The image on the cover of this Newsletter illustrates some of the content and organization of the reference collection that has been built up and curated over the years by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Sheffield, UK. Shockingly, this department is under threat of closure: see the Member News for more detail. Another thought-provoking article is also included within Member News, on gender bias. Please do take the time to read these articles, and respond accordingly.

On a more positive note, the Laboratory Updates includes reports from two different parts of the world: Sri Lanka and Canada. We can also welcome Lizzie Wright as our new ICAZ Secretary.

As ever, keep an eye on the deadlines for the calls for abstracts and papers, there are a few closing in early July. The Calendar is there for you to plan your diary over the next few months, and the new publications and book reviews are there to inform and inspire you.
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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: Holdings within the reference collection curated by the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield, UK.
Dear ICAZ members

Thanks to our new and returning members for sharing thoughts and updates in this Newsletter.

The Executive Committee is celebrating a major changing of the guard this month! Christine Lefevre, who has served as Secretary of ICAZ for more than eight years, is stepping down and Lizzie Wright is taking her place. I’m delighted to extend a very warm welcome to Lizzie, and I encourage you to read her incoming secretary statement in this Newsletter. I would also like to express my sincerest thanks to Christine for her service. We are grateful for her steadfast dedication and commitment to ICAZ.

ICAZ’s membership is thriving, with individuals representing 62 countries—up from 50 countries over the past year (see the list of current members in this PDF on the ICAZ website). I encourage ICAZ’s new members to consider submitting news to an upcoming newsletter. Also, many members have filled out profiles in the membership database. ICAZ members may log in to access the database and search for other members by name, country, or interests. I especially urge our working group liaisons to seek out new members with related interests and invite them to participate in one or more of the working groups. You can search for the name of a working group and see which members have expressed an interest in participating.

Working groups offer a special opportunity for new member engagement. Since they are smaller and meet more frequently than ICAZ as a whole, new members can get to know others within a smaller and more focused research community before taking part in an international conference. Working groups play an important role in community building and supporting students and early career researchers (as I discovered myself in the early 1990s at an ASWA working group meeting in Budapest hosted by Laszlo Bartosiewicz!).

As our organization grows, so do our expectations for good conduct and professionalism. In this Newsletter, you will find a draft of ICAZ’s Code of Professional Conduct. This brief statement is to be used by all ICAZ affiliates. I encourage all working groups to place this statement in their conference programs and other relevant places. We also have included this draft statement on the Policies page of the ICAZ website.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICAZ International Conference planned for Cairns, Australia, has been postponed one year. It is now scheduled to take place on 6–10 August 2023, and we hope to see many of you there, either in person or virtually.

After nearly a year and a half of remote meetings and conferences, we all have opinions about the pros and cons of virtual communications. While in-person meetings have many benefits (particularly networking and serendipitous interactions), finding ways to accommodate both in-person and virtual participation for our meetings will improve inclusivity in engagement with our growing community of members across the 62 countries. As we emerge from the pandemic, many professional societies are discussing how to host hybrid events moving forward, and ICAZ can learn from what other societies are doing. The American Society of Overseas Research (ASOR), for example, will have an in-person meeting followed by a virtual meeting where some sessions will be different but some will be repeated. Repeated sessions will be an interesting experiment to see how attendance, audience demographics and discussion topics vary between the in-person and virtual settings.

The benefit of virtual talks is that they can be easily recorded and shared, which helps build a body of high-quality educational content about zooarchaeology that can be discovered across the web. Given the continuing threats to humanities and social sciences programmes at many universities, it is important for us as an organization and as individuals to broaden and deepen public engagement. This includes public support for programmes and colleagues facing financial, political, administrative and other challenges. The situation at Sheffield is one of the latest of many threats to humanities programs worldwide. Read more about it on page 60 and sign the petition for Sheffield’s archaeology program here: https://tinyurl.com/eanznsw.

I wish you all well. Thank you again for participating in the growing ICAZ community, and I look forward to meeting in person when we can do so safely once again.

Sarah W. Kansa, ICAZ President
July 2021
Web page updates

*Contributed by Sarah Kansa (President)*

Thanks to the hard work of Mariana Mondini and several other Executive Committee (EC) and International Committee (IC) members, the Committee of Honor (CoH) and ICAZ Remembers pages have been updated. We realize the ICAZ Remembers page is not complete, so do please contact us if you would like a commemoration for a colleague to be added to this page.

ICAZ standards of professional conduct

*Contributed by Kat Szabó (ICAZ Protocol Subcommittee)*

I’m sure that all of us have looked on, from near or far, various upsetting happenings within organizations and at conferences around the world with a sense of despair, anger or frustration. Places that should be a venue for the sharing of ideas, the building of collaborations and the nurturing of talent have been blighted by harassment, marginalization and unprofessional conduct. ICAZ has always endeavoured to be a supportive, inclusive and welcoming organization but, given the systemic failings witnessed elsewhere, the ICAZ EC and IC have increasingly felt that the expectations around professional conduct need to be formalized. Alongside revisiting the ICAZ Protocols, a dedicated subcommittee (comprising Kat Szabó, Kara Larson and Samantha Aird) is currently working on a full Code of Professional Conduct. We envisage that a shared statement summarizing expectations would be adopted across ICAZ and ICAZ Working Group conferences and meetings, and a draft summary statement is given here:

The International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) strives to create a positive, collaborative and supportive environment for all zooarchaeologists in which they can develop and thrive. As an international organization, we value diversity and acknowledge the benefit that a range of backgrounds, knowledge and experiences can bring to scholarship. To harness this diversity for the benefit of all members, and to provide a welcoming environment for all, we are dedicated to providing a harassment-free community and require that all members treat each other professionally and respectfully in all forms of communication (this includes, but is not limited to, professional conferences and workshops (face-to-face and virtual), networking, fieldwork, laboratory work, advising, emailing, texting and social media engagements). The ethical treatment of colleagues, collaborators and communities is a central pillar of ICAZ and all members are expected to uphold the values of the organization.

Any thoughts, ideas or feedback can be passed on to Kat Szabó (kat.szabo1@gmail.com).

Donating to ICAZ

Please consider making a donation to ICAZ to support work such as the new membership drive. For example, the 100 new members will now receive a free 1-year membership for 2021, and we hope that many of them will renew after that. We’d like to do what we can to support multi-year memberships. A donation of just $40 will support a new member from a reduced rate country for 4 years! Students from reduced rate countries are just $20 for 4 years. Please join us in making a donation to support our growing membership!

[https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/membership-donate](https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/membership-donate)
ICAZ has a new Secretary!

Contributed by Christine Lefèvre (outgoing Secretary)

Dear ICAZ members

Having served ICAZ as a secretary since January 2013, the time has come for me to resign. My current position at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris, with new responsibilities, is too demanding and does not leave me enough time to fulfil the Secretary duties properly.

It has been an honour to follow the path of Anneke Clason, Juliet Clutton-Brock, Arturo Morales-Muñiz and Umberto Albarella, and I have very much enjoyed this way of serving ICAZ. Since its birth some 50 years ago, this great community has always been committed to bringing people from all over the world together. For the younger generation, I would like to remind them that one of the primary goals of ICAZ was to enable communities of archaeozoologists separated by the iron curtain that divided Europe at that time to get together through meetings and share experiences, data, results, friendship … In these troubled times, I hope that ICAZ will continue to fulfil this role of linking countries and generations.

I am passing the torch to Lizzie Wright with complete confidence. I am sure she will continue to make ICAZ a dynamic and committed group. I will do my best, of course, to help her during her first steps and share with her my archives and memories.

In spite of the burden and constraints of my new activities, I cannot forget my long life as an archaeozoologist and I do hope to continue to be involved in ICAZ … and to see many of you ‘for real’ at ICAZ conferences and elsewhere!

Long life to ICAZ and warm regards to all the members of this great community!

Christine Lefèvre

Contributed by Lizzie Wright (incoming Secretary)

Dear all

It’s a real honour to become the new ICAZ secretary. Thank you to Christine for doing such a wonderful job over the last few years, you will be a very hard act to follow but I will do my absolute best!

Since I attended my first international conference in Paris in 2010, it was clear to me that ICAZ stands out from the crowd in terms of academic organizations – we have such a supportive and inclusive atmosphere and it truly feels like a big family. I have benefitted hugely from being an ICAZ member and it’s great to be able to give something back.

I’m taking over this role during a strange and challenging time. We are all still suffering from the massive personal and professional impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile many of us are also suffering from the longer term impacts of the financial crisis more than 10 years ago, with archaeology continually under threat from those who fail to see the true value of what we do (shout out to my Sheffield family who are undergoing a horrifying fight for survival right now!). ICAZ has been playing a vital role in this atmosphere. The solidarity within our community has been inspiring – through sharing online teaching materials, pulling out all of the stops to organize working group meetings online, and joining the campaigns to save the jobs of our colleagues – its amazing (although I’m not at all surprised) how we have all been supporting each other, and I know that this will continue in the years ahead.

I look forward to (hopefully) seeing some of you in real life sometime in the not-too-distant future.

