rewards researchers. However, until now, the limitations of print publication have constrained the ability of zooarchaeologists to fully and comprehensively disseminate their research. While we use 21st century research methods and create enormous quantities of data, our discipline is largely limited to 19th century publication outcomes. Zooarchaeology needs suitable data publication venues to better reward the effort and expense of creating large zooarchaeological datasets so that these irreplaceable data can be cited and used to inspire new research by our colleagues and future generations.

HOW do I do it?
Open Context (http://opencontext.org) is a data publication platform that accepts submissions of primary data from archaeological field and collections analyses. It has an editorial team and review processes specifically tailored to publishing data. These processes improve data quality, provide needed context and documentation, and help ensure that research data see publication as fully citable “first-class” citizens of research (not just “supplements” to print publication). Data publications are edited and made “Web-ready” so they are easier to discover and understand by others. They can be used both in innovative Web-based information systems or downloaded as spreadsheets for use on the desktop.

WHAT do I publish?
Open Context publishes a wide variety of digital data, including faunal datasets. Open Context accepts spreadsheets, images, PDFs, and other digital documentation. Datasets submitted to Open Context are edited and documented in collaboration with Open Context’s editorial team. Once published, they are archived by the California Digital Library (CDL), a world leader in digital preservation. Archiving with the CDL ensures professional stewardship and curation of data and the persistence of citations.

WHEN should I do this?
We encourage publication of data at all stages of the research process, ranging from long completed studies to current work. With current work, we encourage researchers to cross-reference publications in conventional venues with data publications in Open Context. Cross-referencing can improve the impact and discoverability of all these publications. Open Context also now accepts information about “pending projects.” You can submit an overview of your project and its general map location for display on Open Context’s mapping interfaces. Doing so will show your colleagues that you have projects in progress and that your data will be available in the future. We hope this will promote collaboration, reduce duplication of effort, and help identify understudied areas needing investigation.

WHERE can I find out more? Please contact Sarah Whitcher Kansa for more information or to get started publishing your data (skansa@alexandriaarchive.org).

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ANNOUNCING ARCHÄOZOOLOGENVERBAND

A new archaeozoological association has been founded by a group of archaeozoologists from Germany and the Netherlands named Archäozoologenverband e. V. (AZV). The central idea of the association is to build up an interest group for archaeozoology within the German speaking scientific community with a special emphasis on the situation of colleagues working on a freelance base. Goals comprise the improvement of the situation of the subject within the archaeological and biological scientific community; the simplification of links and contacts between and with related scientists; the development of standards for the analysis of archaeological faunal remains and for proper payment of archaeozoological work; as well as the emanation of guidelines for the care of animal remains.

Following the example of other European countries like the UK and the Netherlands the Archäozoologenverband wishes to strengthen the exchange with archaeologists as well as within the archaeozoological community and to establish generally accepted standards for good practice.

The association intends to focus its work mainly on practical issues of archaeozoological work in a manner comparable with the Professional Zooarchaeology Group (PZG) in the UK. The publication of scientific results will be strongly encouraged by the association for which it will maintain ties with the Gesellschaft für Archäozoologie und Prähistorische Anthropologie (GAPA).

For more information regarding the Archäozoologenverband please contact the association via http://www.archaeozoologenverband.de or archaeozoologenverband@yahoo.de. New members are welcome.
We held the 4th presentation of our zooarchaeology short course here in Sheffield in April, and our course has proved popular with professionals from commercial units and museums as well as students and archaeology volunteers from across Europe. It has been great to meet so many people from different backgrounds since we set up the course and to share ideas about archaeology, heritage and bones in lots of different contexts.

