FISH REMAINS WORKING GROUP
(Contributed by László Bartosiewicz, FRWG Liaison) 1

The 12th Fish Remains Working Group (FRWG) meeting was held September 4-12, 2003, in Guadalajara, Jalisco, México. Ana Fabiola Guzmán and Óscar J. Polaco organized the conference with institutional support from the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia and the Museo de Paleontología de Guadalajara “Federico A. Solórzano Barreto”. Local colleagues and museum staff also extended their hospitality and help to ensure a successful meeting. A dozen conference participants were given free, luxurious accommodations and some additional financial help from the organizers, which made it possible for them to attend the conference.

More than 30 participants presented 21 of 26 anticipated papers. Unfortunately, six registered participants were unable to attend: three from Latin America, one from Europe, and one from the US. Three posters were displayed. Presenters were given 20 minutes for their paper followed by 10 minutes for discussion. Research topics by region included Europe (10), Latin America (6), Asia/Near East (5), North America (2), and Oceania (1). Presenters discussed a wide range of topics, from osteomorphology to angling equipment, and a variety of research problems. Small conferences with single sessions, such as the FRWG meeting, seem to be the best format for this kind of diversity. The variety of topics could be easily managed and added interest and dynamism to the discussions.

Half day trips to view museum exhibits and collections and to a fish market allowed time to relax and have informal discussions. Field trips have become a strength of FRWG conferences. Although this meeting began with a visit to tequila distilleries, studying such heritage sites is serious work. We toured the Tequila National Museum, the Los Toriles archaeological site at Ixtlán del Río, and visited an oak-pine mountain reserve near Tepic. In Nayarit State on the Pacific Coast we saw the (fish) market and colonial sites in San Blas, the La Tobara mangrove forest, and a crocodile farm. We joined fishermen in Santa Cruz and exchanged lectures at the National School of Fisheries, University of Nayarit. Finally, we explored an opal mine at Magdalena and visited a paleontological site renowned for fossils of the fish Tapatia occidentalis.

We are grateful that the organizers published extended abstracts (each eight pages in length). The 167 page volume, edited by Ana Fabiola Guzmán, Óscar J. Polaco and Felisa J. Aguilar, is entitled, “Presence of Ichthyooarchaeology in México”. The volume is an excellent solution for the worrisome absence of complete FRWG conference proceedings, the last of which was published after the 1995 meeting in Madrid, Spain.

During the FRWG business meeting, all present unanimously accepted a written proposal submitted by Heide Marie Hüster-Plogmann to host the next FRWG meeting in 2005 at the University of Basel, Switzerland. This venue will be more accessible to European scholars than locales in the Americas and Oceania where the last four conferences have been held. There was also agreement that future locations should alternate among regions so that the FRWG gets optimal exposure around the world.

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The Pigs and Humans conference, organized by Umberto Albarella, Keith Dobney, and Peter Rowley-Conwy (Department of Archaeology, University of Durham), was held on September 26-28, 2003, at Walworth Castle, UK. Although its narrow focus may be perceived by some as exclusivist, its participants represented an international group (some 60 people from 12 countries: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, and the USA) and the paper and poster topics were diverse (including ethology, ethnography, molecular biology, archaeozoology). Consequently, the meeting served as an excellent venue for cross-cultural scientific discussion, a particularly welcome occurrence at a time when many organizations and institutions are closing their doors to international dialogue.

The two-day conference, whose culinary highpoint was a hog roast on the last night, was one of the many porcine off-spring conceived by the University of Durham-based pig project (go to www.dur.ac.uk/pig.project for more information). The meeting offered a perfect venue to present research undertaken by project researchers to the broader scientific community and, likewise, for visiting scholars to present their current research to the project staff. In the keynote speech, entitled “Suid Generis: Flying with Pigs”, Colin Groves gave a humorous synthesis of the state of suid phylogeny (flying pigs representing the often enigmatic presence of pigs on islands). The remaining papers and posters were grouped into four main themes, each given a half-day session: the ethnography of pig management, methodological approaches to studying pigs, pig domestication, and pig husbandry in complex societies. Many papers cut across these boundaries however, which resulted in a cohesive conference.

