This issue of the Newsletter includes a message from our president about the formation of a subcommittee to update ICAZ’s Professional Protocols. This is obviously an important issue, highlighted by events at a recent conference, and anyone interested in contributing should read Sarah’s message and then get in touch with her.

Many of the working groups are currently very busy planning, organizing and running their conferences, and we look forward to receiving their reports later this year. While some conferences are already under way or have just finished, there are still a number of imminent deadlines, so do check the Forthcoming Conferences & Events section to make sure you submit your abstracts in time. As ever, the Calendar section at the end of the Newsletter can help you plan further ahead.
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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: Horse anatomy illustration by George Stubbs ☪
Letter from the President

A call for members to update ICAZ’s Professional Protocols

In light of recent events related to sexual harassment at the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) meeting in Albuquerque, particularly the lack of appropriate and immediate response from the SAA leadership (https://www.insidehighered.com/news/2019/04/15/archaeology-group-faces-backlash-over-how-it-handled-known-harassers-attendance), many professional societies are realizing that they are in need of policies for their members on harassment, assault and other misconduct – while in the field or the laboratory, in teaching and interacting with students and peers, at conferences, and on social media.

ICAZ has a policy for Professional Protocols for archaeozoologists working worldwide, developed by a task force led by Betsy Reitz and adopted 10 years ago, which is available as a downloadable PDF on the ICAZ website (http://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/pdf/protocols2009.pdf). The Professional Protocols offer ‘a statement of professional standards and best practices that takes the form of an ethical statement and guidelines … actions that most of archaeozoologists can implement in their own conduct, regardless of working conditions’. The Professional Protocols address professional responsibilities, publication of archaeozoological data, collection care, data archiving and access to archaeozoological collections and data. While they provide helpful information about the broadly accepted ‘standards of performance and care’, they currently do not include ethical guidance regarding harassment and maintenance of a safe and respectful work and learning environment. For an international organization like ICAZ, this includes members being aware of the laws and policies of home nations and institutional workplaces that pertain to harassment and assault based upon sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin, religion or marital status. [Note: on the ICAZ website, there is also a page for Health and Safety Guidelines (http://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/about-policies-health-safety), developed and managed (with periodic updates) by Arianne Burke, with a focus on collating information about risks and country-by-country policies related to the handling of animal remains.]

The Executive Committee (EC) has approved the formation of a subcommittee to review and update ICAZ’s Professional Protocols with the specific inclusion of information about harassment, assault and other misconduct. This policy will serve all ICAZ members and, as such, it will inform a statement to be included on the website and in the meeting programmes of all ICAZ international conferences and ICAZ-affiliated working groups and interest groups. These new policies may be added as updates to the existing Professional Protocols or created as stand-alone policies. I personally think they belong with the existing Professional Protocols. While I do not want this new information to be lost among the other information in the protocols, I think that this is integral to our professional practices and should be considered as part of the protocols statement that all ICAZ members agree to follow. This is also an opportunity to update the Professional Protocols in other areas, such as the addition of new information about professional expectations around data sharing and access. In the decade since ICAZ adopted its Professional Protocols, many governments and granting bodies have developed requirements for data management plans, archiving and open access to research. Furthermore, now that it has become possible to publish data in full (such as on the web), the Protocols would benefit from good practices around how and where to share our research (data and publications), including more recent types of data such as photogrammetry, 3-dimensional (3-D) models and genetic data. Finally, as suggested by ICAZ’s treasurer Suzie Birch, the Professional Protocols should not be buried as a PDF document, but made more accessible on a live page on the ICAZ website.

The subcommittee’s work will begin immediately so that a revised version of the protocols will be ready for a vote by the International Committee (IC) as soon as possible, and ideally before the end of 2019. Because of the need for expediency, this work likely will take place via conference calls and email. The composition of the subcommittee will include members of the EC and IC, and three to five individuals from the general membership. We call for ICAZ members in good standing to put their names forward to join this subcommittee. We especially encourage participation from students and untenured faculty and independent scholars. Please contact me by email (sarahkansa@gmail.com) by 31 July 2019 if you are interested in participating on this subcommittee.

Here are some links for further reading on this topic.

- An example of the Computer Applications in Archaeology Ethics Policy: https://caa-international.org/about/ethics-policy/
- The Society for Historical Archaeology's Ethics Principles: https://sha.org/committees/ethics-committee/, which is a separate policy from their Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy https://sha.org/about-us/sha-sexual-harassment-discrimination-policy/
- An example of a conference policy/statement from the recent Canadian Archaeological Association meeting: https://canadianarchaeology.com/caa/news-announcements/note-regarding-members-safety-upcoming-caaaaq-meeting

Sarah W. Kansa, ICAZ President

Sarah W. Kansa, ICAZ President
What’s in a name?

