



10TH MEETING



OF THE

WORKED BONE RESEARCH GROUP

of the International Council of Zooarchaeology

10. SKUP RADNE GRUPE ZA OBRAĐENU KOST

Programme and abstracts



BEOGRAD, 25-30. AVG. 2014.

10th Meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group of the ICAZ.
Beograd, 25-30. Avg. 2014.

**10TH MEETING OF THE WORKED BONE
RESEARCH GROUP OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COUNCIL OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGY:
PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS**

organized by:
Archaeological institute, Belgrade

in cooperation with
National museum, Belgrade

BEOGRAD, 25-30 AUGUST 2014.



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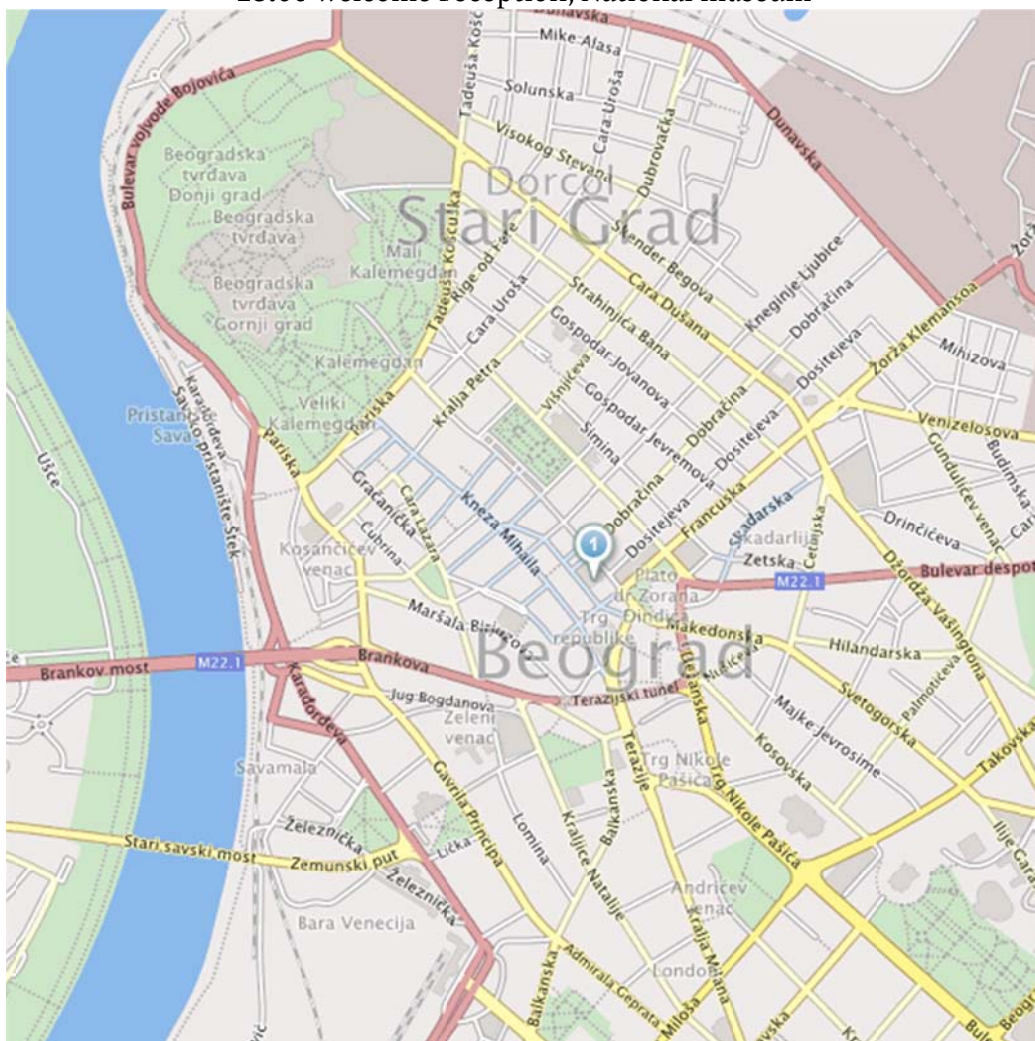
25-30. 08. 2014.

