This issue of the newsletter contains reports of a variety of exciting, collaborative initiatives that have brought together delegates from around the world, facilitating the sharing of knowledge and enthusiasm between early researchers and experienced practitioners. It also provides some laboratory updates, and other items of members’ news. Details of interesting, recent publications are provided, and a calendar of future events so that you can plan ahead.

Please do send in any reports of meetings that you are hosting or attending, Ankara included, and any laboratory and other research work that you are carrying out. In this way, the larger zooarchaeological community can be kept up to date with new and evolving methodologies and ideas. Photos, old and new, of bones, people and places, are also welcomed.
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About the Newsletter
ICAZ welcomes submissions to its bi-annual Newsletter. Submissions can be emailed to the editor, Eva Fairnell; the deadlines for copy are 15 May and 15 November. 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 image: Skeleton of frog; from Roesel von Rosenhof; 1758. Credit: Wellcome Collection. https://wellcomecollection.org/works/p3pyqqcy CC-BY-4.0
Greetings to you all

With our Ankara conference rapidly approaching, this is a good time to think about the wider connections that zooarchaeology can develop. The programme so far for Ankara is wide and diverse within our discipline, so what about our friends and neighbours?

Attending an excellent conference on the archaeology of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) recently, I was pleased to see that zooarchaeological evidence was fully integrated with all other aspects of the subject. The conference did not have parallel sessions, so whatever our own research interests, we delegates heard about the dating of Umm an-Nar tombs, early qanat systems, historic buildings conservation, and, of course, a Neolithic camel kill-site. It was an enjoyable learning experience. It was also good to see the efforts that are being made to get young women involved in archaeology in the Gulf, including fieldwork.

One useful spin-off from zooarchaeology in the Gulf is the contribution that it makes to understanding faunal changes in that harsh landscape. Wildlife conservation struggles to be heard in many parts of the world, and one of the issues that it faces is shifting baseline syndrome (SBS). This is a major concern for modern biology. Issues such as the sustainable harvesting of fish and the restoration of degraded landscapes rely on having good-quality information on former, undamaged ecosystems in order to plan what might be sustainable in the future. In many cases, however, the available field data only exist from a time by which rapid change and degradation were already well under way. There is the real possibility of, for example, rewilding efforts aiming towards a disequilibrium ecology that was already in transition. Planning from a baseline that was rapidly shifting is not a good place to start. Through zooarchaeology, we have the long-term data and can show the extent of baseline shift and the susceptibility of faunas to rapid change. However, our data are proxy records of living communities, dispersed in time and space. What can we do to enhance the visibility of our potential contribution and to improve its applicability? It is good to see that some colleagues place what are essentially zooarchaeology research papers in biological and ecological journals: we need to have more of that exposure and conversation.

There are other disciplinary areas where zooarchaeology could make a contribution, and vice versa, such as the creative arts. Yes, this is somewhat left-field but bones have their own fascination as complex forms, and excavated bones often add distinctive colour and texture to that, so it is no surprise that some artists and photographers find bones old and new to be irresistible subjects. Some of you may already have collaborations with artists. If so, tell us about it in the Newsletter. If not, think about it: this may be a way of introducing a wider public audience to our research as well as giving us an opportunity to think in different ways about our raw research material.

On a related subject, I would be interested to hear your views on the photography of animal bones for report purposes. I am old enough to have learned black-and-white photography as a standard technique, including developing and printing. One of the strengths of that medium (OK, and part of the fun!) was the ability to modify the image during the printing process, for example by choosing papers that would give a more or less contrasting result or by ‘dashing’ unwanted details out of the image. The final print was always an interpretation: “All my photographs are lies” as my photography lecturer was once heard to say. Then came colour transparencies (slides), and the opportunities to manipulate the image were greatly reduced. The obvious advantage was that transparencies were more likely to be an objective record. On the other hand, a publication photograph of a bone is likely to have been taken in order to illustrate a specific point or detail, and the ability to enhance that detail or de-enhance the background may have been important. Today we have the means to manipulate images even more than we did in the black-and-white days, and the concern is to ensure the honesty of published images. What do you think? Is a photograph ever a wholly objective record and, if not, does that matter if it conveys the intended information? And what about greyscale images of bones: are they more informative in circumstances where the colour(s) of the bone are not relevant?

It is good to see the Newsletter carrying photos and memories around the history of ICAZ and of zooarchaeology in general. One could respond rather philosophically and say that we have to reflect upon where we have come from in order to understand where we might be going as an organization. We might also just enjoy the memories and some delightful photographs of friends who are no longer with us, or who are only just recognizable in their earlier instars. Either way, keep the photographs and memories coming in. As an e-document, the Newsletter can be much more adaptable to content than printed versions. And I hope that Eva and Idoia will forgive me for encouraging more, and varied, copy!

Sincerely

Terry O’Connor, ICAZ President
Dear colleagues

We are now entering the final stages before the ICAZ 2018 conference, and the date is approaching fast. Here in Ankara, we are all very excited and can hardly wait for the event!

As a general overview, we have 437 submissions from 48 countries and a truly wide spectrum of subjects.

Our four trips, visiting a range of sites dating from the Neolithic to the Ottoman period (https://www.icaz2018ankara.com/venue-trips.html), are all well subscribed and we hope you will enjoy investigating the fascinating history and archaeology of Turkey.