Ethnographic studies were diverse in geographic focus and approach. Topics ranged from descriptions of the origins and life histories of feral and domestic pigs in Australia and New Zealand, to modern-day pig exploitation in New Guinea, and pig husbandry in Corsica, Sardinia, and other areas of the Mediterranean. Many papers discussed the relevance of the ethnographic record to archaeozoological interpretations with special reference to swine behavior, pig butchery and consumption, and pig management.

Presentations of mtDNA or nuclear DNA analyses focused the phylogenetic relationships between modern boar and domestic pigs. These studies ranged from worldwide surveys of suid phylogeny, to the assessment of the affinity of pigs from a specific geographic region, to the genetic basis for changes in a single morphological trait. With modern databases established, aDNA analyses are clearly the next step.

Methodological themes included the biological mechanisms behind dental pathologies caused by fluorosis, enamel hypoplasia, dental micro-wear, lipid analysis and isotopic analyses as indicators of pig diet and swine husbandry, pig aging techniques, and the assessment of metric thresholds for distinguishing wild from domestic animals. The discussions that followed reflected that methodological problems were shared by everyone. It was noted, however, that greater methodological uniformity was futile since the methods applied in a study should best suit the material at hand.

Papers that dealt with pig domestication discussed morphology, biometry, and mortality profiles of suid remains recovered from sites in the Japanese archipelago and in early fishing communities in the Mediterranean, southern Scandinavia, northern France, and the Middle East. The second part of the domestication session dealt with the changing role of pigs in urbanized communities based on case studies from Egypt, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Belgium, and the UK.

While it may not be possible to make a silk purse out of a pigs ear, by the end of the weekend participants of the conference could not help but feel that the value of swine had been significantly augmented. Those who did not attend the conference will be able to assess this for themselves once the conference proceedings are published (expected date the end of 2004). Albarella, Dobney, and Rowley-Conwy are to be congratulated for organizing such a stimulating and successful conference and for encouraging archaeozoological interest in all things porcine.

Submitted by Liora Kolska Horwitz, Department of Evolution, Systematics and Ecology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, E-mail: lix100@excite.com.
Training for Students

ARCHAEOZOOLOGY & PALAEOZOOLOGY SUMMER PROGRAMME
AT THE “AL. I. CUZA” UNIVERSITY OF IASI

For the past three years, the “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi in Romania has hosted the Archaeozoology and Palaeozoology Summer Programme. Students received intensive instruction from an international, multi-disciplinary teaching staff. The programme brought together students and faculty from three European universities: “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, The Netherlands, and Universita degli Studi di Bari, Italy. Lecturers included Drs. Wietse Prummel, Luminita Bejenaru, Rodolfo Striccoli, Sergiu Haimovici and Nicolae Ursulescu, and Simina Stanc. Young Romanian experts in archaeozoology and archaeology also participated in the summer courses. The programme, which was developed by the host university’s Laboratory of Animal Morphology, Faculty of Biology, included lectures, laboratory exercises, practical application on materials from a Neo-Eneolithic site at Targu Frumos, and field trips to historical and biological sites and laboratories in the Moldavia region. The programme aimed to provide students with an understanding of the relationships between palaeozoology, archaeozoology, and archaeology. Materials from a Neo-Eneolithic site at Targu-Frumos were used as a case study in theoretical and methodological discussions. Laboratory exercises focused on anatomical and taxonomic identification of faunal remains, ageing and sexing techniques, taphonomy (including bone working), and butchery analysis. Lectures and laboratory work alternated with field trips to sites and laboratories in the Moldavia region, including Moldavian Monasteries, Neamt and Suceava Fortresses, Vanatori Neamt Forest Park, Biological Research Unit of Potoci-Neamt, Quay of Bicaz River, Museum of Prehistory from Piatra Neamt and the Neolithic site from Poduri, Bacau. Programme participants also took part in the Neo-Eneolithic excavations at Targu Frumos. For more information, contact: Dr. Luminita Bejenaru • Programme Coordinator • Laboratory of Animal Morphology • “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi • Bd. Carol I, 11 • 6600-Iasi, Romania • E-mail: lumib@uaic.ro.

PALAEOARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAMME,
UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

The University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, currently offers a MSc and MA in Palaeoarchaeology. The programme is a one-year Masters degree that incorporates seminars, field work, and a small research project. Students work closely with scholars currently researching human origins in South Africa. The programme provides students with a solid foundation for further research in the field of Palaeoarchaeology. It is also possible to develop a specialised programme to accommodate students who come from backgrounds outside of archaeology and paleoanthropology. Course work is divided into three units: 1) Palaeoarchaeology, with hands-on work and field trips used to familiarise students with artefact typologies, analytical methodologies, and site formation processes, 2) Geomorphology and Palaeoenvironmental Archaeology, which provides students with a background in environmental reconstruction, geomorphology, and climate change, and 3) Faunal Analysis, which includes hands-on learning using modern and experimental collections and seminars that focus on recent theoretical debates regarding how palaeoarchaeological animal remains shape our understanding of site formation and how this knowledge can be used to reconstruct human behaviour. Students also participate in fieldwork and conduct a research project. Students excavate at Sibudu Cave (MSA) and Hackthorne (ESA) to gain experience in excavation and site recording and to fulfil their fieldwork requirements. They also complete a short project of original research. Project data may come from previously excavated material, material from sites currently being studied by Wits researchers, original fieldwork, or experimental work. For more information, contact Kathy Kuman • Department of Archaeology • School of Geography, Archaeology, and Environmental Studies • University of the Witwatersrand • Johannesburg, South Africa • Tel: +27 (0)11 716 3091 • Fax: +27 (0)11 339 1620 • E-mail: kumank@geoarc.wits.ac.za.
The 3rd South American Camelid Zooarchaeology workshop was held August 21-24, 2003, in Tilcara, a small picturesque town located in the Quebrada de Humahuaca, Jujuy province, Argentina. The meeting focused on current approaches used to study camelid management practices. Sixteen papers were presented. Several participants discussed vicuñas and llamas. Topics included the exploitation of the vicuña in colonial time (H. Yacobaccio, L. Killian, and B. Vilá), the role of llamas in rituals and economic systems of puna communities (P. Catá and S. Frete), biological approaches to vicuña sustainable utilization today (B. Vilá, Y. Arzamendi, A. Wawrzyk, and C. Bonacic), actualistic economic anatomy (M. De Nigris and G. Mengoni Goñalons), and taphonomic studies (D. Olivera and L. Grana).

Other papers dealt with guanacos. Topics included temporal trends in the utilization of the guanaco (D. Rindel), technological aspects associated with its exploitation (P. Fernández), taming and introduction into new territories and exploitation sustainability models (D. Rivero), exploitation patterns (P. Messineo), and age profiling (C. Kaufman).

Several participants also discussed issues and problems associated with domestication. Paper topics included methodological criteria for the identification of domesticates in northern Chile (I. Cartajena, L. Nuñez, and M. Grosjean), indicators of the domestication process in the puna (D. Olivera), valleys and quebradas (A. Ileta; C. Gómez Cardozo and N. Nasif), and central highland environments of Argentina (S. Pastor and M. Medina).

Conference participants enjoyed two day-long field trips. One tour, guided by Bibiana Vilá (MACS Project), was to the Laguna de Pozuelos, which is a natural reserve for vicuñas and llamas. The second trip was to the Sapagua archaeological site located at the Quebrada de Humahuaca that has rock art depictions of camelids, rheas, native peoples, and Spanish battle scenes, among other outstanding motifs. For additional information about the meeting, please contact its organizers: G.L. Mengoni Goñalons (wmengoni@yahoo.com.ar), D.E. Olivera (deolivera@movi.com.ar), or H.D. Yacobaccio (yacobaccio@aol.com).

Proceedings of the 4th WBRG meeting will be published in the Journal of the Institute of History, Estonian Academy of Sciences. It was also announced at the meeting that the proceedings from the 3rd WBRG meeting held in Basel, Switzerland, will be published in early 2004. An announcement will be sent via the bone tool mailing list (bonetools@listserv.iif.hu) on how to order the upcoming volume.

