

material is nonhomogeneous.

The infill in the second type of kiln is the same as the infill of the pits in which they were placed. In addition, the layers surrounding the kilns have the same character, and they have the characteristics of infill. Interestingly, human bone has been found in each infill of these kilns, mostly metacarpal and metatarsal. The question now is whether the presence of the same part of human skeletons in these contexts is accidental or intentional.

S2-2, Animal husbandry across the Iron Age to Roman transition: archaeozoological evidence, poster

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Holocene Climate Change, Hunting Adaptations and Dog Burials

Current research on the Pleistocene-Holocene climate transition shows dramatic global environmental effects. Among the changes was the establishment of a temperate broadleaf deciduous forest

In parts of the northern latitudes, particularly between 30°N and 60°N. Despite much work on this transition, little is known about how human foragers adapted their hunting-gathering strategies to this new environment and its prey species. The rapid biome shift to these forests included the introduction of species of deer and boar which were regularly hunted. This work explores the role of dogs in the taking of these forest species—which are often solitary and spatially dispersed—to decrease hunting risk when adapting to a new environmental conditions.

Preliminary findings suggest significant parallel developments, including the intentional burial of domesticated dogs, characterize forager adaptations in the Archaic/Mesolithic temperate forests of several regions: Middle South U.S., Northern Europe and Central Japan. By the early Holocene dogs had long been domesticated, yet it is not until this time that evidence for intentional dog burials is recorded. These burials decrease substantially in number or terminate completely with the advent of agricultural dependence in each area. It is posited that these intentional dog burials are an indication of the importance of dogs in a temperate forest hunting strategy, employed simultaneously by hunter-gatherer groups across the world.

S3-1, Climate Change, Human Response and Archaeozoology, oral

fox (*Alopex lagopus* L., 1758). Among a total of 1,241 bones identified to species, 1,214 were assigned to mammoth. Nine individuals, ranging in age from juvenile to adult, were defined. Comparative analysis of the mammoth bones from layer I at Kostenki-14 with assemblages of similar age and cultural affiliation (i.e., Gravettian) from Zarajsk and Avdeevo revealed that they differ with respect to degree of weathering, represented skeletal elements, sorting, thickness of associated sediment, ratio of right and left elements of both front and hind limbs, and the presence of bones found in anatomical order. In terms of these characteristics, the Kostenki-14 assemblage is more similar to an assemblage of mammoth bones that accumulated as a result of natural processes at Sevsik. Accordingly, the Kostenki-14 mammoth bones might represent natural mortality rather than human hunting. A human presence is indicated, nevertheless, by isolated artifacts and cut-marks on the bones.

S4-2, Mammoth extinction: environmental vs anthropogenic factors, poster

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