Contributed by Eva Fairnell, Newsletter Editor

Do let us know what you think to the new strapline at the foot of the title page: this has arisen out of a discussion within the EC to address the fact that our membership includes both zooarchaeologists and archaeozoologists.

Richard Meadow provided a nice summary of how ICAZ’s name came about: ‘ICAZ is ICAZ because it was born to a large extent on the European continent, and in those days of long ago most colleagues came to the study of faunal remains from archaeological sites out of veterinary medicine or paleontology. Even Barbara Lawrence (USA) and Juliet Clutton-Brock (UK), both of whom attended the famous Budapest conference of 1971, took that route. And depending on the academic structures in each of the European countries, many still do come from the zoology side, in contrast to the UK and America where few do, at least for the later periods of prehistory. The zooarchaeology orientation began largely with my generation during the 1960s and 1970s in Britain and the USA where we came to the field through Archaeology or Anthropology programs. The real strength of the field today is in its diversity, with students and scholars now coming from a wide variety of backgrounds and with greatly varying interests. This is why I suggested ‘A Newsletter for the Archeozoology and Zooarchaeology Communities’. Of course we could replace ‘Communities’ with ‘Continuum’ – which would be emphatically not dichotomous.’

The version that has been used is a subtle variation on Richard's suggestion, which hopefully meets with your approval.

Motions of support

Contributed by Sarah W. Kansa, ICAZ President

Twice this year so far, ICAZ has sent letters of support for our colleagues working in research institutions facing severe political and financial threats. These communications, shared on the following pages, specifically addressed our colleagues in Hungary and Brazil. As an international organization, ICAZ represents the interests of a diverse global community. ICAZ has 500+ members from more than 50 countries. These members include students, professors, museum curators, consultants, independent scholars and other professionals. ICAZ stands in solidarity with all of our colleagues across the globe and across these diverse professional roles. We call on our members to further advocate for freedom of inquiry and the institutional, political and financial supports needed to make this freedom a reality globally across all professional roles.

ICAZ Bibliographic Database

Please remember to submit your publications to Idoia Grau Sologestoa (icaznewsletterassistant@gmail.com) in order to have them included in the database. The database currently holds more than 1000 references related to zooarchaeology, which are searchable via either the ICAZ website, https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/publications-zooarch, or the Zotero library, https://www.zotero.org/groups/353233/icaz.

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, Suzanne Pilaar Birch, sepbirch@uga.edu.
11 February 2019

Prof. László Lovász
President, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
elnokseg@titkarsag.mta.hu

Dear Prof. Lovász,

I am writing on behalf of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) to express our organization’s support for the independence of the Academy and the integrity of its research network.

ICAZ is a membership organization of more than 500 scholars from 50 countries around the world, devoted to promoting archaeozoological research of the highest scientific standards and fostering communication among the international community of archaeozoologists. For five decades, ICAZ has thrived and grown from its foundation of open exchange of scholarly communications among its many international participants.

As a community, we fully support the independence of academic institutions and research organizations as supportive and safe places for the free expression and exchange of ideas. Thus, we stand in solidarity with the academic staff of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and their support for the independence of science.

Sincerely,

Sarah W. Kansa
President, 2018-2022

International Council for Archaeozoology
25 Waverley Place
NYU, Dept. of Anthropology
New York, NY 10003
23 May 2019

Prof. Dr. Jorge Eremites de Oliveira, President
Society of Brazilian Archeology (SAB)
Federal University of Pelotas-UFPeL
e-mail: presidencia@sabnet.com.br

Dear Prof. Dr. Jorge Eremites de Oliveira,

I am writing on behalf of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) to express our organization’s support for the independence of state and federal public universities in Brazil, as well as for the integrity of their research networks.

ICAZ is an international organization with more than 500 members from 50 countries around the world, including a longstanding representation from Brazil and other South American countries. ICAZ’s membership comprises scholars devoted to promoting archaeozoological research of the highest scientific standards and fostering communication among the international community of archaeozoologists. For five decades, ICAZ has thrived and grown from its foundation of open exchange of scholarly communications among its many international participants. The scientific advancements made among the ICAZ community are made possible in part by each of the member countries providing strong investments in public education.

As a community, we recognize the critical role of university education plays in supporting scientific innovation and fostering creativity. Our 500-member organization stands in solidarity with professors, researchers, students and workers in calling for support for public universities in Brazil.

Sincerely,

Sarah W. Kansa
President, 2018-2022

cc: Prof. Dr. Juliana Salles Machado (julianasallemachado@gmail.com)

International Council for Archaeozoology
25 Waverley Place
NYU, Dept. of Anthropology
New York, NY 10003
13th meeting of the ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG)

Contributed by Christian Gates St-Pierre, Université de Montréal, Canada (christian.gates-st-pierre@umontreal.ca)

The 13th conference of the WBRG will take place in the city of Montreal, Canada, 7–12 October 2019. The conference will offer a great selection of papers and activities. This will be an exciting and unique occasion to gather worked bone specialists from the New and Old Worlds in this multicultural metropolis.

