ICAZ NEWSLETTER

NEW ICAZ WORKING GROUPS

BALTIC REGION (ABRA)

MARINE MAMMALS (MMWG)

ICAZ is pleased to announce the launch of two new Working Groups:

The Archaeozoology of the Baltic Region and Adjacent Areas (ABRA) Working Group
The Baltic Region is a clearly definable geographical unit possessing diverse aquatic and terrestrial habitats. In addition to environmental adaptations, the convoluted coastline with its archipelagos has facilitated both human settlement and communication during the shared history of this area since Prehistory. Archaeozoological studies in the region, however, have still been divided by borders, each country having its own language and likewise diverse research tradition. The general purpose of ABRA will be to provide a platform for the exchange of academic information, personnel and research materials within the broader region.

https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workabra

The Marine Mammal Working Group (MMWG)
This WG focuses on the relationship between humans and marine mammals from a diachronic perspective. Marine mammals have been exploited by humans over time and exploitation patterns have varied greatly between regions, time periods and cultures.

https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workmarine

After approval by the ICAZ International Committee, we are very pleased to welcome TWO new Working Groups!
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About the Newsletter

ICAZ welcomes submissions to its biannual newsletter. E-mail submissions to the editor, Angela Trentacoste. The annual deadlines are April 15 for volume 1 and October 15 for volume 2. Past issues of the newsletter can be downloaded from the Publications section of the ICAZ Website http://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz.

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Cover images: seals ©Hans Hillewaert, licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license; map of Baltic Sea. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltic_Sea#/media/File:Baltic_Sea_map.png, under Creative Commons CC BY-SA 3.0.
Letter from the President

Dear ICAZ Members,

Greetings to you all. It is a real pleasure to put aside immediate and local concerns for a while and think about our larger academic community. ICAZ International Committee (who have the good ideas) and Executive Committee (who make them happen) both met in October 2016 in Zhengzhou, China, a meeting hosted by Xiaolin Ma and his colleagues. On behalf of ICAZ, we thank our colleagues for hosting the meetings and field visits. Regrettably, domestic events prevented me from attending but it is clear from email traffic and more formal documents that the meeting was highly successful in bringing together colleagues from all parts of the world, and in showcasing the fascinating work that is going on in China. Another important outcome was the proposal of two new Working Groups. Much of the detailed business of ICAZ goes on through its Working Groups, so if you are not familiar with the current list, take a look at the website. Some of the WGs are thematic, while others are defined by geographical region. The latter are important in providing a point of focus for animal research in regions defined by particular geographical or climatic characteristics, but they are also a part of ICAZ’s global perspective. As Richard Meadow succinctly put it at the Zhengzhou meeting: “ICAZ today remains stubbornly international”.

Plans for the 2018 ICAZ Conference at Ankara, Turkey, are well under way, so mark 2nd-7th September 2018 in your diaries. There has been some discussion about the location of this Conference in the light of political and other recent events in Turkey. Conference locations are chosen several years ahead and we always run the risk of being caught out by fast-moving events: colleagues in the USA and UK will be all too familiar with this! An important aspect of our being “stubbornly international” is the way ICAZ serves to keep connections between individual academics and groups going despite political borders. Back in the days of the late 1970s and 1980s, ICAZ facilitated meetings and the exchange of ideas across the Iron Curtain and was all the stronger for that. Some colleagues may be concerned about the security situation in Turkey: the Ankara team are aware of those concerns and dealing effectively with them. Others may have reservations about the current regime in Turkey: that is a matter for personal judgement, of course. I would only say that there are few places in the world where that would not be the case and that a lively, friendly conference that brings together colleagues from throughout this troubled region and beyond would be an excellent response to those who would create divisions.

Among the changes that are taking place in the academic world are changes in publication models, in particular the moves towards ‘open access’ publication (OA). OA has the advantage that research results are freely available and not hidden away behind paywalls and journal subscription costs. That is obviously a considerable benefit, especially as journal costs seem to rise by far more than the inflation rate at their place of publication. On the other hand, most OA publication requires the authors to pay towards the production cost, so the payment shifts from the readers to the authors. For a large grant-funded project that may not be a problem, as page costs can be written into the budget from the beginning. The problem arises when the author is working alone or as part of a small team at an institution that has little or no research budget, or when the paper is not part of the output of a larger project. For all its advantages, OA could act to exclude lone researchers or colleagues in developing nations from publication in mainstream journals, with those journals increasingly colonized by big-budget projects that can afford the page charges. I think that would be a retrograde step, and would welcome ideas and examples from any of you that have experience of OA. Is there a place for learned societies and bodies such as ICAZ to provide a free-to-web platform for high-quality peer-reviewed research literature, independently of the journals produced by publishing companies?

And here is something else to think about. We have a range of new biomolecular tools such as aDNA and peptide spectra that enable us to make identifications of bone fragments. These tools are changing the way we think about ‘unidentified’ specimens, and can be really valuable when we are asked to identify heavily-modified bone artefacts. Biomolecular methods are mostly used when morphological identification is not possible, but just occasionally the situation arises where biomolecular and morphological methods disagree about the identification of a specimen. What should we do in that situation: should chemistry trump anatomy or vice versa? Can we collectively develop an objective protocol for resolving such cases without privileging one form of evidence over another?

Finally, this letter is not the place for lengthy obituaries, but I want to add a few words about Don Brothwell, who died in Autumn 2016 after a short illness. Don made contributions to palaeoanthropology, palaeopathology, human and animal osteoarchaeology and much more besides. If Don could be said to have had a specialism, it was in the archaeology of ordinary people. Above all, he encouraged students to think for themselves and to develop an enquiring, critical approach to material evidence. Don was a supportive friend and mentor to many of us, and an exemplary collegiate academic.

Sincerely,

Terry O’Connor, ICAZ President
Dear ICAZ Members,

As we approach the end of the 2014-2018 membership cycle, ICAZ is facing several important elections and we need your participation. Elections for the offices of President, Vice-President, and the International Committee will take place between November 2017 and January 2018.

President/Vice-President Elections

The ICAZ President and Vice-President serve four-year terms. The next term will begin on September 7th, 2018, at the General Meeting which will be held at the 2018 ICAZ International Conference in Ankara. The President is responsible for chairing all EC and IC meetings, for playing a leading role in setting up the agenda for those meetings, and for leading the EC in coordinating ICAZ activities. The Vice-President assumes these roles in the President’s absence.

Candidates for these offices must be ICAZ members in good standing and must be willing and able to devote the attention and energy needed to fulfill the responsibilities of these offices. They should have sufficient institutional support for assuming these responsibilities, especially in the official recognition of the personal effort needed to devote to these offices.

An nominating committee is tasked with composing an election ballot consisting of at least three qualified and willing candidates for these positions. This committee is composed of three IC members and two ICAZ members who are not on the IC. Pam Crabtree, Joaquin Arroyo Cabrales and Arati Deshpande-Mukherjee agreed to serve as the representatives to this committee. Steve Ashby (UK) and Nerissa Russel (USA) have agreed to serve as the non-IC members of the Committee. Pam Crabtree has agreed to coordinate the activities of this committee, and would welcome suggestions as to possible candidates for these offices sent to her email address (pc4@nyu.edu).

Individual members in good standing can put forward nominations for these positions, provided that the individual nominated has agreed to serve in one of these positions if elected, that the nomination is endorsed by two additional individual members, and that the nomination is received at least 12 months (by September 7th, 2017) before the term of the current President and Vice-Presidents are due to expire. Nominations from members should be sent directly to ICAZ Secretary C. Lefèvre (christine.lefevre@mnhn.fr). Names and correct e-mail addresses for candidates and the three members forwarding the nomination must be included in the nomination.

The ballot for the election of the ICAZ President and Vice-President, consisting of both the candidates identified by the nominating committee and those put forward by the membership, will be sent to all members by November 7th, 2017, at the latest.

The election must be concluded at least eight months (by January 7th, 2018) before the terms of office of the current President and Vice-President expire. Balloting follows a preference ranking system spelled out in Section 8.1.4 of the ICAZ Constitution. The candidate receiving the highest number of first preference votes is elected President and the candidate receiving the second highest number of first preference votes is elected Vice-President. Individuals elected to these positions assume office at the General Meeting of the 2018 ICAZ International Conference in Ankara, which allows for an eight-month transition period between the old and new ICAZ officers.

International Committee (IC)

The Constitution also mandates that the term of IC members expire at the General Meeting held at the ICAZ International Conference. The IC is an intermediate level body consisting of 25 to 35 members elected by the membership to help the EC in a number of important ICAZ operations and initiatives. Every effort is made to ensure that the IC has a wide international representation in its membership. IC members must be individual members in good standing and are expected to attend IC meetings or to otherwise take an active role in ICAZ business.

The members of the current IC (see list on ICAZ Website) are offered the opportunity to stand for re-election at the end of one term of office, unless they have not attended any General Meeting or IC meeting or otherwise taken an active part in ICAZ during their term of office.

Additional nominations for IC membership may be submitted by individual members provided that the individual nominated has
agreed to serve on the IC, that the nomination is endorsed by two additional individual members, and that the nomination is received at least twelve months (by September 7, 2017) before the term of the current IC expires. Should fewer than 35 individuals be nominated to run for the IC following the above procedure, the current sitting IC will nominate additional candidates.

The ballot for the IC will be sent to all members along with the ballot for the offices of President and Vice-President. Members are asked to vote for no more than 30 individuals to serve on the IC. The 30 nominees who receive the most votes are elected to the IC.

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**LETTER FROM THE EDITOR**

Dear ICAZ Readers,

After six years of organizing this Newsletter, this will be my last issue as Editor. My time working on this publication has been a great privilege, primarily because of the contact that it has allowed me to have with all of you - the Membership of ICAZ. Reading everyone’s news twice a year has significantly extended my knowledge and continuously introduced me to new research and researchers. Through correspondence with members, Working Groups, the IC, and the EC, producing the Newsletter has been the start of many friendships.

It has been a wonderful personal experience, and more than a little work, as the Newsletter has changed significantly over the last six years: distribution has moved from print to digital, the newsletter is now published in color in line with the new branding, and the annual publications list has moved online. ICAZ also hired its first Assistant Editor, Idoia Grau-Sologestoa, to help with these responsibilities, and she has done more than her share. Indeed, Idoia has produced the issue that you are reading now, and I am immensely grateful to her. Any errors or omissions remain my own.

I leave things in her very capable hands, along with those of the newly elected Newsletter Editor: Eva Fairnell. I wish Eva all the best in her new undertaking, and I hope that the readership of this Newsletter will continue to use these pages not just for news and notes, but as a forum for discussion on the past, present, and future of ICAZ and our discipline as a whole.

Sincerely,

Angela Trentacoste

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**Notice on Newsletter Distribution**

We would also like to inform that, as from this issue, the ICAZ Newsletter is now fully digital. Printed copies will not be sent to any members, but all issues can be downloaded from ICAZ’s web page. We hope that with this small change ICAZ will make an important contribution towards not wasting paper unnecessarily. ICAZ goes green!

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**Erratum**

We would like to sincerely apologise for misspelling the name of Akira Matsui in his obituary (ICAZ Newsletter 2016, Vol. 17, issue 1).
Please add yourself to the member database!

Contributed by Sarah Kansa, ICAZ Vice President and Web Administrator

The new ICAZ membership registration site has a searchable member database, which is accessible only to current ICAZ members. The database contains contact information, interests, and brief bios for all members. This is an opt-in database, so please take a moment to log-in to the new system and add yourself to the database. Please contact me with any questions: sarahkansa@gmail.com. Here is how to add yourself to the member database:

1. Go to the ICAZ membership site: https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz-wp/. If you know your log-in info, enter it here and go to Step #4. If you don't have log-in info, enter your username, which is THE EMAIL ADDRESS at which you receive email messages from ICAZ. Leave the password field blank.