**Understanding zooarchaeology: a short course for archaeology and heritage professionals, students and enthusiasts** is a course specifically designed for people with little or no previous experience in zooarchaeology. This course is an ideal introduction to our field for archaeologists, museum curators and other heritage professionals who come across animal bones and/or zooarchaeological reports in their professional capacity and want to understand more about this line of evidence. Students are also welcomed and our short course aims to provide a firm basis for further training in addition to a widely accessible introduction to the subject. Through short lectures, discussions and hands on practical workshops, the course will provide practical experience of zooarchaeological methods and will promote an understanding of the potential and limitations of zooarchaeological evidence.

More information about the course content, teaching team, and social activities can be found on our website (http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/short-course) and you can e-mail us at: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk.

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**New Books**

*Animals as Domesticates: A World View through History.* By Juliet Clutton-Brock (2012). East Lansing, Michigan State University Press [ISBN 9781611860283. 200 pages, numerous illustrations]. In her new book, the author traces the history of animal domestication world-wide. Based on recent research in archaeozoology, archaeology, and molecular biology, the book illustrates how the human instinct for nurturing may have transformed relationships between predator and prey, and how animals have become companions, livestock, and labourers. This process is followed from the dispersal of the earliest domesticates around the Neolithic Old World through ancient Egypt, the Greek and Roman empires, and Southeast Asia. Further details from http://msupress.msu.edu/bookTemplate.php?bookID=4304.

*Osteología comparada entre Trachemys callirostris callirostris (hicotea) y Chelonoidis carbonaria (morrocoy). Guía para la identificación de restos óseos (Comparative Osteology between Trachemys callirostris callirostris (hicotea) and Chelonoidis carbonaria (morrocoy). A guide to the identification of bone remains).* By Elizabeth Ramos Roca and Catalina Zorro Luján (2011). Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia [ISBN 9789586956901, 116 pages]. This book results from a detailed study of the osteology of the hicotea (*Trachemys callirostris callirostris*) and the morrocoya or morrocoy (*Chelonoidis carbonaria*). It was motivated by the need to correctly identify the great amount of turtle remains frequently recovered from archaeological sites. The level of detail presented in the book allows the reader to obtain valuable information about fundamental aspects for the reconstruction of human trajectories, such as the interactions established between humans and their environment, the biogeographic history of the different species and, in general, the cultural patterns related to the uses and appropriation of the fauna. The comparative osteology of the two species of turtles presented here aims to support zooarchaeological research and to provide a reference guide for general studies of reptile osteology. For these reason this book is relevant not only to archaeology but to other fields of knowledge, e.g. the biological sciences.

*Social Zooarchaeology: Humans and Animals in Prehistory.* By Nerissa Russell (2012). New York, Cambridge University Press [ISBN 9780521143110, 560 pages]. This is the first book to provide a systematic overview of social zooarchaeology, which takes a holistic view of human-animal relations in the past. Until recently, archaeological analysis of faunal evidence has primarily focused on the role of animals in the human diet and subsistence economy. This book, however, argues that animals have always played many more roles in human societies: as wealth, companions, spirit helpers, sacrificial victims, totems, centerpieces of feasts, objects of taboos, and more. These social factors are as significant as taphonomic processes in shaping animal bone assemblages. Nerissa Russell uses evidence derived from not only zooarchaeology, but also ethnography, history and classical studies, to explore the range of human–animal relationships and to examine their importance in human society. Through exploring the significance of animals to ancient humans, this book provides a richer picture of past societies. The book is available in hardback, paperback, Adobe eBook Reader, Mobipocket eBook, and Kindle editions.
It is with great sadness that we have to announce that the archaeozoologist and veterinary historian Professor Angela von den Driesch passed away in January 2012.

Born July 11th 1934 in Dresden, Angela Felicitas Karpf and her family moved to Tegernsee (Bavaria) at the end of World War II, where she finished secondary school in 1953. Prior to studying veterinary medicine in Munich and Zürich (1957–1962), she devoted herself to the study of Romanic languages (French, Spanish). This proved very useful early in her scientific career when the Iberian Peninsula was the focus of her research. In 1963 she received the degree of Doctor medicinae veterinariae at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München for her anatomical study of the inner lymphatic system of the testicle. Employed as an assistant for two years at the Anatomical Institute of the Veterinary Faculty, she continued her scientific career from October 1965 onward at the newly founded Institut für Paläoanatomie, Domesticationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin headed by the late Joachim Boessneck (1926–1991).