Best wishes

Lizzie
Motion of support

Contributed by Sarah W. Kansa (President)

20 May 2021

To:
vc@sheffield.ac.uk
dvc@sheffield.ac.uk
ueb-admin@sheffield.ac.uk

Cc: archaeology@sheffield.ac.uk

To whom it may concern,

I am writing on behalf of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) regarding the upcoming decision on 25th May by the University Executive Board regarding the future of the archaeology department at the University of Sheffield to urge you to vote in favor of full continuing support for the department.

ICAZ is a nonprofit organization devoted to promoting archaeozoological research of the highest scientific standards and fostering communication among the international community of archaeozoologists. We have 600 members from more than 60 countries, including many members who trained in Sheffield’s world-class archaeology program.

We express our strongest objections to your university administration’s alarming dismissal of the value of the humanities and social sciences. Of the three options presented, two would lead to the dissolution of the archaeology department as it exists today. The decision reflects short-sightedness, fiscal irresponsibility, and an abject failure of leadership.

Archaeological research at Sheffield has a strong impact across a whole range of research areas. Staff from the department are regularly featured on local and national news, and they publish in high-impact journals. The University of Sheffield’s core values of innovation, internationalism, and openness are exemplified by the spirit of community and cooperation fostered by the department, with staff and students actively involved in research projects ranging from South America to the Mediterranean and from Britain to the Middle East. The short courses run by the department in zooarchaeology, human osteology and pottery analysis are internationally renowned and highly successful, further attracting students to attend degree courses.

Sheffield’s archaeology programs have prepared individuals for successful careers in the academy, government, and industry. Sheffield archaeology’s international stature and
multidisciplinary collaborations help maintain the UK’s leadership in education and research. This leadership comes from decades of investment and toil. To throw it all away now would be tragically irresponsible for your local community and the University of Sheffield. A university exists to expand intellectual horizons and to catalyze creativity and discovery in all areas of knowledge. Archaeology uniquely combines the natural sciences with the humanities and social sciences. Technological innovation, economic growth, and expanded human wellbeing require contributions from all these domains of human understanding.

On behalf of the 600+ members of ICAZ, I urge you to support and invest in the department to ensure the future of archaeology at Sheffield.

Sincerely,

Sarah W. Kansa  
President, 2018-2022  
International Council for Archaeozoology  
Email: sarahkansa@gmail.com  
Web: https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz

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Calling all ICAZ working groups and affiliated groups: ICAZ can provide financial support for your next meeting!

Contributed by the Review Committee: Suzanne Pilaar Birch (Treasurer), Virginia Butler (IC member), Erika Gál (WG Liaison and IC member)

Since 2019, ICAZ may allocate up to US$5000 dollars each year to support meetings and related activities of ICAZ working groups and affiliated groups (see http://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/working).

The total amount of any request should not exceed US$1000. These funds are intended to support travel costs for students, junior researchers and unfunded scholars who want to attend a working group meeting, although other needs will be considered. Applications should be submitted by working group coordinators and/or working group meeting organizers, not individuals seeking support. In order to maximize use of the funds, any remaining balance must be returned to ICAZ following the meeting. Please note: working groups should not plan to host meetings in the same year as the ICAZ conference (thus not in 2022, 2026, etc.).

A committee consisting of one EC officer and two IC members will review each proposal and allocate the funds as appropriate until the budget for a given year is expended.

There is no fixed deadline: Applications are accepted on a rolling basis.

Application: Please fill out and submit your application through Google Forms using this link: https://goo.gl/forms/SxqtpB1eymQAsHBq2
The 10th meeting of the Italian Association of Archaeozoology (AIAZ) will take place on 3–6 November 2021 in the Santa Chiara Lab building, University of Siena, Italy (https://santachiaralab.unisi.it/). The meeting is a result of the collaboration between AIAZ, the Department of History and Cultural Heritage Studies in Siena, and the nEU-Med Project (Professor Giovanna Bianchi and Professor Richard Hodges). Depending on the development of the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the event might have to be moved to a virtual platform, or be held as a hybrid meeting.

Contextualized site-specific analyses, regional reviews, as well as methodological original papers, are welcome, although they have to be related to Italy and/or nearby regions of the central Mediterranean.

Oral (20-minute slots) and written (poster) contributions are welcome, in Italian or English. If interested in participating, you can submit your abstract and register for the conference through our new website (www.aiaz.it). Abstracts must contain between 150 and 300 words with five key words. You can choose to contribute to one or more of the following thematic sessions (session abstracts are available on the website):

- Methods: new applications and research perspectives
- Human–environment interactions: ecological and environmental analyses
- The contribution of archaeozoology to the study of chronological transitions: socio-economic, cultural and environmental aspects
- Animal products: origins, purposes, and distribution
- The analysis of faunal remains from high-status contexts
- Taphonomic studies
- Animals in ritual and funerary practices (in memory of Elena Bedini)
- The wider picture: the inter-regional integration of archaeozoological data: opportunities, methods and problems
- Archaeozoology and history: comparison and integration of the evidence
- Special thematic session: the role of animals in recreational activities and in social display

The deadline for abstract submission is 10 July 2021 (however, remember to check our website for any deadline extension!). You will have to register for the conference by 31 August 2021. For more information on the venue, conference fee categories, accommodation waivers, related events, publication of the proceedings, and updates on how the COVID-19 pandemic might impact on the conference, please visit www.aiaz.it; important updates, including potential extensions to the deadlines, are also regularly posted on the AIAZ Facebook Group page (https://www.facebook.com/groups/242070452550616). For any questions, feel free to email us at segreteria@aiaz.it. We look forward to welcoming you in Siena!
4th Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG) meeting: updated information

Contributed by the Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group coordinators (nzwg.icaz@gmail.com)

The Fourth Academic Meeting of the Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG-ICAZ) has been rescheduled. It will now be held virtually on **27–29 October 2021**. The meeting is organized by Dr Caroline Borges and colleagues of the Department of History of the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco, UFRPE, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

To participate: please fill in the registration form and submit a 500-word abstract via the website [http://nzwg2021.com](http://nzwg2021.com) by **15 July 2021**.

A maximum of 10-min oral presentations will be organized in 2 block sessions of 2 hours each day (mornings and afternoons) through Google Meet. It will be possible to choose between 10-minute presentations and a synchronous connection or sending a video for the presentation and then participating in the round of questions in real time.

The meeting will also include a round table of approximately 1 hour each day, in which we will share experiences and diagnoses of our activity in the current pandemic context. Finally, each day will be closed by a guest speaker.

After the meeting, you will be invited to contribute to the publication of the papers presented in a dossier of a scientific journal to be defined.

We hope to meet you there!

SEA, FISH & SUN: archaeological and isotopic approach of marine resources acquisition

Contributed by Tatiana Andre and Leïa Mion, Aix Marseille University, France (tatiaandre9@gmail.com, mion.leia@gmail.com)

We are pleased to announce the international workshop on archaeological isotopic approaches to marine resources acquisition, organized by Laboratoire Méditerranéen de Préhistoire Europe Afrique (LAMPEA), Laboratoire d’Archéologie Médiévale et Moderne en Méditerranée (LA3M), Centre Camille Jullian (CCJ), Universiteit Leiden and Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM). The workshop will take place on **29 October 2021** and be held both on site (Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l’Homme (MMSH), Aix-en-Provence, France) and online, depending on the pandemic situation.

This workshop aims to present the works and results of the AMORCE project *Icht’isomed*² (institut ARKAIA-AMU), which combined an archaeo-ichthyological approach to three medieval and modern sites from Provence (Fos sur
Mer, Hyères and Aix-en-Provence, IX-XIVth C. AD) with analyses of the carbon and nitrogen isotopic signatures of five taxa (Sparus aurata, Anguilla anguilla, Dicentrarchus labrax, Diplodus sargus and Mugilidae) to yield new insights on the acquisition of marine resources through time. This pilot project also used the development of isotopic databases of modern specimens from the ichthyological repositories of Aix-en-Provence and Madrid to serve as references for understanding the ecological implications of the archaeo-ichthyological record in the Mediterranean Sea and beyond.

Researchers working on interactions between isotopic methods and archaeo-ichthyological materials and their associated problems are invited to participate in this event (proposals should reach us before 9 July 2021. Please specify whether you wish to participate in person or online.

The creation and division of wealth and the long-term consequences of inequality: views from archaeology

Contributed by Suzanne E. Pilaar Birch (ICAZ Treasurer)

ICAZ is a Partner in the Coalition for Archaeological Synthesis (CiAS). The Coalition is seeking participants for a new initiative that was recently recommended for funding by the US National Science Foundation. The project is entitled The Creation and Division of Wealth and the Long-Term Consequences of Inequality: Views from Archaeology, and is led by Tim Kohler (Washington State University) and Amy Bogaard (University of Oxford). It will advance understandings of relationships between inequality and other dimensions of human social dynamics as they are revealed by the archaeological record. The project will be pursued by a working group of 10 researchers who have expertise in the study of social inequality and who have and are willing to share data and expertise pertinent to the topic. Researchers regardless of nationality are eligible; CiAS is committed to diversity and professional development and strongly encourages participation by junior and historically underrepresented researchers, by heritage management professionals as well as academics, and by individuals from developing countries and indigenous communities.

