ELECTION RESULTS!

With just a few months to go before ICAZ 2023 in Cairns, details about the call for abstracts and further information are included within this Newsletter. The results of the recent election are also presented: many congratulations to the new President, Mariana Mondini, Vice-President, Hitomi Hongo, and members of the International Committee. They will take on their new roles at the conference in Cairns.

Many of the ICAZ working groups have had successful in-person meetings during the course of 2022. Reviews of these and other conferences are provided, along with laboratory updates and members' news.

There are some imminent deadlines for forthcoming conferences, while the calendar should help with longer term planning.

Finally, some of the great work arising from the work of our community is listed in the publications section, along with more in-depth reviews of a couple of titles.
### Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from the President</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee News</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forthcoming Events &amp; Publications</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Group Reports</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference &amp; Events Reviews</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Updates</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member News</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications &amp; New Books</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Reviews</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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: Cairns Image by Imaposter, CC BY-SA 4.0, via Wikimedia Commons
Letter from the President

Dear ICAZ members

I hope you all have had a good start to the new year! I’m delighted that our long-awaited International Conference is just around the corner, and I hope to see many of you in Cairns in August!

As you’ll see in this Newsletter, many ICAZ working groups have held in-person meetings once again and their reports here express a general sense of joy in being together again. Through the pandemic, the 18 ICAZ working groups continued to be active, meeting virtually and adjusting their schedules in response to the changing and unpredictable COVID-19 restrictions. It is wonderful to read about these groups coming together in person not only to share their research but to explore the sights and tastes of their host venues.

After a one-year postponement because of the pandemic, the next International Conference is all set to take place in Australia 7-12 August 2023. I want to thank Melanie Fillios and the organizing team for all their hard work in planning (and re-planning!) the conference in light of much uncertainty over the past several years. Please be sure to take some time to check out the full list of 33 session titles and abstracts here: https://www.icaz2023.org/call-for-abstracts/ and see where you might make a contribution! Paper submissions are due by 21 February 2023.

The International Conference provides an opportunity, once every four years (or, in this case, five!), to highlight and celebrate zooarchaeology in a specific region of the world. With a membership representing more than 60 countries, it is important that we provide opportunities for all ICAZ members to participate in our International Conference. This is the first time the International Conference has been in Oceania and only the second time it has been in the Southern Hemisphere. We realize that it is a long way to travel for many ICAZ members, but we hope that the relatively low cost of ICAZ membership (compared to other professional societies) and the fact that the International Conference only takes place once every few years are factors that contribute to your being able to attend.

Finally, I want to thank you for voting in the recent elections! We are looking forward to welcoming Mariana Mondini as President, Hitomi Hongo as Vice-President, and many new members to the International Committee at the International Conference, when they will step into their new roles.

I wish you all the best in the year ahead!

Sarah W. Kansa, ICAZ President
January 2023
Committee News

Election results!

**Contributed by Lizzie Wright, ICAZ Secretary**

The counting of votes for ICAZ President, Vice-President, and International Committee (IC) is now complete. A total of 244 valid votes were cast (duplicates and anonymous votes could not be validated).

I’m excited to announce that Mariana Mondini will be our next ICAZ President, and Hitomi Hongo will be our Vice-President.

The new IC will be made up of the following ICAZ members (in alphabetical order):


Four ICAZ officers complete the IC: the Secretary (Lizzie Wright), Treasurer (Suzanne Pilaar Birch), the Immediate Past Conference Organizer (Melanie Fillios) and the Next Conference Organizer (to be confirmed at the International Conference this summer).

The results reflect the diversity of ICAZ, with 28 countries across 5 continents represented. This is an increase from last time, when 23 countries were represented.

The new President, Vice-President and IC members will take up their new roles at the ICAZ 2023 International Conference in Cairns, Australia, when a meeting of the new IC will be held and elections for the new Executive Committee (EC) will also take place.

Details of the vote, including ranking for each of the elected and non-elected members, can be requested from the ICAZ Secretary, Lizzie Wright, at lizzieewright@gmail.com.

Thank you to everyone who entered the elections as well as all voting members.

ICAZ 2023 Cairns Financial Assistance

A number of stipends will be made available for delegates to attend ICAZ 2023 in Cairns, Australia. Details will be forthcoming regarding the amounts and application process.

ICAZ Membership

To join ICAZ or renew your membership, visit the Membership section of the ICAZ website, [https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/membership-join](https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/membership-join). Dues may be paid online or via post. Questions and inquiries may be emailed to the treasurer, Suzanne Pilaar Birch, sepbirch@uga.edu.
ICAZ 2023 Oceans and coastline - past, present and future

Contributed by ICAZ 2023 Conference Organizing Committee (icaz@watermarkevents.com.au)

We are excited to welcome everyone to Cairns, Australia for ICAZ’s 14th conference! Cairns is home to the Great Barrier Reef and a wealth of indigenous Australian culture. The conference will run 7–12 August, with excursions taking place Monday and Tuesday, and sessions running Wednesday–Saturday. On Sunday the 13th we will charter a boat for those interested in going out to the Reef. Details of all excursions will be forthcoming.

Session abstracts are now live, as are paper submissions, with accommodation options to follow https://www.icaz2023.org/. We have tried to cater to a range of accommodation budgets, with lunch and morning/afternoon teas available each day of the conference. We are making every effort to keep all aspects of the conference local, including wherever possible using native ingredients, local produce and Indigenous businesses.

We are incredibly excited to show you this beautiful place with the world’s oldest living culture and look forward to welcoming you to Australia. Keep an eye on social media and the conference website for regular updates.

Follow this link to see a list of sessions and instructions for submitting an abstract: https://www.icaz2023.org/call-for-abstracts/.

Please submit your abstract by 21 February 2023.

The submitting author will be considered the lead author/presenter and named in the conference programme. The submitting author will receive all correspondence relating to the conference presentation and programme.

Please note that presenters may only present one paper and one poster as lead presenter during the conference, although they may be co-authors/co-presenters on other papers and posters and may take part as panellists in workshops or forums.

The conference is being presented in-person only, i.e. there will be no virtual option to present or attend virtually – all oral presenters must attend in person. If you are unable to attend the conference in person, please consider submitting a poster abstract. Further details regarding poster presentations will be published in due course.

Presenters (both oral and poster) must register and pay to attend the conference by 1 April 2023 (the early bird deadline). By submitting an abstract it is deemed that you understand that you must register and attend the conference in person and can only nominate an alternative presenter if they are not already presenting another paper as lead author/presenter. Poster presenters who are not attending the conference in person must also register and pay the in-person registration fee.

Presenters must be ICAZ members to participate and attend the conference. To become an ICAZ member, please follow this link: https://alexandriaarchive.org/icaz-wp/. Co-authors are not required to be ICAZ members, though membership is encouraged!

Presentation of papers will be strictly 15 minutes in duration, with 5 minutes for questions and answers.

Following assessment of abstracts by the Conference Scientific Committee, decisions on acceptance will be communicated to the lead author in March 2023.

Call for abstracts closes: 21 February 2023.

Thank you!
3rd Virtual Conference for Women Archaeologists and Paleontologists: exploring past species and their environments

Contributed by Ana B. Galán López (vcwap@awap-science.org)

The third Virtual Conference for Women Archaeologists and Paleontologists (VCWAP) will take place on 7–8 March 2023. After the success of the two first conferences in 2021 and 2022, the VCWAP is back in 2023 to offer young/early career women researchers (not holding a permanent position) in archaeology and paleontology an opportunity to gain visibility by presenting recent developments in their research and to reflect on the gender-related issues in these disciplines. This third conference will be held online (on Zoom, Discord and Gather Town) and will be free of charge for speakers and attendees.

We especially encourage archaeologists and paleontologists (and those from related disciplines), who have permanent positions to attend our conference, as we wish to turn it into a space that not only highlights the work of those without a stable position, but also provides new opportunities and encourages the development of new contact networks, which are so important in both research and academic fields.

In addition to the scientific sessions, we will organize, as in previous years, a round table on gender issues encountered both in archaeology and paleontology. We are also planning to organize a workshop; however, we will provide more information in February 2023.

We plan to create a Paleoart Gallery on Gather Town where early career women paleoartists can exhibit their reconstructions. If you are interested in exhibiting your work in the Virtual Paleoart Gallery for VCWAP 2023, please submit a short description of your paleoartistic reconstruction piece via the registration and abstract submission form (1300 characters max. including spaces).

Your work can be presented in the form of a single picture or a composite image with text (for example to depict the stages of reconstruction). The image does not have to be original for the conference. Please provide a short commentary (800–1800 characters) along with the image, explaining the scientific assumptions, artistic choices, references and/or specimens on which the reconstruction is based, in order to make the reconstruction informative and to stimulate further discussion. If you wish, you can present your work at the Paleoart Gallery during the Paleoart session.

If you would like to attend this event as a delegate, please fill out the form on the AWAP website: https://awap-science.org/en/next-conference/

Upcoming deadlines
- Submission of reconstructions and commentaries for the Paleoart Gallery: 31 January 2023
- Public registration: 28 February 2023

To find out more visit: https://awap-science.org/en/next-conference/@women_archeopal.