Following the final discussion period, it was agreed that the next WBRG meeting will be held in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria, at the end of August 2005. Milena Stanceva, with help from Petar Zidarov and Aleta Guadelli, will organize the meeting. The Department of History, University of Turnovo, together with the Archaeological Museum of Veliko Turnovo will be the host institutions. For more information, please send an e-mail to Milena (milena.stanceva@abv.bg) or to the bone tool mailing list (bonetools@listserv.iif.hu).

Several scholars, from the US, Rumania, Bulgaria, Austria, France, and Italy, contributed posters because they were unable to attend the conference. The meeting organizers are to be commended for their careful display of posters around the perimeter of the lecture hall and for scheduling time for discussion of the posters. All posters were well-crafted and carefully thought out. Participants who attended the meetings gave a brief five-minute talk about their poster.

Paper were organized chronologically. Twenty-five presenters spoke on diverse topics, from a variety of view points. They discussed many different types of worked bone assemblages. Assemblage provenience ranged from the early prehistoric to the historic period and varied over a wide geographic area. Participants were lucky to have the opportunity to see so many different kinds of worked bones and ornaments since such assemblages are often inaccessible to scholars in the field. All presenters were careful to identify raw materials accurately. Lively discussions followed each presentation. Approaches differed, but crosscut rigid boundaries that sometimes become artificially imposed by time period and geographic location.

The number of young researchers using experimental methods to better understand their material, either incorporated within a larger research project or as the main goal of their research, was a new and noticeable pattern. Two categories of experimental research were apparent in these papers. One group studied the way worked bone objects once functioned and the reconstruction of past manufacturing techniques. Another group used high magnification data to identify wear patterns on bone tools.

After the papers on the first day of the conference, we were given a tour around the Institute’s museum and then treated to an ice-breaking reception. On the second day of the conference, following the lectures, Anu Mänd guided a short excursion to the Niguliste Church-Museum. The next day, participants enjoyed a full-day excursion to the Bronze Age cemetery and Museum in Jõõhlõte. That afternoon, we were shown the impressive Medieval Varbola hill-fort. The day ended in a picnic at the Estonian Open-Air Ethnographic Museum, and the organizers even managed sunshine for the picnic!
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ARCHAEOMALACOLOGY WORKING GROUP, proposed
(Contributed by Irvy R. Quitmyer)*

At the ICAZ International Conference in Durham, several ICAZ members who recognized the importance of molluscs in the zooarchaeological record met to discuss the formation of a Archaemalacology Working Group. The impetus for this new working group grew out of an archaemalacology conference ses-

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ICAZ 2006 in Mexico City

The organizing committee of the 10th ICAZ International Con-
ference, which is to be held in México City in 2006, has received
notice from the Head of the National Institute of Anthropology
and History (INAH) that the institution will sponsor the forthcoming con-
ference and provide funding in support of its organization. The research and administrative personnel in our working unit, the
Subdirección de Laboratorios y Apoyo Académico (Laboratories
and Academic Support unit), will also help with conference prepara-

tions. ICAZ 2006 will take place at the renowned Museo Nacional
de Antropologia, which will be an amazing setting for the meeting.

Finally, Joaquín Arroyo-Cabral and Óscar J. Polaco, organ-
izers of the next International Conference, discussed recent de-
velopments related to the 2006 meeting in Mexico City. The struc-
ture, though still open, will emphasize the development of
archaeozoology in Latin America. A plenary session is planned in
which representatives from 20 Latin American countries will give
reports on the status of archaeozoology in their country. The venue
of the meeting will be the Museo Nacional de Antropologia, and
the organizers have been able to secure outside support and fund-
ing (see adjacent article). The conference organizers intend to
produce a Spanish-English book of extended abstracts. They also
plan to publish the plenary session (in Spanish and English) and
hope to have this volume available for purchase by the time of the
conference. Further publications will be the responsibility of indi-
vidual session organizers. Zeder suggested that ICAZ consult
with organizers of ICAZ 2002 to see what arrangements might be
made with a publisher like Oxbow for these volumes.

