

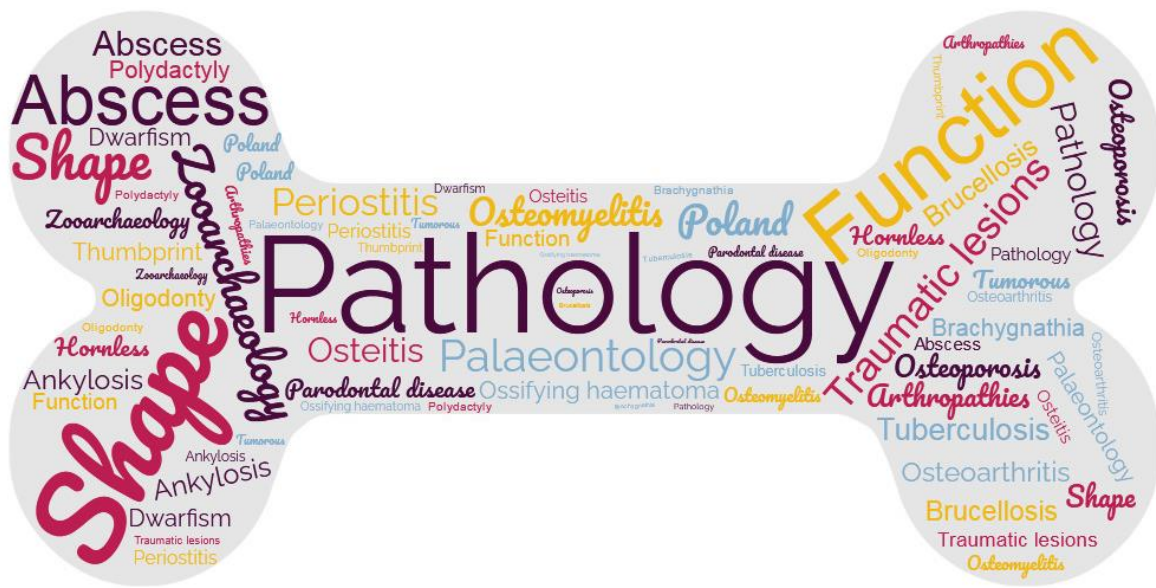
Eighth Meeting of the ICAZ

Animal Palaeopathology Working Group

Wrocław, Poland

September 2022

Function creates shape, shape creates function. Cases of pathology as a scientific bridge between palaeontology and zooarchaeology



First Circular



8th ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group

Wrocław, Poland

September 2022



ADAM MICKIEWICZ
UNIVERSITY
POZNAŃ

May 04, 2022

Dear Colleagues,

We are delighted to invite you to the eighth meeting of the ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group, which will be held in Wrocław, Poland. The conference is organized by Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences and by Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań. The meeting will take place at Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences.

A warm welcome from our committee, which consists of:

Aleksander Chrószcz: Chairperson

Kamilla Pawłowska: Vice-Chairperson

Dominik Poradowski: Conference secretary

Conference e-mail: icaz_apwg_wroclaw@upwr.edu.pl

You can find updated news here:

<https://pl-pl.facebook.com/ICAZAPWG/>

<https://animalpalaeopathologywg.wordpress.com/>



8th ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group

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Preliminary Programme

Oral and poster sessions

Tour of the Division of Animal Anatomy

Event 1: Walk to the River Odra (Opatovice Beach Bar)

Event 2: River cruise: See Wrocław from the Odra

Event 3: Museum of Natural History Tour

Conference Dinner at Odra Centrum

Event 4: Tour of Wrocław: the Old Town and Cathedral Island

Event 5: Day trip to Lower Silesia (Brzeg, Strzelin, Henryków, Kamieniec Ząbkowicki, Świdnica, Świebodzice)

These events are described below.