For any request or further information, please contact the organizing team at the following address, specifying «question» in the subject line of your email: vcwap@awap-science.org.
10th meeting of the Postgraduate ZooArchaeology Forum

Contributed by Goran Tomac (gtomac@ffzg.hr) and Antonela Barbir (antonela.barbir@gmail.com)

The call for abstracts for the 10th Postgraduate ZooArchaeology Forum (PZAF), which will take place in Zagreb on 24–26 May 2023, was opened on 1 November 2022 and will close on 29 January 2023. Abstracts can be submitted via the official conference webpage (https://pzaf2023.ffzg.unizg.hr/), where information regarding the venue, the city of Zagreb, etc., can also be found.

Applicants will be contacted regarding the acceptance of their proposals by 15 February, and the conference programme will be published on 31 March.

The organizing committee can be contacted via e-mail at pzaf2023@gmail.com.

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 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!
The 8th meeting of the Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG) was held in Wrocław, Poland. The event, with COVID-19 precautions still in force, took place at the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences. The conference was organized by the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences (with Aleksander Chrószcz as Chairperson and Dominik Poradowski as Conference Secretary) and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (with Kamilla Pawłowska as Vice-Chairperson).

Palaeopathologists have been meeting since 1999 in an interdisciplinary forum for the discussion of the study of animal health, disease and injury in the past. The previous APWG meeting took place in Tartu, Estonia, in 2019, when it was decided that the next meeting would take place in 2021, as meetings of this working group are held every two years. Due to the COVID pandemic, the conference was delayed, and finally held on 9–10 September 2022.

This was the first time that the ICAZ APWG has been held in Poland. However, Poland had previously hosted ICAZ members in 1978, when the third International Conference was held, soon after establishment of the ICAZ Statutes in 1974.

The aim of the APWG conference was to provide an overview of the causes, mechanisms of origin and development, and consequences, of diseases, and thus the state of physical condition of animals and humans in the past. This was accomplished with the participation of 21 people presenting nine oral presentations and five posters. The pathological lesions that were demonstrated included traumatic lesions, inflammatory diseases, various conditions involving bone junctions (such as joint morphology and the attachment points of important ligaments and tendons), diseases associated with the palaeoenvironment, dental anomalies and oral pathology, inherited disorders, and tumours. Among the major topics of the conference were pathology in Glacial–Interglacial fauna, pathology in post-glacial fauna (in historic periods, from the Neolithic to modern times), zoonoses, function and dysfunction versus shape, the effect on the skeletal system of animal use and breeding, and current problems in palaeopathology.

In the context of current pandemics, it is extremely important to understand how diseases are transmitted from animals to humans (zoonoses). This was traced by many of the contributions (including Poradowski et al.; Pawłowska et al.; Namdar et al.; and Thomas, Lamarque et al.). We also focused on skeleton morphology and its function from an anatomical point of view, concentrating on selected morphological...
details of the locomotor apparatus with their function in domesticated mammals (Chrószczyz et al.). In turn, Richard Thomas (University of Leicester, UK) presented a paper on the palaeopathological findings from a model aristocratic estate in the UK, aimed at an integrative palaeopathological approach.

We had the opportunity to discuss instances and topics of pathology dating from the Late Triassic, through the Pleistocene and the Neolithic, to the Holocene, including medieval and early modern periods, building a scientific bridge between palaeontology and archaeozoology under the ‘one pathology’ concept. This is significant, because cases of pathology are known in the fossil record from the Triassic, as has been shown by Nerinckx et al., who presented the pathological growth of interclavicles of *Metoposaurus krasiejowiensis* in both symmetric and asymmetric contexts. In turn, Pawłowska et al. discussed lesions diagnosed across a range of Pleistocene taxa, including mammoths, rhinoceroses (with a grant from the National Science Centre, Poland, 2021/43/B/ST10/00362, awarded to Kamilla Pawłowska), aurochs, bison, giant deer, elks and bears. Convincing evidence of pathology was also demonstrated for other mammals (Markowić et al.; Nuut and Lõugas; Nuut and Rannamäe; Wilczyński et al.) and for bird remains from historic periods (Ehrlich; Gál and Piličiauskiené; Waterman et al.). The participants at the meeting came from Israel, Serbia, the UK, Hungary, Germany, France, Poland, Estonia, Belgium and Switzerland, allowing us to create a single scientific platform for palaeontologists, zooarchaeologists, archaeologists and palaeobiologists to exchange ideas, discuss specific cases, and build a database of past pathology cases. The second goal of the meeting, to build a bridge between palaeontologists and zooarchaeologists who deal with animal bone pathology, was thus accomplished.

All contributions to the 8th ICAZ APWG, at which we exchanged ideas and experiences relating to our research, were associated with the main theme of the conference: ‘Function creates shape, shape creates function. Cases of pathology as a scientific bridge between palaeontology and zooarchaeology’. Thanks to the financial support the conference received [through Kamilla Pawłowska, under the Social Responsibility of Science/Excellent Science (ID: 514271) scheme of the Ministry of Education and Science, Poland], we were able to invite a guest to deliver a plenary paper and to award scholarships to students, allowing emerging researchers to take part in the meeting. The academic side of the meeting was held at the Centre for Teaching and Research, Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences.

Beyond that, the conference’s extended programme included numerous events, scientific, historical, touristic and social in
nature. We visited the Museum of Natural History (including parts inaccessible to regular visitors); the Division of Animal Anatomy (a part of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine), which is the main successor to the Academy of Veterinary Medicine founded in 1881 in Lviv, together with its comparative archaeozoological collection and museum (interestingly, the organizer of the 1978 ICAZ meeting had studied and worked here); the Aula Leopoldina or Leopoldine Hall, the most representative baroque hall of the University of Wroclaw; and the Mathematical Tower with its beautiful view of medieval Wroclaw. We enjoyed a long walk around the historical part of the city, including the old Jatki or Shambles, former butchery stalls that have been transformed into galleries and artistic shops, with figures of animals for slaughtering (a goat, a pig, a rooster, a goose with an egg, and a rabbit); and we relaxed in the garden of the Ossolineum, one of the largest research libraries in Poland, whose humanities collection is second to none. Finally, we strolled around Cathedral Island, the oldest part of Wroclaw’s early medieval settlement, and admired the Panorama of the Battle of Racławice, a cycloramic painting depicting a battle of the Kościuszko Uprising. We also had the opportunity to see the city from the river during a cruise on the Odra, where we listened to a story of butchery-related cannibalism, and finished the conference with a gala dinner at the Odra Centrum, a unique cultural and educational institution in the form of a low-emission floating facility open to the public on a river barge. We went on a daytrip to Brzeg Castle, the Renaissance pearl of Silesia and the seat of the final members of the royal Piast dynasty of Poland; we saw the Town Hall in Strzelin, which was carefully rebuilt after its destruction in the Second World War; we visited the palace in Kamieniec Ząbkowicki, built for Princess Marianne of Orange-Nassau, who was unhappily married to Prince Albrecht of Hohenzollern, a great woman who survived numerous crises in her life but knew how to support the local community; and we finally enjoyed some Silesian cuisine with local dishes from this Polish region.

The members of the Organizing Committee are deeply appreciative of the contributions from all the participants and their successful presentation of significant results. We also hope that everyone enjoyed visiting Wroclaw and its surroundings.

Financial support for the conference was provided the Social Responsibility of Science/Excellent Science (ID: 514271) project of the Ministry of Education and Science in Poland to Kamilla Pawłowska. Updated information has been posted to https://pl-pl.facebook.com/ICAZAPWG/ and https://animalpalaeopathologywg.wordpress.com/.

We thank all the participants in Wroclaw and look forward to seeing you in Tel Aviv in two years!
The Organizing Committee, right to left: Aleksander Chrószcz of Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences, Kamilla Pawłowska of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, and Dominik Poradowski of Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences.

A welcoming banner for the 8th Meeting of ICAZ APWG (Collegium Anatomicum, Wroclaw, Poland).

Tour of Wrocław: the Town hall.

Tour of Wrocław: medieval Jatki (butchery stalls).

Social time near the Odra river.

Alexander’s first attempt as an interpreter at the gallery, Brzeg Castle.
Archaeozoology of the Baltic Region and Adjacent Areas (ABRA) Working Group
https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workabra

Contributed by Eve Rannamäe (everannamae@gmail.com) and László Bartosiewicz

On 2 September 2022, the ABRA working group got together for the 3rd time at the 28th annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) in Budapest, Hungary. The dedicated session was titled #226 ‘Foreign vs local in medieval and modern age foodways in the Baltic Sea region’, organized by Eve Rannamäe, László Bartosiewicz, and Lembi Lõugas. Although small in volume, five presentations by authors from five countries (Sweden, Hungary, Germany, Lithuania, Estonia), the session provided excellent research results and a fruitful discussion. The topics included high status food consumption, exotic species and stable isotope analyses.

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 has allocated 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, in line with general ICAZ policy, working groups should not plan to host meetings in the same year as the ICAZ conference.

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. Applications are expected in advance and are requested approximately 6–12 months prior to the meeting date. However, all applications will be considered.

