

# Abstracts of the oral and poster presentations

(in alphabetic order)

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racterized by colder temperature conditions. Our results are well agreed with dendrochronological data from Russian Arctic (Hantemirov, Shiyatov, 2002). Therefore the marked climate changes were not local and characterized for entire Northern hemisphere. The study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (project № 09-04-00196), National Science Foundation (OPP-0353065), the programs "Origin and Evolution of the Biosphere" and "Biodiversity and Gene Pool Dynamics" of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

**S3-4** *Archaeomalacology: shells in the archaeological record - Shells as indicators of palaeoenvironment, site formation and transformation, oral*

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### *Provisioning the Empire: British military foodways during and after the South African War*

Napoleon Bonaparte famously remarked that "an army marches on its stomach". This not only holds true for fighting soldiers, but includes all the administrators, contractors and low ranking laborers involved in the quest for control. Thus, without a steady supply of food, growing Empires cannot sustain their power. Provisioning of military and other personnel associated with the expansion of the British Empire during and after the South African War (1899-1902) has received little scholarly attention. From 2006 to 2008, the National Museum Bloemfontein excavated a midden outside Bloemfontein that contain refuse of British soldiers, officers, engineers and local laborers, employed to rebuild infrastructure after the war. In this paper, I will address the issue of military food supply and its impact on local patterns of animal exploitation through a combination of archival and preliminary zooarchaeological research. Contemporary faunal assemblages from a military outpost, town residence and farmstead also provide useful comparisons to characterize the British Empire's food supply strategies during this time.

**S2-3, Empires, oral**

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### *L'exploitation des animaux durant l'Holocène en Tunisie: entre la chasse et la domestication*

Depuis quelques années la reprise des recherches effectuées dans des sites clefs de l'Holocène en Tunisie: Sebkhet Halk el Menjel, Kef el Agab et Bir Hmaïriya ont considérablement amélioré nos connaissances sur les populations humaines et les communautés fauniques qui leurs sont associées. Nous essayons de suivre le comportement des groupes humains vis-à-vis de leur milieu naturel depuis le Capsien jusqu'au Néolithique. Les vestiges fauniques sont traités sous trois axes principaux : systématique, archéozoologique et paléoenvironnemental. L'un des problèmes majeurs auxquels nous prétendons apporter quelques éléments de réponse est le retardement délibéré de la domestication des animaux par les hommes préhistoriques. Au cours de l'Holocène, il existe une certaine constance des choix et des sources alimentaires. En effet, l'apport de l'activité cynégétique à l'alimentation carnée était remarquable durant l'Holocène inférieur et moyen. L'analyse ostéologique des différentes espèces présentes dans les gisements étudiés ne montre pas de changements particuliers des taxons chassés. Les espèces sauvages les mieux représentées sont le bœuf sauvage, l'antilope bubale et les gazelles. Leurs présences relatives dans les gisements étudiés sont en

relation directe avec l'environnement des sites et un mode de vie régulier : le site côtier (Sebkhet Halk el Menjel) avec des espèces de type plaine, le site de montagne (Kef el Agab) avec des espèces vivant sur des terrains accidentés (gazelle de Cuvier, mouflon à manchettes).

**S1-1, Archaeozoology of Holocene Africa, oral**

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### *Paleoparasitology and Paleogeography - ancient parasite infections in the Old World and its influence in the colonial America*

Paleoparasitology results opened possibilities to understand disease transmission in ancient populations. Parasite findings in Old and New World archaeological samples contributed with empirical data to understand the presence of parasite infections and paleopathologies in ancient material. Combining with archaeological and anthropological data, among other research fields, it is possible to get consistent results about health, disease, and the way ancient people lived and interacted with environment, and how and to where these infections dispersed. Some parasite species infecting humans today date from African ancestors, shared with great apes. Other parasites were acquired over the human process of biological and cultural evolution. We present examples of parasite findings in archaeological material both from the Old and New World, and how they are closely linked to the different ways ancient populations explored environment and became infected. Main results point to that the most common helminth parasites were already infecting New World ancient inhabitants before European conquest. However, a paleoepidemiological transition occurred at the time of the conquest. Native Americans were induced to live agglomerated, thus facilitating parasite transmission as exemplified by paleoparasitology both in North and South American historical archaeological sites. Therefore, the burden of disease must have changed in short time, leading to clinical problems rarely experimented before.

**S1-6, Palaeoparasitology: advances and potential, oral**

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### *The place of animals in the funerary space – diversity and state of faunal remains in burials from the early to the late Neolithic in northern France*

Animal bones are one of the finds categories most frequently associated with northern French funerary structures. Between the early and late Neolithic, they encompass remains characterised by a striking variability, ranging from isolated, disassociated and fragmentary bones to, at the other end of the spectrum, whole bones belonging to partial skeletons or even more or less complete skeletons.

Through the different ways in which the presence of animals in the funerary space is articulated, I aim to elucidate the nature of these different kinds of deposits, to understand the representations and