Tour of the Division of Animal Anatomy



The Division of Animal Anatomy is the successor of the veterinary anatomy tradition that was an important part of Academy of Veterinary Medicine in Lwów (now Lviv in Ukraine, historically also called Lemburg) since 1881, in the form of the Anatomical Institute (1881–1888), the Department of Descriptive Anatomy (1888–1894), and the Department of Descriptive and Topographical Anatomy (1908–1945). After the post-war alteration of the borders on 1 November 1945 removed Lwów from Poland, the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was established at University and Polytechnic of Wrocław. A Department of Anatomy and Histology was set up in Biskupin, a green and pleasant part of Wrocław.

After registration and the welcome speech (in lecture room VIIIW), a short lecture will present the history of our anatomical school, out of which grew Wrocław's archaeozoology research. We will also see what has survived of this anatomical tradition that dates back to 1881.

Event 1: Walk to the River Odra (Opatovice Beach Bar)



The Odra has been central to life in Wrocław life from the earliest times. A long tradition of walking along the river bank existed but interrupted after the Second World War. Establishments which had existed from the late nineteenth century have now been replaced by modern facilities. Come and see how the people of Wrocław spend their leisure time at the same locations on Odra that were popular a century ago.

Our visit to Opatovice Beach Bar will be a great opportunity after the long period of pandemic restrictions to eat and drink something together with friends.

Cost: €10 / 50 zł.

The price includes a choice of one of the following items:

1. *Opatoburger*: buttered wheat roll, 100% beef patty, cheddar, bacon, red onion, iceberg lettuce, tomato, pickles, nachos, special hamburger sauce and BBQ sauce
2. *Camembert burger*: buttered wheat roll, camembert, blueberry jam, arugula, walnuts, caramelized red onion
3. *Opatospice*: buttered wheat roll, 100% beef patty, cheddar, bacon, mango chipotle sauce, red onion, iceberg lettuce, tomato, pickles, jalapeños, chili sauce, nachos
4. *Vegeburger*: wheat roll, vegan patty (quinoa, red and white beans, corn, chilli pepper), mango chipotle sauce, arugula (rocket), red onion, tomato, guacamole
5. *Vicewurst*: two grilled sausages with a slice of bacon, warm bread, and sauces
6. *Gazpacho* - chilled Andalusian vegetable soup served with croutons, sunflower seeds, and basil

With Krkonoš lager from a Czech brewery in Trutnov that has been brewing since 1582 AD. Other drinks are also served.

Event 2: River cruise: See Wrocław from the Odra



The Kaczuszka (“Duckling”) is a legend of Wrocław. The boat is small enough to be able to enter the narrowest parts of the river in Wrocław (the Odra River and its four tributaries: the Widawa, the Oława, the Ślęza, and the Bystrzyca) but large enough to be comfortable. On this trip, you’ll see Wrocław from the river, while eating and drinking and hearing about the city’s history. Wrocław is a city of a hundred bridges, a kind of Silesian Venice; gazing at the city from the water as you pass by its historical monuments is a great way to spend a late summer evening.

Cost: €45 / 215 zł.

The price includes a meal and a drink.

Meal options:

1. Standard option: sausage with chicken in paprika marinade, salad, ketchup, mustard, and bread, served on disposable tableware.
2. Vegetarian option: halloumi cheese, grilled vegetable skewers, salad, ketchup, mustard, and bread, served on disposable tableware

Drink options:

1. Apple, orange, blackcurrant, and grapefruit juice.
2. Coca Cola, Fanta, Sprite, tonic.
3. Sparkling and still mineral water;
4. Dry red and white wine;
5. Piast and Okocim Export beers on draft;
6. Tea or coffee.

Event 3: Museum of Natural History Tour



The Museum of Natural History is part of the University of Wrocław, and is the largest institution of its kind in Poland. Founded in 1814, its collections include numerous unique specimens of extinct and rare species, such as the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*), the Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), the Carolina Parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*), the Huia (*Heteralocha acutirostris*), and the Marsupial Wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*). One of the most spectacular exhibits in the Museum's collection is the skeleton of a Giant Elk (*Megaloceros giganteus*), a species that has been extinct for ten thousand years (find it in the vertebrates skeletal system section). The antler span of this species exceeded 3 m. The museum's collection also includes Poland's best preserved skull of an **Aurochs** or Wild Ox (*Bos primigenius*), the ancestor of domestic cattle. This mammal was exterminated in the Middle Ages. The highlight of the collection, displayed in *Animal World* exhibition, is the only complete skeleton in Poland of the largest animal that has ever lived, the Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*).