The deadline to register is 28 June 2019.

Register using the online form on our website (www.wbrg2019.ca), which also contains lots of useful information regarding the conference, excursions, scientific and social activities, attractions and places to stay. See you in Montreal in the fall!

20th meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG)

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

We are thrilled to invite you to the 20th meeting of the FRWG set for 26-30 August 2019 in Portland, Oregon, USA, followed by a weekend field trip to the Oregon coast.

Registration is now open through our webpage: https://www.2019frwg.com/.

Both oral and poster presentations are welcome. If you are interested in contributing, please submit your abstract (150 words) via the ICAZ FRWG webpage before 30 June 2019.

Other deadlines are:
- hotel reservation 16 June 2019
- late registration 30 June 2019
- abstract submission 30 June 2019

For more information about the meeting, to register and to submit your abstract, visit our webpage at https://www.2019frwg.com/.

Please share, post and circulate this information. Interested colleagues can subscribe to the FRWG mailing list through our webpage.

If you have any issues with the registration, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you and we look forward to welcoming you to Portland.

The organizing committee:
- Virginia Butler (Portland State University, USA)
- Madonna Moss (University of Oregon, USA)
- Iain McKechnie (University of Victoria, Canada)
- Justin Cramb (University of Georgia, USA)
- Elizabeth Reitz (University of Georgia, USA)
- Jen Harland (University of the Highlands and Islands, UK)
8th meeting of the ICAZ Archaeozoology, Genetics, Proteomics and Morphometrics (AGPM) Working Group

The registration deadline for the 8th ICAZ AGPM Working Group, taking place at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris on 17–18 October 2019, is 19 July 2019.

More detailed information is available at ICAZ-AGPM2019.sciencesconf.org.

Call for papers for the Zooarchaeology Interest Group (ZIG) Symposium at The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) 2020 Meeting

Contributed by co-chairs Abigail Fisher (aefisher@mail.smu.edu), Brittany Mistretta (bmistretta@ufl.edu), Richard Redding (reddling@umich.edu)

You are invited to submit a paper for presentation at the ZIG symposium at the next (85th) SAA annual meeting, 22–26 April 2020, in Austin, Texas, USA. The title of the symposium, Animal Bones to Human Behavior, speaks to the greater theme of the contribution of zooarchaeology to the goals of archaeology, understanding and explaining human behaviour. Papers will focus on the use of faunal data to address such issues of human behaviour in the past as decision-making, economic reconstruction, evidence of ranking, social systems, ritual, etc. Papers are invited from all geographic regions and time periods to encourage a dialogue on the diversity of human behaviour.

The goal of the session is to reinforce the value of zooarchaeology to problems and questions in archaeology. Faunal remains from archaeological sites are the result of, and largely reflect, human behaviour. As such, the papers in this session will use faunal data from various geographic regions and time periods to explore, understand and explain human behaviour, activity and decision-making. The papers will provide links between faunal data, human activity and accumulated deposits to explore the range of human adaptation.

Please submit titles and abstracts to the co-chairs by 1 August 2019. Abstracts are limited to 200 words. All authors will be notified of decisions by 15 August 2019. All authors will need to register for the meeting by 5 September 2019. The organizers will submit the package on that date.

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/zoonotic/work&safety) and, if the link does not make it obvious, the relevant country, to: icazhealth.safety@gmail.com.

Thank you!
Zooarchaeology short courses at the University of Sheffield

Contributed by Morgan Windle, University of Sheffield, UK

Understanding Zooarchaeology I (UZI)

Birds in Archaeology

After a successful offering of short courses earlier this year, the University of Sheffield's Zooarchaeology Laboratory is pleased to announce it will be holding a second round of courses on 10–13 September 2019.

Understanding Zooarchaeology I (UZI) will run on 10–12 September. Using short lectures, discussions and practical classes, the aim of the course is to provide an insight into the theory and methods that can be used to understand animal bones in archaeology.

In addition to this, we are especially excited to be holding a new 1-day course entitled Birds in Archaeology (13 September). Putting our bird collection to great use, the course will introduce participants to the study of bird remains in archaeology, with sessions on British birds and the species most commonly found in archaeological sites. This course can be taken as a standalone 1-day course or together with UZI.

The courses are directed towards students, professionals and bird enthusiasts. The teaching will be delivered through hands-on practical activities, short lectures and case studies.

More detailed information about the September 2019 short courses, including registration and fees, can be found on the laboratory's website for Sheffield Zooarchaeology Short Courses, https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/short-course.