A major milestone in the academic career of Angela von den Driesch and for zooarchaeology in the Iberian Peninsula in general was her habilitation-thesis entitled Osteoarchäologische Untersuchungen auf der Iberischen Halbinsel (Osteoarchaeological research in the Iberian Peninsula), submitted to the Veterinary Faculty in 1970 and published in 1972. Nominated university professor in 1978, she was appointed chair of the institute in 1991 until she retired in September 1999. One major achievement of Angela von den Driesch was the Herculean task of convincing university administration not to close down the institute after her retirement. She managed turning the tide, which would not have been possible without her perseverance, together with an outstanding publication record, the numerous projects receiving funding headed by her and the scientifically important reference collection comprising c. 20,000 modern specimens from 2,700 vertebrate taxa. In September 1999 at the end of her active career, she managed another important breakthrough. The Bavarian Ministry of Culture granted the reference collection she had contributed so much to develop a State Collection status, thereby paving the way for research in osteology for many generations to come. Thus, in 2000, the institute’s collection was merged with that of the Anthropological State Collection (founded 1902) to become what is now known as the Bavarian State Collection for Anthropology and Palaeoanatomy, Munich. Needless to say that until her unexpected death, she continued working with these collections whilst analyzing archaeofaunas excavated in four continents.

With the Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites (1976), Angela von den Driesch set an impressive methodological standard, and zooarchaeologists worldwide will associate her name with this key publication. Other methodological contributions concern butchery marks in animals from Neolithic contexts and the diagnosis and interpretation of pathological conditions in animal bones and teeth. Her major research interest, however, concerned the human–animal relationship in prehistoric and historic times. The plethora of studies published by her (and until the late 1980s often co-authored by J. Boessneck) dealing with animal remains from Upper Palaeolithic to modern times in Central Europe, the Iberian Peninsula, Egypt, the Republic of South Africa, Southwest Asia, Nepal, Mongolia and Bolivia illustrates this.

No doubt, the expertise in ichthyoarchaeology she acquired in the 1970s allowed her to emerge from the shadows of her mentor J. Boessneck. Moreover, whereas at that time the Munich reference collections already yielded series of important mammals and birds, a reference collection for fishes did not exist. Owing to Angela von den Driesch, this gap was filled. She visited fish markets and prepared fresh (and less fresh) specimens whenever the opportunity presented itself. Her keen interest in ichthyoarchaeology also made her a founding member of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group.

The second area of expertise of Angela von den Driesch relates to the history of veterinary medicine. In close cooperation with philologists, treatises and early prints written in east Asiatic languages, such as Chinese, Mongol or Tibetan, and dealing with the diseases and treatment of horses, birds of prey, cattle, and camels were translated and evaluated from a medical-historical viewpoint. These and similar studies in European languages (Latin, Greek, Italian, etc.) carried out at the Munich institute in the frame of dissertations proved extremely valuable for her opus magnum entitled Geschichte der Tiermedizin. 5000 Jahre Tierheilkunde (History of Veterinary Medicine. 5000 years of Animal Healing), published in 1989. Offering to the reader an overview of the history of the veterinary art and profession, the work also met the aesthetic demands of the author. Like no other person she understood how to link the linguistic-historical with the archaeozoological evidence.

Angela von den Driesch liked teaching and training young scientists. Her lectures in zooarchaeology, the history of domestic animals, and the history of veterinary medicine were always very lively and likewise fascinated academic and popular scientific audiences. She loved transmitting practical skills and supervised the identification work of many doctoral students since the late 1960s. Many archaeologists and zooarchaeologists benefited from her expertise as well, which she willingly shared in so many occasions in Munich or during international workshops and conferences.