Cost: €10 / 50 zł.

The price includes an entrance ticket and a group guide.

Conference Dinner at Odra Centrum



Odra Centrum is unique a cultural education institution, an 800 m² model low-emission floating facility that is open to all. Moored on the Odra River, it is located in the heart of Wrocław's Old Town, near the historic Grunwaldzki Bridge, giving a magnificent view of historic and modern Wrocław. This educational and cultural center deals with the ecology and environmental protection of rivers and water bodies, and promotes cultural and social activities under the name *Building an Identity for the Odra*. Odra Centrum carries out a range of projects with the city of Wrocław and others.

Our conference dinner will be held here, allowing us to spend a pleasant evening in the good company of other conference-goers near to the Odra river, the main artery of Wrocław.

Cost: €45 / 215 zł.

Event 4: Tour of Wrocław: the Old Town and Cathedral Island



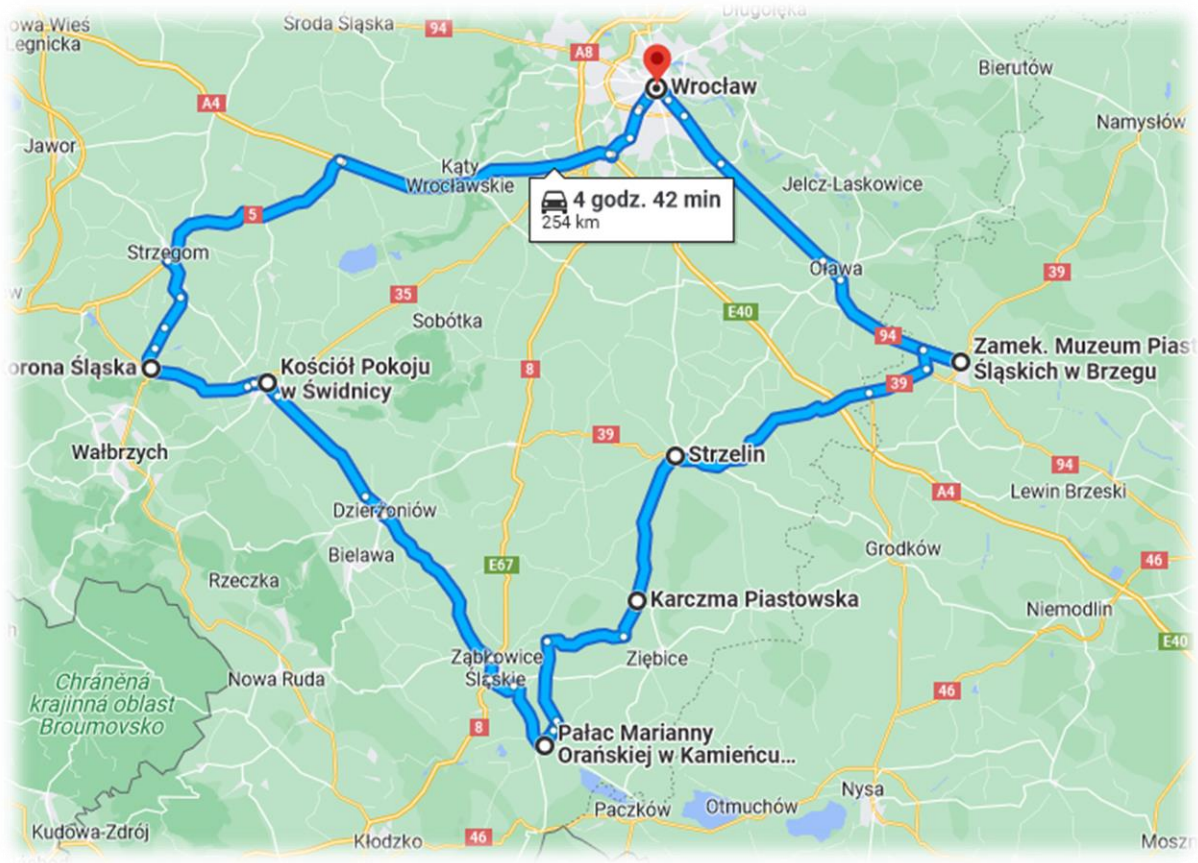
On this trip we will visit Panorama Racławicka (one of the largest paintings of Europe), Wrocław Market Square, the *Jatki* medieval slaughter houses, the University of Wrocław with its *Aula Leopoldina* and Mathematical Tower, as well as Cathedral Island (*Ostrów Tumski*)—the cradle of the city prior to the introduction of Wrocław's city charter, which was modelled on the Magdeburg Laws.