For enquiries please contact zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Department of Archaeology
Sheffield Zooarchaeology Lab

BIRDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

A new one-day short course will introduce the study of bird remains in archaeology to students, professionals, and bird enthusiasts.

13th September 2019

With sessions on British birds and the species most commonly found in archaeological sites, teaching will be delivered through hands-on practical activities, short lectures and case studies.

This course can be taken as a stand-alone one-day course or together with Understanding Zooarchaeology I which will run 10th – 12th September.

For more information, please email: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
Mesolithic Art: Abstraction, Decoration, Messages

Contributed by Judith M. Grünberg, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt, Halle, Germany (JGruenberg@lda.stk.sachsen-anhalt.de)

International and interdisciplinary conference at the Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte Halle (Saale), 19-21 September 2019

What do we know about Mesolithic art? In the Late Glacial and early Postglacial periods the naturalistic figurative graphic depictions of animals flourishing in Ice Age Europe disappeared more or less completely. A new style – abstract and geometric – emerged, carried out using fine incisions as well as pricked and drilled dots. It is mostly found on tools, personal ornaments and other portable artefacts. In addition, rock-engravings and sculptured and painted objects are also preserved from the Mesolithic. The motifs and patterns are limited in number and often occur regionally and supra-regionally, possibly including symbols, information and communications.

The conference aims to investigate the new significant and distinctive style of the Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic hunter-fisher-gatherers. We will try to explore the possible reasons for its creation; its meaning, function and possible indications of the early origin of writing. Representations of the landscape seem to have been engraved, as well as pictorial messages from one human group to another.

The conference is addressed to archaeologists working on Mesolithic art but also to art historians, anthropologists, ethnologists and psychologists. You can download the conference programme from https://www.lda-lsa.de/fileadmin/pdf/Tagungen/MesoArt_2019_Conference_Programme.pdf.


Animal Domestication and Exchange in East and Central Asia

Contributed by William Taylor (taylor@shh.mpg.de) and Luna Wang (lunajuan1983@hotmail.com)

Call for papers

During the Holocene, the domestication of key animal taxa prompted major transformations to human subsistence and social structure in the Old World. The mountains and steppes of the continental interior played a crucial role in the dispersal and exchange of these animal species between East and West, altering the social and biological fabric of ancient societies. This special issue of JAS:Reports will explore the role of animal domestication in social developments across ancient East and Central Asia, along with the processes of biological exchange that moved people and animals across these critical regions during the past.

Building upon our 2018 session at the ICAZ meeting in Ankara, we aim to bring together cutting-edge research from different corners of the Eurasian continent, with a special focus on papers that explore trans-regional connections and multi-methodological approaches. We also welcome contributions from non-native English speakers and those working in regions that are typically under-represented in Western archaeological literature.

Online submissions will close on 30 October 2019. Please feel free to approach the guest editors, William Taylor (taylor@shh.mpg.de) and Luna Wang (lunajuan1983@hotmail.com), with any enquires you may have.
The materiality of purple dye production and use in Cyprus and the Aegean from Prehistory to the Late Roman period

Contributed by Dimitra Mylona, INSTAP Study Center for East Crete (dmylona@hotmail.com)

Workshop announcement: 1–2 November 2019, Archaeological Research Unit (ARU), University of Cyprus, Nicosia

The study of purple dye production offers a dynamic field for new research. Developments in maritime archaeology and the increasing application of specialized field methodologies and laboratory techniques have resulted in a wealth of new data and fresh approaches to older material. These results can now be added to the rich collection of ancient written sources describing the process; however, with the new evidence come particular challenges.

Concentrations of crushed purple shells are usually understood as evidence for the existence of a purple dye workshop at a particular location. Crushed shells, however, are found in a range of contexts, at different distances from the coast and in varying amounts. Purple shellfish are also edible and decorative. While traces of pigment can form an additional type of evidence, this is often found in contexts far removed from production sites. This plethora of possibilities has created a degree of confusion in the interpretation of such finds. The situation is further complicated by the fact that testimony from Greek and Roman sources is often used to interpret purple dye production in all periods.

In the last few years, interdisciplinary and historically situated analysis of several contexts in both the eastern and western Mediterranean have prepared the ground for a new attempt to examine the criteria used to identify installations for purple dye production in different chronological periods. Careful analysis of the same data also appears to offer an opportunity to distinguish primary and secondary uses of the products and by-products of these installations (workshops), thus uncovering the embedded nature of purple dye production and a more nuanced appraisal of its social, economic and cultural meanings.

The workshop on the materiality of purple dye production, which is jointly organized by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory Study Center for East Crete (INSTAP-SCEC) and the Archaeological Research Unit (ARU), University of Cyprus, will place primary emphasis on the archaeological remains of purple dye production and use and the importance of context when interpreting these remains. It is also an opportunity to promote detailed presentations of new or little-known case studies from Cyprus and the Aegean spanning a broad chronological scope from prehistory to the Late Roman period. Within these parameters the event will make a meaningful contribution to contextualizing the form and development of this major craft in the eastern Mediterranean.