Application: Please fill out and submit your application through Google Forms using this link: https://goo.gl/forms/SxqtpB1eymQAshBq2.
The 15th meeting of the ASWA working group was held at Tokyo National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (TOBUNKEN), Japan, from 28 November to 2 December 2022. This was the 30th anniversary of the working group, which met for the first time at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, in 1992. It was also the first ASWA meeting to be held outside Europe and Southwest Asia. The organizing committee (Hitomi Hongo and 12 members) originally planned the meeting to be held in 2021, but it was postponed due to the pandemic. In May 2022 the organizing committee finally decided to take a chance and have an on-site conference in November 2022. The uncertain situation, in large part due to the strict quarantine rules and visa requirements stipulated by the Japanese government, continued until September, but the organizing committee was greatly encouraged by the number of colleagues who expressed the intention to physically attend the meeting.

There were 48 oral presentations and 10 posters by colleagues representing 17 countries (Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Spain, Turkey, UK and USA, according to the affiliation of the participants). The papers covered a wide geographical area, from the Mediterranean to Central Asia and China, the Caucasus, and the Indus Valley. The Crown Prince Akishino, who also leads a research group on domestication, attended the session on domestication.

We had a post-conference excursion to visit shell middens of the Jomon Period and museums near Sendai.

The next ASWA working group meeting will be hosted by the University of Munich, Germany.

The XV ASWA-Tokyo was supported financially by:

- JSPS KAKENHI (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research 18H05444, 20H05819, 22H00013, 22H00737, 21H00598, 21K18385, 19H05592, 18H00754)
- Resona Foundation for Asia and Oceania
- The Kajima Foundation
- Research Centre for Integrative Evolutionary Science, SOKENDAI
Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG)
https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workfish

Contributed by Alfred Galik (Alfred.Galik@oeaw.ac.at) and Alicia Hawkins (alicia.hawkins@utoronto.ca)

Members of the ICAZ FRWG planned to have an in-person meeting after the protracted and exhaustive COVID pandemic, which had caused the postponement of our meeting to 2022. So happily, the 21st meeting took place in Vienna, Austria, from 22 to 27 August in 2022 (https://www.oeaw.ac.at/conferences/icaz-frwg2021/home), organized by the Austrian Archaeological Institute, Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), the Vienna Institute for Archaeological Science (VIAS), University of Vienna, and the Institute of Hydrobiology and Aquatic Ecosystem Management (IHG), University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences. The meeting took place in the historic ambience on the Conference Hall in the Natural History Museum of Vienna, thankfully with the support of the Museum.

Altogether 54 colleagues participated and contributed 11 posters and 40 oral presentations. The participants represented 20 nations, 16 from all over Europe, plus Canada, United States, Peru and New Zealand. The meeting started on Monday with the registration, with a warm welcome, and many happy faces, meeting each other again after a long period of isolation.

The poster presentations took place in the Aula of the University building, housing the Austrian Archaeological Institute, where some colleagues seized the opportunity to visit the Institute and the ‘bone-lab’ on Tuesday. The poster presentation was followed by a half-day excursion to the so-called ‘Donau-Insel’, an artificial ‘island’ in the Danube constructed as flood protection, with documentation about it in the Info-Center. Two projects were introduced, one the DICCA project, which is dealing with the documentation and reaction to the negative effects of climate warming on the island. The other, the LIFE sterlet project, aims to create self-sustaining sterlet populations in the Danube River.

The presentations, posters and oral, represented a wide range of different fields of interesting and innovative topics. Osteological presentations dealt with bone identification and size reconstructions. The implementation and use of databases was a topic, as well as ethnoarchaeological discussions. Fishes and fishing were documented in the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as freshwater fishing from the Neolithic to modern times. Cod certainly reflected its importance, but other contributions dealt with fish trade questions. Some more unusual contributions, such as ‘a novel machine learning algorithm for the identification of ancient fish remains’, a description and identification of bycatch shrimps, and interpretations of artistic representations of fish in Greek mosaics, were very welcome, and enriched the already very varied range of scientific contributions at the conference. The conference successfully ended with a guided trip through part of the Natural History Museum.

The first part of the excursion day on Saturday was the River Danube, to the Nationalpark-Donau Auen, with guided tours through the museum and to the Danube. The second part was a visit to the Museum Carnuntinum in Bad Deutsch-Altenburg and the ‘Roman town quarter’ of Carnuntum in Petronell, where we enjoyed the many house reconstructions based on archaeological results, before sadly finishing the FRWG meeting in Vienna.

Zooarchaeologists who are part of the Archaeology Centre’s Faunal Interest Group at the University of Toronto are thrilled to announce that they will be hosting the next meeting of the Fish Remains Working Group, in August 2024. Exact dates are to be announced in the upcoming months, including on the ZOOARCH listserv.

The contact for further information or to be added to the distribution list is: frwg.toronto@utoronto.ca.
Medieval Period Working Group (MWG)
https://www.alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workmedieval

Contributed by Veronica Aniceti (veronica.aniceti@gmail.com)

On 28–30 September 2022, the University Museum–Department of Natural History of Bergen (Norway) hosted the 1st meeting of the Medieval Period Working Group (MPWG). The event was held at the Bryggens Museum, in Bergen’s city centre.

The organization committee consisted of Dr Veronica Aniceti (postdoctoral researcher), Professor Anne-Karin Huftammer, Associate Professor Hanneke Meijer, Dr Liselotte Takken Beijersbergen, Olaug Flatnes Bratbak (UM/UiB), Associate Professor Ramona Harrison (AHKR/UiB), and Dr Samuel Walker (postdoctoral researcher, UiO).

The meeting was financially supported by the Bergen University Fundings (NOK55,580). Additionally, the ICAZ provided financial assistance to five unwaged students (US$1000).

The event was held in person; 63 people attended the meeting, most of whom were from European countries. A total of 33 oral presentations and 17 posters were presented. The oral contributions were organized into five sessions, addressing zooarchaeological studies conducted in different geographical areas and on specific topics: southern Europe, the Baltics and eastern Europe, monastic contexts, global medieval zooarchaeology, and central and northern Europe. At the end of each day, a specific session was dedicated to poster contributions.

Each day of the meeting was accompanied by a variety of social events. During the first day of the conference, a wine reception was held in the cafeteria of the Bryggens Museum. During the second day of the meeting, participants had the opportunity to visit the Bryggens Museum, and to explore the many artefacts and explanatory panels showing the daily lives of medieval people in Bergen and western Norway. Later that evening, several participants (about 50 people) attended the social dinner at the Bryggeloftet and Stuene Restaurant, the oldest restaurant in Bergen, where typical Norwegian dishes were served.

Two guided tours were offered to the participants on 1 October. The morning tour was led by Associate Professor Alf Tore Hommedal (AHKR/UiB), who kindly offered to guide delegates through various historical sites illustrating the history of medieval Bergen. Later in the afternoon, Professor Anne Karin Huftammer led the delegates through the exhibition of the Natural History Museum and to the osteological collection of the Department of Natural History.

Some of the members of the 1st ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group Organizing Committee. From the right: Professor Anne Karin Huftammer, Associate Professor Hanneke Meijer, Dr Veronica Aniceti (UM/UiB), Dr Samuel Walker (UiO), and Associate Professor Ramona Harrison (AHKR/UIB).

Participants of the 1st ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group Meeting.
The 1st MPWG provided a great opportunity to exchange ideas and discuss ongoing projects and data on medieval zooarchaeology in a friendly environment. The organizing committee will evaluate the possibility of publishing the proceedings of the event in a special volume of a peer-reviewed scientific journal in the coming months.

The 2nd meeting of the MPWG will take place in 2024 in Sofia (Bulgaria), hosted by the Bulgarian archaeological institute with the museum of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (NAIM-BAS) in partnership with the National Natural History Museum of Bulgaria and the Sofia history museum. It will be organized by Nadezha Karastoyanova, Stella Nikolova and Mario Filipov (Sofia History Museum). More information will follow shortly.

- Veronica Aniceti (Coordinator of the ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group)
- Mauro Rizzetto (Co-Liaison of the ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group)
- Idoia Grau-Sologestoa (Co-Liaison of the ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group)
- Pam Crabtree (Co-Liaison of the ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group)

Please send us an email to mwg.icaz@gmail.com if you want to become a member. You can also follow us on Facebook (ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group) and Twitter (@Medieval_ICAZ).

Contributed by Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas, Sabine Deschler-Erb, Fabienne Pigière, Fiona Beglane and Sonja Vukovic

The special issue of *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* is making progress, and some of the work that was presented during the 3rd ICAZ Roman Period Working Group (RPWG) meeting in Dublin (2021, online) is already available online. Up to 11 papers will follow in the forthcoming months, and we expect that whole volume to be completed early in 2023. Papers can be accessed here: https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-archaeological-science-reports/special-issue/10JQN1RT107.