We'll also try to find some of Wrocław dwarfs—a new tradition that came out of the Orange Alternative movement in the 1970s.

Cost: €20 / 95 zł.

The price includes a guided tour and entrance to Aula Leopoldina, the Mathematical Tower and Panorama Racławicka.

Event 5: Day trip to Lower Silesia (Brzeg, Strzelin, Henryków, Kamieniec Ząbkowicki, Świdnica, Świebodzice)



8:00 AM: Travel from Wrocław to Brzeg Castle

10:00–11:45 AM

Brzeg: Museum of the Silesian Piasts and Brzeg Castle

We start with the Piast Dynasty, one of the oldest royal families in Europe, stretching back eighteen historic generations (or twenty-two including its legendary roots). The first Duke of Poland, Mieszko I (whose name may have derived from the Scandinavian “Bjørn”) introduced Christianity in 966 AD. His son, Bolesław I Chrobry was crowned the first King of Poland in 1025 AD, and his sister Świętosława, known as Sygryda Storråda, was crowned Queen of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and England as the wife of Sweyn Forkbeard (Svend Tveskæg, Svein Tjugeskjegg, Svein Forkbeard) and Erick the Victorious (*Eiríkr inn sigrsæli*). She was also the mother of Cnut the Great, King of Denmark, England and Norway. During the Feudal Fragmentation of Poland, the dynasty split into four main branches. The last Piast to sit on the Polish throne died in 1370 AD, but the Silesian branch of the family ruled the nineteen Dukedoms of historic Silesia until 1675 AD. The Young Prince and Duke George William, Duke of Liegnitz and Brieg was the last male member of Silesian Piast, and died in 1675 AD as a fifteen-year-old ruler. The cause of his death was a fever that developed shortly after his return from a hunt—the first sign of smallpox. Unofficially, other Piast Family members, but not legitimized as a fruit of morganatic marriage of Prince and Duke Adam Wenceslaus, Duke of Cieszyn, Wenceslaus Godfrey of Hohenstein legitimized by sister of the last Prince Princess and Duchess Elisabeth Lucrecia. His grandson Ferdinand II of Hohenstein died in 1706—the last member of the Piast Family.

Brzeg Castle is one of the most prominent examples of a renaissance-style Piast edifice. The entrance gate sports statues of Prince Duke George II of Liegnitz and Brieg and of his wife Princess Duchess Barbara of Hohenzollern, along with the twenty-two ancestors of the Piast Family.



The next stop on the tour is Strzelin, which suffered some of the greatest levels of destruction among Silesian towns during the Second World War, and required much reconstruction.