For conference updates, please check our website regularly: https://www.icaz2018ankara.com/index.html. The conference programme is up, and by mid-August there will be more uploads with details and information about the city of Ankara and what to do there, the detailed programmes for the trips, as well as how to arrive and check-in at your accommodation at Middle East Technical University (METU).

For any technical questions (e.g. regarding registration, use of your account), please contact administrator@icaz2018ankara.com. For any other queries, including invitation letters, please contact general@icaz2018ankara.com.

We are looking forward to hosting you at Ankara!

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Call for Bids for the Next Two ICAZ International Conferences

The International Committee (IC) invites any further bids to host the 14th International Conference to be held in 2022, and would be happy to receive any initial contacts for the 15th International Conference to be held in 2026.

ICAZ conferences are prestigious events. They require great dedication and effort but also provide huge rewards for the hosts. Through the international conferences, ICAZ aims to raise the profile of archaeozoology within the country and geographic area where the conference is held.

The organizers are responsible for managing the conference, although they will receive full support and advice from the IC and Executive Committee (EC). There is no formal structure for the bids, but the IC expects to receive some details concerning the:

- location
- dates
- type of venue
- conference, housing and reception facilities
- local transport and attractions
- conference programme (e.g. parallel sessions, research themes, posters)
- conference management
- conference funding
- track record of the research group proposing to organize the conference.

An official letter of support from the host institution should also be supplied. This letter should specify the level of assistance that the institution is prepared to provide (e.g. financial support, availability of lecture rooms and/or other venues, staff time). In order to be evaluated by the IC at the ICAZ 2018 conference in Ankara, bids should be received by 31 August 2018. Bids should be submitted to the ICAZ secretary: christine.lefevre@mnhn.fr.
Middle Atlantic Zooarchaeology Interest Group

Contributed by Elizabeth Moore, Virginia Museum of Natural History, USA

A Middle Atlantic Zooarchaeology Interest Group was organized by Dr Elizabeth Moore, Curator of Archaeology with the Virginia Museum of Natural History, at the 2018 48th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference (MAAC). Attendees discussed regional resources, current research projects, training opportunities and goals for the group. Following the conference, a Facebook group was established to facilitate communication. Anyone interested may join this moderated group: https://www.facebook.com/groups/160172708001758/. The next MAAC meeting will be held on 21–24 March 2019 in Ocean City, Maryland, USA, and the interest group will be sponsoring a session. If you are interested, contact Elizabeth.moore@vmnh.virginia.gov.

ICAZ Bibliographic Database

Please remember to submit your newest publications to Idoia Grau Sologestoa (icaznewsletterassistant@gmail.com) in order to have them included in the database.

ICAZ Membership

To join ICAZ or renew your membership, visit the Membership section of the ICAZ website, https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/membership-join. Dues may be paid online or via post. Questions and inquiries may be emailed to the treasurer, Pam Crabtree, pc4@nyu.edu.
Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG)

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

Contributed by Eve Rannamäe, University of Tartu, Estonia/University of York, UK (everannamae@gmail.com)

The 7th meeting of the APWG will be held at the Department of Archaeology, Institute of History and Archaeology, University of Tartu in Tartu, Estonia, between 23 and 26 May 2019. In addition to oral and poster presentations there will be a traditional ‘hands-on’ session, a visit to the animal anatomy museum, and a field trip. Call for abstracts and a general outline of the programme will be announced later in 2018.

https://animalpalaeopathologywg.wordpress.com/

Archaeomalacology Working Group (AMWG)

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

Contributed by Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer, Tel Aviv University, Israel (baryosef@tauex.tau.ac.il)

The AMWG will have its next meeting as a session within the 2018 ICAZ conference in Ankara, and will be organized by Laura Le Goff of the University of Rennes II, France.

Bird Working Group (BWG)

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

Contributed by Eve Rannamäe, University of York, UK (everannamae@gmail.com)

The 9th BWG was held in Sheffield, UK, on 8–11 June 2018, entitled ‘The Archaeology of Human–Bird Interactions: A Conference in Honour of Dale Serjeantson’. The conference logo, depicting an extinct great auk (designed by Vito Antonio Baglivo), matched the theme of the meeting perfectly, as it was inspired by the cover of one of Dale’s best-known books, *Birds*, and represented a complicated yet fascinating story of past humans and their relations with nature, something that everyone in their presentations related to. Not to mention it even inspired one of the posters to take the shape of the very same bird!
There was no doubt that each presenter had been influenced and inspired by Dale, who has contributed hugely to the development of archaeo-ornithology. Many participants expressed their gratitude to her, creating a heart-felt and fruitful environment for discussion, ideas, fun memories and new initiatives.

The two days, comprising 36 oral and 21 poster presentations, covered a variety of excellent bird research being carried out in Europe, Asia and the Americas. Altogether there were more than 80 delegates from all continents except Africa. There were guests from as far as the USA, Argentina, Japan and Australia. Session themes such as pre-farming communities, aquatic avifauna, birds in the New World and emerging civilizations, supplemented with insights into developing methods, and topped up with medieval Europe and Romans, kept the delegates’ minds busy and discussions were ongoing during all coffee breaks, lunches and dinners. The official part of the meeting ended with a strong interest from most of the participants to publish their contributions as proceedings. More information about this will be provided by the BWG editors later in 2018. For the next BWG meeting, the options of holding it in Bergen (Norway) or Bordeaux (France) were both well received, and these will be discussed further at the ICAZ 2018 conference in Ankara.