PROGRAMME

Monday, Aug. 25th

REGISTRATION FROM 15.00h at National museum, Belgrade, Trg Republike 1 (Republic Square 1):

18.00 welcome reception, National museum



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Tuesday, Aug 26th

REGISTRATION FROM 8.30 at National museum

09.00-09.15	Introduction
09.15-09.45	András Markó, Recent Studies on the Osseous Industry From the Lower Layer of the Istállóskő Cave (North-Eastern Hungary)
09.45-10.15	Bernadeta Kufel-Diakowska, Jarosław Wilczyński, Piotr Wojtal, Krzysztof Sobczyk, Mammoths Hunting? – Usewear Studies of Backed Implements from Mammoth Bone Accumulation at Kraków Spadzista Site (S Poland)
10.15-10.45	Marcin Diakowski, Jarosław Wilczyński, Upper Palaeolithic pendants from the child burial in the Borsuka Cave (southern Poland)
10.45-11.15	B R E A K
11.15-11.45	Eva David, Animal Heads Used as Trophies at the Mesolithic/Neolithic Transition
11.45-12.15	Loretta Dibble, Lake Turkana/Omo Basin Holocene Worked Bone: Understanding the Barbed Bone Points from Kenya and Ethiopia
12.15-12.45	Sarah MacIntosh, Levent Atici, Taphonomic Insights into Antler Working at Körtik Tepe, Southeastern Anatolia
12.45-13.15	Christopher Arabatzis, Bone industry from the prehistoric settlement Anargiroi IXa, Greece
13.15-15.00	B R E A K
15.00-15.30	Zsuzsanna Tóth, Tool assemblage and raw material composition on the Late Neolithic site Polgár-Csőszhalom
15.30-16.00	Giedrė Piličiauskienė, Heidi Luik, Bone and antler tools from Neolithic sites in coastal Lithuania
16.00-16.30	Pierre de Maret, Isabelle Sidéra, An ideal bone for the Neolithic Barbie? Focus of Neolithic figurines on ruminant metapodials
16.30-17.00	B R E A K
17.00-17.30	Sean Rice, Neolithic dress pins and Bronze Age rib points from the Links of Noltland Worked bone assemblage
17.30-18.00	Sally Evans, Women and Whale bone: Iron Age-Norse relationships and whale bone textile tools on the Western Isles of Scotland

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Wednesday, Aug 27th

REGISTRATION FROM 8.30 at National museum

09.00-09.30	Alice M. Choyke, The Beginnings of serial Production at late Chalcolithic Arslantepe: The Bone Tools
09.30-10.00	Andreea Vornicu, Luminița Bejenaru, Astragali use in Chalcolithic sites from eastern Romania. The construction of a hypothesis
10.00-10.30	Petar Zidarov, Bone needles and combs: more evidence on tattooing techniques in prehistoric Europe
10.30-11.00	B R E A K
11.00-11.30	Erika Gál, Animal bone tool use in South-west Transdanubia (Hungary) during the Early Bronze Age
11.30-12.00	Marcin Diakowski, Justyna Baron, Tomasz Stolarczyk, Bone and antler processing at the late Bronze and early Iron Age lake settlement in Grzybiany, SW Poland
12.00-12.30	Monica Mărgărit, Exploitation of the <i>Unio sp.</i> valves for non-alimentary purposes in the Romanian Eneolithic. Archaeological and experimental data
12.30-13.00	Ninna Manaseryan, Nora Yengibaryan, Worked Bones And Shells From Lake Sevan Basin
13.00-15.00	B R E A K
15.00-15.30	Kinga Winnicka, More than meets the eye: microscopic and technological studies of Early Bronze Age bone and antler beads from Kichary Nowe, SE Poland
15.30-16.00	Vinayak, Possible Polish Techniques Practiced During Iron Age on Bone and Antler Arrow-heads at Atranjikhera and Jakhera
16.00-16.30	B R E A K