12:30 AM

Strzelin – Town Hall Tower

Strzelin (*Strehlen, Střelín*) is known from 1228 AD. A city charter following the model of Magdeburg Law was introduced in 1292 AD by another member of the Piast dynasty, Prince Duke Bolko I the ruler of Jawor and Świdnica. It remained under the Piasts until 1675. The name of the town derives from the Polish word *strzala*, meaning “arrow”. The town’s wealth came from cloth making, shoemaking, tanning, brewing, and metalworking. Strzelin was plundered many times by troops in the medieval period and as late as the Thirty Years’ War. In the seventeenth century, Strzelin was located in a still predominantly Polish-speaking area. It was inhabited mainly by Poles and by Germans and Jews who had immigrated there. After the death of the last Piast Prince Duke George William in 1675, the town was incorporated into the Habsburg-ruled Bohemian (Czech) kingdom and the period of religious tolerance ended. The town’s self-government was limited and tax pressures increased. In 1742, the town was annexed to the Kingdom of Prussia. In the same war, Brzeg Castle was bombed on the orders of Frederic II of Prussia. Later, the remains of the town’s autonomy were liquidated and a program of Germanisation was introduced. In 1808 during the Napoleonic Wars, Polish–Italian troops marched through the town, and in 1815 Russian troops passed through. New factories were established in the nineteenth century, including a brick factory in 1868 and a sugar factory in 1871. In 1871, a railway line connecting Strzelin with regional capital of Wrocław was opened, and railway connections were established with other cities in Lower Silesia. Finally, during World War II, the Germans brought thousands of prisoners of war to the town and the surrounding area: these includes Polish, French, Belgian, Russian, English, and Yugoslav prisoners. In January 1945, near the end of the war, the German authorities displaced the town’s entire population. The German mayor of the town ordered the town hall tower and the tower of the Holy Cross church to be blown up. In one of the town’s squares, Germans hanged six Polish workers who had hid in the abandoned town. The settlement was severely damaged in the course of the Red Army’s Lower Silesian Offensive against the Wehrmacht in February 1945. In May 1945, Strzelin was handed over to the Polish administration. Today the town hall’s tower has been reconstructed, and gives an impression of a lost Silesian town.

The cruelty and destruction of the Second World War are not only visible here. Over 70% of Wrocław (Breslau), and over 80% of Głogów (Glogau) and Nysa (Neisse) were destroyed. The completely empty market square in Strzelin is a good example of this tragedy.



After our short visit to Strzelin, we have something to eat something in Henryków, where the earliest written Polish text is kept

13:00 – 13:45 AM

Henryków: Karczma Piastowska (lunch)

The first record of Henryków (*Heinrichau*) dates to 1222 AD, and a Cistercian Abbey was founded in 1227. A Latin chronicle, the Book of Henryków (*Liber foundationis claustris Sanctae Mariae Virginis in Heinrichau*) was compiled at the abbey in the thirteenth century and contains the first known sentence written in Polish; it records an utterance of a German man to his Czech wife. The abbey was destroyed multiple times during the Hussite Wars of the fifteenth century, the Thirty Years' War of the seventeenth century, and the Silesian wars of the eighteenth century. In 1810, the King of Prussia Frederic William III secularized the abbey and its goods were confiscated. In 1812, his sister Wilhelmine of Prussia, Queen of the Netherlands, bought Henryków and established the largest Hohenzollern Family estate in Silesia. Her daughter Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau was the best known person linked to the next stop of our trip. After the redrawing of the borders of Poland after the Second World War, Henryków and much of Silesia become part of Poland. Today, the abbey functions as a school, and good examples of Silesian baroque architecture are visible throughout the village.



Next, we will visit Kamieniec Ząbkowicki; Silesia was once contained a very high concentration of castles and palaces, and many of them still survive.

14:30 – 16:00 PM

Kamieniec Ząbkowicki (Schloss Kamenz): The Palace of Princess Marianne of Orange-Nassau

It is impossible to not mention Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, Princess of Orange-Nassau (Wilhelmina Frederica Louise Charlotte Marianne; 9 May 1810 – 29 May 1883). She was the youngest child of King William I of the Netherlands and Princess Wilhelmine of Prussia. She was a woman who thought and lived unconventionally for her time; she left her unfaithful husband Prince Albert of Prussia and had an illegitimate son (whom she openly acknowledged) with her partner Johannes van Rossum, with whom she lived in a common-law marriage. She was banished from the Kingdom of Prussia.