The meeting ended with a half-day field trip to the stunning Peak District. The British weather was on the organizers’ side, providing sunshine, clouds and even a refreshing shower. A number of bird species common for that area were spotted,
including meadow pipit, skylark, willow warbler and several more. The second part of the field trip brought the guests to the archaeological sites of Arbor Low Stone Circle and Gib Hill Barrow.

The meeting was organized by Umberto Albarella, Polydora Baker, Evelyne Browaeys, Chiara A. Corbino, Jacqui Mulville, Ged Poland and Fay Worley. Sponsorship was kindly provided by the University of Sheffield, ICAZ, the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Historic England, Cardiff University and Beta Analytic Testing Laboratory.

Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG)
https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workfish

Contributed by Virginia Butler, Portland State University, USA (virginia@pdx.edu)


The local organizer and host is Virginia Butler (Portland State University), with help from a planning committee including Madonna Moss (University of Oregon, USA), Iain McKechnie (University of Victoria, Canada), Elizabeth Reitz (University of Georgia, USA) and Jen Harland (University of the Highlands and Islands, Orkney, UK).

If you have any questions, contact Virginia: virginia@pdx.edu

Marine Mammal Working Group (MMWG)
https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workmarine

Contributed by Aikaterini Glykou, Stockholm University, Sweden (aikaterini.glykou@arklab.su.se)

The first meeting of the MMWG took place during the Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) in Maastricht 30 August–3 September 2017. The session ‘Marine mammal exploitation from a diachronic perspective’ was held on 2 September and organized by Aikaterini Glykou, Stockholm University, Sweden, and Anne Birgitte Gotfredsen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. The aim of the session was to bring together researchers who work with marine mammal exploitation and discuss how and why exploitation patterns change over time and how that is reflected in the archaeological assemblages. The papers covered a geographical range from the North Atlantic to the eastern Baltic and discussed the exploitation of walrus and seals from the Stone Age to medieval times. Various methodological approaches, including osteological and osteometrical analysis, ancient DNA and stable isotopic analysis, were presented. The members discussed some practical issues regarding the function of the group and decided to meet every two years. The next meeting is scheduled for 20–21 September 2019, and will be hosted by James Barrett at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK.
In February 2018, the Roman Period Working Group (RPWG) held a successful second meeting in Basel, Switzerland. The meeting focused on ritual practices across the Roman Empire, which allowed the participants to see common aspects of, as well as the diversity of animal use in, funerary practices and other ritual activities in different Roman provinces. The participants benefited from a wide range of communications, covering ritual aspects in (from west to east) the UK, Iberia, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Serbia, Malta, Greece and Turkey. Tony King, Jacopo de Grossi Mazzorin and Sébastien Lepetz gave position papers that helped the audience contextualize the more specific case studies and regional syntheses.

The high quality of the papers was mirrored by the hospitality of the organizing team at Basel, which included a buffet and a wonderful fondue at the Integrative Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS), and guided tours of the city centre of Basel and the Roman sites of Augusta Raurica and Vindonissa. This provided the participants with plenty of opportunities to meet and discuss with colleagues working in different areas, which is very much in the spirit of the RPWG.

The proceedings of the conference will be published in English in the *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* series. Please check future ICAZ newsletters for further details.

During the business meeting it was agreed that it would be useful to have a common biometric data set to calculate log ratios for the main domesticates. We are working to make this resource available in the next few months through the RPWG webpage.

Our next meeting will be in Brussels in 2020. Participants of the RPWG have been asked to vote on the meeting’s topic via a Doodle poll (a link was sent to the mailing list).

Please do not hesitate to contact Silvia (silviavalenzuelalamas@gmail.com) or Sabine (sabine.deschler@unibas.ch) if you would like to join this working group.

Contributed by Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas (silviavalenzuelalamas@gmail.com) and Sabine Deschler-Erb (sabine.deschler@unibas.ch)
The 2nd Nordic Meeting in Zooarchaeology

Contributed by László Bartosiewicz, Stockholm University, Sweden

As the Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory (ORL) of Stockholm University celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, a decision was made to invite the 2nd meeting of this newly formed group to Sweden between 20 and 21 April 2018, as part of our jubilee celebrations. The event was organized by Bettina Stolle and Sara Gummesson of the ORL. Thirty-four, largely early-career, scholars from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Finland participated.

The 1st Joint Nordic Meeting in Zooarchaeology was organized by Susanne Østergaard, Ken Ritchie and Jacob Kveiborg of the Moesgaard Museum, Denmark, between 19 and 20 May 2017. It was an initiative aimed at bringing together zooarchaeologists in Scandinavia to discuss issues both in animal osteology as well as organizational questions of regional interest.

The Stockholm conference thus began with group discussions as successfully initiated in the first meeting: zooarchaeologists were divided into five internationally diverse groups to discuss for an hour issues concerning the future of zooarchaeology, access to data and standardization. Following individual brain-storming, groups shared their insights and conclusions regarding questions of strategic importance.