The workshop is open to scholars and laymen alike (no registration fees are required). It will take place on 1 November (Friday afternoon) and 2 November (Saturday morning to late afternoon) 2019 at the premises of the Archaeological Research Unit, University of Cyprus (12, Gladstone Street, Nicosia, tel. 22893560).

The organizing committee
- Tom Brogan (INSTAP Study Center for East Crete)
- Maria Iacovou (University of Cyprus)
- Vasiliki Kassianidou (University of Cyprus)
- Dimitra Mylona (INSTAP Study Center for East Crete)

Presentations
- Tom Brogan, Vili Apostolakou, Philip Betancourt, Melissa Eaby, Dimitra Mylona, Chryssa Sofianou Key-note lecture: Purple production on Chryssi island in the Bronze Age
- Carmen Alfaro-Ginier Purple dye activity in the occidental Mediterranean Sea (7th century BC to 5th century AD)
- David S. Reese A survey of shell purple-dye production and use in the eastern half of the Mediterranean
- Rena Veropoulidou Purple dye in the Aegean Bronze Age: the archaeo-malacological perspective
- Peter M. Fischer Purple dye production at the Late Cypriot site of Hala Sultan Tekke, Cyprus
- Anthi Batziou, Demetrios Agnousiotis, Rena Veropoulidou A purple dye workshop at ‘Magoula Pefkakia?’ Preliminary results from the integrated study of archaeological finds from a Bronze Age site near Volos, Greece
- Sophia Sotiropoulou, Toulia Marketou Rhodian purple dye: evidence from the prehistoric settlement at Trianda and the ancient town of Rhodes, Dodecanese
- Dimitra Mylona, Maria Iacovou Purple dye production under royal management: evidence from the Cypro-Classical citadel of Ancient Paphos
- Enora Le Quere, Nicolas Monteix From fishing to dyeing: the archaeology of purple dye production on Hellenistic and Roman Delos, Cyclades
- Stephan Schmid A possible Hellenistic–Roman purple dye installation in Eretria, Greece
- Aggeliki Tsiggou A Roman purple dye workshop from Chania, Crete
- Pavlos Triantafyllides A purple dye workshop on Agathonisi, Dodecanese
Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG)

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

https://animalpalaeopathologywg.wordpress.com/

Contributed by Eve Rannamäe, University of Tartu, Estonia/Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke), Finland (everannamae@gmail.com)

The 7th meeting of the APWG ‘Beautiful Anomalies’ was held at the Department of Archaeology, Institute of History and Archaeology, University of Tartu, Estonia, between 23 and 26 May 2019. There were 28 participants altogether from 14 countries, representing Austria, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

A traditional hands-on session was held at the Anatomy Museum at the Estonian University of Life Sciences, where, in addition to the discussions on their own curious specimens, participants could discover the comprehensive museum collection.

On the town excursion: the imposing ruins of Tartu Cathedral.

The delegates of the 7th ICAZ APWG meeting in Tartu, Estonia. Some of the people were unfortunately missing at the time of the photograph!

After the meeting’s scientific programme, the barge Jõmmu provided a relaxing few hours on the river Emajõgi.
A workshop on humans’ earliest personal ornaments took place at the Steinhardt Museum of Natural History, Tel Aviv University, in March 2017. The proceedings have recently been published in a special issue of the online journal PaleoAnthropology and are open access: http://www.paleoanthro.org/journal/volumes/2019/.

The 12 papers present shells, bones and other biogenic raw materials that have been studied from a broad geographic distribution. Enjoy the read (or the download).

During the four meeting days, 16 oral presentations and six posters were presented, covering topics from the Neolithic to the modern day, and from mammals to birds and fish. The social programme included a walk around medieval Tartu, a river tour on a barge, and a field trip to southern Estonian sites.

The organising committee included Eve Rannamäe (University of Tartu and Natural Resources Institute), Lembi Lõugas (Tallinn University), Freydis Ehrlich and Martin Malve (University of Tartu) and William Taylor (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History). Organising institutions were the Department of Archaeology, Institute of History and Archaeology, University of Tartu, and Archaeological Research Collection, Tallinn University. Financial support was provided by the International Council for Archaeozoology, Institute of History and Archaeology, University of Tartu, and Estonian Research Council grant number PRG29.

During the business meeting the members agreed that it would be useful to have a common biometric data set to calculate log ratios for the main domesticates. This has now been completed thanks to Barbara Stopp (University of Basel), and the data set is now available through the Integrative Prähistorische und Naturwissenschaftliche Archäologie (IPNA) webpage https://duw.unibas.ch/de/ipna/forschung/archaeobiologie/archaeozoologie/methodik/. The data set can also be accessed through the ICAZ RPWG webpage https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workroman.