Marianne was born on 9 May 1810 in the Dutch Palace in Berlin; she was for her maternal aunt-by-marriage Princess William of Prussia. When her homeland was liberated from Napoleonic rule in 1813, her father was inaugurated as King of the Netherlands in the Nieuwe Kerk in Amsterdam. The Congress of Vienna annexed Belgium to the Netherlands and, on 21 September 1815, William I was

inaugurated as King of Belgium in Brussels. In 1828 Marianne was betrothed to Gustav, former Crown Prince of Sweden, and the bride and groom evidently had true feelings for each other. However, the son of a dethroned king was not considered befitting, and the engagement was broken off in 1829. Instead, Marianne married her first cousin Prince Albert, the fourth son of her mother's brother, King Frederick William III of Prussia in the Hague on 14 September 1830. The couple lived in Berlin, but Marianne also bought the Schloss Kamenz in 1838 for her family in the village of Kamieniec Ząbkowicki in Silesia. Their union produced five children, of whom three survived to adulthood: Charlotte, Albert, and Alexandrine. However the marriage became unhappy: the sensitive, deeply religious, artistically and socially interested Marianne and the militarily educated, Prussian drill-loving Albert did not match each other's characters; he was also prone to extramarital adventures. Marianne did not intend to accept this without complaint and to keep quiet for the sake of form. In 1845, after she found that Albert had begun an affair with her own lady-in-waiting Rosalie von Rauch, Marianne left him and moved to the town of Voorburg, located in the west part of the province of South Holland, Netherlands. She requested a divorce, but neither the Prussian nor the Dutch court consented. Thereupon she traveled through Europe. Marianne continued to try to reach a reconciliation with her husband until at least 1848, but without success. On 7 March 1848 Marianne, bought the Buitenplaats Rusthof estate in Voorburg and settled there with her lover, the married Johannes van Rossum, who was her personal coachman; he also became her travel companion and later cabinet secretary. In doing so, she violated the principles of her class and provoked a scandal. When it was found that she was expecting van Rossum's child, the courts of the Hague and Berlin finally gave their permission for the divorce, in order to prevent an even bigger scandal. On 30 October, Marianne gave birth to a son, Johannes Wilhelm von Reinhartshausen, in Cefalù. The courts of The Hague and Berlin then broke off all contact with Marianne: in the Kingdom of Prussia, there was even an official decree of exile that allowed her to stay on Prussian soil for only 24 hours at a time. She was also not permitted to bring up her children from her marriage to Albert; their guardianship passed to Queen Elisabeth of

Prussia. Marianne and van Rossum never married, but simply lived together, although a morganatic marriage would have been possible after the death of van Rossum's wife Catharina Wilhelmina Keijzer in 1861.

For Marianne, the terms of her exile meant that she could only meet her children and grandchildren, with whom she remained closely connected throughout her life, outside of Prussia or for 24 hours inside Prussia. The encounters therefore took place on Marianne's estates in the Netherlands and Italy or in the Weißwasser Castle in Czech, near Jauernig, which she acquired in 1853, just by the Prussian border (18 km from Schloss Kamenz). From here she could quickly reach Prussia, and could also access her property in Silesia in order to manage and administer them.



Marianne was a clever entrepreneur who expanded her wealth over the course of her life and made her descendants the richest branch of the Hohenzollern dynasty. On 10 May 1873, Johannes van Rossum, Marianne's partner for 25 years and the love of her life, died from consumption at the age of 63 at Schloss Reinhartshausen. Although Marianne had reserved space for two more graves next to her son in the deed of foundation for the Johanneskirche, van Rossum was buried on 14 April in the public cemetery of Erbach. In 1876 Marianne decided to be buried there too, in a simple oak coffin side by side with her partner. She appointed her son Prince Albert of Prussia as executor of her will. Marianne survived van Rossum by ten years and died in the Schloss Reinhartshausen in Erbach on 29 May 1883, twenty days after her seventy-third birthday.