The meeting continued with two days of 12 more formal oral presentations, divided into four sessions:

- contextual zooarchaeology
- curation and data management
- resourcing
- sizes and shapes – identification.

The presentations were made by specialists from Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

Thanks to the relatively small number of lectures and the exemplary precision by which the timetable was observed, there was ample space in the programme for discussions. Given the similarities between Scandinavian languages as well as the widespread use of English in scholarly conduct, the meeting was characterized by a great diversity of multilingual exchange. The chief aim, that everybody should feel comfortable with her/his preferred language of communication, contributed to the relaxed, creative atmosphere.

The next meeting is planned to be in Bergen, Norway, during 2019.

It is noteworthy that the 2017 initiative was largely simultaneous with the formation of the ICAZ working group devoted to the Archaeozoology of the Baltic Region and Adjacent areas. This coincidence was completely spontaneous, indicating an increased interest in international collaboration in northern Europe. The two groups are complementary to each other and, given the shared interests and overlap in informal membership, opportunities of cooperation are very promising for both sides.

New Zooarchaeology: New Perspectives on Past Human-Animal Relationships

Contributed by Safoora Kamjan, Nynke de Boer and Fleur Dijkstra, University of Groningen, and Jan Bakker, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

On 7–8 June 2018, the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA) Zooarchaeology Laboratory, University of Groningen, the Netherlands, and the Department of Archaeology at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, led by Professor James Symonds, organized a combined symposium and geometrics morphometrics (GMM) workshop at the University of Groningen. One day prior to the symposium the bottenzolder (bones attic) was ready to welcome the international scientists. During the symposium, the participants visited the laboratory and used the reference collection. This was followed by a visit to the city centre and dinner.
The symposium was opened by Professor Dr Daan Raemaekers, the vice-dean of the Faculty of Arts, who welcomed the participants and noted the importance of the meeting as an opportunity for the different generations of researchers in this field to open up a dialogue. The keynote speaker was Professor Naomi Sykes from the University of Exeter, UK, and the workshop trainers were Dr Carly Ameen, University of Exeter, and Dr Julie Daujat, University of Nottingham, UK. The event was sponsored by ARCHON, the National Graduate School of Archaeology in the Netherlands, the University of Amsterdam, and the GIA. The event was targeted at MA, MSc and PhD students and early-career researchers working on zooarchaeological topics. Interest was greater than the capacity, and we were delighted to welcome a wide audience of students, academics and zooarchaeologists working in the cultural heritage sector not only from the Netherlands, but also from countries such as Estonia, Greece, Italy and Belgium.

The aim of the event was to merge new theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches in zooarchaeology, towards adopting more nuanced narratives of human–non-human relationships in the Anthropocene. During the symposium, 11 researchers gave presentations on their ongoing and recently completed research, on topics ranging from reconstructing historic walrus exploitation using traditional ecological knowledge (Dr Sean Desjardin, University of Groningen), to reconstructing pastoralism using camel rock carvings in the Black Desert of Jordan (Nathalie Brusgaard, Leiden University, the Netherlands), pig taboos in south-west Asia (Dr Max Price, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA) and historic Amsterdam (Jan Bakker, University of Amsterdam).

Some of the emerging themes were the importance of:

- re-analysing old assemblages using new techniques and combining them with conventional techniques
- adopting holistic approaches to human–non-human relationships beyond subsistence–environment interplay
- looking beyond bones, and employing cutting-edge techniques while looking beyond the archaeological evidence, to widen the interpretive possibilities (ethnographic, TEK, material culture, etc.).

The inspiring talks were punctuated by collegial discussions. The spirit of ICAZ was certainly in the air. The first day then ended with a buffet dinner at the GIA, and participants could visit the small exhibition prepared by Jildou Kooistra (BA, University of Groningen) of specimens used in current zooarchaeological projects being conducted at the GIA. With this, we were able to celebrate the success of our new PhD candidates Dimitris Filioglu (MSc, University of Sheffield, UK) and Francesca Slim (MSc, University of Groningen), who will be working on different aspects of animal husbandry in ancient Aegean and Anatolia.

The GMM workshop had an intense programme, covering the basics of GMM, such as creating images and using existing databases and free online programs. Kudos to Carly and Julie for volunteering to carry out this workshop for c. 20 students (way above what they had bargained for!).

We would like to thank the speakers, trainers, attendees and sponsors once again. We hope that this was only the beginning of such zooarchaeology network and training events in the Netherlands, and hope to see you among us next year!
Exploring the Transatlantic History of the Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) through Archaeological Evidence

Contributed by Aurélie Manin, University of York, UK

The turkey workshop took place successfully in York, UK, on 12 June 2018, bringing together 18 participants from the UK, Belgium, Austria, Estonia and Mexico. Posters were also sent by colleagues from the Czech Republic and Slovakia who could not be present.

The day started with five talks addressing the current position in the study of turkey natural history and archaeology. Camilla Speller (University of York) opened the day with a talk on the biomolecular challenges and recent developments in studying turkey domestication and husbandry. The next presentation, by Eduardo Corona (INAH Morelos, Mexico), questioned the natural range of the wild bird since the late Pleistocene/early Holocene in the light of ecological modelling. Aurélie Manin (University of York) then introduced the role of the turkey in early Columbian exchanges. The workshop moved to Europe with the two next talks, by Quentin Goffette (Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Belgium) and Richard Thomas (University of Leicester, UK), addressing local developments and improvement of turkey husbandry in post-medieval north-western Europe and England, respectively.