16.30 – VISIT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE VINČA-BELO BRDO

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Thursday, Aug 28th

REGISTRATION FROM 8.30 at National museum

09.00-09.30	Chong Yu, Bone tool of Dadiwan site, Northwest China, an application on the use of correspondence analysis
09.30-10.00	Justin Bradfield, Exploring bone micro-fracture using micro-CT: potential application in studies of ancient bone tool function
10.00-10.30	Felix Lang, Antler Working and Objects in the Roman municipium Iuvavum / Salzburg
10.30-11.00	B R E A K
11.00-11.30	Marina Kovač, Several observations on semi-finished bone products supporting the existence of a bone workshop in Mursa
11.30-12.00	Sofija Petković, Bone Fibulae As Grave Gifts in Upper Moesia
12.00-12.30	Mira Ružić, An unusual bone object found in Late Roman cemetery in Bela Palanka (Remesiana)
12.30-13.00	Nemanja Marković, Sonja Stamenković, Antler Workshop in Caričin Grad (Justiniana Prima)
13.00-15.00	B R E A K
15.00-15.30	Marko Janković, Roman bone dice and counters in the territory of present day Serbia
15.30-16.00	Zlatko Kovancaliev, Bone cylindrical objects from Stobi
16.00-16.30	Ariel Shatil, Early Islamic Bone Dolls – thoughts on their chronology, origin and style
16.30-17.00	B R E A K
17.00-	POSTER SESSION

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Friday, Aug 29th

REGISTRATION FROM 8.30 at National museum

09.00-09.30	Ivan Bugarski, Carved Antler Tools from Nosa and Mandjelos Reassessed: A Glimpse into the Avar Pictorial Evidence
09.30-10.00	Steven P. Ashby, Chasing Reindeer: Material Networks in Viking-Age Antlercraft
10.00-10.30	Johnny Karlsson, Bone, teeth, antler and horn – Manufacturing waste from medieval Sigtuna
10.30-11.00	B R E A K
11.00-11.30	Günther Karl Kunst, Philipp Jettmar, Ronald Salzer, A broken skate and scattered chessmen? – worked bones from the castle of Grafendorf (Stockerau, Lower Austria)
11.30-12.00	Marloes Rijkelijkhuisen, From liturgy to lice – The development of the double sided ivory comb in the Netherlands
12.00-12.30	Vesna Manojlović Nikolić, A contribution to the study of the bone industry from the site Pontes – Trajanov most (IX –XI century)
12.30-13.00	Heidi Luik, Bone working in the suburbs of medieval and early modern Tallinn, Estonia
13.00-15.00	B R E A K
15.00-15.30	Paul Stokes, A New Interpretation of Post-Medieval Bone Scoops from the Foreshore of the River Thames in London
15.30-16.00	Vesna Bikić, Selena Vitezović, Bone Working and Army: An Early Eighteenth-Century Buttons Workshop at the Belgrade Fortress
16.00-16.30	B R E A K
16.30-	GENERAL DISCUSSION

20.00 GALA DINNER

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Miriam Selene Campos-Martínez, Escuela de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades,
Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, Mexico

Reynaldo Silva-Reyna, Escuela de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, Universidad
Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, Mexico

Dr. Gilberto Pérez-Roldan, Escuela de Ciencias Sociales y Humanidades, Universidad
Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, Mexico

**THE WORKED BONE HUMAN IN MESOAMERICA.
CASE STUDY TEOTIHUACAN**

In Mesoamerica as in many other places was used what had on hand like stone, wood and bones. Teotihuacan was one of the main cities in the continent of America in the century I to the VII. As a big city it was concentrated in several activities, which highlighted the specialization of the craftsmen. For the production of tools or objects, the craftsmen employed the animal and the human bone as a raw material; some artifacts were obtained from the excavations in the site. The discussion of this paper is focused on how the groups in Teotihuacan made it and used the human bone.