We are also delighted to announce the dates for the next RPWG meeting, which will be organised by the Laboratory for Bioarchaeology–Faculty of Philosophy and Institute for Archaeology in Belgrade, Serbia. The meeting will take place 9–12 April 2024, and will focus on ‘Social archaeozoology and the role of animals in Roman period societies: social differences, the impact of Rome on animal–human relationships, changes in human diet’ as voted for by members in our last poll. As usual, there will be a combination of oral presentations, a public lecture and time for an excursion to a Roman site. This time we will visit the Archaeological park Viminacium, which was a legionary fortress and city: the capital of the Roman province of Upper Moesia. Within the park, we will see the remains of the city and fortress walls, amphitheatre, baths, and funerary monuments, as well as the reconstructed Roman villa Domus Scientiarum Viminacium, which hosts the museum and archaeological laboratories. You can find more information about the site here: http://viminacium.org.rs/en/. The call for papers will open in 2023.
This year we also celebrate the 50th anniversary of the seminal work of Elisabeth Schmid, the *Atlas of Animal Bones/ Knochenatlas*. The University Library of Basel has made a digital re-edition of the book, available here: https://emono.unibas.ch/emono/catalog/book/74. The book has become a standard reference for Roman zooarchaeology, not only because of the memorable drawings and explanations, but also because Chapter 5 presents numerous case studies from Roman Augusta Raurica in Switzerland. We hope you will enjoy reading the new edition. It will ensure the availability of good-quality versions of the drawings, as some pdfs stored in our computers were created from already heavily used (photo) copies of the book!

We very much look forward to hearing your suggestions about how we can improve Roman zooarchaeology. Please write to Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas (svalenzuela@irif.csic.es) or Sabine Deschler-Erb (sabine.deschler@unibas.ch) if you want to make suggestions or you would like to join this working group.

The 80th anniversary of Efremov’s taphonomy as a scientific discipline was held at the Aula Magna of the Alcalá de Henares University (Madrid, Spain) from 5 to 11 June 2022. This special celebration was organized jointly as the 6th Taphonomy Working Group (TWG) meeting, coordinated by Ana B. Marín-Arroyo, Marta Moreno-Garcia and Lucia Agudo Pérez, and the 9th TAPHOS, led by Yolanda Fernández-Jalvo and Paloma Sevilla.

In this special meeting (after a 2-year delay because of COVID-19), we commemorated the 30th anniversary of the first meeting on Taphonomy and Fossilization (known now as TAPHOS) and the special contribution to the theory of taphonomy by Professor Sixto Fernández-López, and the 30th anniversary of the publication *Owls, Caves and Fossils*, written by Professor Peter Andrews (which set up the methodological foundations of the small mammal taphonomy). We were specially honoured with the participation of Professor Anne K. Behrensmeyer (Figure 1) as the keynote speaker in the inaugural session, and Professor Christiane Denys for closing the conference and this special celebration.

A total of 123 participants, with a noteworthy 25% attendance by PhD students, embraced the congress (Figure 2). The congress brought together palaeontologists, archaeologists,
The opening of the congress took place on 7 June, with a welcome by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Alcalá, Margarita Vallejo Girvés, the Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Luis Rivera Galicia, and the director of the Regional Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology (Enrique Baquedano), co-organizer of the congress. The welcome from the authorities of the University of Alcalá was followed by the Opening Conference presentation, given by A.K. Behrensmeyer, entitled ‘What is taphonomy in 2022? The state of art of taphonomic research methodologies and research subjects’. This update also presented the new conception and perception of taphonomy amongst different research subjects, topics and professionals. As A.K. Behrensmeyer mentioned: “some researchers even today ignore that what they are doing is actually taphonomy”.

The meeting sessions were organized by TaphoSystems, a term proposed by Sixto Fernández López that refers to fossil associations plus the external environment in which they were preserved. These sessions aimed to facilitate connecting experts from different backgrounds working in similar environments. Four different sessions were held:

- Open-air TaphoSystem: 27 presentations, 12 podiums and 15 posters
- Marine TaphoSystem: 21 presentations, 7 podiums and 14 posters
- Karstic TaphoSystem: 31 presentations, 18 podiums and 13 posters
- Experimental taphonomy and other environments: 25 presentations, 13 podiums and 12 posters.

The conference addressed a wide variety of topics and discussed various taphonomic aspects, and new methodological approaches from sister disciplines, to study common interests, purposes and objectives, including applications of intelligence artificial to archaeological studies, among many others. Taphonomy has always been a discipline with wide interest and has shown great strength in the transversal and interdisciplinary collaboration of diverse areas that complement each other.
On Saturday, 11 June, we celebrated with a homage to Sixto Fernández-López and moved to the Regional Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology, where the congress was closed with a final conference by Oscar Cambra Moo entitled ‘The preservation and conservation dilemma: a contribution to Sixto Fernández López’s theoretical framework of taphonomy’.

The homage was given to Professor Sixto Fernández-López in person, and Peter Andrews received his tribute from Y. Fernández-Jalvo, who flew directly to Blandford to give him the award by hand. This tribute was extended to Professors A.K. Behrensmeyer and C. Denys. The four received accolades for their outstanding contribution to our current knowledge of taphonomy from the congress organizer committee and the congress delegates (Figure 3). A final talk entitled ‘Microfaunal taphonomy comes of age: a tribute to Peter Andrews’ was given by Christiane Denys. The congress closed with a farewell party in the main hall of the Regional Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology, and the participants were invited to return for the 7th TWG (in France or Israel, still to be decided) and the 10th TAPHOS (Ferrara, Italy).

All summaries, both podium and poster presentations, as well as keynote speeches, were published in a special issue of *Journal of Taphonomy* (ISSN 1696-0815, volume 16, issue 1-4, 2022), which has a full-colour front cover of Peter Andrews and Sixto Fernández-López (https://journaltaphonomy.com/volumen-16-issue-1-4-year-2022). The proceeding of the meeting will be published in two scientific journals, *Historical Biology and Quaternary Science Advances*.

The congress was supported by several archaeological and palaeontological institutions, foundations and societies: the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ Congress Support), the ArchaeologyHub of the CSIC-Spain (All’2022 4_001), the French TaphEN a working group supported by the European Community and the French Centre National de Research Scientifique (TaphEN-CNRS, Actions 2022) and The Palaeontological Association (PALAAS, PA-GA202003). The private society of online courses Transmitting Science (https://www.transmittingscience.com/) also provided a grant (as a free course) to one of the students. Other institutions, such as the Foundation and the Alcalá de Henares University, The Faculty of Economics, the Regional Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology, the City Hall of Alcalá, The Spanish Society of Palaeontology, the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales and the Society of Friends of MNCN, provided logistical support, contributing to the success of the meeting.

Thanks to ICAZ and the TWG, a PhD student, Meir Orbach from the University of Haifa (Israel), was able to cover part of the travel costs (an activity report by the researcher has been submitted to the ICAZ treasurer).

All the organizers consider science dissemination to be a very important part of today’s research, and for that reason, the meeting was transmitted in real life on a Twitter account created for this aim – @TaphosTwg – where the different presentations, posters, homages and pictures were tweeted. The webpage of the meeting is still active, where more information and images are available: https://taphostwg.es/.

The TWG is looking forward for celebrating the next meeting!

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Iberian Isotopes Bioarchaeology working meeting (Iberisotopes)

Contributed by: Silvia Valenzuela Lamas, Marta Díaz Zorita-Bonilla, Antonio Delgado Huertas, Pedro Díaz del Río Español, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) and University of Tübingen

On 3–4 November 2022, the Iberian Isotopes Bioarchaeology working meeting (Iberisotopes) took place in Granada, Spain, at Carmen de los Mínimos (School of Arab Studies, CSIC). Support from the ArchaeologyHub at CSIC enabled two intensive days of presentations and debate on the design of sampling strategies, laboratory processing and the conduct of isotopic studies of human, animal and environmental remains.

Topics covered included access to collections, selection of materials to sample, best practices to ensure and maximize future research, laboratory protocols, and best practices in publishing results. The sessions consisted of various round tables, the presentation of case studies, and a debate session in order to produce a reference document as a protocol for the sampling of dental and bone material for diet and mobility isotopic studies in Iberia.

The dialogue between bioarchaeology and archaeozoology was very fruitful, as there are few forums where the two disciplines can discuss common methodological issues.

There was also time to visit the facilities of the Andalusian Institute of Earth Sciences (IACT-CSIC) and exchange ideas during our stay at the Residence Carmen de la Victoria. We thank all participants for the quality of their contributions, and we look forward the next meeting in 2024 at IPHES-UAB!

For more info about the meeting, see https://twitter.com/silviavalnz/status/158455193714782080.

For more info about ArchaeologyHub, see https://archaeologyhub.csic.es/english/.
Archaeozoology of Southern Africa workshop 2022

Contributed by Annie R. Antonites, Karin Scott, Louisa Hutten & Sharon Holt

The Archaeozoology of Southern Africa (AZOOSA) working group is an independent working group that was founded in 2019 by a group of South African archaeozoologists in response to the need for greater cooperation amongst specialists in the region. There are few archaeozoologists who practise locally, and a large proportion of such research is conducted by scholars based in the global north. Because of the scarcity of dedicated positions for archaeozoologists, few local professionals in the field, fewer professionals invested in capacity building, and its specialized and diverse nature, the discipline runs the risk of stagnating.

Drawing on the dynamic nature of the international archaeozoological community, AZOOSA promotes closer cooperation and collaboration among archaeozoological professionals, archaeologists and students to strengthen the discipline in the region. To facilitate this vision AZOOSA held its inaugural workshop on 8–11 September 2022 in Pretoria, South Africa. The workshop was originally planned for 2020 but had to be postponed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In early 2022 arrangements for the workshop regained momentum and participants voted for an in-person event.