Continued on page 8


De regio fósil de murciélagos sudamericanos al entendimiento de la fauna quiropterológica actual. *Boletín de la Red Latinoamericana para la Conservación de los Murciélagos* 1(3):5–9.

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The prejudices she suffered during her veterinary education and as a young staff member made Angela von den Driesch highly sensitive to the need to work for equal opportunities for women in the academic world. She was elected the women’s representative of the Veterinary Faculty for several consecutive terms.

Besides being a founding member of the International Council of Archaeozoology (ICAZ), she was also a member of the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine (WAHVM) and the German Society for the History of Veterinary Medicine. Her scientific merits were honoured by the Bavarian Academy of Sciences (Silver medal bene merenti), the German Archaeological Institute, Berlin (corresponding member) and the Austrian Archaeological Institute, Vienna (corresponding member). In 1991 she was awarded the degree of *Profesora honoraria* by the Faculty of Philosophy and Literature of the University of Granada and in 1992-93 she was elected holder of the Sarton Chair of the History of Science at the State University Ghent. In 2000 she received the Cheiron Medal of the WAHVM for her valuable scientific contributions to the History of Veterinary Medicine.

Those who had the privilege of accompanying her in the field know that these stays were more than just about counting bones. Field work included moments of bird watching, visits to every fish market within reach, adventurous expeditions to mountain tops and occasionally even a weekend trip to a spa if there were institutions in the vicinity where one could ask for new acquisitions for the reference collection. She loved the social gatherings in the evenings and fascinated young and old by her stories of travels and work.

Married since 1966, she lost her beloved husband Karl von den Driesch in September 2011. Angela von den Driesch is survived by her son Christian, and our thoughts, at this sad time, are with him.

Joris Peters and team

Institut für Paläoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin, Ludwig-Maximilians Universität, München

The following list of recent publications in archaeozoology contains 307 unique references that have not appeared in previous newsletters. Due to the large number of submissions by ICAZ members, we have omitted from the following list: in-press publications, presented papers, abstracts from conference proceedings, and publications prior to 2009. Many thanks to all the ICAZ members who contributed to this section.


CHÁVEZ, X., A. GONZÁLEZ, N. VALENȚÍN & J.M. GARCÍA. 2011. Os-


LANG, F. 2011. Activity not profession. Considerations about bone working in Ro-


MORGENSEN, P. 2011. Zur Nah rungswirtschaft der slawischen Burgstadt Spandau – Erste Ergebnisse neuer archäozoologischer Untersuchun-


VELÁZQUEZ CASTRO A., P. JIMÉNEZ LARA, B. ZÚÑIGA ARELLANO & N. VALENTÍN. 2011. The Oliva shell necklace from Tlacojalpan, Veracruz, México.


VIGNE J.-D. 2011. The origins of animal domestication and husbandry: A major


PAST MEETINGS

Neotropical and Antarctic Pinnipeds: Zooarchaeology, History and Biology
The first international workshop on “Neotropical and Antarctic pinnipeds: Zooarchaeology, History and Biology” was held in Puerto Santa Cruz city (Patagonia, Argentina) between November 3–5, 2011. The meeting brought together researchers from different universities and research agencies of Argentina and Mexico and provided an opportunity to update the current state of the art on pinniped studies from the Neotropics and Antarctica.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group
http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons/exhibits/show/nzwg

The First Academic Meeting of the ICAZ Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG) will be held in Santiago de Chile on June 1st, 2012, right after the II Encuentro Latinoamericano de Zooarqueología (II ELAZ, Santiago de Chile, May 29-31, 2012). It will be a one-day workshop on the issue: Towards a zooarchaeology of the Neotropics. The circulars and further information on the Working Group can be found at: http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons/exhibits/show/nzwg. We look forward to your participation!