Karl Kunst and collaborators (University of Vienna, Austria) presented 16th- and 17th-century turkey bones from Lower Austria and Vienna. Martyna Wiejacka and collaborators (Institute of Archaeology Nicolaus Copernicus in Toruń, Poland) established a synthesis of turkey archaeological findings and historical accounts in Poland. Finally, Freydis Ehrlich and collaborators (University of Tartu, Estonia) presented the most recent archaeological analysis of bird bone remains in Estonia, with specific emphasis on a so-far unique turkey bone identified in a 19th-century context.

René Kysely (Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic) and Zora Belichova and collaborators (Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences) presented an inventory of turkey findings in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, respectively, through their posters.

Our aim is to produce an edited volume exploring the natural history of turkeys and their long-term relationships with humans all over the world. We are in the early stages of preparing this volume with the intention of publishing in collaboration with the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, France. We are actively soliciting ideas for potential contributions and themes to be highlighted in this publication: if you have any projects, aspects or approaches that you would like to see included, please contact Aurélie Manin (aurelie.manin@york.ac.uk) or Camilla Speller (camilla.speller@york.ac.uk).

The second part of the day was dedicated to specific case studies in order to understand better the context of turkey archaeological findings in different parts of the world, and to highlight some historical accounts. Malene Lauristen (University of Exeter, UK) introduced the discovery of 16th-century turkey bones in the city of Exeter, UK. Günther
The 7th Postgraduate ZooArchaeology Forum (PZAF)

Contributed by Mauro Rizzetto, University of Sheffield, UK

The 7th PZAF took place on 27–29 June in Palermo, Sicily, Italy. The PZAF facilitates conferences run by and for postgraduate students and early-career professionals in the field of zooarchaeology, and has recently become an ICAZ-affiliated group. This year the event was organized by Veronica Aniceti, Matteo Bormetti and Mauro Rizzetto, from the University of Sheffield, UK.

The aim of the conference was twofold: to provide an opportunity for early researchers to present their studies in an informal environment, where they could network with other students from different countries; and to promote the role of zooarchaeology in Sicily, where the field already includes exceptional scholars but remains largely underrated.

With more than 70 delegates and 50 oral and poster presentations, the range of topics and geographical coverage spanned from Māori fisheries to post-medieval England, with a good representation from southern Italy and the wider Mediterranean. The conference included two days with presentations and, on the third day, a trip to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Palermo and Cefalù (https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1487).

The proceedings of PZAF 2018 will be published as a British Archaeological Reports (BAR) volume; updates and information are regularly posted on the PZAF 2018 Facebook page, https://www.facebook.com/pzaf2018/?fref=bookmarks. Applications for hosting the next PZAF are welcome: if interested please get in touch with the organizers of this year’s conference at pzaf2018@gmail.com; all applications will be reviewed after the deadline of 30 September 2018, and a decision will be made by 15 October 2018.

The organizers would like to thank ICAZ for its logistical and financial support for the conference: it has been an important achievement for PZAF to receive recognition from ICAZ and to become an integral part of this international organization. Other sponsors for this year’s PZAF were the Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. of the Province of Palermo (http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbeniculturaldatabase/pagingsoprintendenze/pagingsoprintendenze.asp?ID=7&comune =6231&struttura=5), the University of Sheffield (https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology), AIAZ (http://www.aiaz.it/), BAR Publishing (https://www.barpublishing.com/), Oxbow Books (https://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow), Edizioni Danaus (http://www.edizionidanaus.com/) and Ludwig (https://ludwig.guru/).

A full review of the conference by one of the delegates will be included in the next ICAZ Newsletter.
MEMBER NEWS & NOTES

Wenner-Gren Dissertation Fieldwork Grant

Contributed by Aleksa K. Alaica, University of Toronto, Canada
(aleksa.k.alaica@gmail.com)

Camelid herding in north coastal Peru: realizing the role of camelids in socio-political exchange of the Late Moche (AD 650–850) period through isotopic analysis of tooth and bone remains

Anthropological research has long recognized that animals play a vital role in the needs, beliefs, political structures and practices of distinct societies. Pastoralism epitomizes a particularly intense mode of human and animal interaction, and in ancient Peru the daily and annual rhythms of camelids and their human tenders were inextricably intertwined. During the Moche period (AD 100–850) of north coastal Peru, camelids (domesticated New World llamas and alpacas) played an important role in economic and religious practices. The Late Moche period (AD 650–850) is distinguished by political fragmentation, intensified social inequalities, and the emergence of the Priestess cult in the Jequetepeque Valley. This period also witnessed widespread feasting, founded on the conspicuous consumption of camelids and corn beer. As the basis of quotidian and ritual practices, camelids were enmeshed in strategies to reinforce social cohesion and sustain interregional interaction.

This project utilizes the communities of practice approach through the lens of post-humanism to test how camelids played an active role in the constitution of socio-political and ritual landscapes of the Late Moche period in the Jequetepeque Valley. A zooarchaeological and isotopic analysis of teeth and bone of domesticated Andean camelids derived from the substantial camelid assemblage from the Late Moche site of Huaca Colorada will provide a proxy of the degree to which communities were travelling and sharing camelid meat across social groups. Rightfully realizing the importance of non-human persons in socio-political and religious life of the Late Moche period finally extends the political, social and ceremonial to the animal world.

Aleksa at work

ICAZ Health & Safety Guidelines

The study of archaeozoological remains is not inherently dangerous, but there are legal and health implications to handling animal remains. These may vary according to your location, the provenance of the samples and whether you are dealing with archaeological samples, bone and/or animal tissues. The best way to prepare for potential problems is to obtain proper documentation. The ICAZ webpage provides a partial list of some commonly encountered risks and suggested sources. Members are strongly encouraged to acquaint themselves with ICAZ’s Professional Protocols.

https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/about-policies-health-safety

ICAZ needs your help to expand the number of links provided. If you have links to country/regional sources that complement the information provided here, please fill out the short Google form via the webpage. If you cannot access the Google form, please send the links with the heading (microorganism/transportation/zoontic/work&safety) and, if the link does not make it obvious, the relevant country, to: icazhealth.safety@gmail.com.

Thank you!
Archaeozoology News from the University of Montreal, Canada

Contributed by Ariane Burke, Université de Montréal, Canada

Archaeozoology continues to be a strong focus of activity at the Department of Anthropology of the University of Montreal, which houses two faunal collections and a laboratory dedicated to ecomorphological research. The Ecomorphology and Paleoanthropology Laboratory (co-directed by Ariane Burke, Michelle Drapeau and Isabelle Ribot) has seen a lot of activity during the last year, including bioarchaeological research linked to the analysis of human remains recovered from two early Euro-Canadian cemeteries and doctoral research in histomorphology and photogrammetry applied to human palaeontology.

Within archaeozoology, the laboratory has produced two new graduates: Lauriane Bourgeon and Maxime Vaillancourt. Lauriane Bourgeon successfully defended her PhD thesis entitled ‘Histoire des premiers peuplements béringiens : étude archéozoologique et taphonomique de la faune des Grottes du Poisson-Bleu (Territoire du Yukon, Canada)’ in April 2017, and published new radiocarbon dates on cut-marked bone in PLoS ONE in January 2017, demonstrating that the human occupation of Eastern Beringia occurred during the Last Glacial Maximum. The thesis is available from the institutional repository via the permalink http://hdl.handle.net/1866/19031. Maxime Vaillancourt graduated with an MSc in February 2018. His thesis, entitled ‘L’écomorphologie des suidés d’élevages au Québec : impact de la mobilité sur la forme de l’astragale’, showed that the degree of mobility of piglets raised indoors, with or without access to outdoor pens, or outdoors influences the shape of the astragalus. His thesis will be the subject of an ICAZ presentation in Ankara and should be available by 2019 via the institutional repository https://papyrus.bib.umontreal.ca/xmlui/.

Dr Ana Galan has obtained a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Post-Doctoral Fellowship (EU project 794925). Her project, entitled ‘EcoMorph’, is a collaboration between the Ecomorphology Laboratory and TRACES at the Université de Toulouse, France, and will explore the impact of mobility on Rangifer limb bone morphology, beginning later this year (2018). And a doctoral student, Geneviève Pothier-Bouchard, is using zooarchaeology by mass spectrometry (ZooMS) to analyse the faunal remains from Arma Veirana and Riparo Bombrini (Balzi Rossi, Italy).

The Archaeology and Zooarchaeology Laboratory (which houses the Ostéothèque de Montréal) has produced several publications this year, with a focus on bone-working technology and experimental work and an emphasis on north-eastern North America. Claire St-Germain, Michelle Courtemanche, Maude Chapdelaine, Marie-Eve Boisvert and Christian Gates St-Pierre analysed the faunal and worked bone assemblages from the McDonald site, a 14th-century Iroquoian village from southern Quebec (available at http://recherches-amerindiennes.qc.ca/site/produit/le-site-mcdona). Christian Gates St-Pierre also produced an experimental and microwear analysis of bone tattooing needles, published in the Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2017.10.027) (see also the short essay published in American Archaeology magazine, https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/discovering-the-archaeology-of-tattooing/). Finally, one of our graduate students, Louis-Vincent Laprrière-Désorcy, is currently working on the collections from Saint-Bernard Island, a site dated to the Contact Period located south-west of Montreal that contains faunal remains associated with French and Indigenous occupations.

In the foreground is a recent graduate, Dr Lauriane Bourgeon, using the DSX-100 to examine cut marks.
It is my sad duty to report that my zooarchaeological colleague and friend, Dr Kathleen Ryan, passed away on 17 January 2018. Dr Ryan studied archaeology as an undergraduate in Ireland and completed her studies in 1968. In 1968 she joined the field crew at the Iron Age royal site of Dún Ailinne, and she was a member of the field crew for all eight excavation seasons. Kathleen left Ireland for the United States in 1972, and she initially held the post of bibliographer for the Museum Applied Science Center for Archaeology (MASCA) at the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. While working as a staff member at MASCA, Kathleen began work on her PhD. She initially began her work in Celtic Studies, since she was interested in the archaeology and history of the Irish ‘Dream Time’, the Iron Age and early medieval periods. In the course of her doctoral research, Kathleen became increasingly interested in comparative cattle pastoralism, so she enrolled as a PhD student in the ethnohistory program in the History Department at the University of Pennsylvania and completed her PhD there. Dr Ryan is probably best known for her ethnohistorical and ethnoarchaeological research among the Maasai cattle pastoralists. One of her final papers, ‘Incidence and causes of calf mortality in Maasai herds: implications for zooarchaeological interpretation’ (Kathleen Ryan and Paul Nkuo Kunoni), appeared in the Ethnozooarchaeology volume edited by Albarella and Trentacoste (2011). Much of this research was supported by a grant from the US National Science Foundation.