*Working Group Liaisons have been named (see pg 6). The
new Working Group policy can be downloaded from the ICAZ
Website at www.nmnh.si.edu/icaz/pdf/wgpolicy.pdf.

Continued from page 4- Working Group Reports
Zlatozar Boev (boev@nmnh.bas.bg), Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, National Museum of Natural History in Sofia has begun research on archaeozoological material from an Early Neolithic (ca. 9000 B.C.) settlement at Govrelevo (near Skopje, Macedonia). A preliminary examination of more than 3,500 vertebrate fauna specimens has revealed the first recorded remains of beaver (*Castor fiber*) and European catfish (*Silurus glanis*) for Macedonia.

Ed Maher (efmaher@hotmail.com) completed a successful defense of his doctoral dissertation entitled, “Food for the Gods: The Identification of Philistine Rites of Animal Sacrifice” at the University of Illinois at Chicago. He is currently studying a faunal assemblage, housed at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, from the French Upper Paleolithic site of Solutre. Beginning in January 2004, Ed will begin research funded by a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Fellowship at the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. Last year, he chaired a session at the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) annual meetings entitled, “Organic Approaches to Near Eastern Archaeology”. The session attracted a broad audience along with several zooarchaeological papers and was so successful that it will be offered again this year.


**NEW LABORATORY NAME**

The Archaeoosteological Laboratory at Stockholm University has recently changed its name to the Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory. Our new name is easier to both pronounce and write. For information on lab activities, please contact: Ebba During, Professor and Head • Osteoarchaeological Research Laboratory • Stockholm University • Royal Castle Ulriksdal • S-17079 Solna, Sweden • Email: ebba.during@olf.su.se.

**Member News and Notes**

In Fall 2002, the International Council passed a new policy to enhance and strengthen the ties between ICAZ and its active Working Groups based on recommendations from the task force on Working Groups. The policy aims to provide greater clarity on procedures for obtaining ICAZ recognition, the mutual benefits of ICAZ affiliation, and ICAZ membership requirements for Working Group participants. In accordance with this policy each Working Group was required to appoint a Liaison. The Liaison is responsible for maintaining contacts between ICAZ and the Working Group, informing the ICAZ Secretary of the activities and status of the Working Group, and producing written reports of Working Group activities prior to the biennial meeting of the International Council and for the ICAZ Newsletter. Liaison duties are described in full in the document Recommendations of the Task Force on Working Groups, which is available for download from the ICAZ Website at www.nmnh.si.edu/icaz/pdf/wgpolicy.pdf.

The newly appointed Working Group liaisons are: Animal Paleopathology (APWG): Richard M. Thomas (rthomas@his.co.uk) • Archaeozoology and Genetics (A&G): Jean-Denis Vigne (vigne@cimrs1.mnhn.fr) • Archaeozoology of Southwest Asia and Adjacent Areas (ASWA): Louise Martin (louise.martin@uct.ac.za) • Bird (BWG): Dale Serjeantson (D.Serjeantson@soton.ac.uk) • Fish Remains (FRWG): Łaszłó Bartosiewicz (h10459ba@helka.iif.hu) • Grupo de Zooarqueología de Camélicos (GZC): Guillermo Luis Mengoni Goñi (wmengoni@yahoo.com.ar) • North Atlantic Bioarchaeological Organization Zooarchaeology (NABO ZWG): Sophia Perdikaris (SophiaP@brooklyn.cuny.edu) • Worked Bone Research Group (WBRG): Alice M. Choyke (h13017cho@ella.hu).

In addition, the proposed Archaeomalacology Working Group liaison is Daniella E. Bar-Yosef Mayer (debaryos@fas.harvard.edu).

**Working Group Liaisons Named**

The new IPAS facility

The Institute for Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS) has recently been formed by the Departments of Archaeozoologie, Archaeobotany, Prehistory, Geoarchaeology and aDNA at the University of Basel. The research focus of the IPAS is the history of environment, ecology, economy, food and human culture. Projects concentrate geographically on central Europe, but there are also projects in Turkey and Syria. Current IPAS research focuses on botanical macrofossils, wood and charcoal, pollen, mammal, bird and fish bones, ancient DNA of roman cattle and of roman fruits, bone, antler and flint artefacts. The chronological concentrations are the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods as well as the Bronze Age Celtic, Roman and Medieval periods.