Please note that the call for papers for the Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference (Split, Croatia, 2020) is currently open (deadline 31 August 2019). It will be a good opportunity to show the relevance of our papers to Roman archaeology!

Finally, our next RPWG meeting will now take place in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, in February 2021. Participants of the working group voted on the topic via a Doodle poll, and the most popular one was Animals in Roman Economy.

Laura Le Goff, who organized the AMWG session at the ICAZ Ankara conference, is preparing the proceedings of that meeting for publication.

The next AMWG meeting is being organized by Arati Deshpande-Mukherjee and will take place in Pune, India. The planned dates for the meeting are 11–13 September 2020, and the conference will be followed by an excursion. A detailed announcement will follow in the AMWG newsletter, social media and the Zooarch mailing list.
Stable isotope data from faunal remains now available in the Neotoma Paleoecology Database

Contributed by Suzanne E. Pilaar Birch (sepbirch@uga.edu) (Liaison, ICAZ Stable Isotopes in Zooarchaeology Working Group, Director, Quaternary Isotope Paleoecology Laboratory, Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology and Department of Geography, University of Georgia) and Matt Veres (PhD student, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia)

The National Science Foundation (NSF)-supported Neotoma Paleoecology Database (www.neotomadb.org) is a nexus for paleoenvironmental research, exploration and education. It serves data from multiple constituent databases that represent different proxy types that include pollen, ostracods, diatoms and faunal remains. Data are uploaded and accessed for free. Some databases are accessible through individual web portals, while others exist within the framework of Neotoma itself. The Faunal Isotope Database is the most recent addition and was created in part through the efforts of the Stable Isotopes in Zooarchaeology Working Group (https://zooarchisotopes.com/). The initial development of the data entry infrastructure is complete, and stable isotope data from individual vertebrate specimens (both archaeological and paleontological) can be uploaded and retrieved.

The Neotoma Paleoecology Database includes data from pollen records, vertebrate fauna, diatoms, ostracods and other palaeoenvironmental proxies, and now includes stable isotope data.

Prior to the addition of the stable isotope data infrastructure, only presence/absence, minimum number of individuals (MNI) or number of identified specimens (NISP) of faunal taxa by context, at the site level, were available, which often did not provide enough detail for the database to be used by zooarchaeologists. Now, the user can input skeletal element, side and portion information for each specimen, facilitating interpretation of stable isotope data and aiding in the development of the forthcoming taphonomy database.

Data are entered through the software program Tilia (www.tiliaIT.com), which is designed for managing stratigraphically organized paleoenvironmental proxy data. The current iteration of Tilia allows the input of data and metadata for δ13C, δ15N, δ18O, δD, δ34S and 87Sr/86Sr stable isotopes from bulk-collected samples. The ability to create files with serially sampled isotope values, such as those from teeth and shell, will be available soon.

If you would like to see the information that has been entered, the button on the Neotoma homepage for ‘Explorer’ will take you to the interactive map. The online Neotoma Explorer interface allows searches within a wide range of potential variables. Among other features, you can look up information by taxon, age range, depositional setting, database, site name or researcher name. When a search is run, dots will appear on the map indicating sites that meet the set parameters. Multiple searches can be run, and each search will appear as a uniquely coloured set of dots.
Interdisciplinary collaboration and access to large, multiproxy data sets are important for addressing a range of research questions targeting global climate and environmental change. Pulling these data together into a central location by using the Neotoma Paleocology Database (www.neotomadb.org) provides an unparalleled opportunity for knowledge creation and the ability to assess trends across a variety of spatial and temporal scales. The new functionality of storing and serving specimen-level stable isotope data will support large-scale syntheses and further advances in this area of research. We envision this as a useful tool for zooarchaeologists around the world: all we need are data!

Going forward, data entry will continue, and we hope to host two virtual workshops, one focused on general use and data entry, and one more specifically for data stewards, who will have more involvement with the development and growth of the database. In the meantime, a submission template and instruction guide for those wishing to learn more about uploading their data are available on the Stable Isotopes in Zooarchaeology website (https://zooarchisotopes.com/). Please get in touch to see how you can get involved!
Mircea Udrescu 1942-2018

By Wim Van Neer

It is with great sadness that I have to announce that our colleague Mircea Udrescu passed away on 31 December 2018. Mircea was active as an archaeozoologist in Romania until 1990, the year also that some of you may have met him for the first time at the 6th International ICAZ Conference in Washington. Between 1991 and 1999 he worked at the University of Liège, Belgium, and afterwards he was employed at the Africa Museum in Tervuren and then at the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences in Brussels. After his retirement in September 2007, until he became ill last summer, Mircea still came three times a week to the institute to continue working, helping and training young people and also advising team members on palaeopathology, his favourite discipline.