If you are interested in participating, please see the Request for Information via the CiAS website: archsynth.org. The due date for responses is 23 July 2021.

ICAZ also encourages you to sign up as an individual CiAS Associate. It is quick and easy to sign up, and it is free. That way you will receive information directly from CiAS as soon as it is released.

Humans and animals: paradoxes of mutual relationships

Contributed by the Organizing Committee (humansanimals@ismeoe.eu)

This conference will be held in St Petersburg, at Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera), Russian Academy of Sciences (University Embankment3, St Petersburg, Russia) on 29–30 November 2021.

The relationships between humans and animals have always been crucial for human life. In the past they were mainly determined by practical aspects (sources of animal protein, sources of danger and protection from it, etc.) as well as for rituals; however, the range of such relationships has considerably expanded today. Animals can be the subject of protection of their rights, and they can even inherit the welfare
of their owner. We suggest that in the past as well as in the present these relationships have been complex and even paradoxical, and we would like to discuss the following range of issues within the framework of this conference.

How has the human–animal relationship influenced the biological and social evolution of our species? What are the connections between ecological changes and evolving trophic chains in prehistory? What are the main steps of the construction of this complex interrelation and when did they occur during the prehistoric era? How are animals seen as useful objects on the one hand and as superior subjects on the other? What is the role of animals in the development of habitat and spatial survival strategies? How has human and animal coexistence evolved over time and why? What are the ethical and ecological aspects of human and animal food chains in different ecosystems? What are the ways in which animals are represented in human cultural spaces: ritual, folklore, art and music? What are the paradoxes of human and animal mutual perception through the senses?

We would like to discuss all of these issues involving scholars of various disciplines (genetics, archaeozoology, zoology, archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ethnography, anthropology, linguistics, folklore, ethnomusicology, etc.), creating a platform for the exchange of practical and theoretical approaches to the problematics in order to achieve a new interdisciplinary perspective on studying human–animal relationships that will be pivotal for the future of research in this field.

Official languages of the conferences will be English and Russian.

Abstracts for papers (abstract 200–300 words, 5 keywords and 1 picture), multimedia (video) and registration form should be sent before 10 August 2021.

For English submissions contact humansanimals@ismeo.eu. For registration and further details, please fill out the form on the conference website: www.ethnoarchaeology.net, www.ismeo.eu.

For Russian submissions contact russianorgcom@gmail.com. For further details please visit the conference website: https://www.kunstkamera.ru/news_list/science/mezhdunarodnaya_konferenciya_ludy_i_zhivotnye_paradoksy_vzaimootnoshenij.

The organizers are proceeding with planning for an in-person and online conference at the same time, but due to the global pandemic a different range of scenarios is considered. Those able and willing to travel to St Petersburg will convene at Kunstkamera, while the rest of the participants will be able to join remotely via e-conferencing tools.

Organizing committee:
Vladimir Davydov (MAE), Andrei Golovnev (MAE), Francesca Lugli (AIE, ISMEO), Andrei Novikov (IAET), Galina Sychenko (AIE)

Scientific committee:
- Dr Arkady Viktorovich Baulo (IAET, Deputy Director for Science)
- Dr Veronika Aleksandrovna Beliaeva-Sachuk (MAE, Project Research Department, Senior Research Fellow)
- Dr Vladimir Nikolaevich Davydov (MAE, Deputy Director for Science)
- Dr Ivana Fiore (independent researcher, AIE)
- Prof. Andrei Vladimirovich Golovnev, Corresponding Member RAS (MAE, Director)
- Dr Andrey Innokentievich Krivoshapkin, Corresponding Member RAS (IAET, Director)
- Dr Francesca Lugli (AIE, President, ISMEO)
- Dr Andrey Vladilenovich Novikov (IAET, Department of Archaeology of Paleo Metall, Senior Research Fellow)
- Dr William Rendu (CNRS/IAET, Director of Laboratory ZooSCan ‘Archaeozoology of Siberia and Central Asia’)
- Dr Mikhail Anatol’evich Rodionov (MAE, Department of Ethnography of South and South-West Asia, Main Research Fellow)
- Prof. Adriano Rossi (ISMEO, President; University of Naples ‘L’Orientale’, Emeritus)
- Dr Maria Vladimirovna Stanyukovich (MAE, Head of the Department of Australia and Oceania)
- Prof. Galina Borisovna Sychenko (independent researcher; AIE)
- Dr Andrey Vladimirovich Tabarev (IAET, Department of Archaeology of Paleo Metall, Leading Research Fellow)
- Dr Iaroslav Vladimirovich Vasil’kov (MAE, Department of Ethnography of South and South-West Asia, Main Research Fellow)
- Prof. Massimo Vidale (University of Padua, Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali; ISMEO; AIE)

Supported by:
- Italian Embassy in Moscow
- Italian Institute of Culture in St Petersburg
- ISMEO – The International Association for Mediterranean and Oriental Studies
- Italian Association for Ethnoarchaeology
- Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) of the Russian Academy of Science
- Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science
Online series: major topics in zooarchaeology

Contributed by Lenny Salvagno, University of Sheffield, UK (l.salvagno@sheffield.ac.uk)

The Zooarchaeology Laboratory at the University of Sheffield, UK, has a long history of organizing zooarchaeology-related short-courses: our two- or three-day long workshops are open to archaeologists, heritage professionals, students and enthusiasts who want to learn more about animal bones in archaeology. These courses have always been very popular, in part because of their heavy reliance on hands-on practical sessions, necessary for a meaningful learning experience.

Because the ongoing global pandemic has greatly limited all face-to-face interactions, the Sheffield zooarchaeology team has devised a new series of online courses, which will take place between September 2021 and July 2022.

These one-day online courses are not intended to be a substitute for our regular short-courses (Understanding Zooarchaeology I and II), which we hope to be able to resume soon, but rather provide a new platform via which important topics in zooarchaeology can be discussed.

The ‘Major Topics in Zooarchaeology’ series includes the following.

**Day 1: Aquatic resources (15 September 2021)**: Fish, molluscs and marine mammal remains can provide information about the diet of ancient populations, represent important environmental indicators, and yield a socio-cultural understanding of the sites from which they have been recovered. This course will give an insight into faunal remains associated with human exploitation of freshwater and marine environments, and will explore what kind of information can be gathered from aquatic animal remains through zooarchaeological analysis.

**Day 2: Status (19 January 2022)**: This one-day online course will focus on the investigation of status and identity through a zooarchaeological approach. It will discuss the role of animals in defining the socioeconomic status of human communities by looking at procurement, control, use and disposal of animal resources. It will also explore how the possession and/or display of exotic or rare animals, as well as of modified breeds, were used to reinforce status and social group identity.

**Day 3: Religion (6 April 2022)**: Animal remains are often a reflection of food consumption practices, a potential religious-cultural identifier. This one-day course aims to highlight the important role of zooarchaeology in assessing the influence of dietary taboos and other religious activities in the formation of faunal assemblages, and in providing an interpretation of their socio-cultural and economic significance.

**Day 4: Preserved animal products (8 June 2022)**: From ham, to cheese and dried fish, preserved animal products represent a large proportion of the modern human diet. In the western world today, the eating of preserved animal products represents a personal choice, even potentially associated with the consumption of luxury items, such as charcuterie and smoked salmon. In the past, however, food preservation was a key component of subsistence practices, and contributed to ensuring that food was available all year round. In this course the direct and indirect evidence used by zooarchaeologists to detect the production and use of preserved products will be explored.

**Day 5: Hunting strategies (13 July 2022)**: When husbandry was unknown to humans, people relied on hunting or fishing to provide them with animal proteins. The study of animal bones from hunter-gatherer sites has the potential to inform us about the subsistence strategies adopted, as well as human behaviour and interaction with the surrounding environment. However, even after the introduction of domesticated species and associated husbandry, hunting continued. It was still a means to supplement diet, and later became a pastime for people of high status. In this one-day course we will explore different hunting strategies and how to detect them in the zooarchaeological record.

All these online courses are based on theoretical lectures, practical activities, presentation of relevant case studies and seminar format discussions. They are designed for archaeologists, heritage professionals, students and enthusiasts, and do not require any previous knowledge.

Prices are:

- Staff/waged rate £80
- Student/unwaged rate: £60
- Staff/wage rate when booking more than one course £70
- Student/unwaged rate when booking more than one course £50.

Despite the threatened closure of our department, we are working towards the delivery of these short courses as
originally planned. Your support and participation has become even more important than ever.

To register follow this link: https://onlineshop.shef.ac.uk/product-catalogue/faculty-of-arts-and-humanities/archaeology.

For more information feel free to contact us at: zooarchshortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk.

Follow us on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Sheffield-Zooarchaeology-Short-Course-100619023380021.