As Basel University is changing their education from Bachelor and Master degrees, the IPAS will also offer an Bachelors and Masters in Prehistory and Archaeological Science beginning in October 2004. For more information, contact: Jörg Schibler, Director • IPAS • University of Basel • Spalenring 145 • CH-4055 Basel, Switzerland • E-mail: joerg.schibler@unibas.ch.

**CULTURALLY MODIFIED BONES OF MARINE TURTLES**

Information is requested on specimens, photographs, or other records of marine turtle bones that are worked or otherwise culturally modified. Please respond to: Dr. J. Frazier • Conservation and Research Center • National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution • 1500 Remount Road • Front Royal, VA 22630, USA • Tel: 1 540 635 6564 • E-mail: kurma@shentel.net.
The Alaska Consortium of Zooarchaeologists (ACZ) is sponsoring their 5th annual workshop on zooarchaeology. This year the workshop, “Quantification and Taphonomy,” will feature Dr. Lee Lyman, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri, Columbia, as the guest lecturer. The workshop will be held in Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada, on April 7, 2004 (the day before the Alaska Anthropological Association annual meetings begin). Registration costs $40 for ACZ members and the general public and $15 for students. You do not need to be an ACZ member to participate. If you are interested in attending the workshop, please print a registration form from the ACZ Workshop webpage at www.akzooarch.org/workshops.htm. You can also contact the organization at: ACZ • PO. Box 240613 • Anchorage, Alaska 99524-0613 USA • E-mail: alaskacz@akzooarch.org. Information on the Alaska Anthropological Association meetings that follow the workshop are available online at www.alaska.net/~oha/aaa/2004meeting.html.

The Virginia Museum of Natural History announces its new publication, Identification of Waterfowl Breastbones and Avian Osteology (Sterna) of North American Anseriformes, by David W. Oates, Ed D. Boyd, and Jennifer S. Ramaekers, Special Publication No. 10, Virginia Museum of Natural History, 2003 (ISBN 1-884549-16-0). This manual describes differences among duck sternum. Morphological features of duck breastbones permit identification to genus, while measurements and qualitative comparisons often allow further identification to the species level. Detailed written descriptions are complemented with black and white photographs, line drawings, and a descriptive table. The Appendix provides summary measurement data on more than 1300 specimens, representing 32 species and 13 genera. A series of 12 measurements were taken on each sternum. Due to similarities between whistling ducks and geese, summary measurement data is also presented for 4 goose species. The manual costs US$10 plus US$2 shipping/handling per book (orders outside the US will be charged additional shipping). To order, contact: VMMH Publications Department • 1001 Douglas Avenue • Martinsville, VA 24112, USA • Tel: 276-666-8600 • E-mail: books@vmnh.net • Web: www.vmnh.net/publica.html.

The The Department of Medieval Studies, Central European University, Budapest, and Archaeolingua Publishing House present their joint publication: People and Nature in Historical Perspective, edited by József Laszlóvzsky and Péter Szabó, Central European University, Department of Medieval Studies, Budapest, 2003. This volume discusses a variety of methods and approaches (historical, archaeological and scientific) used in reconstructing the relationship between people and nature throughout history. The book consists of two major parts. The general articles in the first section present broader frameworks of understanding in this field. The second section contains works representing individual examples of methods and analytical case studies. The emphasis is on the Middle Ages, however, case studies range from the Neolithic to the present day. A speciality of the book is that it focuses on Central and Eastern Europe, a hitherto neglected region in environmental history. This volume aims to serve as a handbook for scholars interested in human–nature interactions in the past. Price is US $40. To order, in Europe, contact: Central European University Press • 1397 Budapest, P.O.B. 5192 / Hungary • Tel: (36-1)327-3000 • Fax: (36-1)327-3183 • E-mail: webern@ceu.hu • Web: www.ceupress.com. To order from the US, contact: Central European University Press • 400 West 59th Street • New York, NY 10019, USA • Tel: (1-212)547-6932 • E-mail: mgreenwald@sorosny.org.