Mircea is survived by his wife Liliana Anastasescu and our thoughts are with her at this sad time.

Anne Tresset 1963–2019

By Jean-Denis Vigne and Christine Lefèvre

We are very sad to inform you that Anne Tresset passed away in January 2019, exhausted by a long struggle against a terrible cancer. During these last 5 years, we believed several times that she had definitely conquered this ugly crab. No way ...

Anne Tresset was 55. Her PhD (1996) dealt with the ‘role of human/animal relationships in the economic and cultural evolution of societies from the 5th to the 4th millennia in the Paris Basin’. She spent two post-doctoral years in Edinburgh as an associate visitor of the International Social Sciences Institute. In 2000, she became a CNRS researcher and then a director of research, in the laboratory of archaeozoology and archaeobotany of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris.

During the last 20 years, she strongly participated in the expansion of the French community of archaeozoologists. She played an active part in the development of new analytical techniques for archaeozoology, especially stable isotopes, palaeogenetics and morphometrics. She contributed to create relevant synergies between the different specialists, leading to an enriched and refined vision of the processes of domestication and of the complex interactions between climate, humans and animal communities on small islands. She developed many researches on the Neolithic and island biogeography in Brittany and the British islands, in the north of France and in Romania. During the last few years, she initiated a project on the small islands in North China, and devoted a large part of the time that her illness left her to work on the origin of European dogs. She recently published an important paper about that question (http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsbl.2018.0286).

Anne was a very strong and enthusiastic person, who passionately put herself into everything she undertook. The French community and the numerous collaborators she had in numerous places of the world are very sad.
Emilie Campmas passed away on Friday 8 March 2019, after a 5-year long fight against cancer. She was a zooarchaeologist, working since 2018 at the TRACES laboratory (UMR 5608) in Toulouse, France, as a CNRS researcher. She specialized in the study of faunal exploitation strategies amongst Middle Stone Age hominins in northern Africa. She had recently broadened her research work, initially focused on large mammals, to include marine resources as well.

She defended her PhD thesis at the University of Bordeaux 1 in October 2012: Caractérisation de l’occupation des sites de la région de Témara (Maroc) au Pléistocène supérieur et nouvelles données sur la subsistance des hommes du Paléolithique moyen d’Afrique du Nord : Exemples des approches taphonomiques et archéozoologiques menées sur les faunes d’El Harhoura 2 et d’El Mnasra (co-supervised by P. Michel and S. Costamagno). Before obtaining her position at the CNRS, she had been awarded several prestigious sources of funding, including a thesis scholarship from ‘L’Oréal-UNESCO pour les femmes et la science’ in 2011, the SAMRA ‘Young Researcher in Prehistoric and Anthropological Archaeology’ prize in 2016, and funding from the Fondation des Treilles in 2018. Since 2016 she presided the ‘Palaeolithic Landscapes, Techniques and Cultures of Western North Africa’ commission of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (UISPP).

Employed as a lecturer for 2 years at the University of Toulouse, Emilie demonstrated great teaching and supervising skills for Masters students. She published several research articles in academic journals and delivered numerous oral and poster presentations at international congresses.

In addition, she was involved in several research programmes (International Research Networks DECAPAN and TaphEn; ‘ChroMed’ project from the Labex med, Aix-Marseille University; ‘TeHoTeCa’ project from the Labex LaScArBx, Bordeaux University) and field excavations (notably the ‘El Harhoura-Témara’ French–Moroccan programme). In 2016, she conducted an ethnographic mission on the Atlantic Moroccan coastline around Rabat-Témara in order to integrate archaeological and ethnohistorical data on the exploitation of marine molluscs. Her investment both in the field and in experimental archaeology allowed her to follow two complementary approaches: taphonomy of fossil faunal assemblages and actualism. Combined with her excellent observational skills and rigorous data acquisition methods, this type of comparison has always guaranteed the value of her scientific work and interpretations.

Emilie Campmas was a very dynamic and enthusiastic young researcher, extremely hard working, and continuously exploring new avenues of research into the behaviour of prehistoric human populations. In a few years, she had become a leading researcher with full international recognition in her field of expertise: the adaptation of Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers to coastal environments and the emergence of complex behaviours within these human groups. The early broadening of the diet, in particular the consumption of seafood, coupled with the presence of Nassarius sp. shells considered as symbolic markers, allowed her to draw a convincing parallel between what is observed amongst anatomically modern humans (AMH) in northern and southern Africa. On these issues, she co-organized two sessions at international congresses, respectively entitled ‘The Role of North Africa in the Emergence and Development of Modern Behaviours: Integrated Approach’ for the 2016 SAFA Congress in Toulouse, and ‘Diversity of Hominin Subsistence Strategies across Africa from the Middle Pleistocene to the Holocene’ for the 2018 PANAF Congress in Rabat. Seeking to characterize the diversity of coastal adaptations, she was just beginning to expand her research to the entire circum-Mediterranean area to include both Neanderthals and AMHs from the late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods in North Africa and Eurasia.