Or on Twitter: https://twitter.com/ZooarchLabSheff.
Animals as symbols — past perception of animals by humans, the zooarchaeological evidence

Contributed by Lidar Sapir-Hen, Tel Aviv University, Israel (lidarsap@tauex.tau.ac.il)

The journal Animals is currently running a special issue entitled Animals as Symbols—Past Perception of Animals by Humans, the Zooarchaeological Evidence, with Dr Lidar Sapir-Hen as the guest editor.

Original manuscripts that address any aspect of the use of animals as symbols in the past are invited for this special issue. Topics of special interest include, but are not limited to, the changing relationship with specific animals (both wild and domestic animals) over time, and the use of animals by different cultures.

Animals is an open access journal with an impact factor of 2.323. All submissions, including featured articles, will be subject to peer review. Note that this open access journal asks for an Article Processing Charge (APC) of 1800 CHF (Swiss Francs), but there are early-bird and other possibilities for discounts.

Deadline: 31 October 2021, earlier submissions are welcome.

For more information and to submit to the Special Issue, please see: https://www.mdpi.com/journal/animals/special_issues/Animals_as_Symbols_Past_Perception_of_Animals_by_Humans_the_Zooarchaeological_Evidence

Please contact lidarsap@tauex.tau.ac.il if you have any questions.

Heritage zooarchaeology special issue

Contributed by Lembi Lõugas (lembi.lougas@tlu.ee) and Eve Rannamäe (eve.rannamae@ut.ee)

We would like to invite you to a Heritage special issue: Zooarchaeology. We (Lembi and Eve) are currently the guest editors of this special issue and thought that you might have some interesting research going on.

The deadline for the manuscript submission is 31 December 2021. It is possible to apply for a partial or full discount for the article processing charges (APC), and from 1 June 2021 to 31 August 2021, all submissions (once accepted after peer review) to Heritage will have the APC waived.

So please let us know if you would be interested in contributing either before the 31 August or before the final deadline of 31 December 2021.

Heritage is a peer-reviewed Open Access Journal by MDPI that was launched in 2018. The journal is now indexed in Scopus and has also been accepted by Emerging Sources Citation Index in Web of Science.

The aim of the Zooarchaeology Special Issue is to look for local and/or foreign signatures in zooarchaeological material, to detect the spatiotemporal and genetic origin of wild and domestic animals, as well as to demonstrate up-to-date methods in such research.

Contributions are invited (both case studies and synthesis articles), but not restricted, on the following topics related to provenance studies in zooarchaeology:

- trade of animals and animal products
- genetic origin of animals
- natural habitats and introduction of different animal species
- provenance of food through stable isotope analyses
- production and breeding (including the development of contemporary native breeds).

More information can be found on the Heritage homepage and on Zooarchaeology Special Issue web page. For any questions, please email us on lembi.lougas@tlu.ee or eve.rannamae@ut.ee.

Looking forward to our collaboration!
Contributed by Fiona Beglane, Sabine Deschler-Erb, Fabienne Pigière, Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas (beglane.fiona@itsligo.ie, sabine.deschler@unibas.ch, fabienne.pigiere@ucd.ie, svalenzuela@imf.csic.es)

With a peak of 114 people attending remotely and 26 oral presentations plus a public lecture delivered by Maaike Groot, the 3rd ICAZ-RPWG Meeting was a great success! We thank Fabienne Pigière, who organized this great conference at University College Dublin (School of Archaeology). Making a programme compatible with time zones spanning half of the globe was not an easy task, and we thank also the attendees and presenters – especially those outside Europe – for their effort in participating during two intense days of vibrant presentations.

The meeting had the focus on **Animals in Roman Economy: Production, Supply, And Trade Within And Beyond The Empire’s Frontiers**. The oral presentations were organized into four sessions (Animal husbandry and by-products processing; Supplying town and animal trade; Animals in the economy of the Roman frontiers within and outside the Empire; and Research tools), and they covered most provinces of the Roman Empire and beyond, from the Near East to Ireland. Maaike Groot’s public lecture shed light on **Farming for a Growing Population: The Roman Impact of Agriculture in the Provinces of Germania**.

The majority of presenters voted for a publication in a special issue in one of the major journals of the field (with *Journal of Roman Archaeology* as a first option). The scientific committee will do its best to make this possible.

In the meantime, the proceedings of the meeting in Basel (Roman Animals in Ritual and Funerary Contexts) have been fully revised and completed, and we wait for the publisher to announce the release in *Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte* series (vol. 26) this year.

The next meeting of the Roman Working Group will be in Belgrade (Serbia) in 2023. We warmly thank Sonja Vukovic for volunteering as the main organizer. Most probably it will be designed as a hybrid meeting, allowing both in-situ oral presentations and remote connection to facilitate attendance.

Please do not hesitate to contact Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas and/or Sabine Deschler-Erb (svalenzuela@imf.csic.es/ sabine.deschler@unibas.ch) if you have inquiries or would like to join this working group.
Experimental research at the Laboratoire d’archéologie préhistorique, Université de Montréal

Contributed by Marie-Ève Boisvert, Jessica Labonté and Christian Gates St-Pierre, Laboratoire d’archéologie préhistorique, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Canada (christian.gates-st-pierre@umontreal.ca)

The Laboratoire d’archéologie préhistorique sits in the Department of Anthropology of the Université de Montréal, Canada. It has been active for decades, but has more recently developed novel research in bone tool studies under the direction of Professor Christian Gates St-Pierre. The laboratory is equipped to perform technological, microwear and experimental analyses (Figure 1). This equipment includes an Olympus BX-51 metallographic microscope with integrated camera, binoculars, ultrasonic bath, washing and drying equipment, electronic scales, reference collections, working spaces and raw materials to conduct experiments of all sorts, drawer cabinets for collection storage, etc. The laboratory is mostly dedicated to the analysis of collections coming from Indigenous sites located in Quebec and north-eastern North America. However, local and foreign researchers and students have also used our facilities to conduct their own experiments and study collections from various places and time periods, mostly from Latin America.

Current research projects
As a central place for students of all degrees, this laboratory encourages students to learn about zooarchaeological, technological, microwear and experimental analyses, and to contribute to real, ongoing research projects. In this regard, Jessica Labonté (MA student) and Marie-Ève Boisvert (PhD student) are conducting research on prehistoric bone technology using various analytical methods. Jessica is studying beaver incisors crafted into chisels and side scrapers from a use-wear perspective. She is currently conducting experiments to characterize the micro-traces left by the use of these tools on various tree species (both green and dry), in order to test the hypothesis that such tools were used by Indigenous peoples in the past as woodworking tools, as is often asserted in the literature.

For her part, Marie-Ève is focusing her work on technological, zooarchaeological and social analyses of bone objects produced by the St Lawrence Iroquoians. She is currently conducting an experimental project to characterize bone fracture types and fracturing processes. The first part of her experiments consists of improving our understanding of

Figure 1. Top: Guided tour of the Laboratoire d’archéologie préhistorique during the 13th International Conference of the Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG) in October 2019; Bottom: Experimental microwear analysis of replicated bone tattooing needles.
the fracturing methods used by Indigenous peoples in the transformation of metapodials and phalanges into various objects, as well as the fracturing of beaver mandibles involved in the extraction of incisors. The second aspect consists of characterizing the types of fractures present on archaeological awls by experimentally testing the fracturing of awls when used on leather, raw hide, bark and other materials, or when subjected to human trampling (Figure 2). Marie-Ève and Jessica will also undertake a unique experiment starting in May 2021: along with two undergraduate students, they will each wear a bone pin in their headdress for a whole year, with regular examination of the pins under the microscope to document the progression of the use-wear. In the end, we hope to be able to identify bone hair pins in archaeological collections using the results of this experiment.

These studies are carried out under the supervision of Professor Christian Gates St-Pierre, a trained zooarchaeologist and bone tool specialist who has developed an integrated approach that blends various types of analyses in studying the technological, economic and social dimensions of animal exploitation and interactions with humans, from the perspective of social zooarchaeology. He is thus forming a new generation of talented students who have developed skills in performing complex analyses of bone objects using cutting-edge methods, techniques and approaches that remain largely underdeveloped in the Americas. Most of our research projects are financed by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of a Canada (SSHRC), the Fonds de recherche du Québec–Société et culture (FQRSC), and the Groupe de recherche ArchéoScience/ArchéoSociale (AS2), which is also based in our department.

Collaborations

The analysis of worked faunal material conducted in our lab would not be possible without the close collaboration of the Osteothèque de Montréal, located in the same department and headed by Claire St-Germain and Michelle Courtemanche. This has one of the largest and most complete reference collections of skeletal specimens in north-eastern North America. Over the past few years, we have consolidated our collaboration with them, which has contributed to developing and strengthening the integrated approach that we advocate. Collaborations also involve other laboratories around the world, such as the BioArCh laboratory at the University of York (UK), Perca Zooarchaeological Research in Toronto (Canada), and the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). Finally, we must mention the contribution of Aboriginal Technologies, headed by Martin Lominy, which produces most of the bone artefact replicas that we use in our experiments.