The Environmental Archaeology Program of the Florida Museum of Natural History would like to announce the publication of “Zooarchaeology: Papers to Honor Elizabeth S. Wing”, Bulletin of the Florida Museum of Natural History 44:1-208, edited by F. Wayne King and Charlotte Porter, 2003. This volume celebrates Dr. Elizabeth S. Wing’s stellar career in zooarchaeology and her pioneering work in environmental archaeology. It includes 16 papers from 20 authors, all of whom either worked with Dr. Wing, or were influenced by her innovative research. The papers span the globe (nine countries) and include articles on zooarchaeology, archaeopedology, and archaeobotany, as well as a history of the FLMNH Environmental Archaeology Program by Dr. Wing, and a bibliography of her publications from 1960-2003. Dr. Wing, now Curator Emeritus, retired from her position as Curator of Zooarchaeology and Environmental Archaeology in 2001. To order, contact: Managing Editor of the Bulletin • Florida Museum of Natural History • University of Florida • PO Box 117800 • Gainesville, FL 32611-7800, USA • Tel: 352-392-1721 x457 • E-mail: mjoyner@flmnh.ufl.edu.
WE ARE WHAT WE EAT

The Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University Carbondale announces its 2004 Visiting Scholar Conference, “We Are What We Eat: Archaeology, Food, and Identity”. This conference, to be held March 12 - 13, 2004 in Carbondale, Illinois, will focus on the intricate relationship between food and identity. Participants will discuss the cultural roles and contexts of food, discussing how tastes, taboos, food procurement strategies, modes of cooking and dining, and discard habits are intertwined with the construction and maintenance of individual and group identities. The conference will include archaeologists working in a wide range of time periods and areas, and with a variety of methodological and theoretical approaches. Please contact: Katheryn C. Twiss, Visiting Scholar • Center for Archaeological Investigations • Faner 3479 • Southern Illinois University Carbondale • Carbondale, Illinois 62901-4527, USA • Tel: 618-453-5032 • E-mail: ktwiss@siu.edu • Web: www.siu.edu/~cai/VS.2004.htm.

THE LINKS THAT TIE

The Grahame Clark Lab, Cambridge University, will host the conference, “The Links that Tie –Tool for Bones / Bones for Tools?”, in October 2004. Participants will explore the interrelations between developments in the acquisition and exploitation of meat and the manufacture of bone and lithic implements. The tangible association of material procurement and implement manufacture with the exploitation of meat resources in an archaeological context cannot be understated. Stone tools must surely have found their naissance in the need by humans to disarticulate animal carcasses; the specifics of dismemberment acting as the underlying catalyst for the development and advancement of tool types, manufacture and indeed material procurement. In tandem with this, the development of these tools, while advancing beyond being used solely for meat, have nonetheless had an immense impact on the way meat has been viewed and exploited. Without the development of projectile weapons and gross/fine butchery implements the array of species humans hunted might not have developed as it did. Beyond this, the development of such tools is likely to have impacted on cultural aspects such as food sharing. The knowledge that has developed and extended is key to this conference, drawing not just on aspect of material procurement and tool manufacture, and how this might link to aspects of archaeology, but also how the desire to exploit meat interacted with developing the tools themselves. For more information, please contact the conference organisers: Niels H. Andreasen (nha22@cam.ac.uk) and Krish Seetah (ks354@cam.ac.uk) • Department of Archaeology • Downing Street • Cambridge CB2 3DZ, UK • Tel: 01223 339 349 • Fax: 01223 333 503.