As an avid art collector and patron, she made Schloss Kamenz in Kamieniec Ząbkowicki her residence. Through her remarkable social commitment to the needy, especially in the Rheingau and Silesia, she became greatly liked by the populace.

We will visit her the monumental palace in the form of medieval castle, a great Neo-Gothic monument designed by Karl Friedrich Schinkel. The palace complex was used during the Second World War by Germans as a transit station for ransacked art works. By 1945, the palace interiors had been either looted or devastated by Red Army soldiers, and part of the marble was salvaged to construct the Congress Hall at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. The palace is located on a hill and is a rectangular complex 75 meters in length by 48 meters in width. The four corner towers are 34 meters high. The large parkland features a Neoclassical mausoleum of the Hohenzollern family. Renovation works since 2013, financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of Poland, have secured the property, opening the site to tourists.

Our next stop is the Church of Peace in Świdnica, proof of the peaceful coexistence of both Catholics and Protestants in Silesia.

17:30 – 18:00 PM

Świdnica: Church of Peace, the largest wooden church in Europe

The Holy Trinity Church of Peace in Świdnica was built under the agreements of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War. It belongs to the Świdnica parish of the Augsburg Evangelical Church in Poland. The building has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2001.

Świdnica's Church of Peace was one of the three Churches of Peace (the other two being in Głogów and Jawor) that the Catholic Emperor Ferdinand III, under pressure from Protestant Sweden, allowed to be built in the Habsburg hereditary principalities in Silesia. All churches built by Catholics but taken over by Protestants were returned to the Catholic Church. After the war broke out, the Evangelicals were deprived of the right to profess their own faith and to have their own churches. However, in the principalities ruled by the Silesian Piasts (who were mostly Evangelicals), churches were allowed to remain Protestant. The construction of the Churches of Peace was intentionally subject to additional conditions that were intended to make their construction more difficult or, in the event of their completion, to prevent them being used for a long time. Silesian Evangelicals of all social classes, from peasants to townsmen and noblemen, were involved in the construction. After ten months of construction, the first service in the new Świdnica church was held on 24 June 1657. In 1708, during the Great Northern War, when the religious situation of Evangelicals improved, a bell tower and an Evangelical school were built next to the church, again under pressure from the Swedish king. Both buildings survive to this day.

Although the church was founded as a result of religious conflict, it is nonetheless a symbol of reconciliation. In 1989, the Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki and the German Chancellor Helmut Kohl prayed together for peace in the church. In 2011, the church hosted the Swedish royal couple Carl XVI Gustav and Queen Silvia. In 2014, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Polish Premier Ewa Kopacz participated in an ecumenical prayer for peace. In September 2016, the "Appeal for Peace" was signed in the Świdnica church by representatives of Christian faiths, Judaism, Islam, and Buddhism (represented by the Fourteenth Dalai Lama).

The Church of Peace in Świdnica was built in the plan of a Greek cross using wattle and daub, based on a wooden frame filled with clay and straw. The central building was complemented by a baptismal hall and the sacristy to the east, a hall of the dead to the west, a wedding hall to the south, and a field hall to the north. The church is 44 m long and 30.5 m wide. The floor and the four galleries can accommodate 7500 people (3000 seated). The church was built to accommodate as many people as possible, which was especially important when freedom of religion was restricted for Protestants, as it was one of only two Protestant churches in the Świdnica–Jawor Principality. The church thus has a vast internal area (1090 m²) and volume.