I first met Kathleen when I was a member of the Dún Ailinne field crew in 1972, although we did not have the opportunity to formally collaborate until 1979. When I was a graduate student, I was hired as a part-time research assistant in MASCA, and I initially worked on bibliography in archaeological science. While I worked at MASCA, the unit developed a new publication series, MASCA Research Papers in Science and Archaeology. Dr Ryan realized that this new series provided an opportunity to address some of the critical questions in zooarchaeology. She and I co-edited three volumes in the series: Early Animal Domestication and Its Cultural Context (1989, with Douglas Campana), Animal Use and Culture Change (1991) and The Symbolic Role of Animals in Archaeology (1995). These volumes reflect Dr Ryan’s broad interests in archaeological, zooarchaeological and ethnoarchaeological research.

On a personal level, Kathleen Ryan was one of the kindest and most generous people I have ever known. She will be sorely missed. Rest in peace, Kathleen.
Colin Groves (1942-2017)

Emeritus Professor Colin Groves was one of the world’s leading anthropologists and taxonomists who identified more than 50 species of animal during his career. He spent more than 40 years at Australian National University (ANU), where he was a respected and cherished member of staff, teacher, mentor and researcher who continued to publish papers well after retirement. As late as early November, Professor Groves was involved in publication of research which identified a new species of orangutan in Sumatra.

In an interview for the ANU Reporter earlier in 2017, Professor Groves said he became fascinated with wildlife after his grandfather gave him a book about animals. He studied anthropology at university in the UK and completed his PhD at the University of London in 1966. His research involved a large survey of gorilla skulls and led to a life-long passion for gorilla conservation.

Professor Groves came to Australia and the ANU in 1973 following a stint in a temporary teaching position at Cambridge University in the UK. At ANU, Professor Groves said he found a home that gave him the freedom to pursue the career he had always dreamed of back in the UK. As a passionate champion of taxonomy, the science of defining species, Professor Groves became a world leader in the field and explained his approach to research.

“There’s two ways of discovering new species. One is by slogging through the jungle in your pith helmet and binoculars, spotting an animal and saying ‘by Joe, I don’t recognise that!’

“The other way is looking through museums, looking at specimens in draws and finding species that have not been properly classified.”

Colin was a proponent of the latter approach. He had a profound impact on the field of biological anthropology and all that knew him.

Are you receiving e-mails from ICAZ?

ICAZ sends periodic emails to its members. If you are an ICAZ member but are not receiving emails from ICAZ, please check your spam folders and adjust your inbox setting to make sure you stay updated. If you are not receiving emails at all, your email address may need to be updated or your membership may have lapsed: check https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/membership-join to find out your status, join and renew.
The ICAZ Publications List is Now 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.

Many new publications were submitted by ICAZ members to this issue of the Newsletter. We have chosen to highlight just a few of the great works that zooarchaeologists all over the world have published recently. These publications provide a very brief sample of the important and very diverse research carried out in zooarchaeology!

Molluscs in Archaeology. Methods, Approaches and Applications
Edited by Allen, M.J.
2017 Oxford: Oxbow Books
Studying Scientific Archaeology 3
ISBN 9781785706080

The subject of molluscs in archaeology has not been dealt with collectively for several decades, as most previous volumes in this subject area have been confined to studies of either land or marine molluscs, or mollusc shells as artefacts. The 23 specially commissioned papers presented here address many aspects of molluscs in archaeology. Marine molluscs are a common find on archaeological sites, where they may represent food waste or their shells having been utilized as tools, artefacts and ornaments. Land snails are also found as food waste in middens, but more commonly their microscopic remains are used to examine site environmental and land-use histories. This comprehensive collection by most of the leading researchers in the field will give the reader an overview of the whole topic: methods of analysis and approaches to interpretation. It aims to be a broad-based textbook giving readers an insight into how to apply analyses to different present and past landscapes, and how to interpret those landscapes. Contributors present marine, freshwater and land snail studies, and examine topics such as diet, economy, climate, environment and land-use, isotopes and molluscs as artefacts, providing archaeologists and students with the first port of call regarding a) methods and principles, and b) the potential information molluscs can provide. Combining authoritative overviews with a range of case studies, Molluscs in Archaeology concentrates on analyses and interpretations that most archaeologists and students can undertake and understand, and reviews the ‘heavier’ science in terms of potential, application and interpretational value.
**Wealth and Prestige 2: Animal Sacrifices and Deposits in Inhumation Graves of the Roman Iron Age in Zealand and Funen, Eastern Denmark**

By Gotfredsen, A.B., et al.

Edited by Boye, L., Ethelberg, P., Lund Hansen U.

2017 Taastrup: Kroppedal Museum

Studier i Astronomi, Nyere Tid, Arkæologi Vol. IV

ISBN 978 87 993025 2 9

New results on grave rituals and the role animals played when Iron Age people buried their dead are presented based on a total of 96 inhumation graves from 58 burial sites dated to the Roman Iron Age (from the birth of Christ to c. 375 AD) originating from eastern Denmark. The archaeozoological research for the first time in Denmark combines zoological analyses of animal grave gifts with archaeological and physical anthropological data. Among others, systematic analyses on cut marks, butchery practices, inclusion of joints versus complete animal skeletons, age and sex distribution of the included animals as well as their positioning in the graves contribute to a deeper understanding of Iron Age people’s animal conception. The analyses document a marked shift in burial practices during the transition from the early to the late Roman Iron Age with regard to how the animals were treated and deposited, and a shift from sheep to pigs as the predominant domesticate in graves. Temporal and regional trends in species composition as well as the demographic distribution of the animals are addressed in relation to animals from settlement waste. The results are put into a European context to evaluate the Roman influence on a region that was never under Roman control. Dog and horse burials are also included and discussed. This treatise on animals in graves comprises five chapters, is lavishly illustrated and has informative tables including archaeological, anthropological as well as metric data. Moreover, the book includes a chapter by P. Bennike on human skeletons from late Roman Iron Age and a chapter by the editors with some archaeological reflections on the findings.

http://kroppedal.dk/arkaeologi/forskning-og-projekter/wealth-and-prestige/

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**Tiere und Tierdarstellungen in der Archäologie**

Edited by Brieske, V., Dickers, A., Rind, M.M.

2017 Münster: Aschendorff Vlg

Veröffentlichungen der Altertumskommission für Westfalen 22

ISBN 9783402150108

Beiträge zum Kolloquium in Gedenken an Torsten Capelle, 30–31 Oktober 2017 im LWL-Archäologiemuseum Herne.

Contributions to the colloquium in memory of Torsten Capelle, 30–31 October 2017 at the LWL-Archeology Museum Herne.

https://www.antikmakler.de/bv216151

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**Worked Bone and Archaeology: Proceedings of the 11th Meeting of the ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group in Iasi 2016**

Edited by Bejenaru, L.

2018 Quaternary International 472, 1–168

The proceedings of the 11th meeting of the ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) in Iasi, Romania, have recently been published in the journal Quaternary International.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/quaternary-international/vol/472/part/PA
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<td>13th ICAZ International Conference, Ankara, Turkey</td>
<td>Middle East Technical University (METU), Ankara, Turkey</td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:general@icaz2018ankara.com">general@icaz2018ankara.com</a>, Internet: <a href="http://www.icaz2018ankara.com">www.icaz2018ankara.com</a></td>
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<td>Archäologisches Landesmuseum Baden-Württemberg, Konstanz, Germany</td>
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<td>39th Association for Environmental Archaeology (AEA) Conference</td>
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2019

10-13 JANUARY 2019
Joint Conference on the Bioarchaeology in Egypt & and the International Symposium of Animals in Ancient Egypt
American University in Cairo, Egypt
Email: info@BAE2019.org
Internet: www.BAE2019.org

EARLY/MID 2019
14th Meeting of the Archaeology of Southwest Asia and Adjacent Areas Working Group (FRWG)
Barcelona, Spain

21-24 MARCH 2019
49th Annual Meeting of the Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference (MAAC)
Ocean City, Maryland, USA
Email: Elizabeth.moore@vmnh.virginia.gov

10-14 APRIL 2019
Zooarchaeology and Technology: Case Studies and Applications
Session of the Zooarchaeology Interest Group (ZIG) at the 84th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA
Email: ihlul@uga.edu, jcramb@uga.edu
Internet: saa.org/AbouttheSociety/AnnualMeeting/tabid/138/Default.aspx

13-27 APRIL 2019
V Congreso Nacional de Zooarqueología Argentina
San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca, Argentina
Email: 5cnzooarqueologia@gmail.com

23-26 MAY 2019
Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG)
University of Tartu, Estonia
Email: everannamae@gmail.com
Internet: https://animalpalaeopathologywg.wordpress.com/

26-30 AUGUST 2019
20th Meeting of the Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG)
Portland, Oregon, USA
Email: virginia@pdx.edu
Internet: www.2019frwg.com

20-21 SEPTEMBER 2019
2nd Meeting of the Marine Mammal Working Group (MMWG)
University of Cambridge, UK

LATER 2019
13th Meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG)
Montreal, Canada
Email: christian.gates-st-pierre@umontreal.ca

Please add yourself to the ICAZ member database!

Contributed by Sarah Whitcher 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.

Here’s how to add yourself to the member database.

2. If you know your login info, enter it here and go to Step #6.
3. If you do not have login info, enter your username, which is the email address at which you receive email messages from ICAZ. Leave the password field blank.
4. Scroll down to below the orange Log In button and click on ‘Reset Password’.
5. You will receive an email with a new password. Log in with this information.
6. Go to ‘Member Database Addition’ (http://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz-wp/member-database-addition/) to add yourself to the database (using your membership email address)
7. You are done! If you wish, you can go to ‘My Account’ (http://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz-wp/account/) to update your mailing address and country.

Please contact Sarah with any questions: sarahkansa@gmail.com

Thank you!