Useful links

Laboratoire d’archéologie préhistorique, Université de Montréal : https://anthropo.umontreal.ca/recherche/laboratoires-et-groupes-de-recherche/#c98969

Osthéothèque de Montréal : https://anthropo.umontreal.ca/recherche/laboratoires-et-groupes-de-recherche/#c98976

Groupe de recherche ArchéoScience/ArchéoSociale (AS2) : https://www.facebook.com/Groupe-de-recherche-AS2-387700628372794/
Lives with bones at a glance: archaeozoological studies at the Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology, Sri Lanka

Contributed by Kalangi Rodrigo, Department of Archaeology, University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka, and Sonali Premarathne, Postgraduate Institute of Archaeology, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka (kalangi.16190@uhss.ruh.ac.lk)

The genesis of interest in zooarchaeological studies in Sri Lanka dates back to the 19th century, in association with numerous foreign scholars from diverse academic disciplines. Since then, many collaborative projects have been carried out for the betterment of zooarchaeological studies. The renaissance was marked by Dr Siran Deraniyagala, who brought an ecological perspective to prehistoric studies, and Professor Gamini Adikari, who initiated zooarchaeology as an institutional discipline in the Postgraduate Institute of Archaeological Research (PGIAR), Sri Lanka. Thenceforth, PGIAR has owned a zooarchaeology unit that contains hundreds of comparative materials, which is currently under the supervision and conservation of Mr Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi. It is a place where animal sciences and archaeology are intertwined. Therefore, taxonomy, phylogeny, morphometrics and conservation are infallible titles there.

Every bone is individually catalogued and conserved in a properly maintained database for further reference purposes. The laboratory is busy with various research activities throughout the year and demonstrates the multidisciplinary and scientific approach to archaeology. It is a haven for not only scholars of archaeology but also for discussing various archaeology-related subjects such as zoology, anthropology, primatology, mammalogy, biogeography, herpetology and palaeontology. The number of research papers published each year is incalculable. Such an ideal working environment can produce a hassle- and stress-free space for the young scholars who wish to purse zooarchaeological and osteoarchaeological studies.

Over the last 10 years, the zooarchaeology community at PGIAR has gradually extended from undergraduates to doctoral supervisions. As milestones, prehistoric faunal analyses of Aligala (1991) and Pothana (2008–2010) were performed at the unit’s premises. Currently two national diplomas are being taught at the unit, known as the Diploma in Palaeobiodiversity and the Diploma in Zooarchaeology. Training the next generation of zooarchaeologists is the major objective, but research activities include, and are not limited to:

- exploration projects – rock pools in national parks in Sri Lanka
- internship training programmes for undergraduate students
- masters research in prehistoric faunal remains from Sri Lanka
- fossil collection and curation
- workshop, training and short courses for osteoarchaeology
- research of human remains found from prehistoric sites in Sri Lanka
- field visits to explore present biodiversity.

The team

From left to right: research assistant Ms Sonali Premarathne, Professor Gamini Adikari and faunal specialist Mr Kelum Manamendra-Arachchi.
The laboratory
The shame of Sheffield University: a death sentence for its archaeology

Contributed by Umberto Albarella, University of Sheffield, UK (u.albarella@sheffield.ac.uk)

The Executive Board of the University of Sheffield (UK) has proposed the closure of our Department of Archaeology. The decision will be discussed by the Senate and needs to be ratified by the University Council, but the Senate has a largely advisory role and the Council rarely overturns the recommendations of the Executive. The outlook, therefore, is bleak.

The decision of the Executive has generated a widespread and very robust outcry from all over the world. Many individuals, institutions and organizations (including ICAZ) have sent letters of protest to the University Vice-Chancellor (more than 2000 letters have been received), and a petition complaining about the closure has reached more than 43,000 signatures at the time of writing (19 June 2021). The disgust for this irresponsible decision, which is highly damaging for the City of Sheffield, as well as the University, has been well-documented in the media and has also led to great uneasiness and disbelief in regional political quarters. Local museums, societies and community groups with which our Department works closely are up in arms.

As a consequence of this potential closure, most staff will be made redundant. The University Central Management has claimed in a couple of letters that some teaching/research areas will be saved and moved to other departments. It is highly doubtful, however, that these will include zooarchaeology. ‘Osteoarchaeology’ (including its master programme) is indicated as an area to be preserved, but this discipline has merely been characterized as ‘human osteology’, which speaks volumes about the superficiality and lack of knowledge of the University Board in approaching its decision. The destinies of our laboratories and reference collections, some of the best in the country, are therefore highly uncertain. The well-known Sheffield Zooarchaeology Team, a co-operative group of individuals inspired by a sentiment of mutual solidarity and support, will probably be dispersed. Whatever the interpretation of ‘ostearchaeology’ is going to be, to isolate zooarchaeology from the rest of archaeology will place it in a very precarious position.

Sheffield has held a prominent position on the zooarchaeology world map for the last few decades and it is still thriving despite the obstructions generated by University Management during the last few years, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brexit crisis, and the widespread reduction in funding opportunities. Our team (which a colleague has generously defined as ’legendary’!) has also actively contributed to ICAZ life for more than 15 years.

The process that has led to this decision by the Executive Board has been very opaque, with non-transparent and even manipulative strategies regularly used. Notoriously, students have been ‘consulted’ without being provided clear
information regarding what the consultation was about. They feel outraged, let-down and insulted, and are very determined to fight, together with staff, against this very short-sighted decision. A decline in undergraduate student numbers has been at the centre of the justification provided by the Executive for its deliberation, but the Department has easily demonstrated that the scale of the problem is not as serious as it is claimed, and solutions can be found. Additionally, the Department has a very healthy postgraduate community. But the battle of metrics and numbers is probably just a red herring. What is most important is that the proposal is part of a toxic ethos that has become endemic in the academic world. Universities have become brutalized marketplaces, where students and staff are regarded as disposable, labour exploitation is rampant and everything is sacrificed on the altars of the gods of money and power. This is not the kind of university that the world’s society needs and deserves. While humanity finds itself facing a deadly pandemic and, even more seriously, a potentially cataclysmic climate crisis, we need, more than ever, a healthy academic environment, able to generate sufficient critical thinking, competence and knowledge to counteract the mindless and ignorant abuse of the Earth’s resources, which is rapidly leading humans towards suicide. To do so, we need to enhance collaboration, solidarity and a more compassionate approach to our work and life: the COVID-19 crisis may have taught us a lesson, but this seems to have been rapidly forgotten. We cannot afford to give free rein to cynical and self-serving managers prepared to destroy the foundations of our knowledge in order to please their political masters. Our Department can only be fully rescued as part of a more general transformation of universities to be re-established as genuine centres of learning and co-operation.

- #SaveSheffieldArchaeology
- Pleased do sign our petition here: https://tinyurl.com/eanznsw
- And follow us on Facebook here: https://www.facebook.com/SaveSheffieldArchaeology

The team, and the protest
A brief note on women, zooarchaeology and the Neotropics

Contributed by Mariana Mondini, CONICET-Universidad Nacional de Córdoba and Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina (mmondini@conicet.gov.ar).

A Spanish and Portuguese version of this note was published in the 12th issue of the Newsletter of ICAZ Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG-ICAZ)

On 11 February, a new International Day of Women and Girls in Science was celebrated in recognition of the key role of women in the scientific and technological community, and to support female scientists and promote the access of women and girls to education, training and research in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (United Nations 2021a). In addition, on 8 March, a new International Day of Working Women was commemorated, and a new international and plurinational strike of women and other identities was held in demand of equality, recognition and an effective exercise of our rights (Ministry of Culture of Argentina 2021; United Nations 2021b).

Although it is difficult to generalize about the situation of women zooarchaeologists in Latin America, as archaeology in general and zooarchaeology in particular have a very uneven distribution among the different countries of the region, some issues can be raised. One of them is perhaps the most obvious: zooarchaeology in the Neotropics has been woven by many women, in a proportion that is difficult to estimate but is surely large. Numerous women have left their mark and continue to make their way on major issues in the region, such as the domestication of camelids and other animals, Indigenous culinary technologies and Neotropical taphonomy, to name but a few (see, for instance, Reitz and Wing 1999; Mengoni Goñalons et al. 2010).

The conditions under which such research has taken and continues to take place are, however, more difficult to quantify. A survey conducted by Suzanne Pilaar Birch in 2014 among zooarchaeologists of the world, including Latin Americans, which was a continuation of that originally conducted by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez in the 1990s (Gifford-Gonzalez 1993, 1994), suggests that women predominate among those colleagues with low and middle incomes, while among those with higher incomes, women are represented in a smaller proportion than men (Pilaar Birch 2015).

In academia generally, on top of earning less, women have less access than men to hierarchical positions, as they are conditioned by the so-called ‘glass ceiling barriers’; they are also less likely to have access to research resources, and their work is more invisible, a phenomenon known as the ‘Matilda effect’ (Chaparro et al. 2019; Periferia 2020; Fantini 2021; Luna 2021). These biases are embedded in a number of prejudices against women, as reflected in the scandalous article lacking any foundation by AlShebli, Makovi and Rahwan (2020), which had to be retracted by the journal Nature (see Deanna et al. 2020). In Latin America, we have the largest proportion of women scientists in the world, and yet we have one of the biggest gender inequality gaps (Kemelmajer 2021).