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Isabel Cartajena (U. de Chile), local Meeting Organiser, icartaje@uchile.cl

LeCHE: Lactase Persistence in the Early Cultural History of Europe

The call for papers for poster presentations LeCHE conference, June 28-29 2012, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, is now open.

This large European training network explores the origin and impact of dairying in Europe. The participating researchers have been drawing on the latest genetic studies of modern humans and domestic animals to identify markers of specific traits, but have also travelled back in time and searched for these in ancient remains. The trait of Lactase Persistence is under extreme positive selection in humans, and ancient DNA analyses reveals that it is absent in the first Neolithic farmers.

The LeCHE researchers have been using sophisticated chemical and isotopic geochemical analyses of artefacts and bones, combined with traditional archaeology, to obtain direct evidence of milk consumption and explore husbandry practices. Spatially explicit modelling of gene flow and selection in Neolithic populations, informed by archaeological data, is being used to develop hypotheses which can be tested against the modern distribution of genetic diversity and ancient remains. The network draws together leading European research teams, state-of-the-art methods, and a clearly focused, important and emotive question with widespread repercussions. The LeCHE team would now like to invite other interested researchers to the LeCHE conference in Amsterdam, the 28th–29th of June, 2012.

Conference sessions
Three sessions will present research within the broad topic of dairy production practices and their effect on humans and animals in terms of diet, health, domestication and migration. Both the origins of dairy production as well as its effects on later and modern societies will be topics of discussion. The latest in archaeological methodology applied to these questions will also be presented:

Session 1 – How to do it? Tools and recent developments in the study of ancient biomaterials
Session 2 – What is it all about? Milk, diet and health, past and present
Session 3 – How did it all happen? Domestication, migration and the gene-culture co-evolution
Session 4 – Syntheses and the Future, including a round table discussion with B. Shapiro (Pennsylvania), J.-D. Vigne (Paris), J. Williams (Northampton), R. Evershed (Bristol), G.J. Hiddink (Zoetermeer) & M. Thomas (London)

Conference participants are encouraged to submit posters on a topic that complements or fits within the themes of the oral sessions. Authors of posters containing material not presented elsewhere are asked to give a short oral introduction (max 3 minutes) to the poster at the end of each session. A roundtable session with the aim of summarizing the state of research and discussing ideas and directions for future ventures will bring together both the oral and poster sessions.

Registration
The conference will be held at VU University Amsterdam, Main building (Auditorium), The Netherlands (www.vu.nl). The fee for this conference for researchers not affiliated with LeCHE €100 (students €50; forward current student ID as proof of status). This includes the conference bag, a book of abstracts, all lunches, coffee breaks and receptions.

The deadline for registration 1st June 2012. Deadline for abstract submission for the poster session is 15 May 2012. For more information or to register or submit an abstract, please e-mail Lisette Kootker (lisette.kootker@vu.nl).

Human-Environment Interactions and Evolution in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene

www.igc2012.org

Papers are invited for a session on the theme of ‘Human-Environment Interactions and Evolution in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene’ at the 32nd International Geographical Congress (IGC) to be held in Cologne, Germany, from the 26th–30th August 2012. Information about registration and submission has been posted on the IGC2012 web site (www.igc2012.org). The deadline for submission is 15 November 2011. Notification of acceptance for

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oral or poster presentation will be sent out after the reviewing process which will finish by 1st April 2012. Details of the proposed session are given below but for further information, please contact the session conveners, Fahn Chen (Lanzhou University; chenfh@lzu.edu.cn), Loukas Barton (University of Pittsburgh; loukasbarton@gmail.com), Bernhard Weninger (University of Cologne; b.weninger@uni-koeln.de) and Andrei Velichko (Russian Academy of Sciences; lenanov@mail.ru). We look forward to seeing you in Cologne.