Twenty-five archaeozoologists, archaeologists and students, from South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe, attended the workshop. The main aims were to establish AZOOSA and to create a professional network to share skills, information and knowledge within the SADC region. Two days of intensive discussion on issues such as collections-based research, access to comparative skeletal collections, reporting standards for specialist contract work, local research agendas, and the use of social media in raising the discipline’s profile, resulted in positive and practical solutions and suggestions. Input from participants will be incorporated into a best practice document to provide guidelines for local archaeozoological practices.

The workshop also included skills development sessions on stable isotope analysis presented by Patricia Groenewald (University of Cape Town) and the identification of reptiles and amphibians in archaeofaunal assemblages presented by Marina Chorro-Giner (archaeology.biz). A behind-the-scenes tour of the Archaeozoology and Large Mammals Section at the Ditsong National Muse of Natural History concluded the workshop. This allowed for a dedicated session for peer-assisted species identifications using the museum’s extensive comparative skeletal collection.

Thanks to the financial and other support from the South African Archaeological Society Northern Branch, the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists, PGS Heritage, and the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History, the workshop was a big success. Going forward AZOOSA plans on hosting skills development sessions online and in-person on an annual basis. The AZOOSA Community WhatsApp group has also been an effective platform to share resources and to keep members informed on local and international opportunities and news related to archaeozoology. Future cooperation and a closer working relationship between ICAZ and AZOOSA was enthusiastically supported by all the workshop participants.

For more information on AZOOSA contact Annie Antonites at antonites@ditsong.org.za.
Third International Symposium on Animals in Ancient Egypt, the Middle Nile and their hinterlands (ISAAE 3)

Contributed by Salima Ikram (salimaikram@gmail.com)

The third International Symposium on Animals in Ancient Egypt, the Middle Nile and their hinterlands (ISAAE 3) was held in Naples, Italy, 15–17 June 2022, at the University of Naples ‘L’Orientale’, organized by Maria Diletta Pubblico and Rosanna Pirelli. ISAAE was initiated by Stéphanie Porcier and Salima Ikram, with the first meeting being held in Lyon, France, and the second in Cairo, Egypt. The aim of the meetings is to foster the exchange of ideas and facilitate interdisciplinary work focusing on animals and human–animal relationships in ancient Egypt and its environs between different specialists (archaeozoologists, philologists, art historians, and others) dealing with animal in ancient Egypt. Participants spoke about the history of the study of animals in Egyptology, the role of animals in art, texts and crafts, mummification, scientific analysis and archaeozoology, animal impact on human society and economy, and the display and study of animal remains. The meeting was hybrid, with participants in Naples and worldwide. The next such event is tentatively scheduled for 2025 in Sweden, with Maria Nilsson being the main organizer.

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Outreach by the zooarchaeology group of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology

Contributed by Shyama Vermeersch and Canan Çakırlar

Our zooarchaeology group is part of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA) at the University of Groningen (the Netherlands). Dr Canan Çakırlar leads the group of six master’s students, eight PhD students, one post-doctoral researcher, and two assistants. Our research covers a broad range of topics, from the domestication of animals in the Netherlands to the role of animals in ancient Near Eastern empires. The upper floors of the GIA building are home to the zooarchaeological reference collection, which has about 5000 faunal specimens and many zooarchaeological assemblages. Because of its location and the many animal bones on display, people affectionately refer to this collection as the “bottenzolder” (English: bone attic).

As animal bones speak to the imagination, the zooarchaeology group is often invited to participate in outreach events. The first event we joined in September was the Arts Festival organized by the University of Groningen. The goal was to show the diversity and relevance of the humanities for our present-day society. People of all backgrounds and ages visited the booth, which displayed a wide variety of animal bones. Many visitors expressed how they appreciated being able to talk directly to scientists and have complicated methods and theories explained in an accessible manner.

Then, we organized an animal bone workshop for the organization Archeologische Vereniging Noord-Nederland. About 30 amateur archaeologists enrolled to learn how to work with animal bones. The workshop taught what zooarchaeology investigates and gave participants a hands-on experience with real animal bones. They learned how to lay out animal skeletons in an anatomically correct way, how to age mandibles using the Grant wear stages, and finally got to try their hand at identifying archaeological animal bones. As many of the participants volunteer in commercial excavations, they appreciated now being able to identify basic animal bones in the field.

Finally, in early October, we participated in Zpannend Zernike organized by the University of Groningen, an event geared towards children to get them interested in science. Children aged 6 to 12 could ask us all their (zoo)archaeology questions and try to identify animal bones with us. Some popular bones with the kids (and their parents) were dog skulls, bone skates and teeth!

Throughout our outreach season, the value and importance of communicating our work with the broader public yet again became clear. In an age where (mis)information of all kinds is at your fingertips, it is so much more important for scientists to interact directly with people. We noticed, more often than not, that the public still does not understand the work we do and has a romanticized version of our field. When we told them the relevance and potential zooarchaeology has to contribute to issues such as climate change, biodiversity, sustainability, urbanization and rewilding, many were surprised and intrigued. As such, this piece is also a call to action for all zooarchaeology groups to participate in and organize outreach events, so that the public can appreciate our societal relevance.

Willemien de Kock and Shyama Vermeersch are ready to talk about the latest zooarchaeological research and answer the public’s broader questions at the Arts Festival. (Photo: Dimitris Filioglou)
Archaeology enthusiasts learn how to lay out animal skeletons at the animal bone workshop organized by the Archeologische Vereniging Noord-Nederland. (Photo: Kleopatra Chatzipetrou)

Group picture of the GIA zooarchaeology group at the second laboratory meeting of the new academic year. (Photo: Tommaso Della Seta)
Osteometric Database of South American Camelids (ODSAC/BDOCS)

Contributed by G. L. L’Heureux, C. Belotti López de Medina, M. Mondini and S. Whitcher Kansa (BDOCS.ODSAC@gmail.com)

We are glad to inform you that the Osteometric Database of South American Camelids (ODSAC, BDOCS in Spanish) is already rolling. By now there are over 780 metric records from 26 wild and domestic South American camelids in it, which can be checked out at https://doi.org/10.6078/M7CZ359P.

These records will soon be available in other formats as well. The database will be periodically updated, so stay tuned at our website: https://doi.org/10.6078/M74J0C7T.

Please also note our new email: BDOCS.ODSAC@gmail.com, and our new logo!

Recently, at the 6th National Meeting of Argentinean Zooarchaeology (La Plata, November 2022), we presented the current state of the database and its potential at a roundtable called Osteometric Database of South American Camelids: An Experience of Open and Collaborative Science in Argentinean and Latin American Zooarchaeology.

At this roundtable, we discussed the utility of the database for the zooarchaeology of South America, and about the importance of collaboration and of Open Science to the discipline.

At this meeting, we also carried out a survey and blind test on the use of osteometry. We asked attendees to anonymously measure a camelid proximal phalanx, in order to assess issues such as which measures were more consistent. We also asked them some questions on these measurements and on their...
use of osteometry generally. Dozens of people participated and we are now processing the results, which will be shared in ICAZ media as soon as they are available.

We hope the Osteometric Database of South American Camelids will be of use to researchers in the region, and aim to keep it growing. All are welcome to contribute data. The template for submitting data is available at: https://opencontext.org/media/43eedacb-5e71-4902-ac4a-c50147d10632. Authorship of the measurements is properly attributed in all cases. We also welcome any comments or queries about the project, at BDOCS.ODSAC@gmail.com.

Dr Jennifer Grant Lett Brown participating in the survey and blind test of camelid bone measurements.

Attendees at the roundtable on the Osteometric Database of South American Camelids and Open Science at the 6th National Meeting of Argentinean Zooarchaeology.

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Publications

Compiled by Idoia Grau Sologestoa, Assistant Editor

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 from our Zotero library: https://www.zotero.org/groups/353233/icaz. You can export complete citations from our library, and use them for your own research!

Almost 350 new zooarchaeology publications have been recently added to the list. We have chosen to highlight just a few of the great works that zooarchaeologists (and from other related fields) 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.

Books

Religious Practice and Cultural Construction of Animal Worship in Egypt from the Early Dynastic to the New Kingdom. Ritual Forms, Material Display, Historical Development

Archaeopress Egyptology 36
By Angelo Colonna
2021 Oxford: Archaeopress
ISBN 9781789698213

Religious Practice and Cultural Construction of Animal Worship in Egypt from the Early Dynastic to the New Kingdom presents an articulated historical interpretation of Egyptian ‘animal worship’, intended as a segment of religious practice focused on the mobilization of selected animals within strategically designed ritual contexts, from the Early Dynastic to the New Kingdom, and offers a new understanding of its chronological development through a fresh review of pertinent archaeological and textual data. The goal is twofold: (1) to re-conceptualize the notion of ‘animal worship’ on firm theoretical and material bases, reassessing its heuristic value as a tool for analysis; (2) to demonstrate, accordingly, that ‘animal worship’ did not represent a late degeneration of traditional religion, socially (popular cult) and thematically (animal mummies and burials) restricted, but a complex domain of religious practice with a longer history and a larger variety of configurations than usually assumed.

https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789698213
Man and Bird in the Palaeolithic of Western Europe
By Anne Eastham
2021 Oxford: Archaeopress
ISBN 9781789699098

Man and Bird in the Palaeolithic of Western Europe considers the nature of the interaction between birds and hunter-gatherers. It examines aspects of avian behaviour and the qualities that could be (and were) targeted at different periods by hunter-gatherers, who recognized the utility of the diversity of avian groups in various applications of daily life and thought. It is clear from the records of excavated sites in western Europe that during the evolution of both the Neanderthal period and the subsequent occupations of *Homo sapiens*, avian demographics fluctuated with the climate along with other aspects of both flora and fauna. Each was required to adapt to these changes. The present study considers these changes through the interactions of human and bird as evidenced in the remains attached to Middle and Upper Palaeolithic occupation sites in western Europe, and touches on a variety of prey–predator relationships across other groups of plant and animal species. The book describes a range of procurement strategies that are known from the literature and artistic record of later cultures to have been used in the trapping, enticement and hunting of birds for consumption and the manufacture of weapons, domestic items, clothing, ceremony and cultural activities. It also explores how bird images and depictions engraved or painted on the walls of caves or on the objects of daily use during the Upper Palaeolithic may be perceived as communications of a more profound significance for the temporal, seasonal or social life of the members of the group than the simple concept of animal. Certain bird species have at different times held a special significance in the everyday consciousness of particular peoples, and a group of Late Glacial, Magdalenian settlements in Aquitaine, France, appear to be an example of such specialized culling. A case study of the treatment of snowy owl at Arancou in the Atlantic Pyrenees seems to illustrate such a specialization. Discussion of the problems of reconciling dating and research methods, of the last 200 years of Palaeolithic research, and of possible directions for future research offer an open conclusion to the work.

https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781789699098

From Ritual to Refuse: Faunal Exploitation by the Elite of Chinikihá, Chiapas, during the Late Classic Period
Archaeopress Pre-Columbian Archaeology 14
By Coral Montero López
2022 Oxford: Archaeopress
ISBN 9781803270241

From Ritual to Refuse explores the faunal exploitation by the Maya elite at the site of Chinikihá, Chiapas, during the end of the Late Classic period (AD 700–850), by applying zooarchaeological and statistical analyses to a faunal assemblage located in a basurero or midden behind a palatial structure at the core of the site. This deposit has been interpreted as the result of one or various feasting events. The aim is to investigate temporal changes of function, more specifically during periods of increasing political competitiveness. Moreover, these analyses suggest that there is a change in the use of faunal resources, from a ritual pattern to a more general refuse deposit. The results from the zooarchaeological analysis are supported by a dietary analysis using δ¹³C and δ¹⁵N stable isotopes conducted on human and faunal samples. The results from the faunal assemblage suggest that there was a constant supply of animals for ritual and non-ritual uses, and that these animals were mostly obtained in the wild.

https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781803270241
An Experimental Approach to Archaeomorphometrics. With Special Reference to Metapodials of Artiodactyls in Sri Lanka
By Kalangi Rodrigo and Kelum N. Manamendra-Arachchi
2022 Oxford: Archaeopress
ISBN 9781803271903

Measurements of bones and teeth play an important role in zooarchaeology. They are useful in distinguishing between closely related species and between their wild and domestic forms. Measurements can tell us about size and shape, and for large samples it is sometimes possible to ascertain the sex ratio of the animals from which the bones are derived. For sequences of archaeological assemblages, changes in sizes can tell us about environmental and economic changes such as the advent of domestication and livestock improvement.

An Experimental Approach to Archaeomorphometrics has the following aims: to publish a set of metapodial (Artiodactyl) measurements to facilitate comparisons with other bones from archaeological sites and to help the interpretation of measurement data; and to gain a better understanding of metric data, i.e. how much dimensions of different bones and parts of bones vary, and how they reflect the condition of the animal in life. To this end the volume uses principal component analysis to interpret morphological differences between taxa.

https://www.archaeopress.com/Archaeopress/Products/9781803271903

Dogs in the Athenian Agora
Agora Picture Book 28
By Colin M. Whiting
2022 Athens: American School of Classical Studies at Athens
ISBN 9780876616468

In this book, readers are shown how dogs fit into ancient Greek society with material from the last 90 years of excavations at the Athenian Agora by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Topics range from how ancient Greeks hunted with dogs and what they considered a proper dog’s name, to the excavation of tender burials in the Agora and the sacrifice of dogs to the gods of the underworld. Mythological dogs like the three-headed Kerberos appear, as do the pawprints that very real dogs left behind more than a thousand years ago. Dozens of illustrations of pottery, sculpture and excavated remains enliven the text. Anyone curious about dogs in antiquity and how they relate to dogs in the present day will be sure to find interesting material in this portable, affordable text. It is also available in modern Greek.

https://www.ascsa.edu.gr/publications/book/?i=9780876616468
Archaeologies of Animal Movement. Animals on the Move  
Edited by Anna-Kaisa Salmi, Sirpa Niinimäki  
2021 Cham: Springer  
ISBN 9783030687441

This book presents the state-of-the-art in the analysis of animal movements in the past and its implications for human societies. It also addresses the importance of animal activity and mobility for understanding past human societies and past human–animal relationships, through case studies from different periods and areas. It is the first book to focus on the archaeology of animal movement on different scales, from fine-tuned muscle movements of working animals to feeding behaviour and to long-distance movements across landscapes and regions.

With the recent development of fine-tuned methodologies such as stable isotope analysis and physical activity assessment, the potential to understand how animals moved about in the past has increased substantially. While the chapters in the volume utilize a wide range of archaeological methods, they are all united by an emphasis on understanding animal activity and mobility patterns as something that has a major impact on human societies and human–animal relationships. Chapters in this volume show that animal activity patterns provide information on multiple aspects of human–animal relationships, including analysis of animal management practices, transhumance, global and regional trade networks, and animal domestication. This volume is of interest to scholars working in zooarchaeology and early human societies.


Traces of the Animal Past: Methodological Challenges in Animal History  
Edited by Jennifer Bonnell and Sean Kheraj  
2022 Calgary: University of Calgary Press  
ISBN 9781773853840

Understanding the relationships between humans and animals is essential to a full understanding of both our present and our shared past. Across the humanities and social sciences, researchers have embraced the ‘animal turn’, a multispecies approach to scholarship, with historians at the forefront of new research in human–animal studies that blends traditional research methods with interdisciplinary theoretical frameworks that centre humans in historical narratives. These exciting approaches come with core methodological challenges for scholars seeking to better understand the past from non-anthropocentric perspectives.

Whether in a large public archive, a small private collection or the oral histories of living memories, stories of animals are mediated by the humans who have inscribed the records and organized archival collections. In oral histories, the place of animals in the past are further refracted by the frailty of human memory and recollection. Only traces remain for researchers to read and interpret.

Bringing together 17 original essays by a leading group of international scholars, Traces of the Animal Past showcases the innovative methods historians use to unearth and explain how animals fit into our collective histories. Situating the historian within the narrative, bringing transparency to methodological processes, and reflecting on the processes and procedures of current research, this book presents new approaches and new directions for a maturing field of historical inquiry.

https://press.ucalgary.ca/books/9781773853840/
T&T Clark Handbook of Food in the Hebrew Bible and Ancient Israel
Edited by Janling Fu, Cynthia Shafer-Elliott and Carol Meyers
2021 New York: Bloomsbury Publishing
ISBN 9780567679796

Food and feasting are key themes in the Hebrew Bible and the culture it represents. The contributors to this handbook draw on a multitude of disciplines to offer an overview of food in the Hebrew Bible and ancient Israel. Archaeological materials from biblical lands, along with the recent interest in ethnographic data, a new focus in anthropology, and emerging technologies provide valuable information about ancient foodways.

The contributors examine not only the textual materials of the Hebrew Bible and related epigraphic works, but also engage in a wider archaeological, environmental, and historical understanding of ancient Israel as it pertains to food.

Divided into five parts, this handbook examines and considers environmental and socio-economic issues such as climate and trade, the production of raw materials, and the technology of harvesting and food processing. The cultural role of food and meals in festivals, holidays, and biblical regulations is also discussed, as is the way food and drink are treated in biblical texts, in related epigraphic materials, and in iconography.


Farm, Hunt, Feast, Celebrate. Animals and Society in Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age Northern France
By Ginette Auxiette and Lamys Hachem
2021 Leiden: Sidestone Press
ISBN: 9789464260212

Building on the experience of 25 years of fieldwork and archaeozoological analyses carried out during research projects in various regions of northern France, this book examines animal husbandry and hunting practices over the 5000 year period from the first sedentary groups to the more evolved societies, corresponding to the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age.

This approach is based on the processing of a very large amount of data, from sources as varied as settlements, assembly places, cemeteries and other distinctive sites. The study looks in detail at domestic consumption in houses, villages and enclosures, as well as addressing feasting, ceremonial deposition and the role of animals in the funerary sphere.

Intra-site and inter-site spatial analysis of a portion of the data has also been one of the keys to gaining certain levels of understanding and interpretation of the societies in question.

By examining the evidence at different spatial scales, from site to territorial level, a picture can be outlined of the probable social mechanisms at work. This approach highlights the changing complexity of practices involving people and animals.

This book offers a contribution to the broad field of research into how people interact with their natural, cultural and social environments.

https://www.sidestone.com/books/farm-hunt-feast-celebrate
Isotope Research in Zooarchaeology. Methods, Applications, and Advances
Edited by Ashley E. Sharpe and John Krigbaum
2022 Gainesville: University Press of Florida
ISBN 9780813069418

Through case studies of faunal remains from Roman Britain, prehistoric Southeast Asia, ancient African pastoral cultures, and beyond, this volume illustrates some of the ways stable isotope analysis of ancient animals can address key questions in human prehistory.

Contributors use a diverse set of isotopic techniques to investigate social and biological topics, including human paleodiet and foodways, hunting and procurement strategies, exchange patterns, animal husbandry and the genetic consequences of domestication, and short- and long-term environmental change. They demonstrate how different isotopes can be used alone or in conjunction to address questions of animal diet, movement, ecology and management. Studies also examine how sampling strategies, statistical techniques, and regional and temporal considerations can influence isotopic results and interpretations.

By applying these new methods in concert with traditional zooarchaeological analyses, archaeologists can explore questions about human ecology and environmental archaeology that were previously deemed inaccessible.


Cattle and People
Archaeobiology 4
Edited by Elizabeth Wright and Catarina Ginja
2022 Atlanta: Lockwood Press
ISBN 9781948488730

This volume originates in a conference session that took place at the 2018 International Council of Archaeozoology conference in Ankara, Turkey, entitled ‘Humans and cattle: interdisciplinary perspectives to an ancient relationship’. The aim of the session was to bring together zooarchaeologists and their colleagues from various other research fields working on human cattle interactions over time. The contributions in this volume reflect well the breadth of work being undertaken on the ancient relationship between humans and cattle across the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia, and from the late Pleistocene to post-medieval period. Almost all involve the study of archaeological cattle remains and use different zooarchaeological methods, but the combination of these approaches with that of ethnography, isotopes and genetics is also featured.

Special issues in journals

**Animals in the Roman Economy: Production, Supply, and Trade.** Proceedings of the 3rd meeting of the zooarchaeology of the Roman Period Working Group (RPWG), online conference, 11–12 March 2021
Special issue in *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports:*
https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/journal-of-archaeological-science-reports/special-issue/10JQN1RT107
Edited by Fabienne Pigiére, Fiona Beglane, Sabine Deschler-Erb and Silvia Valenzuela-Lamas

Special issue in *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences:*
https://link.springer.com/journal/12520/topicalCollection/AC_623e3df2d8fb292f4d309cda54e9a3f
Edited by Juan Manuel López-García, Hugues-Alexandre Blain, Sara E. Rhodes and Ángel Blanco-Lapaz

**Los Animales en el Arte Prehistórico: la región euro-mediterránea y su entorno**
Special issue of *Arkeogazte:*
https://arkeogazte.org/animales-arte-prehistorico/
Edited by Dario Sigari and Sara Garcés

Other news

The first issue of a new specialized journal, *Archaeology of Food and Foodways*, by Equinox, has been published:
https://journal.equinoxpub.com/AFF/issue/view/1609


ICAZ Bibliographic Database

Please remember to submit your publications to Idoia Grau Sologestoa (icaznewsletterassistant@gmail.com) in order to have them included in the database. The database currently holds more than 2700 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.

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).
Skates Made of Bone: A History

By B. A. Thurber
2020 North Carolina: McFarland
ISBN 9781476673905

Contributed by Alice M. Choyke, Central European University, Vienna, Austria (choyke@ceu.edu)

B. A. Thurber’s book is an ambitious attempt to trace the history and use of the many forms of bone ice skates in Europe from the Bronze Age to the recent past in rural 20th century contexts in central Europe. For the first time, in 100 or so years, she has brought together much of the available archaeological and historic ethnographic evidence on bone skates from around Europe. Usually, archaeological finds of skates have been reported on piecemeal by geographic region, especially from medieval and early modern Scandinavia. Often, the identification of the prehistoric finds as skates is questionable.

Although the origin of these objects is actually unresolved, the author strongly suggests in her last chapter that the invention of bone skates made from equid metapodials occurred in parallel with the use of wooden skis in Eurasia during the third millennium. While this suggestion can neither be proved nor disproved, it is certain that skates first appear in the archaeological record at the beginning of the Late Bronze age in central Europe, around 1000 BCE. These objects were made from small equine metacarpal bones and had upswept ends with binding holes. The connection of the appearance of bone skates with domesticated horse in Europe seems secure (Choyke and Bartosiewicz 2005). The wear is identical to what has been found on attested medieval skates. Horse metacarpals were to prove the most popular raw material for manufacturing bone skates up to the recent past. The author discusses how these objects were made and how they were attached and used. Thurber engages a wide variety of sources to answer some of her questions about the operational chain connected to bone skates, including archaeological, historical and ethnographic evidence and experimentation merged with her own deep and intuitive understanding of how to glide on ice using bone skates. She herself was a competitive ice skater. She has concentrated on skates and not on other forms of moving on icy surfaces, employing sled runners made from a variety of species and bone elements, including horse/cattle mandibles and other long, straight bones such as metapodia and radii from these same large domestic species.

The author’s experience as a skater and as an engineer provides a fresh if somewhat disconcerting perspective on bone skates from archaeological contexts. Her comment that skating on bone is fun is something scholars suspect but rarely mention. The entertainment aspect is often lost in scholarly prose and presentation, which tend to grimly concentrate on the practical aspects of everyday life in the past! I have certainly never even thought about asking how fast it is possible to slide on bone skates but the author as a skater is very interested in the possibilities as well as the mechanics of moving and turning.

The organization of the book, deriving in part from Thurber’s different academic background, means the logic is unexpected and therefore was sometimes hard to follow for me, probably because I am used to a different academic style and paradigm. I was constantly asking ‘But what about?’ only to have the appropriate answer appear in unexpected places. For example, there is a great discussion of different kinds of leather binding for skates. To which I asked myself what about skates with no binding holes, only to find that discussion in another part of the book.

There is an extensive discussion in Chapter 5.1 on who used these skates for fun and amusement based on their length. The assumption is that the length of equid, especially domestic horse, metacarpals suggests that these objects
were used by young people with smaller feet than adults. This is a recurring argument throughout the book. It may even be true but is largely untestable. Like many of the assumptions in this book, the question of how old the users of these bone skates were must remain a hypothesis. It is certainly not the case that adults in the past, whether men or women, were as tall or had such large feet as modern western people. That makes the comparisons used seem rather shaky. A glance at preserved leather shoes from the Middle Ages makes this evident. It seems reasonable to assume that youngsters began skating before puberty but that skating was the purview of adults as well, both for fun and as a means of moving quickly over solid, icy territory during the winter, using skates that had bindings but often with skates lacking bindings as well.

The author is also dancing on thin ice in the way she sometimes pushes archaeological data beyond what can be ascertained with any certainty. While she acknowledges the first definite skates were found in central Europe at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, she suggests that there is not enough evidence to completely reject as skates the Bell-Beaker horse radius objects (3rd millennium BCE) faceted on the dorsal surface and with a hole drilled or burned above the distal epiphysis in a medio-lateral direction. In addition, she links these objects to later manifestations of what is possibly, but definitely not yet shown to be, similar horse radius-based objects from late Middle Bronze Age and early Late Bronze Age contexts found over a huge area running from the Sea of Azov to Poland (Iron Age sites), Slovakia and Hungary. Indeed, the macro wear on the dorsal side of some of these objects sometimes looks like wear typically found on medieval bone skates and has been identified as such at Iron Age sites in present-day Poland (for example Baron et al., 2016). Nevertheless, more in-depth studies cry out to be done. Extensive excavations at the early Late Bronze Age Tell settlement of Nitransky Háradok in Slovakia uncovered more than 200 of these radius-based, dorsally faceted objects, with a medio-lateral hole above the distal epiphysis, made on cattle, horse, caprinae, red deer, aurochs, roe deer and domestic pig radii. It would not have been possible to use these objects as skates at the extreme ends of the length scale represented by some of these skeletal elements (domestic pig/roe deer radii or aurochs radii). Furthermore, the wear patterns on the dorsal face of the objects often lack any edge and exhibited very different macro wear from that expected from sustained contact of the bone surface with ice. While I understand the author's desire to push back the geographic distribution and time boundaries to reinforce her hypothesis that bone skates were invented in Eurasia during the 4th–3rd millennium in parallel with skis and horse domestication, the evidence for this idea at this moment is weak or simply not non-existent. The fact that the author managed to use horse radii as skates reflects only one analytical part of what needs to be a long and complex evaluation that takes in multiple factors beyond the simple presence of a dorsal facet. This constitutes a very important issue in prehistoric bone tool studies in Europe. Indeed, I am not aware of any convincing scholarly publication reporting the presence of faceted objects based on equid long bones from the Early Bronze Age, 4th–3rd millennium BCE horse domestication sites in Kazakhstan and adjacent areas. The solid evidence required to push back the dates of bone ice skating or to argue for a very wide distribution outside central Europe during the early Late Bronze Age (2nd millennium BCE) is simply not there.