The altar and the pulpit are among the most valuable pieces of equipment in the church. The Baroque pulpit, the work of Gotfried August Hoffmann, dates back to 1729. The staircase is decorated with biblical scenes. The balustrade is carved with allegories of Faith, Hope and Love. Above the door to the pulpit is a sculpture of Jesus the Good Shepherd. The main altar, also the work of Hoffmann, was commissioned for the church's centennial in 1752 and completed the following year. Above the altar stone is a small relief depicting the Last Supper. The center features the "Baptism of Christ" and the figures of Moses, the High Priest Aaron, and the apostles Peter and Paul. Above, a frieze resting on six Corinthian columns is inscribed: "Dies ist mein geliebter Sohn, an dem ich Wohlgefallen habe" ("This

is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased”, Matthew 3:17). In the center, at the level of the frieze, is an allegory of the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove. Above, under the canopy, a golden triangle surrounded by rays contain the tetragrammaton in Hebrew script, representing God’s name—an allegory of God the Father. At the top of the altar, a lamb with a flag stands on a book with seven seals.

The most privileged families had their own lodges in the church. In front of the pulpit, above the main entrance to the church, there is the richly decorated 1698 lodge of the Hochberg family, benefactors of the church. The balustrades of the galleries are richly decorated with sculptures and paintings. The ceilings of the church are decorated with paintings from 1694 to 1696 by two artists from Świdnica, Chrystian Sussenbach and Chrystian Kolitschka; they illustrate scenes from the Revelation of St. John. The Holy Trinity is painted at the intersection of the naves. We will see that Silesian Protestant churches were not spartan at all, and are equipped in a manner usually recognized as Christian Reformist, but full of magnificent baroque sculptures and painting.

Before the Second World War, Silesia had its tradition of organ building, which began in the early baroque. An antique organ with 62 pipes and a baroque prospectus from 1666–1669, built by Gottfried Klose of Brzeg and rebuilt several times, has also survived in The Church of Peace in



Świdnica. Smaller organs, built in 1695 by Sigismund Ebersbach, are located on the highest gallery above the altar. The current organ dates from 1909 and was made by a Świdnica company, Schlag und Söhne, who introduced electric power. Berschdorff of Neisse, Rieger of Jegernsdorf, Schlag of Scheidnitz, and Engler of Wrocław were some respected local organ builders. Moreover, Sauer of Frankfurt an Oder built one of the largest organs in the world in Wrocław in 1913

(rebuilt to 222 registers on 1937), part of which has survived to the present in Wrocław Cathedral.

18:30 – 20:00 PM

Świebodzice: Korona Śląska Restaurant (dinner)

Now we come to the end of our trip. The Korona Śląska Restaurant in Świebodzice serves a fusion of cuisines derived from Polish, Czech, and German tradition. In its thousand years of history, Silesia has been part of the Kingdom of Poland, the Kingdom of Bohemia, and the Kingdom of Prussia, and it has always benefitted from the mutual influences of these three cultures. Today, we can enjoy the fruits of this history.



Why this trip? Why these particular historical places? My name is Olek and my family goes back to 1720 here. My grandmothers were Austrian and Moravian, my grandfathers were German and Polish, which makes me a historic mixed breed—like the sheep/goat in archaeozoology. Have a nice trip ☺.



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Fees:

Full rate	€50
Student rate	€30

Fees include tea/coffee, lunch, registration materials, and a booklet of abstracts.

Please have a look at the events we are organizing by the time of the second circular, which we will send out in the second week of May.

In the second circular, we will send you an registration form where you can specify if you are interested in attending or contributing a paper or a poster. You can also say which events you would like to participate in. This will allow us to prepare a detailed conference program. We will also provide payment details and an abstract template.

EXCELLENT SCIENCE FUND

Due to a grant awarded to one of us (Kamilla Pawłowska, Funding from the Social Responsibility of Science / Excellent Science (ID: 514271), funded by the Ministry of Education and Science in Poland), we are able to award scholarships to students who are accepted for an oral presentation at the meeting. We especially encourage students from Ukraine to apply. Those interested should provide a cover letter along with the application form and abstract.

Key dates and deadlines

Start of registration, payment & call for abstracts: **May 11**

Deadline for registration: **May 18**

Deadline for payment: **June 17**

Deadline for abstract submission: **June 30**