2. Scroll down to below the orange Log-In button and click on “Reset Password”

3. You will receive an email with a new password. Log-in with this information.

4. Go to “Member Database Addition” to add yourself to the database (using your membership email address)

5. You are done! You can go to “My Account” to update your mailing address and country.

ICAZ EC & IC meetings

The ICAZ Executive Committee (EC) and International Committee (IC) held their meetings in Zhengzhou (China), on October 2016. The complete minutes of both meetings are available at the following link for your information: https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/meetings-committee

LOOKING FOR NEWS ON ICAZ 2018 IN ANKARA?
[see page 16 below]
The next meeting of the AMWG is planned as a session within the 2018 ICAZ meeting, to be organized by Laura Le Geoff, of the University of Rennes II.

The Archaeo + Malacology Group Newsletter, published on our website (http://archaeomalacology.com), was until recently edited by Annalisa Christie, who passed the torch to Cindy Nelson-Viljoen from University of Edinburgh. We warmly invites contributions related to archaeomalacology in its widest sense. If you would like to share short reports, abstracts or works in progress, or any archaeomalacological related news, developments, conferences, events, opportunities or workshops, please email submissions and questions to Cindy (C.NelsonViljoen@gmail.com). Annual deadlines are 31 January for publication in February, and 31 July for publication in August. Current and previous issues of the newsletter are available at A+M issue list.

Please contact me (baryosef@post.tau.ac.il) if you would like to join our group. Kat Szabo from University of Wollongong, Australia, continues to serve as webmaster. Please also visit our Facebook page (Archaeomalacology Working Group).

Visit to the endangered Dingieshowe shell midden on Orkney during the AMWG meeting, April 2016. Photo credit: Astrid Hasday.

Figure 1: The seal of the University of Sassari.
The registration form will be available on the conference website, where details regarding payment are also provided. The conference fee will cover coffee breaks, lunches, the reception and conference pack. The fieldtrip (2.5 day excursion) costs include transport, meals, a guide, and accommodation for 2 nights in a twin or double room. The cost of the conference dinner will be paid for during the conference. The deadline for registration and fee payment is 30th June 2017.

A selection of contributions to the previous NZWG Academic Meeting, which was held within the 12th ICAZ International Conference (Argentina, 2014), is being published in the forthcoming volume “Zooarchaeology in the Neotropics: Environmental Diversity and Human-Animal Interactions”.

As part of the recent incorporation of the Red Latinoamericana de Laboratorios de Zooarqueología (RedLabZ) into the NZWG, we are now undertaking a survey on osteological and other guides for Neotropical faunas. You are invited to participate! Please access it here: http://goo.gl/forms/eWH2BKMHvH – it will take only a couple of minutes.

More information can be found at the last NZWG Newsletter, No. 8, just issued. The Newsletters and all the info on the Working Group can be found at the NZWG web page.

We invite researchers and students interested in zooarchaeology in the Neotropics to join the NZWG and stay tuned with interesting news in this research area. You just need to email us at nzwg.icaz@gmail.com. Please spread the word!

Pablo M. Fernández, Mariana Mondini, A. Sebastián Muñoz and Elizabeth Ramos Roca, NZWG coordinators.
In these last months, our activity has been focused on the completion of a monographic issue of the European Journal of Archaeology entitled "Husbandry in the Western Roman Empire: a zooarchaeological perspective". The volume will provide updated regional reviews of different provincias of the Roman Empire, and will hopefully represent a valuable resource for future research in Roman archaeology.

In addition, several members of the WG contributed to the database of zooarcheological references on the Roman Empire of the Oxford Roman Economy project (liaison: Angela Trentacoste; PI: Andrew Wilson). This bibliography is available on-line (you can access the link through the RPWG web page), and new references on Serbia will be included soon: http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/bibliographies/zooarchaeology_biblography/. If you know about regional reviews or you have a case study on faunal remains dating from the Roman period, please, send Angela the reference to be included in the list (angela.trentacoste@classics.ox.ac.uk).

Our next WG meeting will take place in Basel from the 1st to the 4th February 2018, and its main theme will be "Animals in Ritual and Funerary Contexts". The preliminary programme includes three days of paper and poster presentations and two excursions to Augusta Raurica and Vindonissa, and the social events include a buffet and a fondue at the Integrative Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS) facilities. The submission of abstracts will open in January 2017. You can find more information here: https://ipna.unibas.ch/rpwg/index.html. For further queries, you can contact the main organizer of the meeting, Sabine Deschler-Erb (sabine.deschler@unibas.ch).

Finally, if you want to be involved in the Working Group, please, drop an email either to Silvia or Umberto (silviavalentzuelalamas@gmail.com / u.albarella@sheffield.ac.uk). The group in particular needs more people working in the Eastern Roman Empire so, if this is your area of expertise, please do consider joining us.
The previous meeting of the ASWA working group took place at the University of Groningen (Netherlands) in June 2015. The XIIIth meeting of the ICAZ working group ASWA[AA] (Archaeozoology of Southwest Asia and Adjacent Areas) has just taken place between the 7th-9th June 2017 in Nicosia (Cyprus), a beautiful island, said to be the place of birth of Aphrodite! For more information on this conference, visit https://aswa2017.sciencesconf.org/.

Bird Working Group
https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workbird

Contributed by Frank Dirrigl, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

The Bird Working Group (BWG) of ICAZ held its 8th International Meeting on at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley (UTRGV), Edinburg, Texas, USA, on January 11-14, 2016. 18 scientists from nine different countries (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Japan, United Kingdom, USA) attended to present papers and posters at the first BWG meeting ever held in the USA. It was nice to see meeting “regulars” as well as several new members attending a BWG Meeting for the first time. As with other BWG meetings, it was nice to see how after a few hours on the first day, everyone interacted so friendly with each other as if they had known each other for years. This was easy for everyone with all the daily lunches and food provided at the Meeting, with special dinners including barbeque at south Texas Rudy's Bar-B-Q and a special Mexican dinner with numerous beef, chicken, fish, and shrimp botanas at Travino’s restaurant.

The conference was organized by Drs Frank Dirrigl and Timothy Brush (UTRGV) with help from Marienella Franklin, Naomi Keith, and Gloria Gilpatrick, Leo Vasquez, as well as student assistants-Daniel Dirrigl, Edgar Martinez, and Marcela Pena. Hosted by the Department of Biology and Office for Sustainability, sponsorship also included the College of Sciences and Beta Analytic Inc.

A welcome reception was held at the Museum of South Texas History, where everyone was introduced to the rich heritage and blended culture found in the Rio Grande Valley. The University Provost (Dr Havidan Rodriguez), Dean of the College of Science (Dr Parwinder Grewal), and Biology Department Chair (Dr Frederic Zaidan) provided a warm welcome to everyone attending the meeting. During the meeting, Keynote Speakers included Seth Patterson, an avid naturalist and photography, and Dr Timothy Brush. Patterson signed two copies of his book, El Valle, which were raffled off.

With the Lower Rio Grande Valley having over 500 bird species, the meeting offered birding opportunities at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge (Alamo), Valley Nature Center (Weslaco), Estero Llano Grande State Park (Weslaco), National Butterfly Museum (Mission), and the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley Campus (Edinburg) and nearby locations in Edinburg and McAllen. At the Butterfly Museum, several people climbed into a big demonstrational bird nest! The post-meeting excursion providing further birding at the Sabal Palm Sanctuary (Brownsville), South Padre Island Birding and Nature Center, and the Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, as well as a visit to see sea turtles being rehabilitated and cared for at Sea Turtle, Inc. Led by John Brush, graduate student, and Dr Timothy Brush, the birding trips provided over 120 bird species to be observed. To continue the 7th BWG Meeting’s (2012) newest tradition of receiving a pin of a local bird (Alexandru Ioan Cuza University provided a tern), everyone received the signature green jay (Cyanocorax yncas) of the Rio Grande Valley.

Presentations at the meeting included 17 oral and two poster presentations in a variety of topics spanning bird hunting, extinctions, economic anatomy, methodology, taphonomy, and representation of bird remains from archaeological sites. The numerous meeting presentations will be published as peer-reviewed articles in the Journal of Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences (Springer) as a special issue: Avian Zooarchaeology: Prehistoric and Historical Insights with Drs Frank Dirrigl and Timothy Brush acting as Special Editors.

The 9th Bird Working Group Meeting will take place at the University of Sheffield (UK) from the 8th to the 11th of June, 2018. The meeting will be organized in honour of Dale Serjeantson. On June 8th thee will be an opening reception and a guided excursion will take place on the 11th. We would like to invite you to submit abstracts for oral presentation and posters to the following email address: bwg2018@sheffield.ac.uk. All abstracts need to be submitted by January 15, 2018. Abstracts will be 150-200 words and must include five keywords, the author’s name/s, affiliation details, email address and whether you are submitting it as oral or poster presentation. Although the official language of the conference is English, other languages could be considered by the organizing committee for oral presentations in relation to specific...
needs. However, abstracts and background slides to presentations must be in English. The organizing committee includes Umberto Albarella (University of Sheffield), Polydora Baker (Historic England), Evelyne Browaeys (University of Sheffield), Chiara A. Corbino (University of Sheffield), Jacqui Mulville (Cardiff University), Ged Poland (University of Sheffield), and Fay Worley (Historic England).

Microvertebrate Working Group
www.mvwg2016.wixsite.com/mvwg

Contributed by Sara E. Rhodes, Universität Tübingen, Germany (sara.rhodes@uni-tuebingen.de)

The inaugural meeting of the new Microvertebrate working group (MWG) took place in Alcalá de Henares (Madrid, Spain) on September 13th 2016 and was organized by Ángel Blanco-Laz and Sara E. Rhodes of the Universität Tübingen Institut für Naturwissenschaftliche-Archäologie. This meeting was designed to precede the 6th annual meeting of the European Society for the Study of Human Evolution (ESHE) also held at the Museo Arqueológico Regional in Alcalá de Henares, the former convent of la Madre de Dios in the historic city of Alcalá de Henares on the outskirts of Madrid.

For the first meeting of this new working group the organizers received an exceptional response to the call for papers, with 15 oral presentations and 22 attendees total. The meeting included three thematic sessions, two focused on a subgroup of taxonomic remains (amphibians and reptiles, and micromammals) and a general session on microvertebrates.

While the contributions were dominated by studies of Pleistocene assemblages from Iberia and southern Italy, each session was balanced by a number of talks focused broadly on methodological and/or chronological issues. The meeting included presentations from researchers based in Spain, Italy, France, Poland, Israel and the Netherlands, a reflection of the growing international interest in microvertebrate studies. The meeting program and abstract book can be found on our website: www.mvwg2016.wixsite.com/mvwg.

Following the closing remarks and general discussion, Dr Thijs van Kolfschoten enthusiastically offered to host the next MVWG meeting and/or scientific workshop, which would precede the 7th annual ESHE meeting taking place September 20th – 23rd 2017 at Leiden University, in the Dutch province of South Holland. More detailed information on this exciting possibility will be included in the biannual MVWG newsletter and through our working group listserv. The meeting closed with a wine reception sponsored by the Universität Tübingen, where the co-organisers were very happy to hear
from a number of attendees who feel the working group is well on its way to fostering a greater sense of community between international microvertebrate researchers regardless of their career stage.

The organizers would like to thank the Museo Arqueológico Regional in Alcalá de Henares, specifically the local organizers Enriqué Baquedano Perez and César Laplana-Conesa, for offering to host the meeting, and the Universitat Tübingen and Senckenberg Research Institute for sponsoring the meeting and closing wine reception.

ICAZ members interested in joining the Microvertebrate Working Group or contributing to the upcoming electronic newsletter are urged to contact us at mvwg.icaz@gmail.com.

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ICAZ members interested in joining the Microvertebrate Working Group or contributing to the upcoming electronic newsletter are urged to contact us at mvwg.icaz@gmail.com.

Animal Palaeopathology Working Group

https://animalpalaeopathologywg.wordpress.com/

Contributed by László Bartosiewicz, Stockholm University (bartwicz@yahoo.com) and Erika Gál (organizer), Archaeological Institute, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (gal_erika@yahoo.com)

The 6th meeting of the Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG) of the International Council for Archaeozoology was held in Budapest, Hungary, between 26–29 May 2016. The event was dedicated to the memory of Sándor Bökönyi (1926–1994) on the 90th anniversary of his birth. He was not only an internationally acknowledged archaeozoologist of the post-World War II generation, but also a founding member of ICAZ and director of the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) where this conference was organized (Figure 1). Trained as a veterinarian, Bökönyi was especially interested in pathological lesions encountered during the analysis of archaeozoological assemblages. The venue for the meeting, a Baroque-style room in the historic Castle District of Budapest was rented from the Research Center for Humanities (HAS).

Following the change in the ICAZ logo, a contest for the APWG symbol preceded the meeting in which a “sick” derivative of the new ICAZ logo was selected by a majority of registered APWG members. It alludes to our direct affiliation to the organization (Figure 2).

Twenty-six delegates attended the meeting representing 10 countries world-wide. Of these colleagues who could physically attend several arrived from Great Britain (4), Poland (4), Austria (3), and Germany (3). Canada, Estonia, Lebanon, Serbia and the USA were each represented by one participant. Co-authors in absentia would have further broadened the international scale. Active presentations were made by seven of the hosts standing for Hungary (Figure 3).
Following the opening presentation commemorating Sándor Bökonyi’s oeuvre in palaeopathology, the first session of the meeting was dedicated to horses. Due to their strategic significance, horses have been the model animal of veterinary sciences for centuries. These animals are also immensely popular among archaeozoologists as well as members of the wider public. The three oral presentations on the topic ranged from interpreting cranial deformations caused by horse tackle in Mongolia (William Taylor), investigating the relationship between the treatment and morbidity of horses in gendered human burials (Pam Cross) and a curious lost horse’s foot from medieval Estonia (Eve Rannamäe and her co-workers). A similarly popular species, dog followed in the program with three oral presentations and three posters, offering the greatest geographical and chronological diversity of all animal species at this meeting. Canid mummies from Egypt (Chiori Kitagawa), dog burials from the Levant (Yasha Hourani), coloured the discussion of pathological lesions in dogs from Roman Britain (Lauren Bellis, Fay Worley) and Migration Period Poland (Maciej Janeczek and his team) as well as Early Modern Age Canada (Eric Tourigny and his co-authors).

The next major thematic group of papers was devoted to serial observations of pathological lesions in usually large animal bones from prehistoric settlements. The presentations included articular disease in small ruminants in Pre-Pottery Neolithic Central Anatolia in light of domestication (Michaela Zimmermann and her colleagues), as well as a summary of animal disease from Çatalhöyük (Kamilla Pawlowska). Hungarian prehistory in this session was represented by a summary of palaeopathological cases from the large Early Neolithic settlement of Alsónyék–Bátaszék in Hungary (Éva Á. Nyerges) and a poster presentation of pathological conditions at the Copper Age settlement of Kaposújlak–Várdomb (Erika Gál and Anna Zsófia Biller).

Animal disease during the Roman Period and Late Antiquity was discussed at the site of Syene, Upper Egypt (Ursula Mutze and her co-workers), Roman Carnuntum in Lower Austria (Günther Karl Kunst and Herbert Böhmi), and in Caričin Grad (Justiniana Prima) in Serbia (Nemanja Marković and colleagues). At the end of the chronological scale, examples of multi-horned sheep were presented from the Hungarian Middle Ages (Márta Daróczy-Szabó and László Daróczy-Szabó).

While animal palaeopathology is best developed in mammalian studies, two contributions discussed birds and fish, respectively. An elucidating study of arthrosis to necrosis in chickens from the Avar cemetery at Vienna Csokorgasse (Henriette Kroll) has directed attention to the fact that the skeletons of ritually interred domestic hen constitute a special group of animal remains from a palaeopathological point of view: the biological character (age, sex, phenotype) can be quite reliably reconstructed, making them similar to the horses and dogs whose articulated skeletons are also often found in their entirety.
The situation is quite the opposite in the case of fish whose small bones are seldom found in the absence of proper recovery techniques. Pathological bones are few and far between in these rarely collected assemblages. Nevertheless a systematic survey of these data offered an unusually interesting glimpse at fish morbidity for the first time in the history of animal palaeopathology (Jennifer Harland and Wim Van Neer).

More telling than the diversity of authors by national affiliations are the taxonomic and geographical distributions of oral and poster presentations are shown in the summary graph of Figure 4. Thanks to the emphatically international character of palaeopathological research, cooperation often crosses political borders.

Following the last session of presentations, the usual workshop of curious bones was held on Saturday (28 May) when participants could discuss and identify odd specimens imported for the meeting and prepared for display by colleagues in the Archaeological Institute of the HAS. Such exchanges of experience and ideas have been an integral part of ICAZ APWG meetings, a way of both solving scholarly problems and fostering personal contacts through group cooperation.

During the business meeting that closed the program, informal bids were reviewed for the next conference due in 2019. Final selection from the three options will be made after local possibilities will have been appraised by those who volunteered.

Plans about publishing the proceedings have also been discussed. If a minimum of 15 papers could be collected, Oxbow Books could be interested in producing a book of the upgraded conference presentations. We may also consider including so far unpublished papers from the 4th APWG meeting held in Katerini, Greece (2010), already edited by Richard Thomas.

Special events during the conference included a visit to the Collection and Museum of the University of Veterinary Sciences. In addition to objects related to the history of the university established in 1787, antique books in its library and an exhibition on traditional veterinary practices could also be studied.

Aside from the conference dinner held at a small restaurant in downtown Budapest, the meeting ended with a day-trip to Szentendre, an artists’ colony north of the capital. The main theme of this excursion was a visit to the Hungarian Open Air Museum, an extensive collection of traditional buildings from rural areas. A guided tour among the homes of peasantry from the north-western plains offered insights into animal keeping practices during the 19th century and some traditional breeds could also be studied in vivo.

Archaeozoology of the Baltic Region and Adjacent Areas
https://alexandriarchive.org/icaz/workabra

Contributed by László Bartosiewicz, Stockholm University, Sweden

The idea of this working group grew out of the session “Past animal and human relationships around the Baltic” held at the 22th conference of the European Association of Archaeologists in Vilnius (Lithuania, 2016). That event was initiated by Tuija Kirkien (Helsinki, Finland) and co-organized by Linas Daugnora (Kaunas, Lithuania) and myself. The general purpose of ABRA is to provide a platform for the exchange of academic information, personnel and research materials within the region. Ultimately, such contacts would offer opportunities to form joint projects on a regional basis and beyond.

The Baltic Region is a clearly definable geographical unit possessing a wide range of characteristic habitats, both aquatic and terrestrial. The Baltic Sea is a brackish sea mustering a broad range of salinity (8–25 ppm; Figure 1). It is connected to the North Sea through the Danish straits and forming a low diversity marine ecosystem whose species richness varies from north to south.

In addition to environmental adaptations, the convoluted coastline with its archipelagos has facilitated both human settlement and communication during the shared history of peoples inhabiting this area since Prehistory. During the 8th–10th centuries the Baltic served as a background to Viking expansion, while German colonists settled along and near the southern coast in the 12th –13th centuries. The thus emerging Hanseatic League connected politics and culture through trade links across the region until the early 19th century, its eastern reaches covering the Baltic Region (Figure 2).

These historical examples offer clear proof that while the Baltic is a well-defined territorial unit it has never functioned in isolation. The geographical interests of our working group would thus emphatically include adjacent areas intimately linked to the Baltic rim throughout their history such as the Atlantic and North Sea coasts, Europe south of the Arctic as well as continental hinterlands in the east and south. ABRA is to be developed into a forum for the study of animal-human relations at archaeological sites in this broad and complex region.

Today, nine countries are found along the Baltic coast. Five additional countries are partially located within the drainage area, adding up to 85 million people. Archaeozoological studies in the region have still been divided by borders, each country having its own language and likewise diverse research tradition.
Results have been published in various media including local journals, regional bulletins, museum archival reports and dissertations. Archaeozoologists, especially in smaller countries, are few and at risk of working in isolation.

Depending on the body of new work to be discussed, this forum could meet every 2-3 years on a regular basis, also fostering and maintaining research contacts during the interim period. This would be facilitated by the relative geographical proximity of institutions in the region. In addition to regular working group meetings representation at general ICAZ conferences will be encouraged. The entire organization would thus benefit from an extended, multi-level network of members whose work crosses taxonomic, methodological and national boundaries.

The Marine Mammal Working Group (MMWG) started in 2016, at a workshop in Iceland, organized by the Archaeological Research Laboratory, Stockholm University in cooperation with the Icelandic Seal Center and was financed by the NOS-HS (the joint committee for Nordic research councils in the humanities and social sciences).

The MMWG focuses on the relationship between humans and marine mammals from a diachronic perspective as marine mammals have been exploited by humans over time and exploitation patterns have varied greatly between regions, time periods and cultures. It emerged from the necessity for scientific exchange and interaction among professionals. Emerging techniques, technologies and new methods need to be discussed and provide new areas for fruitful research.

The MMWG aims to establish a communication platform for scientific exchange and interaction by bringing together professionals, researchers and students from different disciplines across all regions of the northern, as well as the southern hemisphere. Thus, this platform will provide the opportunity to present and discuss new research, to bridge gaps between different disciplines and different scientific approaches and to help understand the interconnections between different fields. Furthermore, the Marine Mammal Working Group promotes the establishment of a multidisciplinary scientific network as experts from different disciplines will meet and have the opportunity to develop joint research strategies that cross boundaries between different disciplines.

The MMWG will meet in a regular basis approximately every 2 years. The first meeting of the MMWG will be in the form of a session with the title “Marine Mammal exploitation from a diachronic perspective” during the annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists EAA in Maastricht 30 August-3 September 2017.

The coordinator and liaison of the MMWG is Aikaterini Glykou and the group already has 32 members. New members are welcome. Please, send an email to aikaterini.glykou@arklab.su.se for signing up for the mailing list.

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Figure 1: The Baltic Sea drainage basin. Lighter shading in blue indicates decreasing salinity (except for lakes marked in dark blue; Source: http://www.balticsea2020.org/english/the-baltic-seas-challanges).

Figure 2: Main trading routes of the Hanseatic League. The network falling within the Baltic Region is indicated by darker shading (Source: Flo Beck, Wikimedia commons).
As the time comes to a close, the organisation for the ICAZ 2018 takes flight. Here is an update on what the organising committee has done in the past few months.

The first and most important piece of news is that the conference web page is now available at http://www.icaz2018ankara.com/. Please, do check the web page for information regarding important dates, conference themes, etc. It is also under consideration that a group of students with the help of the organising committee will open a Facebook page.

A Logo to represent the specific event at Ankara was in need. We asked students to offer suggestions and drawings to be the starting points for the final Logo. These were put up for a vote amongst the members of the Scientific and Organising Committees. The drawing design by Zeynep Ece Sahin (see image above) was chosen almost unanimously.

The dates for submitting your proposals for sessions will be from the 1st of September 2017 to the 20th of November 2017. The proposals for papers and posters will be received between the 16th of December 2017 and the 30th of March 2018. Registration will open on the 1st of December 2017.

We propose three general themes for the conference:

- **A world of seas:**
  Seas are both separating and connecting bodies. They impose limitations and offer opportunities. Settlements built in the sea shore have less agricultural land available but they have a whole range of marine resources available. They have fewer land places to turn when in need but they have a whole world to reach if they sail. They have the advantage of trade, material resources and supplies coming with it whether these are necessities or luxury and the exotic. In the cases of islands, habitats can be unique and fragile. This theme seeks to explore: How the animal economies of costal settlements are formed under the influence of their proximity to the sea; how they differ from the ones in their hinterlands; how trade and through it contact with other cultures shaped economic behaviour, consumption patterns and taste; how ideas, economic systems and even animals were “transported” by sea; how these “new-comers” may have affected local populations and ecosystems.

  Within this theme special attention will be given to the Black Sea, Caspian Sea and the Caucasus mountain area. Zoo-archaeological work in these areas is not sufficiently disseminated. Some regions are little explored. But they played important role from the very early Palaeolithic times to very recent periods as corridors over which humans and cultures migrated.

- **Animals, the State and the individual:**
  It has become a habit in zooarchaeological studies to reconstruct animal husbandry on the basis that rational decisions were made by animal keepers seeking maximum returns. Nevertheless, other mechanisms have also influenced and regulated such decisions. These include formal states and their components such as official religion as well as informal powers and ideologies, habits and socially “expected” behaviours. State and ideology intervene through laws, taxes, support or restriction of markets/marketing, rationing, warfare and politics, prohibitions, exclusion of social groups from certain forms of consumption or deliberate participation, regularly held festivals, feasts and fasts, banquets and dinners with formalised hospitality expectations are all factors that influence both the animal economy and the decisions of the individual on what to raise and what to eat.

  This theme aims to explore the extent to which, and, the ways these mechanisms shaped aspects of animal husbandry perhaps even against the “maximum return” policy. It asks how states and expanding empires transformed local populations and their relation to animals. In addition, it seeks to combine evidence from animal bones with information coming from the records of such formalised behaviour; written laws and regulations, treatments on animal raising, archives/bills of grand kitchens and palaces, literature and art and even old cookbooks and housekeeping guides. It also addresses the question of how much of these are actually visible in the archaeological record and through this question an evaluation of our methodological tools is posed.

- **Methods and theory:**
  The rapid development of techniques in scientific fields such as chemistry, biology and information technology and
their readily loans to our discipline has created a number of “sub-fields of interest” within zooarchaeology. As much as it is mandatory to follow up, update and introduce new methodologies, it is also necessary to define sufficiently the applicability, reliability and usefulness of these techniques and what is more their integration and contribution to our interpretations as a whole. Together with these comes the need to define the place and role of zooarchaeology as a part of the archaeology world, the scientific community but also our contemporary society. This last one props the simple but vital question of “Who else is ever going to read our reports apart from us”. Under this theme topics related to advances in method and theory in zooarchaeology are invited. Importance is put on issues of communicating our work to a wider audience, approaching the public but also the “stakeholders”.

Sessions will have the format of paper presentations (20 min max.) and may also include poster presentations. “Poster only” sessions and round tables may also be proposed.

We welcome all subjects related to zooarchaeology but we would like to especially encourage sessions woven around:

- Regional and synthetic approaches seeking to draw the “big” picture of animal use as a component of the economic, social and ideological part of the community.
- Introducing new techniques and evaluate our methods, especially in comparison with evidence from other archaeological or historical sources.
- Defining the role of zooarchaeology in modern archaeology, the scientific community and contemporary society.
- We would also like to stimulate research in areas under-investigated and give opportunities to colleagues from countries with low representation in ICAZ to disseminate their work and form links with our community. We particularly invite participation from the Black Sea, Caspian Sea, North Africa and neighbouring regions.

The conference venue will be the Cultural and Convention Center (CCC) at METU campus. It is booked for the dates 2nd to 7th September 2018 in its full capacity. The conference center capacity is listed in the table bellow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Size</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kemal Kurdas amphitheatre</td>
<td>850 seats</td>
<td>750 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>A room</td>
<td>196 seats</td>
<td>181 m²</td>
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<td>B room</td>
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<td>C room</td>
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<td>E room</td>
<td>15 seats</td>
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<td>F room</td>
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<td>G room</td>
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<td>H room</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big foyer area</td>
<td>1000 people</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small foyer area</td>
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<tr>
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<td>123 m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper exhibition area</td>
<td>150 people</td>
<td>150 m²</td>
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The registration will start on the 2nd September at and it will be followed by the Opening Ceremony at Kemal Kurdas Amphitheater and Welcoming Cocktail at the garden of CCC.

The Annual Dinner will be offered on the 4th September at the garden of Visnelik. Visnelik is owned by the METU Alumni Association and it is located conveniently at 800 m distance from METU campus.
On the accommodation front we have booked rooms inside the campus at guest houses and dormitories, and outside the campus various choices of hotels are under consideration. From the many options available we aim for hotels in close vicinity of the campus, at about a 3 km radius and ranging from 3 to 5 stars.

A provisional timetable for the conference has been prepared:

31st August–1st September: Pre-Conference Trips
2nd September: Registration, EC Meeting, Opening ceremony, Welcome cocktail
3rd September: Registration, Sessions, WG meetings
4th September: Sessions, Poster competition, Annual Dinner
5th September: Half day sessions, half day free or trip at Eymir lake
6th September: Sessions, IC Meeting, WG meetings
7th September: Sessions, General Meeting – Closing ceremony
8th – 9th September: Post-Conference Trips

Eymir Lake.

CCC Kemal Kurdas amphitheater

CCC Hall B

Visnelik

Visnelik.
European Association of Archaeologists Meeting 2016

Contributed by Ged Poland and Mikołaj Lisowski, University of Sheffield, UK

The 22nd annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) was held in Vilnius, Lithuania, between the 31st of August and the 4th of September 2016. A vibrant, quirky, and welcoming city, it was an excellent location to hold such a large and diverse conference. Hosted by Vilniaus Universitetas in the Old Town area of Vilnius, the UNESCO World Heritage Site provided a grand setting and there was always something to see between sessions (Figures 1-3).

The opening ceremony was held at the Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania next to the National Museum of Lithuania. Following the welcome speeches, we were treated to two brilliant musical performances and an excellent reception (we now have a growing love for wooden bells). The bustling reception involved catching up with friends and colleagues, meeting new people, and trying not to be too obvious when reaching for the third or fourth helping of the superb spread of food. This was a great way to settle into the conference and prepare for the presentations starting the next day.

It was a great experience and we are excited to see the forthcoming work from the people we met there. A full list of presentations, posters, and abstracts can be found on the EAA Vilnius website: http://www.eaavilnius2016.lt/

Each year the annual meeting of the EAA is a large gathering of archaeologists and can include papers on any aspect of archaeology in Europe. As you can imagine this covers a vast array of locations, periods, cultures, and specialisms. Within the 98 sessions, over 1450 oral presentations and posters were delivered meaning it was impossible for these two students to attend all we were interested in. We mainly attended sessions and papers with a zooarchaeological focus, and even then we had to split up to cover as many papers as we could. Such was the wealth of zooarchaeological discussion within the conference. Below is some information on the three sessions we attended which were focused on zooarchaeology or material culture related to human/animal relations in the past:

Archaeo-ornithology: Figurations of human-bird interfaces in prehistory and early history:
The presentations in this session covered a wide range of topics including human perceptions of birds, birds as religious and spiritual symbols, birds as environmental indicators, material culture and art featuring birds, economic products of birds, birds as food, methodological issues, etc. It was wonderful to see members of the ICAZ Bird Working Group attending to discuss their current work, but also great to meet new researchers and to have contributions from those that are not normally associated to zooarchaeology. It was a very productive session giving us food for thought and new contacts for the future.

Past animal and human relationships around the Baltic:
This full day session included presentations on individual sites, the role of a particular taxon through time/within a region, reviews of the changing use of animals through time, socio-cultural reasons for changes in the use of animals, the variation in the use of wild resources through time, and so on. The session was focused on a particular region (albeit a large one) meaning that the discussions developed on very particular issues and it was great to hear the depth this went...
into. It was a pleasure to learn of the research our colleagues from the Baltic region are conducting and we strongly support Laszlo Bartosiewicz’s idea to form an ICAZ Zooarchaeology of Baltic Working Group.

**Exploitation strategies of the animal environment of the last hunter gatherers and first farmers in Europe:**
This session focused on a more restricted time frame than the two previous sessions and so there was a greater discussion of issues associated with this transitional period. Worked bone/tooth technology, the relative importance of terrestrial versus aquatic resources, changes in animal physiology following on the onset of the Neolithic period, and evidence for specific hunting strategies were all discussed. Although the specific material presented in each talk was different, they all fed into the overarching debate on the role of animals during the transition between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and this new research is certainly “fleshing out” this discussion.

There were numerous other papers related to human/animal relationships in the past and it is impossible to discuss them all here. However, the contribution of zooarchaeological theory and methods to other fields was evident to those that attended this conference. Papers on consumption and cattle morphology in an archaeological software session, the use of animals in medieval hospitals, animal development as technological development, the use of animals as expressions of identity in cemeteries, numerous papers on osseous artefacts, etc. all show the breadth of research that is being carried out and integrated within the wider archaeological framework.

The conference had a relaxed feel despite the volume of delegates and there was plenty of opportunity to socialise with friends old and new. The zooarchaeological discussions never really stopped and occasionally carried on late into the evening… often facilitated with local food and beverages, such as a particularly strong mead and kibinai which are a kind of pasty (at least to someone from the UK) (Figure 4). The use of animals in the present day was never far from the conversation either, often sparked by the menu of the restaurant we were in. We can remember at least one particularly interesting conversation brought on from the amount of delegates that had eaten beaver stew during the week.

This was perhaps the most unusual menu item for us and certainly made us think about how the animals we eat are still very much linked to identity and locality.

It was a great experience and we are excited to see the forthcoming work from the people we met there. A full list of presentations, posters, and abstracts can be found on the EAA Vilnius website: [http://www.eaavilnius2016.lt/](http://www.eaavilnius2016.lt/).

Next EAA meeting will take place on September 2017 at the Dutch city of Maastricht. There are several sessions of a great interest for us zooarchaeologists, as well as a good number of individual papers on different topics of our discipline. Please check the official web page for more information: [http://www.eaa2017maastricht.nl/](http://www.eaa2017maastricht.nl/).

We are looking forward to seeing you there!
The Iberian Zooarchaeology Meeting 2017 (EZI2017) in association with the 5th Iberian Peninsula Archaeomalacology Scientific Meeting (5RCAPI) took place in Faro during April 26–29, 2017. It was hosted by the University of Algarve at Campus de Gambelas, in a joint organisation by three Portuguese research units: 1) CEAACP – Centro de Estudos de Arqueologia, Artes e Ciências do Património (represented by Maria João Valente), 2) ICArEHB – Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeology and Evolution of Human Behaviour (represented by Claudia Costa), and 3) UNIARQ – Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa (represented by Cleia Detry).

We were positively surprised by the number of great submissions, which drove us into some organisation gymnastics. In this regard, the members of the Scientific Commission were extraordinary in their response and assistance; by the end we were able to integrate all the submissions into an engaging program.

The program was comprised of 15 oral sessions (nine in EZI2017 and six in 5RCAPI), two keynotes by invitation, 73 general presentations, and 38 posters in a shared session between the two meetings. The Book of Abstracts to the meetings can be downloaded at Academia.edu or ResearchGate (ISBN 978-989-8859-11-2 and 978-989-8859-12-9).

The weather cooperated and was rainy, thus discouraging our colleagues from enjoying Algarve’s land and seascape instead of exploring the new trends in Iberian zooarchaeology (and thus living up to the saying “em abril, águas mil”; meaning “in April, a thousand rains”).

The opening keynote speaker, Marta Moreno García (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas), spoke about the dialogue between natural and human sciences in zooarchaeology. She presented us with the major challenges that the discipline faces and how the combination of traditional and new methodologies (coined as “technological archaeoziology”) are widening results and opening new research trends. Arturo Morales Muñiz (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), in a keynote that linked both meetings, focused on the development of Iberian archaeozoology and his personal experience. It was a talk full of spirit and interesting stories that allowed many smiles and laughs. In all, they were two different approaches that showed how zooarchaeological research can be both demanding and welcoming.

The oral presentations and posters covered a long timeframe, from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Modern Period, and developed many subjects including dietary trends, palaeoecological and palaeoclimatic issues, funerary settings, animal management, and the usage of animal products as tools and ornaments.

The themes developed in the meetings were the following:
- EZI 1: Small prey in Iberian Palaeolithic. Mainly focused in rabbit and birds.
- EZI 2: Crossroads in zooarchaeology: environment and hunter-gatherers during the Late Pleistocene–Early Holocene
- EZI 3: Issues in Neolithic zooarchaeology: from domestication to taphonomy.
- EZI 4: Miscellaneous topics in (Iberian) zooarchaeology. Which included ethnohistory, ornitho-ethnography, Brazilian colonial zooarchaeology and methodological presentations.
- EZI 5: Animal husbandry from the Chalcolithic to the Iron Age.
- EZI 6: Funerary practices and zooarchaeology from Late Prehistory to the Iron Age.
- EZI 7: Animal management during the Roman period and Late Antiquity.
- EZI 8: Different paths in the usage of animal resources in Medieval Times.
- RCAPI 1: Mussels in Iberian archaeomalacology.
- RCAPI 2: Molluscs and crabs in Prehistoric times: food resources and paleoenvironmental indicators.
- RCAPI 3: Shells as Prehistoric ornaments: choices and techniques
- RCAPI 4: Shellfishing on the distant shores of Brazil.
- RCAPI 5: Bronze Age to Early Roman Period: variance in mollusc usage in Iberia.
- RCAPI 6: Archaeomalacology from later historic periods (Late Roman to Modern Age): food resources and (palaeo) ecological utility.

The sessions themselves consisted of several 15-minute oral communications, followed by a discussion period and a very welcomed coffee break for more casual conversation. Based on the general feedback, we are now sure that these more informal moments are crucial for the establishment of research networks and for getting in touch with the latest archaeological news. We were also quite proud to have amongst us the most attentive baby in all the zooarchaeological field (four-month-old Mié, who already holds an impressive CV after attending these meetings; she will probably have a few presentations of her own in the near future).

We are thankful to all of our supporters and sponsors, who were of the utmost importance. Among the many offerings of support we received, the Museum of Faro provided a charming official reception at the end of the first day. It was held in the cloisters of the museum (the national heritage site of Convento de Nossa Senhora da Assunção), where we managed to chill out with a nice Port wine (of course!) and tapas, beautiful Renaissance scenery, and lots of chitchat that also included zooarchaeological topics. On the 28th (the day that joined both meetings), we enjoyed an afternoon visit to Loulé’s historical centre—including the museum and Casa das Bicas, where the old Islamic baths were located—followed by a delicious dinner at the Neo-Moorish Market of Loulé.

Our greatest aims were to contribute to the improvement of Iberian zooarchaeology, to create new partnerships, and to inspire others to organise follow-up events. Regarding the latter, we already have good news: the second EZI will be organised by the Universidad Autònoma de Madrid, in a shared proposition by Arturo Morales Muñiz and Corina Liesau von Lettow-Vorbeck, with Marta Moreno Garcia from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. The meeting is planned for 2020. For the 6th edition of RCAPI, we received the kind invitation of Miquel Ángel Vicens to the Island of Mallorca, in a joint organisation of the Universitat de les Illes Balears and Societat d’Història Natural de les Balears. This meeting is tentatively to be held in later 2019. We look forward to both.

In the meantime, the publication of the EZI2017 and 5RCAPI meetings is in progress, and we hope to update its status in the next months.

Finally, we would like to thank everyone who attended the meetings, in person and/or by collaborating in presentations. They all made the events a living proof of how engaging Iberian zooarchaeology is, mixing a wide variety of subjects, top methodologies, and research generations.
Landscape Interactions and Zooarchaeology

Contributed by Aleksa Katrina Alaica, University of Toronto, Canada

Aleksa Katrina Alaica, Danielle Desmarais and Stephen Rhodes hosted the symposium “Landscape Interactions and Zooarchaeology” at the University of Toronto on March 18th, 2017.

Zooarchaeological research has been an integral tool in exploring past human interaction with the natural environment. It forms an important part of archaeology as a discipline that provides greater insights into how populations of the past lived and interacted with their landscapes. The integration of theory and method in zooarchaeology is an important endeavour, which can be facilitated by the kinds of questions that are the focus of research projects. This symposium aimed to address the ways that scholars are currently working on human-environment interactions from the zooarchaeological perspective, including spatial analyses, ecological considerations and political dynamics of interregional interactions.

The objectives of this symposium were as follows:

- To consider the patterns surrounding landscape interactions within site, regional and inter-regional contexts.
- To consider the ways that resource distribution and landscape exploitation had an impact on social, political and ideological spheres of various archaeological periods.
- To address how recent theoretical discussions have influence over the kinds of questions zooarchaeologists are asking in relation to landscape interactions, such as social zooarchaeology, niche construction theory, animals as other-than-human persons, and others.

The purpose of this symposium was to bring together a diverse array of zooarchaeologists who work in different geographic regions, each representing varying levels of social and technological complexity. The collaboration of organizers and participants produced insightful discussions into salient aspects of zooarchaeological research relating to landscape dynamics. The organizers intend to produce an open-access edited volume after the proceedings, so that this vibrant discussion will be accessible to other researchers. We would like to thank all participants for their insightful contributions.

IV Reunió Oikos de Bioarqueologia

The Catalan Bioarchaeologists Association (www.bioarqueologia.cat) organized the IV Reunió Oikos de Bioarqueologia (IV Oikos Bioarchaeology Meeting) on the 26-27 May 2017, at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain. The meeting was entitled “Recent research in bioarchaeology in Catalonia and adjacent areas”. Contact: acba@bioarqueologia.cat

Celebrating 30 years of The Archaeology of Animals

Contributed by Cleia Detry, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal (cdetry@gmail.com)

Simon Davis’ book "The Archaeology of Animals", is now 30 years old. To celebrate this anniversary and Simon’s significant contribution to archaeology we organised a conference held on 1st - 3rd June 2017 at the Museum of Natural History and Science in Lisbon, Portugal, entitled “From the Mediterranean to the Atlantic: themes in European zooarchaeology”.

The conference was organised by Cleia Detry, Umberto Albarella, Sónia Gabriel, Catarina Ginja and Joao Tereso. In this meeting discussed many of the research themes that have been dear to Simon in his research career, from domestication to the evolution of animal husbandry, the archaeology of islands, the use of animals in rituals and many others. Simon’s friends and colleagues gathered for a celebration and scientific discussion. For further information please or visit the conference webpage at: http://zooarchaeology30.campus cienciasulisboa.pt/.

We would like to thank everyone who contributed and attended this meeting.
The Zooarchaeology Team of the University of Sheffield (UK) is pleased to inform you that we are once again organising a set of two short courses that will run on 11-15 September 2017.

Understanding Zooarchaeology II
11-13 September 2017
The Understanding Zooarchaeology II short course has previously run twice, receiving excellent feedback. This year the course will last three days, and will be ideal for those who already have a basic knowledge of Zooarchaeology and want to learn more. The aim of this advanced course is to give participants direct experience in analysing and recording faunal assemblages from archaeological sites. It will also provide participants with experience in practising with the most specialized issues of the discipline such as identification of sheep from goat and deer from cattle.

Understanding Palaeoenvironments
14-15 September 2017
The Exploring Palaeoenvironments short course runs for the second time this year and is the result of the joint efforts of zooarchaeologists, archaeobotanists and geoarchaeologists from our department. The course will introduce participants to the different approaches and types of analyses employed by specialists of these related sub-disciplines. Each session will include theoretical lectures and case-studies; in addition, practical classes will provide direct experience of handling, analysing and interpreting the material evidence that archaeologists usually deal with. The Exploring Palaeoenvironments short course is directed to students, professionals and enthusiasts alike and does not require any previous knowledge of the disciplines covered.

For more information and bookings, please visit our web page: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/short-course

You can also follow us on Facebook: Sheffield Zooarchaeology Lab
Sheffield Zooarchaeology Short Course
And/Or in Twitter: @ZooarchLabSheff

Humans’ Earliest Personal Ornaments

Contributed by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Tel Aviv University, Israel, and Marjolein D. Bosch, University of Cambridge, UK

The “Humans’ Earliest Personal Ornaments: Symbolism, Production & Distribution” workshop was held between 6-8 March 2017 in The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel Aviv University. The workshop organized by Daniella Bar-Yosef Mayer and Marjolein Bosch, attracted about fifty scholars from around the world, representing twenty academic institutions. Two days of lectures and discussions were followed by a field trip to Manot Cave in the western Galilee and to the Mt. Carmel caves, where some of the earliest personal ornaments have been discovered. Publication of the proceedings is under way.

Five sessions focused on different aspects of Palaeolithic ornamentation of which most are made on materials of biological origin e.g., shell, bone, ivory, teeth, ostrich egg shell. The talks covered a large range both temporally and geographically. Sessions were dedicated to the earliest evidence for ornaments, of both modern humans and of Neanderthals, the use of shell beads in the Early Upper Palaeolithic of the Mediterranean basin, the expansion of modern humans towards East Asia and Sahul, Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites with case-studies across the world, and the cultural role of personal ornaments in prehistoric cultures.

Throughout the lectures, most researchers presented not only the beads that were found, but also observations made on them, such as presence of ochre stains and evidence of manufacture and use wear. In the general discussion, several topics were covered including standardization and variability, choice of raw material selection, and how to interpret symbolic behaviour. The latter topic would be the focus of a subsequent workshop.

Support: Wenner-Gren Foundation, The Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel Aviv University, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, Horizon 2020, Marie Sklodowska-Curie Actions, and Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

World Archaeology Congress

Contributed by Christian Gates St-Pierre, Université de Montréal, Canada

The World Archaeological Congress (WAC) held its 8th international conference, August 28 to September 2 2016, at Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan. Christian Gates St-Pierre (Université de Montréal), Alice Choyke (Central European University) and Salima Ikram (American University in Cairo) organized a session entitled “Bone and Society: Integrating Zooarchaeology and Social Archaeology”. The session included 16 fascinating papers from archaeologists working all around the world. The papers will be published in a special issue of the Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports.

Sheffield Zooarchaeology Short Courses

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You can also follow us on Facebook: Sheffield Zooarchaeology Lab
Sheffield Zooarchaeology Short Course
And/Or in Twitter: @ZooarchLabSheff
Smithsonian Archaeobiology Collections On-Line

Contributed by Melinda Zeder & Torrey Rick

We are pleased to announce the creation of an on-line portal to the extensive archaeobiological collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. These collections include some of the earliest examples of domesticated plants and animals in the Old and New Worlds, as well as important archaeobiological collections from early hunter-gatherer to early urban societies around the world. It includes over 13,500 catalogue records of archaeofaunal remains and nearly 5,300 archaeobotanical remains. The data base can be searched by region, country, state, or by site. Sort keys for taxa are not yet available but records include notations about taxa and other information.

This portal can be accessed here: https://collections.nmnh.si.edu/search/anth/?ti=3

In addition, the NMNH curates extensive skeletal collections of vertebrates from around the world. Information about these collections and links to these collections databases can be found here: http://anthropology.si.edu/archaeobio/collections.html

The Archaeobiology collections are available for study. Research requests can be accessed through this link: http://anthropology.si.edu/cm/visitor_policy.htm

Programa de Arqueología Digital (PAD)

Contributed by Andrés D. Izeta (andresizeta@gmail.com), Roxana Catáneco, Thiago Costa, Isabel Prado. Instituto de Antropología de Córdoba (IDACOR-CONICET-Universidad Nacional de Córdoba); Museo de Antropología (FFyH, UNC) and Departamento de Antropología (FFyH, UNC), Argentina

As archaeologists/zooarchaeologists, throughout our careers we are engaged on new ways of doing and therefore thinking about our own practice. As part of this process, a while ago we started to reflect about what we are doing as professionals in terms of public outreach. We primarily generate data, but we should question ourselves if the general public really knows what we are working on. Following these ideas, during the previous year, we rearranged some of our projects under a new name: the Programa de Arqueología Digital (PAD) or Digital Archaeology Program. Although the main goal of the PAD is to work on digital issues on general archaeology, we found some space to start thinking specifically on digital zooarchaeology.

Following Nick Merriman’s idea, we need to understand archaeology as Public Archaeology.1 Furthermore, Lorna Richardson2 invited us to dive into the digital turn in archaeology allowing us to think in what she proposed to be a Digital Public Archaeology. It is in this framework where the digital, the public and zooarchaeology get intertwined. Although PAD is more prone to digitization some efforts are oriented to engage with the public. In this line of work, we produced a small project based on live tweeting the IV Argentinian Zooarchaeology National Meeting.

The use of social media in scientific meetings is not new, but in this case it was the first time that a national meeting was thoroughly registered via Twitter. The experience was set to start before the meeting opening and finished some days afterwards. Throughout the meeting, some colleagues joined to the live tweeting improving our capacity to reach a larger audience.

As a result, we produced a series of tweets under the hashtag #4cnza covering most of the presentations, lectures, discussions and other important moments at the conference. Those tweets were later grouped using Storify (https://storify.com/aizetaok/4to-congreso-nacional-de-zooarqueologia-argentina).

We think that this experience allowed some zooarchaeologists to get aware of the new ways of communicating science and get to understand the visibility that social media provides to their own research. Lastly, anyone who had, or had not attended the Meeting could easily have a glimpse of the issues presented in a very specific archaeological subdiscipline congress, held at the southernmost city in the world.

More information:
Twitter @aizeta; @ProgArqDigital; @thiagosfdacosta; @Isa_Edith
Facebook: @ProgArqDigital
http://blogs.ffyh.unc.edu.ar/reservaprominalnda/
http://blogs.ffyh.unc.edu.ar/pad-ongamira/

Groningen reference collections' full inventory published online

Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Zooarchaeological department

The Groningen Institute of Archaeology has an extensive Zooarchaeological reference collection including a large selection of modern, but also extinct species, amongst which aurochs and cave bears. The foundation for the collection was made in the 1920's with the establishment of the predecessor of the Groningen Institute for Archaeology and has been expanded ever since. Currently, the collection encompasses close to 5000 specimens (complete and partial skeletons) of circa 700 different species of vertebrates.1 In its physical form the reference collection is open to scientists, students and other visitors. In the past two years the team has been busy cataloguing all the specimens and the available metadata into a database in order to be able to share the collection with an even broader audience and to allow scientists from abroad to access the metadata of the physical collection. This inventory has now been completed and the collections database can be accessed online at: http://hdl.handle.net/10411/20702.

New staff members

The past year has seen also the formation of a new permanent team at the Zooarchaeological department of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology. The team is headed by Dr Canan Cakırlar as an Assistant Professor who is being assisted by two research and teaching assistants; Christian Küchelmann and Esther Scheele.

Projects

The department is involved in various ongoing research projects and will be involved in a pilot project ‘Bonify 1.0’ funded by a Digital Humanities grant in order to explore the possibilities of 3D scanning and augmented reality for even further improving remote access to the collection by creating a ‘portable’ reference collection.

PhD on Peruvian Late Moche sites

Contributed by Aleksa Katrina Alaika, University of Toronto, Canada

I am currently finishing the data collection for my doctoral dissertation, in which I am working on a Late Moche (AD650-850) site from the Jequetepeque Valley of Peru. I am looking at the camelid herding at this site, comparing faunal remains from midden, domestic and ceremonial contexts. In the process of this analysis, many well-crafted worked bone artefacts have been found.

1 GIA Zooarchaeological Reference Collection - MAMMALS
GIA Zooarchaeological Reference Collection - BIRDS
GIA Zooarchaeological Reference Collection - FISH
GIA Zooarchaeological Reference Collection - REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS
Following my previous contributions to the ICAZ Newsletter, I would like to share with you some other photos that illustrate the history of ICAZ. This first series of photos were taken at the ICAZ Meeting in Budapest during the 5th-9th September 1988, and during the excursion to Visegrad.

The participants in front of the Agricultural-Museum

Juliet Clutton-Brock and Hans-Peter Uerpmann (Germany)

Hiroko Koyke and Jörg Schibler (Switzerland)

Melinda Zeder (USA), Cyril Ambros (Czechoslovakia), Juliet Clutton-Brock, Richard Meadow (USA) and Sebastian Payne.
Juliet Clutton-Brock (Great Britain)

Nanna Noe-Nygaard (Denmark), Alice Choyke and Richard Meadow

Pierre Ducos (France)

Jörg Schibler and Alice Choyke

Hiroko Koyke, Eitan Tchernow (Israel) and Antje Clason (Netherlands)

Melinda Zeder

Elisabeth Schmid (Switzerland)

Richard Meadow, Pierre Ducos, Elisabeth Schmid, Melinda Zeder
I would not be honest if I did not start this account by stating that writing about my involvement with ICAZ has disturbed me over these past days. Why could this be? Well, to put it simply, and despite my openness when it comes to talking face to face, I have always felt reluctant to write about my personal experiences. Perhaps I do not see of what use these can be to others, in particular when it comes to cases where, as happened with ICAZ, things have changed so dramatically over the last few years. Nevertheless, since I promised someone to write this letter, I have to keep to my word.

I should start by saying that I am a sort of in-between member of the organization, not too old to have been one of the “founding fathers”, yet old enough to have known them all personally. My entrance into archaeozoology was, in fact, quite peculiar. It started when Prof. Dr. Francisco Bernis, an ornithologist at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain) and the person that eventually became the director of my PhD, decided that I was not good enough for ornithology (I had just returned from the US and my knowledge of the European fauna was slight, to say the least!), and decided instead to offer me the study of a collection of bones from a Carthaginian site in Southern Spain. As the department at the time harbored no reference collections, I had to work my way through with atlases and pretty soon got stuck. Since Prof. Bernis was not fond of me pesting him every morning with stupid questions and knew that I was fluent in English, at some point he decided that the best thing for me (him?) would be to visit his friend Prof. Magnus Degerbøl from the Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen and ask for help. The problem was that Prof. Bernis had not talked lately to his friend so when I arrived at the ZMK I learned to my distress that Prof. Degerbøl had retired from his post a few months earlier (this was 1974). So there I was, with a one-year scholarship in my pocket, a bunch of broken bones and apparently no one to help... Something did smell bad in Denmark!

In fact, this was the start of one of the most gratifying experiences in my life. Through the hands of Ulrik Mahl, Prof. Degerbøl (who still came from time to time to his former office) and, above all, Knud Rosenlund, a most knowledgeable curator of vertebrates and a wonderful person, I was slowly introduced into the intricacies of faunal analysis from the standpoint of the zoologist. Later came my visits to Prof. Dr. Joachim Boessneck’s Institut für Paläoanatomie, Domestikationsforschung und Geschichte der Tiermedizin in Munich, Prof. Dr. Johannes Lepiksaar’s office at the Natural History Museum in Gothenburg and my relationship with Prof. Dr. Angela von den Driesch. But the ZMK remains my archaeozoological alma mater to this day. Copenhagen was a busy place at that time, a real treffenpunkt that archaeozoologists from all over visited. It was there that I first met Prof. Dr. Anneke Clason with her cohort of students, and also Jean Desse who came to convince us of the need to create a Working Group in ICAZ dealing with fish remains. But it was through Nanna Noe-Nygaard, one of the founding members of ICAZ at the Budapest meeting in 1971, and one of the most fascinating personalities I have ever met, that I learned about the organization, its goals and aims, and its international conferences. A lively person, witty and full of energy, I remember how every time she joined us for lunch the quiet atmosphere of the Quarť Zoologisk Afdeling became upset. Indeed, every lunch with Nanna became a brainstorming session of archaeozoological ideas and projects after which people did not feel like going for a siesta!

Then came 1978 and with it the third ICAZ Conference held at Szczecin, my baptism of fire with the organization. I also vividly remember the moments previous to my talk, when Clifford Owen, Jenny Coy’s husband, was delivering an incredibly amusing presentation about the travels of the court of John, King of England, back in 1204. The more the audience laughed and applauded, the more nervous I became. For a non-native English speaker, to follow such a forceful speaker as Clifford, was not the best way to increase one’s confidence. But I survived. In fact, after the session was over, Sebastian Payne approached me discretely and whispered a “nice presentation” on my ear, and I just could not believe it... Sebastian Payne, one of the gurus in the field, no less, liking my presentation!!

After Szczecin, came London (1982) and I started to become progressively involved in matters dealing with ICAZ. In 1994 (Konstanz) I became a member of the International Committee, when the discussion about languages was on its zenith and Anton Ervynck congratulated me for becoming a member of the “dinosaur club” (“...you’re one of the dinosaurs, Arturo... now you can really say you’re old, my friend...”). Finally, in Victoria (1998), the discussion was on how to have ICAZ shift into a full-blown scientific society and Richard Meadow and Hans-Peter Uerpmann -who had already contacted me on the subject- offered me to become General Secretary to lead the change. Anneke Clason was apparently pleased by me following on her footsteps. But I could not have accomplished this without the help of Richard Meadow and Mindy Zeder, and also of Heather Lapham. Incredible people, all three of them... thanks!
It seems as if all of this happened yesterday, yet things are so different after these thirteen years. Well, to be honest, not all things have changed. The important ones, in fact, have remained untouched. Among these, the good spirit, the open and friendly atmosphere that makes Conferences and Meetings look more like family gatherings - birthday parties I have heard several times from people from outside the organization - where colleagues provide constructive criticism, collaborative help and useful ideas. This spirit emanated from the founding members and has remained unchanged over the years, reaching from the very top to the bottom of the organization.

You can feel it now in developments such as the Zooarch and the Zooarchaeology Social Network lists and Bonecommons, where not all people are ICAZ members. ICAZ is clearly not about big EGOs. It is about sharing knowledge of all sorts on a professional peer basis. And helping others.

These developments and ideas have ensured that ICAZ remains a truly international organization. A global enterprise in the best sense of the word. And I, for one, am happy for having been part of it and also (please forgive my lack of modesty!) for making it happen. ICAZ has given me the chance to work with so many wonderful people that trying to name them now would risk leaving many unnamed. To all, my thanks and admiration. And to all the members of the new generation I urge to keep on with the spirit. ICAZ is a microcosm of how many of us would like the world to be. Let us ensure that the increase in numbers that accompanied its success does not change the ideals that brought us here.

¡Muchas gracias, amigos!
Christopher Markus Götz (1975-2016)

Our friend and college Chris Götz passed away on June 21st 2016. Native from Germany, he got his Ph. D. at the University of Hamburg, and arrived to Mérida, Yucatan Peninsula, México, in the 1990’s, securing a position at the state university. Currently he was Senior Scientist at the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Faculty of Anthropological Sciences, Yucatán Autonomous University (UADY by its Spanish initials).

He was an outstanding archaeozoologist working in the Northern Maya Lowlands from archaic to colonial periods. One of his major endeavours was the creation of a Zooarchaeology Laboratory at the UADY campus in Mérida, where he had osteological comparative collections, study labs, experimental facilities and his personal library, all of that available for the students who got interested in pursuing an archaeological career, mainly with issue on the Maya culture. Chris, in fact, made important contributions in the taphonomy of Neotropical sites, the study of faunas in the past and present as a component of Mayan economies, and also contributed to the consolidation of academic societies in Latin America, by supporting the Asociación Etnobiológica Mexicana, he was also founder member of the Meetings of Latin American Zooarchaeology (Encuentros de Zooarqueología Latinoamericana), and for the Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group at ICAZ, among others.

He collaborated with national colleges from different institutions, like UNAM (México’s National Autonomous University) and INAH (National Institute of Anthropology and History), as well as international scholars from USA, Colombia, Argentina, Spain and Germany.

He presently had a CONACYT’s project to study taphonomical issues in Yucatán. He was a member of the National Researchers System, and had published as co-editor a couple of books specialized in archaeozoological topics in Latin America, as well as several papers, and participated in national and international congresses. See his academic profile and publications on the link: [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Christopher_Goetz](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Christopher_Goetz)

We absolutely agreed with our Argentinean colleague Luis Alberto Borrero, a friend in common between us, who mentioned that “would miss entertaining discussions with Chris during meetings”. Here it remains with us his omnipresent desire for collaboration and work, as well as his good memories and friendship. To his family, colleagues and friends, our most sincere condolences, a big hug and solidarity.
Emeritus Professor Don Brothwell died aged 83 on 26th September 2016. A pioneering archaeological scientist, Don’s first love, even while still at school, was the study of excavated human remains, for which his manual Digging Up Bones continues to be widely used. Don’s diverse early career included a spell at art school and another in prison for refusing to do National Service. While there, he excavated a dog skull from the prison grounds in a rare but typical example of zooarchaeology behind bars. Don went on to study at University College London, then in 1958 joined the University of Cambridge as a Demonstrator responsible for teaching biological anthropology. By the time that Don moved to a post at what was then the British Museum (Natural History) in 1961, his research interests in physical anthropology, pathology and human origins were firmly established. So too was the breadth of Don’s interests, which ranged far and wide across the fields of human and animal bone studies. His attention to animal remains deepened when he moved to a Senior Lecturer position at the Institute of Archaeology, London, as successor to I.W. Cornwall. Don’s research broadened still further to include animal palaeopathology (Animal Diseases in Archaeology, co-authored with John Baker), the domestication of guinea pigs (“Why on Earth the guinea pig?” was one of his finest paper titles) and ancient soft tissues and parasitology, which later led to important collaborations with colleagues in Egypt, Yemen and Mongolia. Don left the Institute of Archaeology in 1993, and was appointed Professor of Human Palaeoecology at the University of York, a post that he held until his retirement in 1999. Retirement proved no obstacle to Don’s research, and he directed the innovative InterArChive project, an interdisciplinary investigation of the information inherent in the sediment matrix of human burials. Don also became involved in forensic investigation of mass burials in the former Yugoslavia, in part for the opportunity to observe the early stages of corporeal decomposition, but in the main because his strongly-held pacifist beliefs drove him to use his scientific skills to humanitarian ends.

Despite Don’s own focus on human remains, zooarchaeology in the UK and beyond owes him a great deal, in part for his own contributions and in part for his encouragement and advocacy of students and younger colleagues. Don was interested in everything and had a remarkable facility for seeing the connections between seemingly distant ideas or evidence. He was a scientist in the best sense: it was always the evidence that mattered, regardless of the academic status of the researcher, and inferences from that evidence only became knowledge once they had been thoroughly tested, mulled over and interrogated. Don was also a humanist: whatever twists and turns his research took, ultimately it was people, present or past, who mattered, the ordinary people whom archaeology sees so much more clearly than written history and for whose small lives Don showed understanding and sympathy. Above all, Don supported, encouraged and enthused people. He held his own eminence lightly and had no time for other academics who would argue from authority rather than from facts. His recently-published memoirs are typical in their firm opinions gently expressed and in Don’s refusal to use hindsight to criticise others.

Don’s published research will stand as his legacy, a body of papers, books and edited collections that range from the practical Digging Up Bones to his more philosophical considerations of the human condition. He could be humorously self-deprecating (“I’m just an Art School drop-out” was one of his best) but although Don wore his eminence lightly, he was aware of the responsibilities that came with it and never, ever rested on his laurels. On what he saw as matters of principle, he would stand firm, and could sometimes appear to be obstinate. Don was also unenthusiastic about administrative work and took the self-fulfilling attitude that email was something that happened to other people. Despite that, or maybe because of it, Don was generous with his time, his expertise and his enthusiasm, coaxing and reassuring students and helping colleagues to shape research plans and publications. Many of us owe our careers to Don and will miss him as a colleague and as a good friend.
Dick C. Brinkhuizen (1946-2016)

Contributed by Hylke Buitenhuis, Canan Çakırlar, Kinie Esser, Annemie Kersten, Robert Kosters, Tom Jacobs, Roel Lauwerier, Marcel Niekus, Wietske Prummel, Esther Scheele and Jørn Zeiler

Dick was born in Groningen, the Netherlands, on the 10th of April 1946. After his secondary education at the Heymanslyceum he started as a medical student, but then switched to geology. However, Dick was also interested in archaeology, and after his bachelor examination he turned to the study pre- and protohistory at the Biologisch-Archeologisch Instituut (BAI), the predecessor of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA). Around 1974 he met Anneke Clason. At that time there was considerable international interest in the development of fish-archaeozoology. Shortly afterwards, Anneke Clason asked him to be her research assistant in building up a fish reference collection at the BAI, and to study fish remains from archaeological excavations.

At this time Dick was engaged on several excavations in the Netherlands. He also participated in the excavations carried out by the BAI at the Neolithic site of Gomolava (Vojvodjina, Serbia) in order to collect and study fish remains. There he met his future wife, Jasmina Milojković, who participated as a student of archaeology from the University of Belgrade.

For his master thesis, awarded cum laude, Dick investigated methods of fishing. He described both recent fishing gear and methods as well as archaeological finds of fishing-tackle. He published this extensive survey in Palaeohistoria 23 (1983): ‘Some notes on recent and pre- and protohistoric fishing gear from Northwestern Europe.’ The words ‘some notes’ are typical of his modesty and prudence.

Career
Dick received a grant for his doctoral research from the University of Groningen and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). He focused on the development of methods for fish-archaeological research, especially on methods to calculate the size of fish based on skeletal elements. He applied this new method on fish from the Roman castellum Velsen. In 1989 he gained his doctor’s degree, again awarded cum laude.

In 1985 Dick organized in cooperation with Anneke Clason a very successful ICAZ fish conference at the BAI in Groningen. Many of the participants collected fish for their own reference collections at the Groningen Friday fish market. The highlight was a trip in a prawnner on the Wadden Sea; again for many a possibility to add to their reference collections. The proceedings of the conference ‘Fish and Archaeology. Studies in osteometry, taphonomy, seasonality and fishing methods’ is still a frequently cited publication.

After his PhD, Dick was appointed to several projects at the BAI. Among other things he investigated the fish eaten by the otters in the northern Netherlands then facing extinction (the last specimen was killed by a car in 1989). Since then otters have been reintroduced into the Dutch landscape successfully.

When the possibilities for project-jobs at the university dried up, Dick got a job at the city of Groningen non-profit organisation ‘Monument & Materiaal’. There he built up a new reference collection and studied the archaeozoological remains from the city. In his spare time he worked on a freelance basis on fish remains from numerous sites in the Netherlands, often in cooperation with Jørn Zeiler, who investigated the mammals and birds of these assemblages. One of the highlights was his study of the fish remains from the important Neolithic settlement of Schipluiden, on the Dutch North Sea coast.
As a volunteer worker at the BAI, Dick gave lectures on fish archaeology every year. He was always willing to help students, colleagues from Groningen and elsewhere with their fish research. The Groningen Institute of Archaeology owes much to Dick for building its fish reference collection and for helping students and colleagues.

Other interests
His greatest interest remained fish. However, in the 1990s, under the influence of his colleagues Jaap Schelvis (then researching mite remains at the BAI), an experienced birdwatcher, and Jørn Zeiler, also a birdwatcher, he also became interested in birds. He passed his interest on to his sons Dušan and Lazar who became real specialists.

In the meantime Dick developed another passion, for the Neanderthals of the northern Netherlands and their stone tools. He was a dedicated member of a small group organised by Marcel Niekus who surveyed fields and eventually discovered a camp site near Assen. Dick, accompanied by his dog Tjaf, was very successful in finding tools: with no less than five flint handaxes he was record holder, possibly for the entire Netherlands! Dick participated in the excavation and publication of this very special site.

Dick also had a great interest in modern art, especially earthware of several twenty century potters. He built up quite a collection of works of art and pottery.

Illness and death
In 2007 Dick was diagnosed with cancer. For a considerable time he remained stable. However in 2015 it turned out that the illness had come back. Fortunately he was able to attend a small conference on fish, fowl and lithics colleagues offered to him as a surprise for his seventieth birthday (see ICAZ spring 2016 Newsletter, pp. 16-17).

Up to shortly before his death Dick continued to analyse fish remains, together with Jørn Zeiler, and he studied stone implements from the Neanderthal campsite near Assen. On the 17th of November 2016, aged seventy, Dick died at home in Groningen.

Dick was a fine friend and colleague. His family, friends and colleagues will miss him.

Key publications

For Dick’s other publications see: www.bioarch.nl/nieuws/2015/literatuur-dick-brinkhuizen-2015/

Dick Brinkhuizen. Photo from http://www.steentijdonderzoek.nl/?p=410
The ICAZ publications list is online!

Please, remember you can view and download the latest zooarchaeology references in our Zotero library: https://www.zotero.org/groups/353233/icaz. The complete list of publications submitted to recent Newsletters is also visible on the ICAZ website: https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/publications-zooarch.

This year, almost one hundred new publications were submitted by ICAZ members. We have chosen to highlight a few works that belong to the proceedings of various meetings, and some great books. These publications provide a very brief sample of the important and very diverse research carried out recently in zooarchaeology!


SEND YOUR NEWEST PUBLICATIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE DATA BASE
ICAZnewsletterassistant@gmail.com
The Oxford Handbook of Zooarchaeology
Edited by Albarella, U., M. Rizetto, H. Russ, K. Vickers, S. Viner-Daniels
ISBN 9780199686476 / hardback

This book offers a cutting-edge compendium of zooarchaeology the world over that transcends environmental, economic, and social approaches, seeking instead to provide a holistic view of the roles played by animals in past human cultures. Incisive chapters written by leading scholars in the field incorporate case studies from across five continents, from Iceland to New Zealand and from Japan to Egypt and Ecuador, providing a sense of the dynamism of the discipline, the many approaches and methods adopted by different schools and traditions, and an idea of the huge range of interactions that have occurred between people and animals throughout the world and its history. Adaptations of human-animal relationships in environments as varied as the Arctic, temperate forests, deserts, the tropics, and the sea are discussed, while studies of hunter-gatherers, farmers, herders, fishermen, and even traders and urban dwellers highlight the importance that animals have had in all forms of human societies.

Giant Sloths and Sabertooth Cats. Extinct Mammals and the Archaeology of the Ice Age Great Basin
by Grayson, D.
2016 Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press
ISBN: 9781607814696

As the Ice Age came to an end, North America lost mammoths, mastodons, sloths, beavers, pronghorn antelope, llamas, sabertooth cats, dire wolves, American lions and cheetahs; these and many more were gone by 10,000 years ago. Giant Sloths and Sabertooth Cats surveys all these animals, with a particular focus on the Great Basin. The book also explores the major attempts to explain the extinctions. The author also reviews the archaeological evidence left by the earliest known human occupants of the Great Basin, showing that people were here at the same time and in the same places as many of the extinct animals. Were these animals abundant in the Great Basin? A detailed analysis of the distinctive assemblages of plants that now live in this region leads to a surprising, and perhaps controversial, conclusion about those abundances.

Economic Zooarchaeology: Studies in Hunting, Herding and Early Agriculture
by Rowley-Conwy, P., D. Serjeantson, P. Halstead
2017 Oxford: Oxbow Books
ISBN: 9781785704451

The 33 papers present a wide array of topics covering many areas of archaeological interest. Aspects of method and theory, animal bone identification, human palaeopathology, prehistoric animal utilisation in South America, and the study of dog cemeteries are covered. The long-running controversy over the milking of animals and the use of dairy products by humans is discussed as is the ecological impact of hunting by farmers, with studies from Serbia and Syria. For Britain, coverage extends from Mesolithic Star Carr, via the origins of agriculture and the farmers of Lismore Fields, through considerations of the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Outside Britain, papers discuss Neolithic subsistence in Cyprus and Croatia, Iron Age society in Spain, Medieval and post-medieval animal utilisation in northern Russia, and the claimed finding of a modern red deer skeleton in Egypt’s Eastern Desert. In exploring these themes, this volume celebrates the life and work of Tony Legge (zoo)archaeologist and teacher.
The Morphological Variability of the European Aurochs (Bos primigenius) from the Middle Pleistocene to its Extinction
by Wright, L.
2016 Oxford: British Archaeological Reports
ISBN: 9781407314839

The aurochs (Bos primigenius) is generally agreed to be the wild ancestor of domestic cattle (Bos taurus) and therefore an in-depth knowledge of this animal is key to research exploring human–cattle interactions, and the origins and spread of cattle domestication. Domestic cattle are smaller than their wild ancestors, but there is also a degree of overlap between the two species, which means that distinguishing them can be problematic. However, previous analyses of aurochs morphology have generally been patchy, and do not provide a picture of aurochs variation across Europe according to environment, climate and geography. As a consequence, zooarchaeologists have had limited resources to assist in identifying remains from their study area. This book provides the widest ranging review of aurochs archaeological material in Europe to date, bringing together bone and tooth biometrical information from a number of European geographical areas and time periods. A number of patterns of body size and shape variation have been identified and discussed.

You can find the associated data base in:

Animals at the Dawn of Metallurgy in South-Western Hungary. Relationships between People and Animals in Southern Transdanubia during the Late Copper to Middle Bronze Ages
by Gál, E.
2017 Budapest: Institute of Archaeology, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
ISBN: 9789639911925

This work presents the results of research conducted on four Late Copper Age, seven Early Bronze Age, and two Middle Bronze Age animal bone assemblages, located in the southern part of Transdanubia in southwestern Hungary. Until now, the available archaeozoological information from this area has been rather limited. The discussion of the archaeozoological material includes the find contexts within the settlement, the identified species, bone and antler artefacts, as well as taphonomic observations and pathological phenomena. At the end of each chapter, the results are discussed in a comparative way both in the local and regional context of the given archaeological period. The final summary is followed by appendices including data on radiocarbon-dated specimens and the measurements of bones as supplements to the volume. Animal remains representing the LCA to EBA transition in southwestern Transdanubia shed light on major changes in numerous aspects of daily life. They show the overwhelming dominance of domesticates in meat consumption with an increasing importance of pork in comparison with mutton. Special belief systems are illustrated by structured deposits containing complete or partial animal skeletons during the LCA, associated with populations that probably relied on a mobile pastoral tradition. By the EBA, a trend of greater sedentism is complemented by the appearance of horses. Marked differences also occur between the animal raw materials and functional types of tool kits in these two main periods. These archaeozoological phenomena further enhance our understanding of regional trends in the relationships between animals and humans in southern Transdanubia within the broader framework of the LCA-EBA transition in the Carpathian Basin.
This book is the publication of the proceedings of the 10th Meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) of ICAZ, which was held from August 25 to August 30, 2014 in Belgrade, Serbia. Over sixty oral and poster presentations were held during the five conference days, contributed by 100 authors. Thirty-nine papers were selected for this volume, encompassing the wide chronological and geographical range – from the Mesolithic period to the 18th century AD, from South America to the Eurasia and South Africa. Selected case studies do not simply present interesting archaeological material, but they also cover a wide range of topics – methodological issues, in particular traceological investigations, reconstructions of technological procedures, problems related to the interpretation of functions, problems of the identification of workshops, and also symbolic use of osseous raw materials in both prehistoric and historic times.

More information about this ICAZ WBRG Meeting can be found at http://wbrg.net/meetings/beograd-2014, including the complete programme and abstracts, the volume with the proceedings, and reviews of the conference.

This volume offers an up-to-date and broad perspective of the archaeology of human-animal interactions through time in the Neotropical Biogeographic Region, ranging from southern North America to southern South America. The region has a rich and singular biotic history. The collection of works included in the volume -originally presented at the Second Academic Meeting of the NZWG-ICAZ - describes some of the instances of the diverse interactions of human and faunal populations in such a setting and the particular properties characterizing the derived archaeofaunal record. Understanding the zooarchaeological imprint of human insertion and evolution in this context represents an opportunity for improving our knowledge on the many ways modern humans have dealt with the colonization of the whole globe, and on the varied forms of organization they assumed within such diverse environments.

The topics covered in this volume shed light on different and complementary aspects of the state of the art in zooarchaeological research in the Neotropics, and reveal how much Neotropical zooarchaeology has been growing in the past few decades. Several chapters focus on marine resources, covering a broad range of the diversity found in the Neotropical coastal environments. Another set of chapters deals primarily with inland Neotropical animals -including terrestrial, riverine/estuarine and avian faunas- and also with varying societal organizations. Natural formation processes in Neotropical environments are also dealt with in this collection of works. Finally, Neotropical faunas also entail unique methodological challenges, and some chapters provide new information from this perspective. Altogether, these contributions help grasp how unique human-animal interactions have been in the Neotropics, and yet how much can be learnt from them even for other settings and other times.
## CALENDAR

**JUNE 17, 2017**  
Meeting of the Professional Zooarchaeology Group (PZG)  
Cardiff University, Wales, United Kingdom  
- BestJ3@cardiff.ac.uk  
- www.historicengland.org.uk/research/current/heritage-science/pzg

**JUNE 20, 2017**  
National Zooarchaeological Reference Resource (NZRR) Workshop 2  
University of York, United Kingdom  
- david.orton@york.ac.uk  
- eva@FAIRNELL.CO.UK

**AUGUST 30 - SEPTEMBER 3, 2017**  
“Marine mammal exploitation from a diachronic perspective” and “Diving into food from filthy contexts”, Sessions at the conference of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)  
Maastricht, Netherlands  
- aikaterini.glykou@arklab.su.se  
- marta.moreno@cchs.csic.es  
- www.eaa2017maastricht.nl

**SEPTEMBER 6 - 8, 2017**  
“The Bountiful Sea: Fish processing and consumption in Mediterranean antiquity”  
University of Oxford, United Kingdom  
- fish@classics.ox.ac.uk  
- oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/pages/thebountifulsea

**SEPTEMBER 11 - 15, 2017**  
“Understanding Zooarchaeology II” and “Exploring Palaeoenvironments” Short courses  
University of Sheffield, United Kingdom  
- zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk  
- www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/short-course

**SEPTEMBER 12 - 16, 2017**  
Bone Diagenesis Meeting  
University of Oxford, UK  
- bonediagenesis2017@gmail.com  
- bonediagenesis2017.wixsite.com/bd17

**SEPTEMBER 14 - 17, 2017**  
8th International Meeting on Taphonomy and Fossilization (Taphos 2017)  
Universität Wien, Austria  
- martin.zuschin@univie.ac.at  
- taphos2017.univie.ac.at

**OCTOBER 1 - 7, 2017**  
Meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG)  
Alghero and Stintino, Sardinia, Italy  
- 19frwg@gmail.com  
- 19frwg.wixsite.com/19frwg

**OCTOBER 13 - 15, 2017**  
7th meeting of the ICAZ Archaeozoology, Genetics and Morphometrics (AGM) Working Group  
University of Liverpool, United Kingdom  
- icaz.agm2017@gmail.com  
- www.icazagm2017.wordpress.com

**NOVEMBER 10 - 11, 2017**  
“Animals on the Move in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period“  
Meeting of the Medieval Animal Data Network (MAD)  
Stockholm University, Sweden  
- bartwicz@yahoo.com  
- http://mad.hypotheses.org/921

**NOVEMBER 23 - 24, 2017**  
IV Jornades d’arqueozoologia, “Recursos marins en el passat”  
Museu de Prehistòria de València, Spain  
- josep.il.pascual@uv.es; alfred.sanchis@dival.es  
- www.museuprehistoriavalencia.es

**NOVEMBER 22 - 24, 2017**  
3rd Academic Meeting of the Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG-ICAZ)  
San José de Mayo, Uruguay  
- nzwg.icaz@gmail.com  
- nzwginaz2017.wordpress.com
DECEMBER 1 – 3, 2017
Association for Environmental Archaeology Autumn Conference 2017, “Grand Challenge Agendas in Environmental Archaeology”
University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
• AEA2017@ed.ac.uk
• http://www.ed.ac.uk/history-classics-archaeology/news-events/events/call-for-proposals-aea

FEBRUARY 1 – 4, 2018
"Animals in funeral and ritual context”, Meeting of the Roman Period Working Group (RPWG)
Basel, Switzerland
• sabine.deschler@UNIBAS.CH
• https://ipna.unibas.ch/rpwg/index.html

JUNE 4 - 9, 2018
Session “Human subsistence and settlement patterns during the Late-Glacial and early Holocene: insights from bones” at the XVIIIe UISPP congress
Paris, France
• https://uispp2018.sciencesconf.org

JUNE 8 - 11, 2018
9th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group (BWG)
University of Sheffield, UK
• bwg2018@sheffield.ac.uk

JULY 15 - 20, 2018
Symposia "The South American Megafauna in Europe” and “The Diverse Faces Between Human and Animal Relations: The Important Records from Zooarchaeology and Ethnozoology in the Americas” to be held at the 56th International Congress of Americanists
Universidad de Salamanca, Spain
• karinavch@gmail.com
• jllanata@conicet.gov.ar

SEPTEMBER 2 - 7, 2018
13th ICAZ International Conference
Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara, Turkey
• general@icaz2018ankara.com
• www.icaz2018ankara.com

NOVEMBER, 21-23, 2018
IV Encuentro Latinoamericano de Arqueozoología (IV ELAZ)
Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz, Argentina
• cuarto.elaz@gmail.com