Back to Pilaar Birch’s (2015) survey, it also showed that zooarchaeologists working outside the US and Canada tend to have lower incomes. This leads to another factor that can influence the representation of women in zooarchaeology in the Neotropics: not all of them have studied, live and work in the countries of the region, which basically overlaps with what we call Latin America. Thus, the gender biases common to the entire academic community are added to those derived from the intersectionalities that traverse women, such as their differential access to education, to pay and even to the very time necessary to investigate, according to factors such as their socio-economic situation, to name just one. An instance of this is the growing pressure to demonstrate the results of our research in high-impact indexed journals, belonging to multinational publishing companies and mostly only accepting articles written in excellent English, which represents an additional difficulty for women for who a Latin language is their mother tongue (see, for instance, Redacción Ciencia 2020).

In addition, it is now well known that women are the preferred target of workplace and sexual harassment in archaeology, although until recently this was hardly ever talked about (Tavera Medina 2019; Coto-Sarmiento et al. 2020, which includes respondents from Latin America; see also CEPAL 2016). In fact, a number of allegations have recently come to light in the region. It should be noted that ICAZ, in tune with the present times, is working on a professional protocol and a code of conduct (ICAZ 2021). While less serious but far more generalized, women must also deal with the so-called ‘micro-machisms’ that permeate everyday academic and work practices and introduce patriarchal biases into them (Luna 2021).

These historical biases are now worsened by new ones emerging from the current COVID-19 pandemic. One of them is that women are the main caregivers for children, elderly people, sick people, etc., and therefore have less time and energy for research, disproportionately compared with men, and this has been exacerbated by the pandemic (Lagos 2020; Malisch et al. 2020; United Nations 2021b). The effects of this
are expected to be far-reaching, and academic policies are urgently needed to help alleviate them.

These gender biases, which also affect other identities, and their intersectionalities strongly condition our work, its results and its dissemination. However, despite the difficulties, female perspectives of human–animal interactions in the Neotropics throughout history have left a mark on our current knowledge of the field. With the feminist legacy that seems to be waking us up once again, surely zooarchaeologists working in the region will continue to contribute their work in increasingly fair conditions. We also hope to be able to spread this enthusiasm to the girls who follow, so that their affinity and empathy for animals and their curiosity may take them through the fascinating universe of Neotropical zooarchaeology.

References


Ministry of Culture of Argentina (2021) Por qué se conmemora el Día Internacional de la Mujer Trabajadora. Ministerio de Cultura de Argentina 8 March 2021. https://www.cultura.gob.ar/por-que-se-celebra-el-dia-internacional-de-la-mujer_5494/


OBITUARIES

Louise van Wijngaarden-Bakker (5 April 1940–20 January 2021)

Contributed by Chiara Cavallo (and certainly on behalf of many students and colleagues)

On 20 January 2021, Louise van Wijngaarden-Bakker, known to most of us as Loes, passed away. She was an important figure in the development of zooarchaeology in the Netherlands, and was well known and appreciated at an international level. With a background in biology, she started her zooarchaeological career at the Institute Albert Egges van Giffen for Pre- and Protohistory (IPP), University of Amsterdam, in the 1960s, where she began to build up a comparative collection from only a few bones. With patience, attention, carefulness and meticulousness, more and more bones and skeletons were added, with help from her assistant Rik Maliepaard. Today the collection contains thousands of bones and skeletons of mammals, birds and fishes, and is one of the most refined collections for the study of animal remains in north-western Europe. Loes was very proud that none of the animals present was killed specifically for the purpose of being part of the collection. Many anecdotes are certainly known to many people, like the story of the roe deer that had died in a ditch of the Dune National Park and was promptly brought to the uppermost floor of the Institute where the collection was located, leaving dripped red spots of blood on the stairs, or of another deer that had died incidentally and whose meat was distributed to colleagues for a special meal after it had been dismembered and butchered in the lab.

Her approach to the discipline was characterized by the study of animal remains as definitely being part of an archaeological context. Her interests were very wide, relating to different periods and geographical areas. She wrote mainly on mammals and birds, and covered items like pathology and size growth, conservation and taphonomy. Her masterwork was her study on the Animals Remains from the Beaker Settlement at Newgrange, her PhD thesis. The bones of this site had for many years a special place in the collection and, when they returned to Ireland, there was a kind of sentimental farewell devoted to those bones. Combining her life as mother and wife, the remains from Newgrange were sometimes even studied on the kitchen table. Many assemblages were from Dutch sites, whose bones have been studied by her, from prehistory to the Middle Ages or more recent times, from urban to rural, from small reports to large comprehensive works. In the meantime she also devoted her interest to areas outside the Netherlands and studied the fauna from the whaling settlement of Smeerenberg (Svalbard), other Irish sites like Ross Eiland, Lough Boora and Mount Sandel, and the Syrian site of Sabi Abyad and Carthago. Finally, her particular interest and fascination for prehistory, and particularly for the Mesolithic, brought her (and others) to study one of the most completely excavated and one of the first commercial sites of the Netherlands: Hardinxveld-Giessendam. She was particularly fascinated by cows and the Dutch landscape. Many will remember her postcard on her desk of the painting of the large brown cows and sheep under the tree with their herder by the Dutch Golden Age painter Paulus Potter, as well as her unfaltering white mug with small black cows, for those who happened to have coffee in the lab.

Besides her scientific interests and output she was a very dedicated teacher. Many students have been inspired by her rigorous but very professional and enthusiastic attitude to the discipline. Not only Dutch but also international (Belgium, France, Italy, Israel) students. Numerous are the theses that have been written, and projects carried out, under her vigilant guidance. She was always willing to answer questions and provide assistance. Her large reprint file was always available to everyone. Her humanity and helpful character was definitely well known to all those people and colleagues who had the opportunity to know and work closely with her. She will remain in the memory of her many students and colleagues. In the last few years her physical condition caused her to retire from her professional activities, with courage but possibly with some regret. I remember she once told me: “I have never missed an ICAZ! ”. May her enthusiasm remain a source of inspiration for our zooarchaeological work.
The ICAZ Publications List is Now Online!

Did you know that ICAZ keeps and regularly updates a database of works related to zooarchaeology? The list contains journal papers, books, book chapters, news, interviews, blog posts, etc. The complete list of works can be consulted on the ICAZ website: https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/publications-zooarch.

Please remember you can view and download the latest zooarchaeology references in our Zotero library: https://www.zotero.org/groups/353233/icaz.

Almost 400 new zooarchaeology publications have been recently added to the list. 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 recently in zooarchaeology!

Please remember to submit your new (or old!) publications, press news, videos, podcasts, interviews, etc., to Idoia Grau-Sologestoa (icaznewsletterassistant@gmail.com) so that they can be included in the ICAZ database.

JOURNAL SPECIAL ISSUES


Fishing over the millennia, *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*, edited by Harry Robson and Kenneth Ritchie. https://link.springer.com/journal/12520/topicalCollection/AC_121a774cbc9e931528107095dcd774ee/page/1


BOOKS

Themes in Old World Zooarchaeology: From the Mediterranean to the Atlantic

Edited by Umberto Albarella, Cleia Detry, Sónia Gabriel, Catarina Ginja, Ana Elisabete Pires, João Tereso

2021 Oxford: Oxbow Books
ISBN 9781789255348

This new collection of papers from leading experts provides an overview of cutting-edge research in Old World zooarchaeology. The research presented here spans various areas across Europe, Western Asia and North Africa – from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Several chapters focus on Iberia, but the eastern Mediterranean and Britain are also featured. Thematically, the book covers many of the research areas where zooarchaeology can provide a significant contribution. These include animal domestication, bone modifications, fishing, fowling, economic and social status, as well as adaptation and improvement. The investigation of these topics is carried out using a diversity of approaches, thus making the book a useful compendium of traditional as well as more recently developed methodological applications. All contributions aim to present zooarchaeology as a discipline that studies animals to understand people, and their richly diversified past histories. This will be a valuable source of information not just for specialists, but also for general archaeologists and, potentially, historians, palaeontologists and geographers, who have an interest in the research themes discussed in the book. The book is dedicated to Simon Davis, who has been a genuine pioneer in the development of modern zooarchaeology. It presents hugely stimulating case studies from the core areas where Davis has worked in the course of his career.


13th International Council of Archaeozoology Conference, 2018. Archaeological, Biological and Historical Approaches in Archaeozoological Research

Edited by Evangelia Pişkin

2021 Oxford: BAR Publishing
ISBN 9781407357843

This volume brings together 10 papers presented at the 13th ICAZ International Conference, comprising research from wide-ranging geographical and chronological contexts. A variety of topics are discussed, including Neanderthal behavioural patterns, animal economy and exploitation, and biodiversity and extinction or expansion of a range of species. There are also chapters presenting osteometric information on particular species (dogs and otariids). The papers presented employ an array of methods, integrating textual, historical and iconographic data to tackle complex archaeological questions, thus showcasing the capacious nature of zooarchaeological studies. The volume is illustrated with photographs that demonstrate human modifications on bones and pathologies, as well as examples of species separation. The volume also contains a good body of osteometric data, making it a useful resource for researchers and students working on these topics.

Provisioning Ipswich: Animal Remains from the Saxon and Medieval Town

East Anglian Archaeology 174
By Pam J. Crabtree
2021 Dereham: Norfolk
ISBN 9780956874764

This volume presents the results of the zooarchaeological analysis of the animal bones that were recovered from 16 sites in Ipswich between 1974 and 1988. The focus of the study is the animal bones that were recovered from Middle Saxon (700–850/880), Early Late Saxon (850/880–920), Middle Late Saxon (920–1000) and Early Medieval (1000–1150) sites that were part of the Origins of Ipswich project. The faunal assemblages from all four periods were composed primarily of cattle, caprines (sheep and goats), pigs and domestic chickens. Horses were few in number and do not seem to have formed part of the diet after the Middle Saxon period. In terms of number of identified specimens per taxon (NISP), cattle are always the most numerous animals, followed by pigs and then caprines, but the relative number of caprines increases throughout the Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and Medieval periods. Domestic chickens greatly outnumber domestic geese in all periods. Wild birds and mammals are rare in all the Ipswich assemblages. The most common wild species are red deer (Cervus elaphus) and roe deer (Capreolus capreolus). Biometrical data show that the Middle Saxon cattle are comparable in size to the cattle from other Middle Saxon emporia in England. These data also suggest that fewer oxen were sent to market in the later periods and that there was a slight overall decrease in the size of cattle by the Early Medieval period. The Middle Saxon sheep from Ipswich are small and comparable in size to the Middle Saxon sheep from rural East Anglian sites such as Brandon in Suffolk. All the Ipswich horses are the size of large ponies; most are between 130 and 140cm (about 13–14 hands) in withers height. The dog remains from the Late Saxon and Early Medieval contexts in Ipswich include dogs of a range of different sizes. The smallest are about 30cm at the withers, the largest are about 50cm. Ageing data indicate that Ipswich was supplied with market-aged and older adult cattle, sheep and pigs. Elderly animals and very young animals are rare. These data suggest that the inhabitants of Ipswich obtained their meat from markets throughout the Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods.

http://eaareports.org.uk/publication/report174/
On the Hunt for Medieval Whales: Zooarchaeological, Historical and Societal Perspectives on Cetacean Exploitation in Medieval Northern and Western Europe

By Youri van den Hurk
BAR International Series 2998
ISBN 9781407357201

Contributed by Camilla Speller, University of British Columbia, Canada (camilla.speller@ubc.ca)

More than half of all cetacean species are of conservation concern, with many driven near extinction by commercial whaling over the last two centuries. In this BAR publication, Youri van den Hurk pushes back the time depth of this important conservation issue, by investigating the medieval roots of cetacean exploitation in the North Atlantic and Baltic Sea. van den Hurk combines zooarchaeological, historical and osteological data to document the abundance and distribution of cetacean bones in archaeological contexts to address the question 'What are the social implications of cetacean exploitation in medieval northern and western Europe?', i.e. who was able to obtain and/or control access to whale, porpoise and dolphin products in medieval Europe? Through a large-scale meta-analysis as well as regional case studies, van den Hurk uses multi-disciplinary methods to test the hypothesis that the clergy and nobility increasingly controlled access to cetacean products in the High Medieval period, in contrast to earlier periods where whale meat was mostly restricted to coastal communities.

Based on van den Hurk's PhD research, the volume is divided into six chapters. The first three chapters provide comprehensive literature reviews of cetacean ecology and evolution, medieval historical evidence, and analytical methods. The latter chapters explore the distribution and nature of cetacean finds in archaeological contexts, with three detailed case studies. The text is supported by clear photos and informative figures and tables. The otherwise fine presentation of the book is marred slightly by a printing issue, in which some italicized consonants and accented letters are overlayed on one another, making it challenging for the reader to decipher some Latin binomials and foreign language terms.

For anyone with a fascination with marine mammals of the North Atlantic, van den Hurk's first chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the distribution, ecology and behaviour of the 35 cetacean species within the North Atlantic and Baltic sea, including their propensity and frequency of strandings. The latter is particularly crucial for understanding the nature of cetacean acquisition methods in the medieval period, including which species are likely to have been obtained through strandings or drift carcasses, as opposed to species that may have been obtained through active hunting. The second chapter collates historical evidence for cetacean exploitation by European coastal communities, documenting opportunistic and active acquisition of cetaceans by the Norse, Sámi, Normans and Basque communities, among others. The third chapter examines the range of methods that can be applied to zooarchaeological cetacean finds, critiquing the methods and potentials of osteological, biomolecular and ethnographic methods as well as artefactual evidence for hunting and nautical technologies.

Chapter 4 presents the main results of van den Hurk’s extensive meta-analysis, synthesizing the data for previously excavated cetacean finds from over 400 western and northern European sites dating from 400-1600 AD, recording number of identified specimens (NISP) where possible. He analyses the distribution and frequency of these remains to disclose broad trends in the distribution of worked bones...
and artefacts (gaming pieces, plaques, weaving swords, etc.) and unworked bone, through time and space, as well as how these remains are distributed among sites of different types (high status, ecclesiastical, urban, rural, grave, etc.). This continental view of the zooarchaeological evidence allows van den Hurk to trace the gradual increase in cetacean remains in archaeological sites throughout the early medieval period, the increased frequency of cetaceans in High Medieval ecclesiastical and high-status sites, and their gradual decline through the late medieval period.

van den Hurk nuances his overview with three multi-disciplinary regional and species-specific case studies: the first on medieval Netherlands and Flanders, the second on medieval England, and the third focused on the now extirpated Atlantic grey whale. His regional case studies from England and the low countries exemplify how zooarchaeological and historical data may be combined to test and refine hypotheses concerning the monopolization of cetacean meat by the clergy and nobility. van den Hurk also uses these case studies to demonstrate the power of zooarchaeology by mass spectrometry (ZooMS) to identify fragmentary cetacean bone to the genus or species level, adding an important level of precision in terms of the exploited species. At the same time, he elegantly showcases the importance of osteology for further refining taxonomic identifications, and examining element distribution and meat utility. His case study on grey whales in particular highlights how zooarchaeological survey, combined with ZooMS, can document the range of extirpated or endangered species to provide more detailed insights into their former ecology, migration routes and feeding behaviour, and provide baseline data on marine ecosystems before the widespread removal of these important species from our oceans.

In zooarchaeological contexts, cetaceans are understudied compared with terrestrial fauna, because their bones are usually fragmentary and thus difficult to assign to element or species. van den Hurk’s research provides the essential first step in making previously ‘invisible whales’ visible across Europe, while his regional case studies demonstrate the importance of documenting specific patterns of whale exploitation at the local/regional level. Importantly, van den Hurk shows us how much more work there is to do if we aspire to understand the actual trajectory, nature and intensity of whale exploitation through time, with important implications for the conservation of these endangered species. Focusing on the broad presence/frequency patterns, van den Hurk’s study did not have an opportunity to analyse differences in the frequency and distribution of worked and unworked remains statistically. Regional analyses of these latter trends may reveal more about the desire for whale products as food (meat/blubber) versus raw material sources (bone, teeth, baleen). van den Hurk also highlights existing knowledge and literature gaps, including the puzzling lack of cetacean finds within Basque archaeological contexts. The volume leaves us anticipating the publication of van den Hurk’s osteological cetacean identification manual (ORCA manual), and to additional case studies within the North Atlantic and beyond.

https://www.barpublishing.com/on-the-hunt-for-medieval-whales.html

Proposing a book for review

We are delighted to now have a section dedicated to critical reviews of books related to any zooarchaeological/archaeozoological topic. Reviews should have a limit of 700–1000 words, and should be submitted by 15 May (to be published in July) and 15 November (to be published in January) each year.

If you are interested in writing a review for our Newsletter, please send your proposal by email to Idoia Grau-Sologestoa (icaznewsletterassistant@gmail.com).
Los Artiodáctilos de Fuego-Patagonia (Chile). La explotación alimenticia y su importancia en la tecnología ósea de los cazadores-recolectores del Holoceno medio y tardío

By Víctor Sierpe G.
BAR International Series 2993
ISBN 978 1 4073 5715 7

Contributed by A. Sebastián Muñoz, IDACOR-CONICET/Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina (smunoz@conicet.gov.ar)

This book covers the use of guanaco (Lama guanicoe) and huemul (Hippocamelus bisulcus) by mid- and late Holocene hunter–gatherers from south-western Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego and Navarino island (Chile). It analyses the way animal carcasses were processed for consumption, particularly marrow extraction, and bones were used as a source of raw material for artefact production. This is done by analysing artiodactyl bone assemblages from nine archaeological sites: one from Ultima Esperanza (Alero Quemado), seven from Magellan strait (Marazzi 2, Marazzi 32, Cabo Monmouth in Tierra el Fuego and Punta Carrera, Estancia Bulnes and Río Blanco on the continental shore), and one from Navarino island (Bahía Mejillones).