C08.09, under the Commission of Environment Evolution

Environmental change has long been implicated as a prime mover in human biological and cultural evolution. However, the long-term effects of human–environment interactions are poorly understood. This session is designed to address this shortcoming by bringing together scholars of diverse backgrounds for an open discussion of the appropriate methods, scales, units, and data for evaluating the complex interactions and feedbacks between environmental change and human evolution. The context for this discussion is the late Pleistocene and early-middle Holocene, roughly 100,000 years marked both by extreme environmental variability and unprecedented change in human biogeography, demography, and social complexity. During this time Eurasia witnessed the influx of anatomically modern humans and the disappearance of archaic hominid forms; the Americas received hominids for the very first time; hunter-gatherers domesticated plants and animals and intensified their agricultural efforts in numerous independent locations around the world; and human society diversified, specialized, and stratified in novel ways and degrees. All of these developments took shape against a backdrop of local and global variability in atmospheric composition and circulation, ecological succession, and biological evolution unfolding on a variety of different scales. The extents to which these changes are both cause and consequence of human activity are the primary subjects of this session, entitled “Human-Environment Interactions and Evolution in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene.” The products of this discussion will be of interest to scientists and laymen alike.

2nd ICAZ Taphonomy Working Group
meeting “Taphonomy and archaeozoological research: recent approaches”

http://www.taphowgicaz.unican.es/

The 2nd meeting of the Taphonomy Working Group will be hosted 12th–14th September, at the University of Cantabria (Santander, Spain). There will be two days of sessions of oral and poster presentations and round table discussions, followed by a one-day practical workshop on taphonomic issues proposed by the delegates. The aim of the meeting is to assemble researchers interested in taphonomy who are involved in the study of faunal remains, and to encourage both formal and informal interactions.

The meeting is organized by Ana Belén Marín-Arroyo from the Cantabrian International Institute for Prehistoric Research and Marta Moreno-García from the Human and Social Sciences Centre (CSIC) with the support of the University of Cantabria, the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) and the CONSOLIDER Programme. We encourage presentations that:

- Investigate the application of taphonomical analyses to archaeozoological data
- Recognize the importance of taphonomy in the interpretation of archaeological faunal assemblages
- Put together different taphonomical approaches with the aim to document post-depositional and formation processes

For further information or to submit your abstract after registration please e-mail taphowgicaz@unican.es. More information can be found at the conference website: http://www.taphowgicaz.unican.es/. We look forward to welcoming you in Santander!

Postgraduate Zooarchaeology Forum (PZAF)

http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/newsandevents

PZAF provides a friendly forum for postgraduate and early career zooarchaeology researchers to present their research and to meet and socialise with others in a similar position. The event will be hosted by the University of Sheffield Zooarchaeology Laboratory on the 3rd and 4th November, 2012, at the University of Sheffield, Humanities Research Institute (HRI). Presentations may take place over either one or two days depending on demand. The meeting in Sheffield follows on the 2009 PZAF conference in Cardiff (organized by Richard Madgwick) and a PZAF speed-networking event at ICAZ 2010 in Paris (organized by Roz Gilis). With the latest PZAF meeting in Sheffield we have returned to a conference-style event which we hope will continue in the tradition of the previous two.

PZAF aims to act as a springboard from which people will feel encouraged to present at larger academic conferences, and we welcome submissions from all stages of research. In addition PZAF is also dedicated to networking, and opportunities to socialise in an informal environment will also be on the agenda. Optional social gatherings for dinner and drinks will take place on Saturday night, and a fieldtrip around Sheffield is scheduled for Sunday. Oral and poster presentations are restricted to zooarchaeology students and early career researchers, although attendance by the wider academic and professional community is encouraged to maximise networking opportunities and knowledge transfer. The deadline for abstract submission for oral presentations and posters is the 1st October. The registration deadline is the 19th October. The event has a £10 registration fee which will cover tea and coffee, Saturday lunch, and a wine reception in the evening.