LES ÉQUIDÉS DANS LE MONDE ANTIQUE

The Wiener Laboratory at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens announces a Research Fellowship in Faunal Studies to support individuals with a well-defined project, working either alone or in collaboration with local research institutions, to study faunal remains from archaeological contexts in Greece. Scholars with a Ph.D. and graduate students working on a doctoral dissertation are eligible. Additional responsibilities include contributing to the development of the Lab and the development and curation of the Lab’s comparative collection; assisting with queries from excavators; offering a lecture on his/her project; participating in one Regular Program School trip; and contributing to seminars on aspects of archaeological science as part of the School’s annual curriculum. The fellowship length is one academic year, beginning in September. Projects must be carefully planned for completion during this time. The stipend ranges from $15,500 to $25,000, depending on seniority and experience and includes waiver of School fees. For more information, contact: Dr. Sherry Fox, Director, Wiener Laboratory, Fax: 011-301-0725-0584, E-mail: sfox@ascsa.edu.gr, Web: www.ascsa.edu.gr/Wiener/fellowship.htm. The award will be announced March 15 annually. Postmark deadline: January 15, 2004.
**Calendar**

**NOVEMBER 21, 2003**
The Niedersächsisches Institut für historische Küstenforschung, Wilhelmshaven, Germany co-organized with the Institut für Vogelforschung ‘Vogelwarte Helgoland’ and the Nord-westdeutschen Universitätsgesellschaft a colloquium entitled Titel ‘Das Tier in der Kultur- und Naturgeschichte’. Speakers will be: Dr. Gerald Mayer, Frankfurt; Dr. Jessica Grimm, Wilhelmshaven; Dr. Petra van Dam, Amsterdam (NL); Dr. Wietske Prummel, Groningen (NL); Dr. Dirk Heinrich, Kiel; Hans Skov, Arhus (DK) and Dr. Bente Magnus, Stockholm. The colloquium takes place from 10.00h till 21.00u at the Logenhaus, Rheinstraße 65, Wilhelmshaven, Germany. Admission is free and there is no need to register. For details, contact Jessica Grimm, E-mail: jessica.grimm@nihk.terramare.de.

**NOVEMBER 26-28, 2003**
The Colloquium “Les Equides en Mediterranee orientale, de l’age du Bronce a la fin de L’Epoque Imperiale” will be held at the French School in Athens, Greece. For additional details, contact: Armelle Gardeisen (armelle@cnrs-mop.fr), Antoine Hervy (hermy@msh.univ-aix.fr), or Dominique Mulliez (dominique.mulliez@efa.gr).

**UPCOMING MEETINGS IN 2004**

**JUNE 1-4, 2004**
The 7th Meeting of the ICAZ Archaeozoology of Southwestern Asia (ASWA) Working Group will be held in Ankara, Turkey. Contributions, including both papers and posters, are invited on various aspects of archaeozoological research in Southwest Asia and adjacent areas. Three days of presentations will be followed by a field trip. The deadline for submitting abstracts is the April 5, 2004. Please inform us of your intention to participate by sending your name and email address to the contact persons below. Further details on venue and accommodations will be sent later. For more information, contact: Nanna Noe-Nygaard (nannan@geo.geol.ku.dk).

**JULY 25-28, 2004**
The 5th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group (BWG), hosted by Institute of Palaeoanatomy and the Bavarian State Collection of Anthropology and Palaeoanatomy, will be held in Münch, Germany. For additional details, contact: Bird Working Group Meeting, Institut fuer Palaeoanatomie und Geschichte der Tiermedizin, Tierarzertliche Fakultät.

**AUGUST 11-15, 2004**
The 15th European Meeting of the Palaeopathology Association will be hosted by the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, England. For more information, please view our website (www.dur.ac.uk/ppa2004.conference) or contact Dr. Charlotte Roberts, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK, Tel: 0191-334-1154, Fax 0191-334-41101, E-mail: ppa2004.conference@durham.ac.uk.

**SEPTEMBER 23-24, 2004**
The ICAZ Animal Palaeopathology Working Group (APWG) Conference will be held at Slovak Agricultural University in Nitra, Slovakia. The conference will bring together both advanced scholars and novices interested in animal palaeopathology and provide a forum for the interchange of related knowledge. The scientific program will include: lectures on the normal anatomy, histology and physiology of the animal skeletal system followed by lectures focused on pathological alterations of bones on both microscopic and macroscopic levels. In addition, oral and poster presenta--