The book is the outcome of the PhD research carried out by the author, and follows a thesis-like organization with seven sections: introduction, general background, objectives and hypothesis, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusions, followed by references and three appendixes. The latter include the radiocarbon dates related to the samples considered in the book (Appendix 1), illustrations of the butchery marks identified on L. guanicoe and H. bisulcus bone elements based on camelid skeleton drawings of each element (Appendix 2), and an illustrated reference of the range of artefacts made from each bone element displayed (Appendix 3). Appendix 2 shows butchery marks on different views for long bones and some other elements, while Appendix 3 displays the information on a lateral view drawing of a complete guanaco skeleton.

By reassembling artiodactyl bone fragments the author assesses the ways and sequences by which long bones were fractured at each archaeological site, and the reasons for that processing, namely, as a source of food, such as meat or marrow extraction, or as a source of raw material for artefact production, or both objectives sequentially. This way the chaînés opératoires related to different types of artefacts are reconstructed, and the information revealed is then discussed in order to propose sequences of carcass reduction and bone processing, which are illustrated well in the results section of the book.

By focusing mainly on butchery marks and other bone modifications recorded on specimens from the mentioned assemblages, and the analysis of butchery and technological decisions inferred from these data, the book offers a unique opportunity for the reader to become familiar with the range of bone modifications displayed on artiodactyl zooarchaeological assemblages generated by hunter–gatherers who inhabited the south-western region of Patagonia from the mid-Holocene onwards. It has to be stressed that the analyses are supported by complete and detailed graphical illustrations (photos and drawings), which make it possible for the reader to get a closer look at the range of butchery and percussion marks, fracture types and other associated modifications displayed in each assemblage. The descriptions of bone modifications and detailed illustrations complement each other to present a clear understanding of the processing decisions involved in each context. Data are also described and summarized in numerous tables, anatomical graphs and flow diagrams, illustrating the inferred chaînés opératoires, and facilitating alternative ways for the reader to browse through the information provided. Although present, the natural non-anthropic sources of bone modification are not considered
in depth in this study. A deeper taphonomical analysis would have been of help to understand the integrity and resolution of each assemblage more thoroughly.

Regarding bone artefacts, the analysis takes into account not only the technical procedures involved in manufacture, but also other attributes, such as the probable intentional polishing of bone topographies to make these artefacts easy to manipulate, examples of which are crushers made by driven transversal fractures on long bone diaphyses, a very common type of artefact in the Patagonian archaeological record. Marrow extraction fractures on phalanges and metapodials are also presented in detail, as are several other types of fractures that are usually present in this kind of assemblage (e.g. longitudinal fractures). Tibiae and metapodials stand out as the chosen raw material for artefact production among the variety of long bones available. This representation supports the analysis of the presence of this bone in different contexts and associations.

The variety of bone artefacts (crushers and percussion artefacts, awl and needle-like points, retouchers, etc.) is also considered, and these data discussed in relation to chronology (mid- and late Holocene assignment), as well as the particularities of carcass processing between huemul and guanaco and the specifics of bone technology of the maritime- and inland-oriented societies that inhabited this region over the studied time period. The research highlights the continuity of certain technological processes through time, and processes that were applied similarly on the bones from these two species, and indicates the introduction of particular techniques at certain points in time, such as grooving in the last 600 years BP.

Approaching artiodactyls as a research category is a useful strategy because it allows us to consider the specifics of carcass anatomy and the constraints shared by this group of animals under a variety of cultural (maritime and pedestrian) and ecological conditions (inland and insular). By applying a broad spatial and temporal approach, this book offers a step forward in our understanding of the whole range of variation in human–ungulate relationships in Patagonia, and exemplifies why this type of approach is necessary.

https://www.barpublishing.com/los-artiodactilos-de-fuego-patagonia-chile.html

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 2500 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.

Please add yourself to the ICAZ member database!

Contributed by Sarah Whitcher Kansa, ICAZ President and Web Administrator

The 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!
CALENDAR

2021

30 AUGUST–3 SEPTEMBER
14th meeting of the ICAZ Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG)
Johannesburg, South Africa
Online
Email: wbrg2021@uj.ac.za
Internet: www.uj.ac.za/wbrg

1–30 SEPTEMBER
9th international conference on Taphonomy and Fossilstation (Taphos) and 6th meeting of the ICAZ Taphonomy Working Group (TWG)
Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain
Email: taphostwg2020@gmail.com
Internet: alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/worktaphonomy

2–3 SEPTEMBER
2nd meeting of the ICAZ Marine Mammal Working Group (MMWG)
Groningen University of Groningen, the Netherlands
Online
Email: yourivandenhurk@GMAIL.COM
Internet: icazmarinemammals2.wixsite.com/home

8–11 SEPTEMBER
27th annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)
Widening Horizons
Kiel, Germany
Internet: www.e-a-a.org

11–13 SEPTEMBER
Molluscs and ancient human societies and the ICAZ Archaeomalacology Working Group (AMWG)
Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune, India
Email: amwg2020@gmail.com

15 SEPTEMBER
Major topics in zooarchaeology: Aquatic resources
University of Sheffield, UK
Email: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.co.uk
Internet: https://onlineshop.shef.ac.uk/product-catalogue/faculty-of-arts-and-humanities/archaeology

21–24 SEPTEMBER
9th Bone diagenesis meeting
Evora, Portugal
Email bonediagenesis2021@uevora.pt

23–25 SEPTEMBER
9th meeting of the ICAZ Archaeozoology, Genetics, Proteomics and Morphometrics Working Group (AGPM)
Oulu, Finland
Email: icazagpm2021@oulu.fi
Internet: www.oulu.fi/archaeology/node/193085

1–15 OCTOBER
13th meeting of the Gesellschaft für Archäozoologie und Prähistorische Anthropologie (GAPA)
Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Weimar, Germany
Email: gapa-vorstand@gmx.de
Internet: www.gapa-kn.de/tagungen.html

8–14 OCTOBER
The human/raptor interface in archaeological research and its multidisciplinary potential
Annual Meeting of the Raptor Research Foundation conference session
Boise, Idaho, USA
Email: jdombrosky@unm.edu, kjbishop@illinois.edu
Internet: www.raptorresearchfoundation.org/conferences/current-conference

21 OCTOBER
International workshop on archaeological isotopic approaches to marine resources acquisition
Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l’Homme (MMSH), Aix-en-Provence, France
Email: tatiaandre9@gmail.com

27–29 OCTOBER
4th meeting of the ICAZ Neotropical Zooarchaeology Working Group (NZWG)
Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil
Email: nzwg.icaz@gmail.com
Internet: http://nzwg2021.com

3–6 NOVEMBER
10th meeting of the Italian Association of Archaeozoology (AIAZ)
Santa Chiara Lab, Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
Email: segreteria@aiaz.it
Internet: www.aiaz.it
2022

4-6 NOVEMBER
Transmission of knowledge on fish and aquatic animals, texts and images (Antiquity, Middle Ages, 16th century)
Caen, France
Email: thierry.buquet@unicaen.fr
Internet: zoomathia2021.sciencesconf.org

8 JUNE
Major topics in zooarchaeology: preserved animal products
University of Sheffield, UK
Email: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
Internet: https://onlineshop.shef.ac.uk/product-catalogue/faculty-of-arts-and-humanities/archaeology

25-26 NOVEMBER
Interdisciplinary research workshop on ancient world (JiIMA): nature and antiquity
Autonomous University of Madrid (Spain)/Online/Virtual
Email: jiima.uam@gmail.com
Internet: https://jiimauam.wixsite.com/jiima

2022

15 JANUARY
Major topics in zooarchaeology: status
University of Sheffield, UK
Email: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
Internet: https://onlineshop.shef.ac.uk/product-catalogue/faculty-of-arts-and-humanities/archaeology

13 JULY
Major topics in zooarchaeology: hunting strategies
University of Sheffield, UK
Email: zooarch-shortcourse@sheffield.ac.uk
Internet: https://onlineshop.shef.ac.uk/product-catalogue/faculty-of-arts-and-humanities/archaeology

1 AUGUST
21st meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG)
Archaeological Institute and the Natural History Museum, Vienna, Austria
Email: alfred.galik@OEAI.AT
Internet: alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workfish

1 OCTOBER
15th meeting of the Archaeozoology of South West Asia Working Group (ASWA)
Tokyo, Japan
Email: Aswatokyo@gmail.com

2023

3-7 MAY
Historical perspectives on marine ecosystems, fisheries, and future
Oceans Past Initiative (OPI) conference
Ostend, Belgium
Email: info@oceanspast.org
Internet: oceanspast.org/opviii.php

7-12 AUGUST
14th International Conference of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ)
Cairns, Australia
Email: admin@icaz2022.org
Internet: alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/meetings-international

ICAZ Newsletter back issues

The ICAZ Newsletter has been published since 1980, with a hiatus from 1993 to 1999. All issues are now available to download from https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/publications-newsletter.