Please contact Lizzie Wright (e.wright@sheffield.ac.uk) for further information.

Archaeology of Farming and Animal Husbandry in Early Medieval Europe (5th–10th centuries)

https://sites.google.com/site/farmingandhusbandry/

The International Conference “Archaeology of farming and animal husbandry in Early Medieval Europe (5th–10th centuries)” will be held in Vitoria-Gasteiz (Spain) between the 15th–16th November 2012. Information about the congress can be found at the web page: https://sites.google.com/site/farmingandhusbandry/.

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Although the first historical analyses of bioarchaeological remains from southern European medieval sites were done at least in the 70s, these types of studies remain episodic and very specific. Therefore, the contribution of bioarchaeological disciplines to the understanding of past societies is still biased. The backwashness compared to other European countries or to Prehistoric archaeology is evident. The interpretation of basic subjects of historical landscapes, productive practices, and social dynamics is made on the basis of textual documentation or on the reflection of these aspects on the archaeology of sites and monuments. Nevertheless, in recent years, the number of specialists and researchers who study historical societies has increased, and as a consequence, a significant amount of data and studies have come to light. However these works are generally dispersed and the lack of syntheses is remarkable.

The aims of this conference are to elaborate regional syntheses about the articulation of early medieval landscapes in Spain in a European context, and to analyse farming and animal husbandry practices in the Early Middle Ages using bioarchaeological remains from Spain and other European regions. Thus, we intend to re-think the social history of the Early Middle Ages from a perspective that appreciates the diversity and dynamism of peasant communities, unlike the primitive approaches that are still predominant for the characterization of these groups.

There will be a session where posters on zooarchaeology (or any other bioarchaeological discipline) will be more than welcome. The deadline for the abstract submission has not yet been decided.

International Conference on Foodways and Heritage

The call for papers is now open for the International Conference on Foodways and Heritage. The conference is organized by the Chinese University of Hong Kong (Department of Anthropology) in collaboration with the UNESCO Chair “Safeguarding and Promotion of Cultural Food Heritages” (University François-Rabelais of Tours, France). The conference will be held the 3rd–5th January, 2013 at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR.

Foodways are considered an important cultural marker of identity in societies, and they have provided a medium for the understanding of social relations, family and kinship, class and consumption, gender ideology, and cultural symbolism. Nowadays, much scholarly attention has been paid to the socio-political construction of foodways. Additionally, as some foods and skills became more less common, the possibility of losing aspects of foodways should not be overlooked. This conference examines the politics of foodways and heritage, and investigates how different kinds of food are produced, sustained and inherited, while at the same time reflecting on how they are preserved intangibly within cultural heritage.

We invite scholars who are conducting research on foodways to present papers that examine: what foodways are considered to be local/national heritage; why people think foodways can be heritage for preservation; and how foodways have been culturally invented, conceptualized, and marketed in various societies. Papers should provide an ethnographic description and analysis of the preservation of food as a kind of heritage and how foodways interact with the social and political complexities in specific cultural contexts. Topics including the production of food and cuisine in the following areas are welcomed:

- Agriculture and fishery heritage
- Governmental policy on food heritage preservation
- Re-invention of traditional food in restaurant and eatery
- Marketing and management of traditional/nostalgic food
- Rural/urban, village/city, local/global relations affecting traditional food production

The conference is intended to be interdisciplinary and we welcome different disciplines, such as anthropology, sociology, history, and gender studies. All abstracts and papers should be in English and the deadline for submitting a 500-word abstract/proposal is 30 April, 2012. If your paper is accepted by the organizing committee, you are required to submit your full-length paper by the end of October 2012.