Momo Cvijović, Museum of Yugoslav History

**IVORY ARTEFACTS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM OF YUGOSLAV HISTORY:
PRESENTATIONS OF GODS AND HUMANS**

The Museum of Yugoslav History has an extraordinary collection of modern and sub-modern ivory objects from all over the world, given as present to Yugoslav president Tito. The poster and accompanying exhibition will present some of these fascinating artefacts.

Toni Čerškov, Institute for the cultural heritage preservation, Niš, Serbia

Gordana Jeremić, Archaeological Institute, Belgrade, Serbia

Selena Vitezović, Archaeological Institute, Belgrade, Serbia

ZOOMORPHIC DECORATIONS FROM OSSEOUS MATERIALS FROM NAISSUS (Niš)

Roman Naissus (modern Niš, Serbia) was one of the most important cities in Late Antiquity in the province of *Dacia mediterranea*. Well developed economy (based on agriculture, mining and metallurgy, crafts and trade), as well as the fact that this was the birth city of emperor Constatine I (306-337), were the main reasons for the city's prosperity in this period, today visible in rich and diverse archaeological remains, that include villas, baths, palaces, churches and other secular and sacral buildings, necropolises and individual mausolea, rich portable archaeological material.

In 1987-88 at the area of the fortification from Late Antiquity one building was explored, for which it was assumed that it was used as *palatium* for high officials. This was a monumental building, oriented west-east, rectangular in base, and five rooms with floor and wall heating system, atrium and porches were discovered.

The building itself was erected in early IV century AD, and used probably until the end of VI century, although it may have been damaged during invasions of Western Goths 378-380 AD or, more probably, Huns in 441 or 447 AD.

In the western part central position was occupied by one square room decorated with mosaic floor with geometrical motives, fresco-painted walls and rich architectural decorations in marble and other stones. Immediately above the mosaic floor, in the layer of ashes and debris was discovered a group find of fragments made from red deer antler.

The find includes zoomorphic and geometrical shapes, decorated with incisions and carving, all made from red deer antler. Zoomorphic decorations include representations of fish and water birds, and geometric elongated stripes, circles and lozenges, all decorated in the same manner.

They were made from antler cortex segments, all carefully chosen and carefully made – they have approximately same thickness, and most of geometric ornaments are identical in shape and size, suggesting they were made according to standards (perhaps some sort of mould was used), suggesting a skilful craftsman, that had good knowledge in antler carving.

Although fragmented and damaged by burning, it may be assumed that this find represents remains of some sort of panel decoration, probably on (wooden) furniture, that was inlaid into the wood the similar manner as mosaic tiles were arranged to form a composition (in *opus sectile* technique).

This is a unique find in the central Balkan area, and after stylistical traits may be dated into mid- or second half of IV century.

Ben Elliott, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK

T'S ON THE HIGH SEAS: PLOTTING THE SPREAD OF T-AXE TECHNOLOGY AROUND THE NORTH SEA BASIN

Red deer antler T-axes form a key element of the osseous technological repertoire for the Ertebølle in the Late Mesolithic of Southern Scandinavia – with some even going so far as to describe them as a 'type fossil' of this period (Andersen 1973). However, T-axes have subsequently been found to extend over a much wider area of Europe than was originally thought. This has been previously said to include Southern Scandinavia, the Southern Baltic Coast, Central Europe and the Balkans (Zvelebil 1994).

A series of more recent finds from around the North Sea Basin, coupled with the re-identification of artefacts previously referred to as 'mattocks' has changed our understanding of this distribution, and demonstrates the occurrence of T-axes around a significant portion of the North Sea Basin. Direct AMS dating of individual artefacts has allowed the speed at which this particular type of technology to spread across this maritime region to be assessed, and suggests the existence of a complex network of interconnected hunter-gatherer communities capable of exchanging ideas and technologies across land and sea within the late 6th and early 5th millennium cal. BC.

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