Where this book comes into its own, however, is with discussion on how skates were manufactured and how the leather bindings may have worked, especially for later skates from the Middle Ages to the recent past. Thurber makes good use of the more bountiful and largely unequivocal archaeological evidence across Europe beginning in the 3rd–4th century CE with the skates without binding holes from a Roman Period Sarmatian settlement, Gyoma 133 (Choyke 1999), in eastern Hungary, and continuing later in bone tool assemblages from other early medieval and medieval sites across Europe. Medieval and early modern age Europe saw the culmination of bone skate manufacture and use. By historic times, in the 19th and 20th centuries, there are an increasing number of descriptions recorded by antiquarians and ethnographers describing how these skates were made and used by actual practitioners, often young boys. These ethnographic data have been brought together and integrated into archaeological studies in very interesting and useful ways in this book. Thurber has also taken advantage of the increased number of reliable publications on bone ice skates, for example from Viking times in the Scandinavian Iron Age as well as the largely medieval database compiled by Hans Christian Küchelmann and Petar Zidarov (https://www.knochenarbeit.de/bone-skates-database/?lang=en) (Küchelmann and Zidarov, 2005). The author has really done a splendid job of gathering, describing and analysing all this material. Given her engineering background she has also offered tantalizing estimates on the potential speed of bone skates as well as estimating the pace of their wear and discard (Chapter 2.7 and 2.8).

There is a long and very interesting discussion on the parallelism in the medieval Scandinavian mind between skiing and skating based on textual evidence which I find convincing. The idea presented for skates as a marker of Scandinavian expansion, both in terms of their physical presence and their influence is also a good idea that is worth
researching later in greater detail. Chapter 8, the final chapter, describes the historic development of metal blades on ice skates, again making the book a worthwhile read for anyone interested in the history of ice skating. For these aspects alone, the book is really a must for anyone interested in the understudied phenomenon of bone ice skates from proto-historic and historic periods.

The book appears in a soft cover format, in a size that fits comfortably on normal bookshelves. The book is 186 pages long with 8 chapters as well as a useful appendix describing individual bone skate finds. The author provides excellent, well-placed black and white photos and a rich and very useful assortment of early modern and historic drawings of bone ice skates and how they were used.

https://www.eurospanbookstore.com/skates-made-of-bone.html

References


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

Edited by Umberto Albarella, Cleia Detry, Sónia Gabriel, Catarina Ginja, Ana Elisabete Pires and João Pedro Tereso
ISBN 9781789255348

Contributed by Maria João Valente, University of Algarve, Portugal
(mvalente@ualg.pt)

This book is the result of an international meeting held in Lisbon, Portugal, in 2017 to commemorate the 30-year anniversary of The Archaeology of Animals by Simon Davis. Davis is known for his vast, diversified zooarchaeological research, and this volume embraces that diversity via several papers offering a broad chronological, geographical and thematic scope.

The opening chapter, by U. Albarella, covers the contribution Simon Davis made to zooarchaeology, a fascinating read even for those familiar with his work. Sixteen chapters follow, organized into four parts: methods and theory; early prehistory; late prehistory; and historical times. They feature a wide range of geography, including Europe (England, Cyprus and, mostly, Iberia), Israel and Egypt.

Part One, dedicated to methodology and theory, begins with L. Lloveras examining carnivores (mammals and birds) as
taphonomical agents. Using several parameters, Lloveras shows what they reveal about predators and accumulators of small animals in prehistoric assemblages. Next, A. Morales Muñiz and colleagues review the historical development of ichthyoarchaeological analyses in Iberia, finishing with a summary of current challenges and proposals for future developments. The third contribution, by O. Comay and T. Dayan, focuses on the use of micromammals in palaeoenvironmental reconstructions by assessing the strengths and limitations of two quantitative methods, the coexistence approach and the weighted averaging partial least squares, in Qesem Cave (Israel; end of the Lower Palaeolithic). A. Hadjikoumis concludes Part One with work using caprine ethnographic data to interpret zooarchaeological data in Cyprus. His analysis includes herd composition and size, sex ratios and age at death, and mobility patterns.

Part Two covers early prehistory. J. Cardoso focuses on the Late Pleistocene hyaenid remains found in Furninhas cave (Central Portugal). After describing the studies done by 19th-century researchers (e.g. Nery Delgado), Cardoso concludes that the Furninhas’ hyenas are probably a late surviving population of *Hyaena prisca*, made possible by the region’s ecological conditions. Next, J. Zilhão examines the need for a critical evaluation of samples used for radiocarbon dating when studying the spread of farming across west Mediterranean Europe. To illustrate, he uses different interpretations of the Mesolithic—Neolithic transition at Cueva de Nerja (in southern Spain).

Part Three focuses on late prehistory and protohistory. A. Arruda describes the importance of astragali in Mediterranean antiquity and details their presence in Iberian burial and worship contexts during the Iron Age. She concludes that these materials have a magical-religious significance, deeply rooted in the Mediterranean, and are associated with the orientalizing trend that influenced south-western Iberia after the 9th century BC. Next, H. Greenfield and colleagues present a study of butchering marks (using scanning electron microscopy) as a means of assessing human behaviour. They analyse bone remains from Tel Yarmuth (Israel) and conclude that, during the Early Bronze Age, metal objects were not yet used to process animal carcasses. S. Ikram focuses on the archaeozoological materials from the palace of King Amenhotep III at Malqata (Egypt). Through a discussion of diet and provisioning in the different areas of the palace complex, Ikram theorizes on the socio-economic and religious status of its inhabitants. Finally, M. Moreno-García studies the caprine remains from the coastal site of A Lanzada, using different analytic criteria, composition of the mammal assemblage, sheep and goat ratios, age at death and biometric data, to examine livestock production and husbandry strategies during the Late Iron Age in northern Spain.

Part Four, centring on historical times, features six articles. Nieto-Espinet and colleagues use biometric data to observe cattle size changes from the Chalcolithic to the Roman period in two Iberian regions (north-east and south-east), and discuss the impact of regional ecology and socio-economic changes (such as the Roman conquest) on animal husbandry. Detry and colleagues present us with the zooarchaeological study of Carnide (near Lisbon) from the mid-16th to mid-17th centuries. This assemblage has provided the largest collection of cat and dog remains from this period in Portugal, and also showed that domestic animals and shellfish were the community’s most common food resource. M. Masseti examines the impact of medieval Islamic culture both in subsistence and as an agent for the introduction of allochthonous animal species in Iberia (e.g. common genet, Mediterranean chameleon, black francolin). L. Llorente Rodríguez and colleagues trace the history of hawking and falconry in Iberia, known to date back to the Visigoths but potentially beginning before Late Antiquity. They present the oldest zooarchaeological evidence currently known in Iberia, located in the Visigoth site of Buzanca (near Madrid) and the Byzantine site of Begastri (in Murcia). P. Baker reviews the zooarchaeology of Launceston Castle in south-west England (studied in 1996 by S. Davis and U. Albarella) and summarizes what is now known about Bronze Age to post-medieval zooarchaeology in Cornwall. The discussion observes husbandry strategies, animal ‘improvements’, and the importance of wild game. Finally, J. Tereso and L. Fernandes analyse archaeobotany remains from a well-preserved mid-18th century assemblage in Lisbon, presenting a fascinating view of city life before the 1755 earthquake.

If zooarchaeology has been privileged to have such an extraordinary researcher in S. Davis, he in turn has benefited from a highly qualified set of collaborators: those who contributed to this volume. Their papers do justice to his body of research in both calibre and diversity of themes, and while most focus on Iberia, where Davis worked for more than two decades, zooarchaeologists the world over will benefit from including this book in their reference collection.

23–25 MARCH
Beyond the Baseline: Broadening Stable Isotopic Horizons in Zooarchaeology
Meeting of the ICAZ Stable Isotope Working Group (SIZWG)
Berlin, Germany
Email: sizwg2023@gmail.com
Internet: zooarchisotopes.com, sizwg.wordpress.com

29 MARCH–2 APRIL
88th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
Conference sessions
Portland, Oregon, USA
Email: ndelsol@UFL.EDU, arianneboileau@gmail.com.au
Internet: www.saa.org/annual-meeting

11–13 MAY
Feeding Medieval Towns: Archaeological and Historical Evidence
Session at the 58th International Congress on Medieval Studies
Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, USA
Email: Pam Crabtree pc4@nyu.edu
Internet: wmich.edu/medievalcongress

22–26 MAY
13th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE)
Conference sessions
Copenhagen, Denmark
Internet: eventssignup.ku.dk/icaane13/conference

24–26 MAY
10th Postgraduate ZooArchaeology Forum (PZAF)
University of Zagreb, Croatia
Email: pzaf2023@gmail.com
Internet: pzaf2023.ffzg.unizg.hr, www.facebook.com/PZAF1

13–20 JULY
21st conference of the International Union for Quaternary Research (INQUA)
Conference sessions
Rome, Italy
Internet: inquaroma2023.org

7–12 AUGUST
14th International Conference of the International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ)
Cairns, Australia
Email: icaz@watermarkevents.com.au
Internet: www.icaz2023.org, alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/meetings-international

30 AUGUST–2 SEPTEMBER
29th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)
Conference sessions
Belfast, Northern Ireland
Email: helpdesk@e-a-a.org
Internet: www.e-a-a.org/eaa2023

2024
5–8 JUNE
11th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group (BWG)
University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Email: BGW2024@hum.ku.dk
Internet: alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workbird

DATE TO BE CONFIRMED
2nd Meeting of the ICAZ Medieval Period Working Group (MPWG)
Sofia, Bulgaria
Email: mwg.icaz@gmail.com
Internet: alexandriaarchive.org/icaz/workmedieval

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.