For more information, please contact Ms. Jiting Luo at: jiting.luo@gmail.com

MAY 28–June 02, 2012
Technologie de la matière osseuse travaillée en Préhistoire. Approche, traitement, étude des industries osseuses (TECHNOS) workshop at the Centre Archéologique de Pincevent, Seine et Marne, France.
contact: averbouh@univ-tlse2.fr
www.knochenarbeit.de/allgemeine_dokumente/TECHNOS_2012_Annonce.pdf

MAY 29–31, 2012
11 Encuentro Latinoamericano de Zootarquologia (ELAZ) in Santiago, Chile.

JUNE 1, 2012
Towards a zooarchaeology of the Neotropics, the 1st Meeting of the ICAZ Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG) in Santiago, Chile.
contact: mmmondini@filo.uba.ar
http://alexandriaarchive.org/bonecommons/exhibits/show/nzwg

JUNE 4–6, 2012
5th meeting of the ICAZ Archaeozoology and Genetics Working Group at the Institute of Prehistory and Archaeological Isotope Analyses conference at the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom.
contact: sp518@cam.ac.uk
http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/IZSI/

JUNE 28–30, 2012
The Human/Animal symposium of the International Medieval Society (IMS) will be held in Paris, France.
http://ims-paris.org

Cairns, Queensland, Australia.
contact: kat.szabo1@gmail.com
http://www.archaeomalacology.com/
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JULY 11–15, 2012
Farming in the Forest conference in Kloster Schöntal, Germany.
www.wald-feldbau.de/tagung.htm

JULY 20–22, 2012
Zooarchaeology and Ecology: A Match Made in Heaven, the Stanley J. Olsen Memorial Eagle Lake Zooarchaeology Conference at Eagle Lake Field Station, California, USA.
contact: dng@email.arizona.edu or raymond.beck@anthro.utah.edu
http://www.csuchico.edu/~fbayham/zooarch.htm

AUGUST 26–30, 2012
Human-Environment Interactions and Evolution in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene session at the 32nd International Geographical Congress (IGC) in Köln, Germany.
contact: b.weninger@uni-koeln.de
www.igc2012.org

SEPTEMBER 5–7, 2012
Understanding zooarchaeology: a short course for professionals, students and enthusiasts at the University of Sheffield, Great Britain.
contact: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/short-course

SEPTEMBER 12–14, 2012
Taphonomy and archaeozoological research: recent approaches, the 2nd ICAZ Taphonomy Working Group meeting in Santander, Spain.
contact: ana_b_marin@hotmail.com
http://www.taphowigizc.unican.es/

SEPTEMBER 18–20, 2012
Conference of the Gesellschaft für Archäozoologie und Prähistorische Anthropologie (GAPA) in Wien, Austria.
http://www.gapa-kn.de/

OCTOBER 4–7, 2012
The biennial business meeting of the ICAZ International Committee and Executive Committee will be held at the Koç University Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations in Istanbul, Turkey. The meeting will be followed by a one-day scientific meeting (October 6, Saturday) entitled World Archaeology Today: International Approaches to Common Problems.
contact: cakirlarc@si.edu
http://rcac.ku.edu.tr/

NOVEMBER 3–4, 2012
The Postgraduate Zooarchaeology Forum (PZAF), a conference and networking event for postgrad and early career zooarchaeologists, at the University of Sheffield, Great Britain.
contact: e.wright@sheffield.ac.uk
http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/pzaf

NOVEMBER 10–12, 2012
Make Meat: practices and representations, a conference of the Institut Européen d’Histoire et des Cultures de l’Alimentation (IEHCA) in Tours, France.
contact: horard@univ-tours.fr

UPCOMING IN 2013

JANUARY 3–5, 2013
International Conference on Foodways and Heritage at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.
contact: jiting.luo@gmail.com

SEPTEMBER 16–21, 2013
The 17th Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) will be held at the Tallinn University, Estonia. There will be three days of presentations and three days of excursion presumably to the West Estonian islands. The call of papers and registration will start in October 2012.
Contact: lembi.lougas@tlu.ee

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