We salute her courage and her scientific career, so rich and intellectually stimulating, despite the difficulties she encountered. We will remember from her the image of a fighter, a rigorous naturalist scientist, but also of a friend full of humour and ‘joie de vivre’. She was the kind of colleague and friend we all dream of having in our team.

Emilie, we will miss you ...

Emilie’s bibliography can be found at:
https://sites.google.com/view/emilie-campmas/accueil

And an association has been created in her name: AssEmCa – Association Emilie Campmas
https://sites.google.com/view/assemca
https://www.facebook.com/groups/assemca/
21-23 JUNE 2019
Postgraduate ZooArchaeology Forum (PZAF)
Yerevan, Armenia
Email: pzaf.yerevan@gmail.com
Internet: pzaf2019.hushardzan.am

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

4-7 SEPTEMBER 2019
Sessions at the 25th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)
Bern, Switzerland
Internet: www.e-a-a.org/EAA2019

10-12 SEPTEMBER 2019
Understanding Zooarchaeology I
Short course
University of Sheffield, UK
Email: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
Internet: www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/short-course

13 SEPTEMBER 2019
Birds in Archaeology
Short course
University of Sheffield, UK
Email: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
Internet: www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/zooarchaeology-lab/short-course

13-14 SEPTEMBER 2019
From the Mountains to the Sea: The Relations between Animals and Humans in Lebanon through Time
Conference
American University of Beirut, Lebanon
Email: raija.mattila@fime.fi, jwana.chahoud@ul.edu.lb, hg09@aub.edu.lb

19-21 SEPTEMBER 2019
Mesolithic Art: Abstraction, Decoration, Messages
International and interdisciplinary conference
Saale, Germany
Internet: https://www.lda-lsa.de/tagungen/

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

23-27 SEPTEMBER 2019
Naturalistic and Scientific Illustration
Crete
Internet: https://www.transmittingscience.org/courses/drawing-and-communication/introduction-naturalistic-scientific-illustration/

4-5 OCTOBER 2019
Investigating Bones: Diet, Health, Environment in the Baltic Region
Conference
Vilnius University, Lithuania
Email: vilniusmeeting2019@gmail.com

7-12 OCTOBER 2019
Archaeozoology Meets Archaeometry: 13th Meeting of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG)
Montréal, Canada
Email: christian.gates-st-pierre@umontreal.ca

17-18 OCTOBER 2019
8th Meeting of the Archaeozoology, Genetics, Proteomics and Morphometrics (AGPM) Working Group
Natural History Museum Paris, France
Email: cucchi@mnhn.fr
Internet: icaz-agpm2019.sciencesconf.org
1-2 NOVEMBER 2019
The Materiality of Purple Dye Production and Use in Cyprus and the Aegean from Prehistory to the Late Roman Period
Workshop
Nicosia, Cyprus
Email: dmylona@hotmail.com

5-8 NOVEMBER
Early Neolithic Conference in Barcelona (ENE2019)
Barcelona
Internet: www.ene2019.org

11-15 NOVEMBER 2019
Introduction to the Art of Science: Scientific Illustration
Barcelona, Spain
Internet: https://www.transmittingscience.org/courses/drawing-and-communication/art-science-scientific-illustration/

29 NOVEMBER-1 DECEMBER 2019
Living Through Change: The Archaeology of Human–Environment Interactions
40th Association for Environmental Archaeology (AEA) Conference
University of Sheffield, UK
Email: eae2019@sheffield.ac.uk

DECEMBER 2019
Metrology for Taphonomy: Quantifying the Alterations of Skeletal Remains in Archaeology
Imeko Tc-4 International Workshop on Metrology for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
Florence, Italy
Email: fboschin@hotmail.com, jacopocrezzini@gmail.com, s.arrighi@hotmail.com

2020

22-26 APRIL 2020
Animal Bones to Human Behavior, Sponsored Symposium of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
Zooarchaeology Interest Group
85th SAA Annual Meeting
Austin, Texas, USA
Email: aefisher@mail.smu.edu, bmistretta@ufl.edu, redden@umich.edu

11-13 SEPTEMBER 2020
Archaeomalacology Working Group (AMWG)
Pune, India

SEPTEMBER 2020
6th Meeting of the Taphonomy Working Group (TWG)
Madrid, Spain
Email: ana_b_marin@hotmail.com
Internet: alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/worktaphonomy

2021

FEBRUARY 2021
Meeting of the Roman Period Working Group (RPWG)
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium