

VOLUME 2024, ISSUE 2
NEWSLETTER

Cover photo: High-resolution micro-CT cross-sectional images of a deciduous canine.

Thank you to Dr. Megan Brickley, Amanda Cooke, Charmaine Lovatt, and Sydney Holland for the cover images and description.

VOLUME 2024, ISSUE 2

NEWSLETTER

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Canadian Association for Biological Anthropology
l'Association canadienne d'anthropologie biologique

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

ANDREA L. WATERS-RIST

(Le français suit...)

DEAR CABA-ACAB MEMBERS,

Dear CABA-ACAB members,

I hope you all had a great summer and the Fall semester is off to a good start.

It is always a pleasure to announce the recipients of our grants and bursaries. The Shelley R. Saunders Thesis Research grants were awarded to:

Coral Chell, University of Toronto, for a project entitled “Behaviour and physiology of the Critically Endangered Coquerel’s sifaka (*Propithecus coquereli*) in a human-modified landscape, Mariarano, northwest Madagascar”.

Elisabeth Cuerrier-Richer, Texas State University, for a project entitled “Assessing Hispanic Cranial Morphometric Variation to Aid in the Identification of Deceased Migrants Along the US-Mexico Border”.

The Field School and Training Course bursaries were awarded to:

Rosalie Jacques, Université de Montréal, to attend the Centre Archeologique de Ribemont-sur-Ancre field school in France.

Dana Hernandez, University of Manitoba, to attend the Slavia Foundation's Field School in Mortuary Archaeology in Poland.

Congratulations to the recipients and a big thank you as always to the judges. I would like to acknowledge the time and effort put forth by all applicants. As per usual, we received many high-quality proposals that showcase the bright future of our field.

I am looking forward to seeing many of you in person and online at our upcoming 51st annual meeting, from October 30th to November 2nd, hosted by the team at Western University in London, Ontario. Andrew Nelson, Jay Stock, Ian Colquhoun, myself, and a wonderful team of volunteers are busy putting together a great event.



This Fall will mark the end of the term of our student representative. I'd like to thank Katie Brent for her collegiality, conscientiousness, and initiatives to increase the involvement of student members in our association. As Katie announced at the 2023 Annual Business Meeting, she created a CABA-ACAB Student Committee to allow students to engage with the association at a greater and more consistent level. The Student Committee currently consists of eight students from Universities across Canada, who are working to build and facilitate resources and virtual events relevant to both undergraduate and graduate student members. Amongst their first order of business is the creation of a silent auction at the upcoming Annual Meeting to raise funds for our student scholarships and bursaries. Katie, it has been a pleasure working with you! I look forward to continuing to work together through your role as co-Chair of the Standing Committee on Residential School Graves.

I've expressed my gratitude to our outgoing Communications Representative, Sarah Lockyer, before but, Sarah, on behalf of myself and the association as a whole I'd like to say one last thank you for all your contributions over the last five years. I welcome our new Communications Representative, Sarah Bidinosti, to the team!

Kind regards,

Andrea Waters-Rist

CHER MEMBRES DU ACAB - CABA,

J'espère que vous avez tous passé un bel été ! La préparation de la nouvelle année universitaire est une période chargée, c'est pourquoi je serai brève et concise.

C'est toujours un plaisir d'annoncer les lauréats et lauréates de nos subventions et bourses. Les bourses de recherche de thèse Shelley R. Saunders ont été attribuées à :

Coral Chell, Université de Toronto, pour un projet intitulé « Comportement et physiologie du propithèque de Coquerel (*Propithecus coquereli*), espèce en danger critique d'extinction, dans un paysage modifié par l'homme, Mariarano, nord-ouest de Madagascar ».

Elisabeth Cuerrier-Richer, Texas State University, pour un projet intitulé « Évaluation de la variation morphométrique crânienne



hispanique pour aider à l'identification des migrants décédés le long de la frontière entre les États-Unis et le Mexique ».

La bourse de l'école de terrain et du cours de formation a été attribuée à :

Rosalie Jacques, Université de Montréal, pour participer à l'école de terrain du Centre archéologique de Ribemont-sur-Ancre en France.

Dana Hernandez, Université du Manitoba, pour participer à l'école de terrain en archéologie mortuaire de la Fondation Slavia en Pologne.

Félicitations aux lauréates et, comme toujours, un grand merci aux juges. Je tiens à souligner le temps et les efforts consacrés par tous les candidats et candidates. Comme d'habitude, nous avons reçu de nombreuses propositions de grande qualité qui témoignent de l'avenir prometteur de notre domaine.

J'ai hâte de voir beaucoup d'entre vous, en personne et en ligne, lors de notre 51^{ème} réunion annuelle, du 30 octobre au 2 novembre, organisée par l'équipe de l'Université Western à London, en Ontario. Andrew Nelson, Jay Stock, Ian Colquhoun, moi-même et une merveilleuse équipe de bénévoles sommes occupés à mettre sur pied un grand événement.

Cet automne marquera la fin du mandat de notre représentante des étudiants. J'aimerais remercier Katie Brent pour sa collégialité, sa conscience professionnelle et ses initiatives visant à accroître l'implication des membres étudiants dans notre association. Comme Katie l'a annoncé lors de la réunion d'affaires annuelle de 2023, elle a créé un comité étudiant CABA-ACAB pour permettre aux étudiants de s'engager dans l'association à un niveau plus important et plus cohérent. Le Comité des étudiants est actuellement composé de huit étudiants d'universités de tout le Canada, qui s'efforcent de créer et de faciliter des ressources et des événements virtuels pertinents pour les membres étudiants de premier et de deuxième cycle. L'une de leurs premières tâches est la création d'une vente aux enchères silencieuse lors de la prochaine réunion annuelle afin de collecter des fonds pour nos bourses d'études. Katie, ce fut un plaisir de travailler avec vous ! Je me réjouis à l'idée de poursuivre notre collaboration dans le cadre de votre rôle de coprésidente du Comité permanent sur les sépultures dans les pensionnats indiens.

J'ai déjà exprimé ma gratitude à notre représentante sortante pour la communication, Sarah Lockyer, mais Sarah, en mon nom et au nom de l'association dans son ensemble, j'aimerais te remercier une dernière fois pour toutes tes contributions au cours des cinq dernières années. Je souhaite la bienvenue à notre nouvelle représentante de la communication, Sarah Bidinosti, au sein de l'équipe !

Bien à vous,

Andrea Waters-Rist

STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE'S MESSAGE

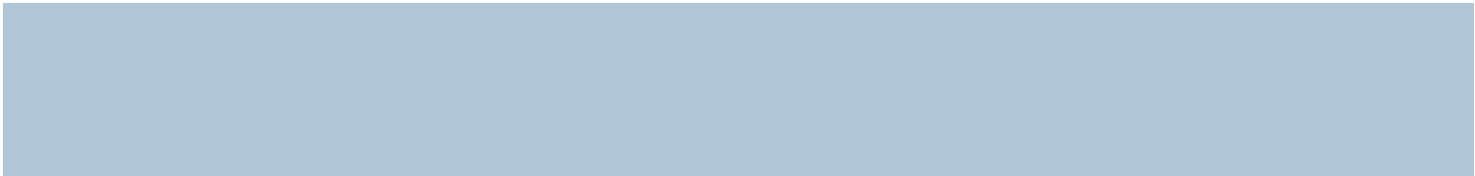
KATIE BRENT, WESTERN UNIVERSITY

DEAR/CHERS
CABA-ACAB
MEMBERS

I hope that everyone's Fall term has gotten off to a great start. Whether you're starting a new academic venture or continuing with one you've been working on for a while, I extend my best wishes and hope that you're thoroughly enjoying yourself and learning lots!

I have lots of updates for you! This Spring, CABA-ACAB's inaugural Student Committee was formed. I have had the privilege as Student Representative to chair this incredible group of driven, dedicated, and creative fellow students, whose names are listed below. While the Committee is still in its early stages, we've already achieved lots! At this year's Annual Meeting in London, the Student Committee will host a Silent Auction to raise money for CABA-ACAB's student bursaries. Thank you so much to the generous members who have contributed to the auction! As well, the Committee is launching a Peer Partnership Program, which will buddy up students with similar research interests. We also have a virtual Fall Student Social coming up on October 17th, so make sure to swing by! All the details about these initiatives should have landed in your email inbox, but if you have any questions or didn't happen to receive the information, please don't hesitate to contact me at studentrep@caba-acab.net.





So, what's in the future for the Student Committee? Well, in short, lots! Stay tuned for podcast episodes, website resources, panels and events, and more social opportunities. So much to look forward to! If you have any ideas for new initiatives, feel free to contact myself (or the future Student Representative), or any Student Committee member. We're all ears!

Well, that's it from me. This will be the last newsletter update I give for my tenure as Student Representative-- it has been an absolute privilege to serve in this position, and I am so grateful to have had this opportunity. I look forward to seeing what incredible things our new Student Representative will achieve!

Most sincerely/cordialement,

Katie Brent

Student Committee Members

Katya Godwin (Master's Student, University of Manitoba)

Jenna Hire (Undergraduate Student, Western University)

Sydney Holland (PhD Student, Western University)

Charlotte Parry (Master's Student, University of Toronto)

Trinity Roche (Master's Student, University of Toronto)

Cynthia Stephen (Master's Student, Lakehead University)

Cathy Tran (PhD Student, Simon Fraser University)

Jessica Wollmann-Reynolds (PhD Candidate, University of Toronto)

SHELLEY R. SAUNDERS

Thesis Research Grant

Thank you to all applicants for the high-quality proposals and congratulations to our recipients of this year's Shelley R. Saunders thesis research grant!

The recipients are:

Cora Chell, University of Toronto

“Behavior and physiology of the Critically Endangered Coquerel’s sifaka (*Propithecus coquereli*) in a human-modified landscape, Mariarano, northwest Madagascar.”

Elisabeth Cuerrier-Richer, Texas State University

“Assessing Hispanic Cranial Morphometric Variation to Aid in the Identification of Deceased Migrants Along the US-Mexico Border.”

A special thanks to this year's judges for their time and effort!

CABA-ACAB

Student Field School & Training Course Bursary

Congratulations to our recipients of the Field School and Training Course bursaries!

The recipients are:

Rosalie Jacques, Université de Montréal

To attend the Centre Archeologique de Ribemont-sur-Ancre field school in France

Dana Hernandez, University of Manitoba

To attend the Slavia Foundation's Field School in Mortuary Archaeology in Poland.

STUDENT REFLECTIONS

ROSALIE JACQUES

2024 FIELD SCHOOL AND TRAINING COURSE BURSARY RECIPIENT UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL

(English follows...)



Rosalie Jacques, costumée en femme préhistorique, parc de samara.

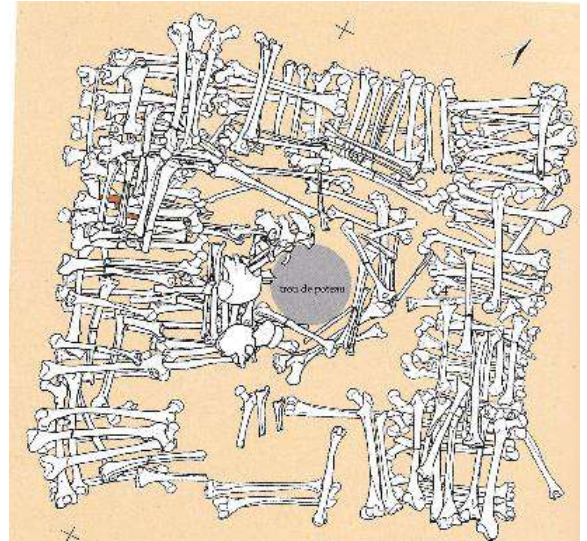
Cette année a été pour moi l'occasion de réaliser un projet de longue date, être stagiaire au centre archéologique de Ribemont-sur-Ancre, en France. En effet, c'est lors de ma toute première fouille en 2020 qu'un collègue fouilleur m'avait fait part de l'existence de ce centre et de la fascinante collection ostéologique qu'il abrite. Il n'en fallait pas plus pour piquer mon intérêt, moi qui souhaite être bioarchéologue. C'est ainsi que s'est amorcé plusieurs années d'échanges de courriels avec la gestionnaire des collections du centre, Isabelle Dubreucq-Queyrat, pour trouver le moment idéal pour ma venue, qui s'est finalement concrétisé cet été.

Le centre archéologique de Ribemont-sur-Ancre a été fondé dans les années 1990 pour stocker et étudier le matériel archéologique du site éponyme à la suite de fouilles amorcées dans les décennies précédentes. Le site archéologique de Ribemont-sur-Ancre a livré au fil des campagnes de fouilles, de 1966 à 2003, un patrimoine archéologique remarquable s'étalant de l'âge du fer à la période romaine.

Tout d'abord, vers 350 av. J.-C., à la suite de ce qui semblerait être une bataille importante, le site prend une fonction interprétée aujourd'hui comme sacrée. Les Gaulois du camp vainqueur qui l'occupent utilisent alors les os de leurs ennemis pour construire des structures élaborées, comme celle, aujourd'hui nommé ossuaire⁸² ou ossuaire nord, illustré ci-contre. Ces structures ont pour particularités d'être composées en majorité d'os longs, bien que des coxaux, des côtes, des vertèbres, des carpes et des tarses soient aussi présents

en moindre abondance. Toutefois, ce qui frappe l'esprit et l'imaginaire contemporain, c'est qu'aucun os du crâne ne soit présent dans ces structures. Tous les individus ont subi une décollation, c'est-à-dire une décapitation survenue après la mort.

Par la suite, la conquête romaine, au I^{er} siècle avant notre ère, modifiera en profondeur les pratiques religieuses des populations et par conséquent le site de Ribemont-sur-Ancre se verra doté d'un premier temple gallo-romain, puis d'un second, plus important, au II^e siècle apr. J.-C. et ce en se superposant aux structures de l'âge du fer. Ainsi, le site de Ribemont-sur-Ancre a été témoin de périodes successives d'occupations.



Structure formée d'ossements de l'ossuaire82 (source: fercoq du leslay 2017).



La salle d'entreposage des ossements et oscar, le squelette en plastique de référence



Étant actuellement étudiante à la maîtrise en ostéologie humaine à l'Université de Montréal, mon intérêt se porte sur les ossements humains. Ainsi, ma mission, au cours de ce stage d'un mois, s'est axée principalement sur le matériel ostéologique issu de la première phase d'occupation.

Aujourd'hui, le centre a pour vocation d'assurer la gestion, le stockage et la restauration des collections archéologiques de Ribemont-sur-ancre, mais aussi celles issues du département de la Somme. Mon stage a donc porté, en collaboration avec la gestionnaire de collections, Isabelle Dubreucq-Queyrat, sur l'élaboration d'un protocole pour assurer le stockage optimal des ossements issus de l'ossuaire 82 de Ribemont-sur-Ancre et aussi en faciliter la consultation. En effet, ces os de guerriers gaulois étaient jusqu'alors stockés en vrac dans des caisses au sein du centre, avec seul point de repère le type d'os identifié sur certaines caisses. J'ai donc mis en place pour chaque type d'os une méthode de classement par unité de fouilles, puis par numéro en limitant leur nombre par caisses pour pallier aux fractures que subissaient, par exemple les fémurs, situés au fond des caisses sous le poids des autres. La conservation des

ossements étant également très bonne, j'ai aussi latéralisé chaque os et ai placé les ossements gauches et droits dans des caisses distinctes.

De plus, ma tâche m'incombant de passer en revue chaque ossement, j'ai, après discussion avec le personnel du centre, noté chaque caractéristique associée à un os qui ne se retrouvaient pas dans le répertoire de données dont je disposais. J'ai noté par exemple comme caractéristiques si un ossement appartenait à un juvénile, s'il y avait des traces de coups portés avec des armes blanches ou de brûlures, s'il y avait des collages à refaire ou à modifier pour assurer l'intégrité à long terme de l'os, etc.

Ce travail m'a permis de constater l'ampleur d'une telle tâche et à quel point la bonne gestion d'une collection peut être chronophage. En un mois, j'ai à peine amorcé ce reclassement majeur, en passant en revue un peu moins de 1000 ossements de l'ossuaire 82 au sein de la collection du site de Ribemont-sur-Ancre qui en contient 22 837. Toutefois, j'ai aussi fait l'apprentissage de la nécessité d'un tel classement, car il permettra de faciliter le travail de futurs chercheurs s'intéressant à la collection, leur évitant un cherche et trouve à grande échelle pour trouver un os d'intérêt. De plus, il assurera une meilleure conservation aux ossements de cette collection unique en son genre.



La pièce de monnaie en argent en cours de restauration.

En plus de m'avoir doté d'une meilleure compréhension des enjeux liés à la gestion d'une collection ostéologique et de m'avoir permis de perfectionner mes compétences en ostéologie humaine, je tiens aussi à remercier Gilles Prilaux, le directeur du centre, ainsi que toute l'équipe pour les merveilleuses expériences que j'ai vécues avec eux. On m'a notamment initié au processus de restauration des métaux où j'ai passé des heures à nettoyer la terre incrustée sur une pièce de monnaie en argent de 1913. J'ai aussi eu la chance de participer à une journée de fouille dans les contremines de la citadelle de Doullens qui fut notamment un hôpital canadien lors de la Première Guerre mondiale. J'ai même pu faire de la médiation auprès du public, tantôt pour une introduction à l'ostéologie, tantôt comme guide déguisée en peaux de bêtes dans le parc de reconstitutions préhistoriques, Samara.

Ce stage et toutes ces expériences m'ont beaucoup appris et m'ont permis de rencontrer des gens passionnés par leur métier respectif. Je tiens donc à remercier sincèrement le CABA-ACAB de m'avoir octroyé la bourse pour les étudiants des écoles de terrain et des cours de formation de 2024 qui m'a permis de financer mon voyage en France pour réaliser ce stage hors du commun.



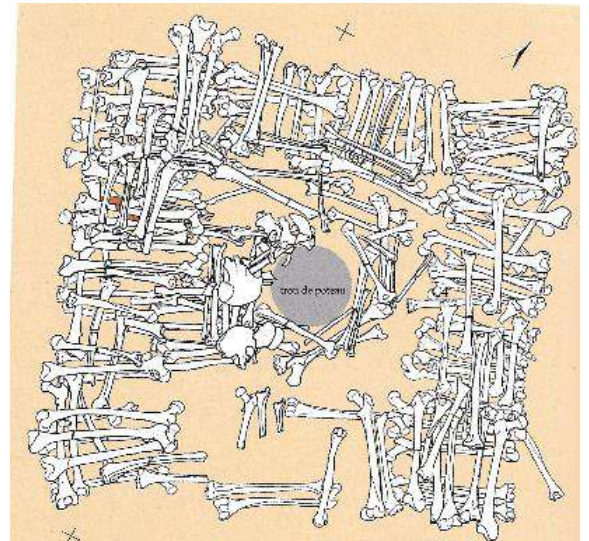
Rosalie Jacques, dressed as a prehistoric woman at Samara Park.

This year, I was able realize a long-standing goal of mine: to intern at the Ribemont-sur-Ancre archaeological center in France. Indeed, it was during my very first dig in 2020 that a fellow digger told me about the existence of this center and the fascinating osteological collection it houses. It was enough to pique my interest as a bioarchaeologist. Thus began several years of e-mail exchanges with the center's collections manager, Isabelle Dubreucq-Queyrat, to find the ideal moment for my visit, which finally materialized this summer.

The Ribemont-sur-Ancre archaeological center was founded in the 1990s to store and study archaeological material from the eponymous site,

following excavations begun in previous decades. The Ribemont-sur-Ancre archaeological site has yielded a remarkable archaeological heritage spanning the Iron Age to the Roman period, during excavation campaigns from 1966 to 2003.

Firstly, around 350 BC, following what would appear to have been a major battle, the site took on a function now interpreted as sacred. The Gauls who occupied the site used the bones of their enemies to build elaborate structures, such as the one today known as ossuary 82 or the north ossuary, pictured opposite. These structures are characterized by their predominance of long bones, although ribs, vertebrae, carpals and tarsals are also present in lesser abundance. What strikes the contemporary mind and imagination, however, is that no skull bones are present in these structures. All individuals were decapitated after death.



Bone structure from Ossuary 82 (Source: Fercoq du Leslay 2017).



The bone storage room (below) and Oscar, the plastic reference skeleton (above).



The Roman conquest in the 1st century B.C. profoundly altered religious practices, and the Ribemont-sur-Ancre site was equipped with a first Gallo-Roman temple, followed by a second, larger one in the 2nd century A.D., superimposed on the Iron Age structures. The Ribemont-sur-Ancre site has thus witnessed successive periods of occupation.

As a master's student in human osteology at the Université de Montréal, my interest is in human bones. So, during my one-month internship, I focused mainly on osteological material from the first phase of occupation.

Today, the center's mission is to manage, store and restore the archaeological collections of Ribemont-sur-ancre, as well as those of the Somme department. In collaboration with Isabelle Dubreucq-Queyrat, the collections manager, I developed a protocol for the optimal storage and consultation of bones from Ribemont-sur-Ancre's Ossuary 82. Until then, these Gallic warrior bones were stored in bulk in crates within the center, with the only reference point being the type of bone identified on certain crates. I therefore set up a

method of classifying each type of bone by excavation unit, then by number, limiting the number of bones in each crate to compensate for the fractures suffered by femurs, for example, located at the bottom of the crates under the weight of the others. As the preservation of the bones was also very good, I also lateralized each bone and placed the left and right bones in separate crates.

In addition, as it was my task to examine every bone, I discussed with the staff at the center and noted every characteristic associated with a bone that was not included in the repertoire of data available to me. I noted, for example, whether a bone belonged to a juvenile, whether

there were traces of blows or burns, whether there were glues that needed to be redone or modified to ensure the long-term integrity of the bone, and so on.

This work made me realize the magnitude of such a task, and just how time-consuming the proper management of a collection can be. Within a month, I had barely begun this major reclassification, reviewing just under 1,000 bones from ossuary 82 within the Ribemont-sur-Ancre site's collection of 22,837. However, I have also learned the necessity of such a classification, as it will facilitate the work of future researchers interested in the collection, saving them a large-scale search to find a bone of interest. It will also ensure better preservation of the bones in this unique collection.



The silver coin undergoing restoration.

As well as giving me a better understanding of the issues involved in managing an osteological collection, and enabling me to hone my skills in human osteology, I'd also like to thank Gilles Prilaux, the center's director, and the whole team for the wonderful experiences I had with them. I was introduced to the metal restoration process, where I spent hours cleaning the encrusted soil from a 1913 silver coin. I also had the chance to take part in a day's excavation in the countermines of the Doullens citadel, which was a Canadian hospital during the First World War. I even had the chance to mediate with the public, sometimes for an introduction to osteology, sometimes as a guide disguised in animal skins in the Samara prehistoric re-enactment park.

This internship and all these experiences have taught me a lot and enabled me to meet people who are passionate about their respective professions. I would therefore like to sincerely thank CABA-ACAB for awarding me the 2024 scholarship for students of field schools and training courses, which enabled me to finance my trip to France for this extraordinary internship.

DANA HERNANDEZ

2024 FIELD SCHOOL AND TRAINING COURSE BURSARY RECIPIENT

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

(Le français suit...)



Dana Hernandez showing a thin line while mapping out the outlines of two objects and a grave with partner Holly Mearns (not pictured).

With the generous help of CABA-ACAB's 2024 Field School and Training Course Bursary, I was able to participate in the Slavia Foundation's Field School in Mortuary Archaeology in Poland, for the summer of 2024. The field school session lasted 4 weeks, with Session 1 (that I had registered for) running from June 24th to July 17th, bringing several people from Australia, the U.S and Canada to take part in the school. We worked on the Gać site, located in western Poland near the city of Poznań, on a present-day farm field. Gać was a small village, appearing in records around 1335 when a Catholic parish was built. It disappeared from the records, with the church liquidated in 1550, though the cemetery was still in use centuries after. Gać was rediscovered through analysis of old maps, aerial photography, LiDAR, and surface

prospection. What was found is believed to be a portion of the cemetery.

As the first field school I had ever gone to, I had applied to the field school to gain the foundational learning for archaeological techniques, such as grave and burial excavation and documentation, data collection, topographic survey, as well as identification, removal, and curation of skeletal remains. I had previously completed a university course on introductory archaeology and a course on human osteology, which motivated me to find a more hands-on experience of how the process of archaeological excavation is carried out, from beginning to end. I had also applied to the school due to my interest in human rights and the missing victims ("desaparecidos") of Colombia's civil war, influenced by my family's experience as refugees from the conflict and the human rights violations that have occurred in the last

several decades. The experiences I could gain from the field school could be applied in the future when handling the remains of victims.


In the field school, we learned a blend of archaeological methods, human osteology and laboratory work, and received lectures on Polish culture spanning from the 10th century up into the 20th century. All together, these topics created a more holistic view of the site we



Dana Hernandez (yellow hat) with fellow students and Maciej (left) beginning their first trench.


we were working on, and how culture had influenced the material remains found in the site. We were able to see the connections between different farming styles informed Polish people's village layout, which in turned explained Gać's shape as a village built along a main road. Understanding the rituals of death and Christian religion, that explained why the remains we excavated always had their feet pointed east; to observe the Second Coming of Christ. Even being able to participate in this field school, where we were looking at what is believed to be a peasant population due to the lack of grave goods and poor diet, that is influenced by 19th and 20th century

Polish ethnographers who sparked popular interest in learning more about Polish peasant life after decades of focusing only on Polish elites. All this to say, it was always a thrill to be able to see connections between the material and the non-material, and how that can deepen our understanding of the peoples we work with.



Out on the site, we learned to open our first trenches, with a total of three open by the end of those 4 weeks. After mapping out where possible remains and their coffins were located, we were paired off to excavate our designated areas, supervised by our group leader. It was exciting to learn how to spot changes in the soil we were working in, often a mix of the natural yellow sand, grey sand, and chunks of clay, separated from the mixed soil from previously dug holes. We were taught to understand the difference between mole holes (which were many), and signs of a coffin outline, usually by the small snake-like shapes of moles and the rectangular/circular shape of a coffin. We even found signs of plough marks of previous farming activities, usually shown as white slashes across the layers. We were taught essential skills in measuring and mapping the site through drawings and using a Total Station for measuring depths, distances, and elevations, in order to map out the site for the database.

We catalogued any objects found on site, such as pottery shards, faunal bones, and we even found a belt buckle and coin! With my partner, we excavated infant remains from the site, and learned how to properly handle their remains with care and dignity, which included not standing on what was mapped out to be the grave, and the ethical rules of taking pictures of the remains. Being able to work with these remains also gave me experience on the difference between adult and non-adult remains, especially since a lot of bones were not fused together at such a young age. After cleaning the remains and running inventory, we found that the infant remains were quite complete. We learned about what bones fused at what ages, and dental age estimation, which helped in narrowing down how old the infant was before they died. While in Poland, I visited the nearest city of Poznań in the weekends, where I got to visit many museums and exhibits during the weekends, as well as iconic landmarks like the Imperial Castle and the Poznań Goats on the tower of the Poznań City Hall. I got to eat a lot of pierogies, and experience firsthand Polish culture and sights. With the field school, we even got to go on fieldtrips to an archaeological open-air museum called Biskupin that houses a late Bronze Age fortified settlement, and another ethnographic museum with 19th century homes and churches you could walk into, all which enriched my experience in Poland.



Once again, I wish to thank CABA-ACAB for considering me for the 2024 Field School and Training Course Bursary, and for selecting me for this bursary. It's been an invaluable experience in learning and applying archaeological methods and hands-on work on a site, and even my first venture to the other side of the world in Europe. I also want to thank Maciej and his team (Asia, Riley, Beata, Meg, Ania, and Corey) for the amazing experience and teaching us so much, and for even teaching us how to make perogies as we listened to Polish disco music. And I would like to thank Dr. Warren Clarke for helping me in applying for the school and all the steps afterwards to make this possible, it really means a lot.



Fellow students using trowels for deeper layers.

DANA HERNANDEZ

2024 BOURSE D'ETUDES ET DE FORMATION SUR LE TERRAIN UNIVERSITÉ DU MANITOBA

Avec l'aide généreuse de la bourse 2024 Field School and Training Course Bursary de CABA-ACAB, j'ai pu participer à l'école de terrain en archéologie mortuaire de la Fondation Slavia en Pologne, pour l'été 2024. La session de l'école de terrain a duré 4 semaines, la session 1 (à laquelle je m'étais inscrite) s'est déroulée du 24 juin au 17 juillet, amenant plusieurs personnes d'Australie, des États-Unis et du Canada à participer à l'école. Nous avons travaillé sur le site de Gać, situé dans l'ouest de la Pologne, près de la ville de Poznań, sur un champ agricole actuel. Gać était un petit village, apparaissant dans les registres vers 1335 lorsqu'une paroisse catholique a été construite. Il a disparu des registres, l'église ayant été



Dana Hernandez montre une ligne fine tout en traçant les contours de deux objets et d'une tombe avec sa partenaire Holly Mearns (non photographiée).

liquidée en 1550, bien que le cimetière ait été encore utilisé des siècles plus tard. Gac a été redécouvert grâce à l'analyse d'anciennes cartes, de photographies aériennes, de LiDAR et de prospection de surface. On pense que ce qui a été trouvé est une partie du cimetière.

C'était la première école de terrain à laquelle je participais, et je m'y étais inscrite pour acquérir les bases des techniques archéologiques, telles que l'excavation et la documentation des tombes et des sépultures, la collecte de données, les levés topographiques, ainsi que l'identification, l'enlèvement et la conservation des restes squelettiques. J'avais déjà suivi un cours universitaire d'introduction à l'archéologie et un cours d'ostéologie humaine, ce qui m'a motivé à trouver une expérience plus pratique de la manière dont le processus de fouille archéologique est mené, du début à la

fin. J'avais également posé ma candidature à l'école en raison de mon intérêt pour les droits de l'homme et les victimes disparues (« desaparecidos ») de la guerre civile colombienne, influencé par l'expérience de ma famille en tant que réfugiée du conflit et les violations des droits de l'homme qui se sont produites au cours des dernières décennies. Les expériences que j'ai pu acquérir lors de l'école de terrain pourront être appliquées à l'avenir lors de la manipulation des dépouilles des victimes.

Dans le cadre de l'école de terrain, nous avons appris un mélange de méthodes archéologiques, d'ostéologie humaine et de travaux de laboratoire, et nous avons assisté à des conférences sur la culture polonaise allant du 10^e siècle au 20^e siècle. L'ensemble de ces sujets nous a permis d'avoir une vision plus globale du site sur lequel nous travaillions et de l'influence de la culture sur les vestiges matériels trouvés sur le site. Nous avons pu voir les



Dana Hernandez (chapeau jaune) avec d'autres étudiants et Maciej (à gauche) commençant leur première tranchée.

liens entre les différents styles d'agriculture qui ont influencé la disposition des villages polonais, ce qui explique la forme du village de Gać, construit le long d'une route principale. La compréhension des rituels de la mort et de la religion chrétienne explique pourquoi les restes que nous avons fouillés avaient toujours les pieds dirigés vers l'est, afin d'observer le second avènement du Christ. Même le fait de pouvoir participer à cette école de terrain, où nous examinons ce que l'on croit être une population paysanne en raison de l'absence d'objets funéraires et d'un régime alimentaire pauvre, a été influencé par les ethnographes polonais des

19e et 20e siècles qui ont suscité l'intérêt du public pour la vie des paysans polonais après des décennies de focalisation uniquement sur les élites polonaises.

Même le fait de pouvoir participer à cette école de terrain, où nous examinons ce que l'on croit être une population paysanne en raison de l'absence d'objets funéraires et d'un régime alimentaire pauvre, a été influencé par les ethnographes polonais des 19e et 20e siècles qui ont suscité l'intérêt du public pour la vie des paysans polonais après des décennies de focalisation uniquement sur les élites polonaises. Tout cela pour dire qu'il est toujours passionnant de pouvoir établir des liens entre le matériel et l'immatériel, et de voir comment cela peut nous permettre d'approfondir notre compréhension des peuples avec lesquels nous travaillons.

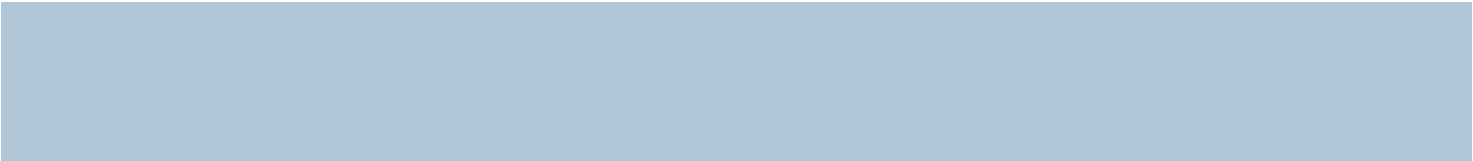
Sur le site, nous avons appris à ouvrir nos premières tranchées, pour un total de trois tranchées ouvertes à la fin de ces quatre semaines. Après avoir cartographié l'emplacement des restes possibles et de leurs cercueils, nous avons été jumelés pour creuser les zones désignées, sous la supervision de notre chef de groupe. Il était passionnant d'apprendre à repérer les changements dans le sol sur lequel nous travaillions, souvent un mélange de sable jaune naturel, de sable gris et de morceaux d'argile, séparés de la terre mélangée provenant des trous creusés précédemment. Nous avons appris à faire la différence entre les trous de taupe (qui étaient nombreux) et les signes d'un contour de cercueil, généralement par la forme de petits serpents des taupes et la forme rectangulaire/circulaire d'un cercueil.

Nous avons même trouvé des traces de charrue des activités agricoles précédentes, généralement représentées par des entailles blanches sur les couches. Nous avons appris à mesurer et à cartographier le site à l'aide de dessins et en utilisant une station totale pour mesurer les profondeurs, les distances et les élévations, afin de cartographier le site pour la base de données.

Nous avons catalogué tous les objets trouvés sur le site, tels que des tessons de poterie, des os de faune, et nous avons même trouvé une boucle de ceinture et une pièce de monnaie ! Avec mon partenaire, nous avons déterré des restes d'enfants sur le site et nous avons appris à manipuler ces restes avec soin et dignité, notamment en évitant de se tenir debout sur ce



Des étudiants utilisent des truelles pour les couches plus profondes.



qui était censé être la tombe, et en respectant les règles éthiques relatives à la prise de photos des restes. Le fait de pouvoir travailler avec ces restes m'a également permis d'acquérir de l'expérience sur la différence entre les restes d'adultes et de non-adultes, en particulier parce que beaucoup d'os n'étaient pas soudés à un si jeune âge. Après avoir nettoyé les restes et dressé l'inventaire, nous avons constaté que les restes de nourrissons étaient assez complets.

Nous avons appris quels os s'étaient soudés à quel âge, et nous avons appris à estimer l'âge des dents, ce qui nous a aidés à déterminer l'âge du nourrisson avant sa mort. Pendant mon séjour en Pologne, j'ai visité la ville la plus proche, Poznań, le week-end, où j'ai pu visiter de nombreux musées et expositions, ainsi que des sites emblématiques comme le château impérial et les chèvres de Poznań sur la tour de l'hôtel de ville de Poznań. J'ai eu l'occasion de manger beaucoup de pierogies et de faire l'expérience directe de la culture et des sites polonais. Dans le cadre de l'école de terrain, nous avons même pu visiter un musée archéologique en plein air appelé Biskupin, qui abrite un village fortifié de la fin de l'âge du bronze, ainsi qu'un autre musée ethnographique avec des maisons et des églises du XIXe siècle dans lesquelles on peut entrer, ce qui a enrichi mon expérience en Pologne.

Une fois de plus, je tiens à remercier le CABA-ACAB d'avoir pensé à moi pour la bourse de l'école de terrain et du cours de formation 2024, et de m'avoir sélectionné pour cette bourse. Ce fut une expérience inestimable dans l'apprentissage et l'application des méthodes archéologiques et du travail pratique sur un site, et même ma première aventure à l'autre bout du monde en Europe. Je tiens également à remercier Maciej et son équipe (Asia, Riley, Beata, Meg, Ania et Corey) pour cette expérience extraordinaire et pour nous avoir tant appris, et même pour nous avoir appris à faire des pierogies en écoutant de la musique disco polonaise. Et je voudrais remercier le Dr Warren Clarke pour m'avoir aidée à postuler pour l'école et pour toutes les étapes qui ont suivi afin de rendre cela possible, cela signifie vraiment beaucoup.

CHARMAINE LOVATT PHD STUDENT, WESTERN UNVIERSITY

(Le français suit...)

This past summer, I had the privilege of completing my PhD fieldwork in the Netherlands at Leiden University with Rachel Schats.

While in Leiden I collected several non-adult tooth and young adult female bone samples intended for $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ isotopic research.

This work is being done as part of a larger research project led by Megan Brickley and Andrea Waters-Rist intended to study diet and the maternal-child health nexus in past populations.

I was also fortunate enough to attend the 24th annual European PPA meeting in Leiden and present on a case study of congenital syphilis from Pointe-aux-Trembles, Quebec. Preliminary results from my PhD research will be presented at the 51st annual CABA meeting. Looking forward to seeing everyone there



Charmaine Lovatt beside her poster at the 24th annual European PPA meeting.



(Left) a windmill, (Center) an orange tabby roaming the streets of Leiden, (Right) the canals at night.

CHARMAINE LOVATT PHD STUDENT, WESTERN UNVIERSITY

L'été dernier, j'ai eu le privilège de terminer mon travail de doctorat sur le terrain aux Pays-Bas, à l'université de Leiden, avec Rachel Schats.

Pendant mon séjour à Leiden, j'ai collecté plusieurs échantillons d'os de dents non adultes et de jeunes femmes adultes destinés à la recherche isotopique $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ et $\delta^{15}\text{N}$.

Ce travail est effectué dans le cadre d'un projet de recherche plus vaste dirigé par Megan Brickley et Andrea Waters-Rist et destiné à étudier le régime alimentaire et le lien entre la santé maternelle et la santé infantile dans les populations du passé.

J'ai également eu la chance d'assister à la 24e réunion annuelle de l'European PPA à Leiden et de présenter une étude de cas sur la syphilis congénitale à Pointe-aux-Trembles, au Québec. Les résultats préliminaires de ma recherche doctorale seront présentés lors de la 51e réunion annuelle de l'ACAB. J'ai hâte de voir tout le monde là-bas !



Charmaine Lovatt à côté de son poster lors de la 24ème réunion annuelle du PPA Européen.



(À gauche) un moulin à vent, (Au centre) un tabby orange errant dans les rues de leyde, (À droite) les canaux la nuit.

NEWS



UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

At UWaterloo the Department of Anthropology was thrilled to welcome our newest colleague, **Dr. Robert Stark**. Dr. Stark is a biological anthropologist whose bioarchaeological research focuses on questions of health, population dynamics, diet, and mobility in the ancient world. He has worked in various global regions with a particular focus on contexts in medieval Sudan. He teaches courses in biological anthropology, including human osteology, palaeopathology, and advanced topics in biological and forensic anthropology. Currently he is working on compiling results from excavations at the site of Ghazali, in Sudan, for final volume publication. In addition, Robert is working on isotope results analyses of diet and mobility in relation to ongoing cemetery excavations at the Makurian site of Old Dongola.

Dr. Maria Liston has been enjoying a sabbatical filled with analyses of human remains from Corinth in beautiful Greece since the start of 2024. She has also been busy giving several invited talks this past year and will be UWaterloo's distinguished speaker at the Sally Weaver event on October 3rd.

Dr. Dolphin enjoyed an excursion to Gurat, France, along with colleague **Dr. Amy Scott** (University of New Brunswick) to lay the groundwork for developing a new bioarchaeological field school in France (stay tuned for more details in 2025). Back at UWaterloo, Dolphin and team have been working hard to complete an inventory of human remains from the Early Bronze Age site of Wadi Faynan 100, Jordan, derived from excavations carried out in 2023. Six graduate students are conducting thesis research on this collection currently, so expect to hear more at CABA 2024.

We would all like to congratulate the following students on their completion of the UW MA program in *Public Issues Anthropology* in 2023/2024:

Evengeline Strickland. [A paleopathological analysis of juveniles from Thebes: Childhood health in Byzantine Greece](#)

Robyn Wood. [Health and Disease in Byzantine Greece: A Dental Analysis of the Temple of Ismenion Apollo, Thebes](#)

Both Drs. Dolphin and Stark are accepting graduate students for Fall 2025.

Aparajita Bhattacharya. [Doing DNA differently: A bioarchaeological secondary exploration of Brucella in ancient metagenomes in the NCBI SRA](#)

A special congratulations goes out to Aparajita Bhattacharya for being 1 of only 2 Masters-level finalists for the “Alumni Gold Medal” competition at UWaterloo. We wish her all the best with her new PhD position in the Computational Pathogenomics Laboratory at the Max Planck Institute.



Greetings from Trent!

This summer we welcomed a new tenure track hire, **Dr. Lianne Tripp** to our department. Lianne completed her PhD at UofT under the supervision of Dr. Larry Sawchuk. She is a biosocial medical anthropologist with a research focus on epidemiology in First Nations, Malta and Gibraltar. She brought one new master's students with her – **Maha Mian**. Welcome Lianne and Maha!

Our long serving LTA, **Dr. Jennifer Newton**, has moved to our Durham campus where she continues to spearhead efforts to expand the osteology teaching collection and develop partnerships with local law enforcement. **Dr. Jocelyn Williams** continues her collaboration with **Dr. Andrew Nelson** (Western University) studying the lives and death of mummified individuals on the central coast of Peru.

Our late colleague, **Dr. Anne Keenleyside**, endowed a student prize for our top biological anthropology student. The inaugural recipient of the Anne Keenleyside award is **Caspian Flowers**, congratulations Caspian. Anne's family, colleagues and emeritus faculty all donated to create an endowed fund for an undergraduate research colloquium in her honour; the inaugural Anne Keenleyside Colloquium will take place in spring 2025. Among the donors was **Dr. Joseph So**, an emeritus professor who also generously funds a yearly prize to the top medical anthropology student. The student receiving the Joseph So Prize this year is **Maureen Williams**, congratulations Maureen.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR MEMBERS FOR THEIR RECENT PUBLICATIONS!

Sawchuk, E. A., Sirak, K. A., Manthi, F. K., Ndiema, E. K., Ogola, C. A., Prendergast, M. E., Reich, D., Aluvaala, E., Ayodo, G., Badji, L., Bird, N., Black, W., Fregel, R., Gachihi, N., Gibbon, V. E., Gidna, A., Goldstein, S. T., Hamad, R., Hassan, H. Y., Hayes, V. M., ... Yimer, G. (2024). **Charting a landmark-driven path forward for population genetics and ancient DNA research in Africa.** *American journal of Human Genetics*, 111(7), 1243–1251. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajhg.2024.05.019>

University of Auckland

Battles, H. T., and Roberts, P. M. (2024) A historical syndemic? **The impact of synergistic epidemics of measles and scarlet fever on life expectancy in Victoria, Australia (1860s–1870s).** *American Journal of Biological Anthropology* e25008. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajpa.25008>

University of Toronto Missisauga

Bolt, Laura M., Hidalgo Jiménez, Ericka, Molina, Renee L., and Schreier, Amy L. 2024. **Conservation education initiatives for elementary school students at La Suerte Biological Research Station, Costa Rica.** *Folia Primatologica* 00: 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.1163/14219980-bja10020>

Bolt, Laura M., Owens, Jenna L., Grant, Madison Taylor, Coggeshall, Elizabeth M. C., Russell, Dorian G., Merrigan-Johnson, Carrie, Jacobson, Zachary S., Schmidt, Zachary T., Kaser, Francesca V. E., and Schreier, Amy L. 2024. **Edge effects and social behaviour in three platyrrhines.** *American Journal of Primatology* e23610: 1-11. DOI: [10.1002/ajp.23610](https://doi.org/10.1002/ajp.23610)

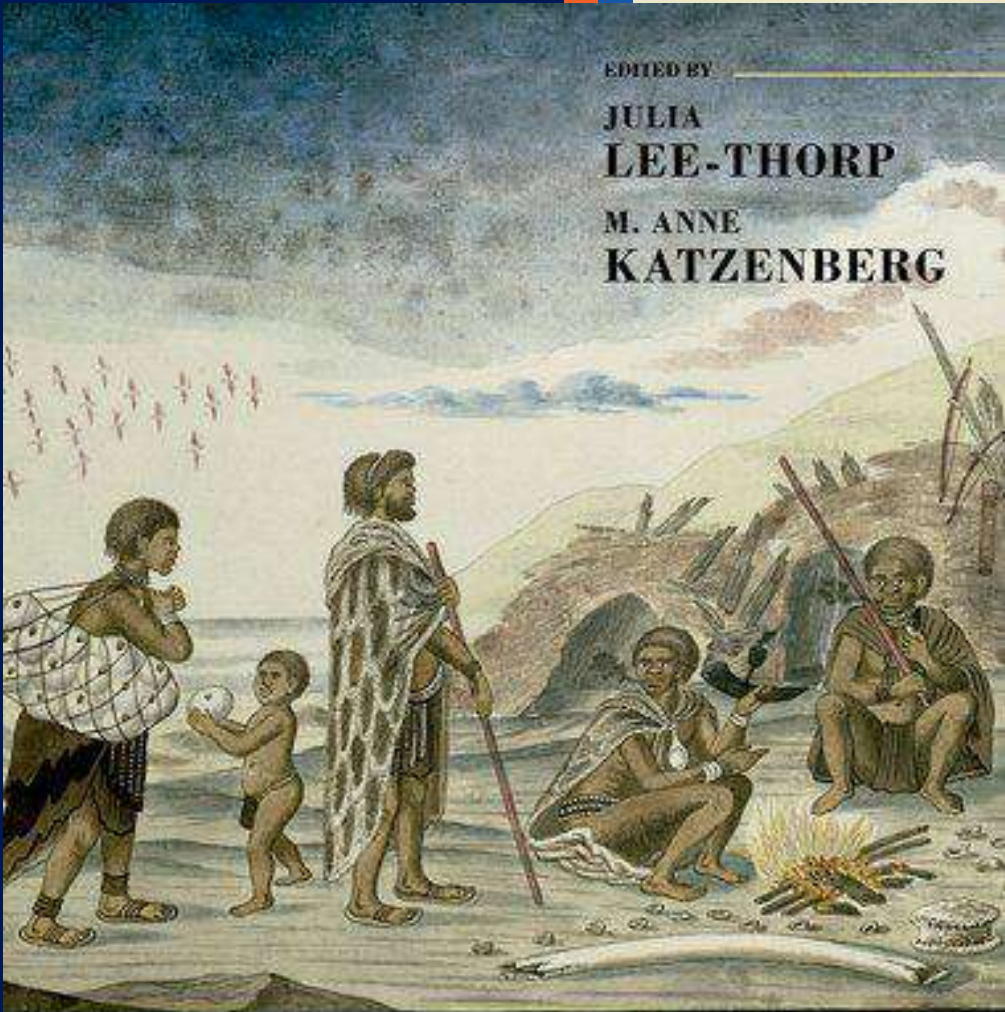
Schreier, Amy L., Johnson, C. Eric, Wasserman, Michael D., and Bolt, Laura M. 2024. **Mantled howler monkey (*Alouatta palliata*) demographic structure in an intact, continuous forest compared to a small forest fragment in Costa Rica.** *Primate Conservation* 37: 35-44. DOI: [http://www.primatessg.org/storage/pdf/PC37_Schreier et al A palliata demographics.pdf](http://www.primatessg.org/storage/pdf/PC37_Schreier_et_al_A_palliata_demographics.pdf)

Western University

Halgrain, M, Schneider M, Jia S, Narcy A, Gambier E, Hincke MT, McKee MD, Rehault-Godber S, Reznikov N. 2024. **A 3D micro-computed tomography study comparing embryonic skeletal development in layer versus broiler strains of the domestic chicken.** *Poultry Science*, 104308. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psj.2024.104308>.

Send Details of your Publications to be featured!
Email newsletter-editor@caba-acab.net or mhertz3@uwo.ca for details!

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OPPORTUNITIES

Are you looking for a primate field school?

Maderas Rainforest Conservancy is currently accepting applications for winter 2024-2025 and summer 2025 field courses at La Suerte, Costa Rica.

All primate field courses are taught by Dr. Laura Bolt (Adjunct Professor at University of Toronto Mississauga and University of Waterloo). University of Toronto Mississauga students can gain course credit for completing this field school, and many other Canadian universities will also offer credit.



This intensive fieldcourse provides experience in studying wild monkeys in atropical rainforest environment and is excellent preparation forgraduate studies in primatology, animal behaviour, and ecology. La Suerte Biological Research Station is aprotected rainforest sanctuary operated by the Maderas Rainforest Conservancy, aconservation non-profit organization. The site contains mantled howler monkeys (*Alouatta palliata*), white-faced capuchin monkeys (*Cebus imitator*), and Central American spider monkeys (*Ateles geoffroyi*). Primatestudies have been ongoing at this site for25 years.

Formore information and to apply, visitwww.maderasrfc.org

If you have any questions, email Dr. Laura Bolt atlaura.bolt@mail.utoronto.ca.

Dates and prices:

Winter 2024 (Dec 27 2024 - Jan 9 2025, \$2150 USD not including flight)

Summer 2025 (June 24 - July 17 2025, \$2400 USD not including flight)

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY POSTDOC FELLOWSHIP NYC OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Forensic Anthropology Fellowship Program at the New York City Office of Chief Medical Examiner is an immersive, hands-on, training program designed to expose an emerging forensic anthropologist to the role of forensic anthropology in a large medical examiner's office. The Forensic Anthropology Unit is actively involved in the interpretation of skeletal and cartilaginous trauma, decedent identification, cold case work, and the ongoing identification efforts of World Trade Center victims. The laboratory holds ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) accreditation (ISO 17020) and is also accredited by the New York State Commission on Forensic Science.

During the program, the selected Forensic Anthropology Fellow will:

- Participate in casework, attend and process certain death scenes, assist with identifying unknown decedents (including work with NamUs), be exposed to legal/judicial proceedings, and assist with World Trade Center projects.
- Be introduced to the extensive quality management system required for forensic analysis, including competency testing, proficiency testing, peer review process, and detailed standard operating procedures.
- Have access to various educational opportunities in medicolegal death investigation and the forensic sciences through a lecture series and grand rounds presentations, as well as engagement with other medicolegal professionals at scenes, in the autopsy suite, or during the daily case conference with the medical examiners.
- Work alongside four staff forensic anthropologists who are involved in the instruction and supervision of the Fellow.

While the goal is for someone to start in early October, flexibility on the start date will be considered based on the successful applicant's availability.

Applications can be submitted via the following link: <https://cedar-park-group.breezy.hr/p/f71d2abb42cf-forensic-anthropology-fellow?state=published>

Specifics about the salary and benefits are also available through that link.

Feel free to reach out to me (badams@ocme.nyc.gov) or Jane Steele from Cedar Park Group (jane@cedarparkgroup.com) with any questions.

PAID STUDENT INTERNSHIP DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING (DPAA) SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS (LABORATORY) DIRECTORATE

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency's (DPAA) Scientific Analysis (Laboratory) Directorate is offering a limited number of **10-week-long paid student internships for Summer 2025** at its Honolulu, Hawaii, and Omaha, Nebraska, facilities. Internships are sponsored by the Office of Naval Research (ONR) and are open to both undergraduate and graduate students.

Students must be U.S. citizens aged 18 years or older and must be actively enrolled in a degree program in the field of physical/forensic anthropology, archaeology, forensic chemistry, biology (e.g., molecular/forensic genetics), or other related discipline.

Interested students can find more information and apply through ONR's Naval Research Enterprise Internship Program (NREIP)

<https://www.navalsteminterns.us/nreip/index.html>.

The application deadline is November 1, 2024.

The DPAA is a United States Department of Defense agency charged with the recovery, identification, and repatriation of the remains of the nation's missing and unaccounted-for service members from World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. The DPAA Laboratories are ANAB-accredited, world-class facilities staffed by forensic anthropologists, archaeologists, odontologists, and other allied forensic professionals engaged in the work of recovering, analyzing, and identifying human skeletal and dental remains and material evidence from historic conflict sites around the world. Student interns have opportunities to participate in a variety of scientific and administrative tasks and interact with staff throughout the Laboratory, as well as opportunities to assist DPAA-Lab staff with research projects advancing the accounting mission. More information about the agency and its mission can be found on our website: www.dpaa.mil.



X PALEOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATION
MEETING IN SOUTH AMERICA
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN
PALEOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS



PAMinSA-CHILE-2025

X PALEOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATION MEETING IN SOUTH AMERICA

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN PALEOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

First Circular

We are pleased to announce that the National Museum of Natural History of Chile is organizing the "**X Meeting of the South American Paleopathology Association – Paleopathology Association Meeting in South America (PAMinSA 2025)**," an event supported by the North American Paleopathology Association.

Throughout its history, PAMinSA has brought together researchers from various parts of the world, including Latin America and other continents. These meetings have been instrumental in advancing paleopathological research, providing training opportunities, creating spaces for exchange and updates, and fostering the development of collaborative networks among professionals.

This year's central theme will be "**Emerging Technologies in Paleopathological Analysis.**" The field of paleopathology is continuously evolving, and technological advancements are pushing the boundaries of the discipline, enabling researchers to address new questions about health, disease, and the environment in past times.

Chile will have the honor of hosting this important scientific event for the third time. The meeting will take place in Santiago, from August 4 to 8, 2025. The official languages of the event will be Spanish and English.

Santiago, the capital of Chile, is a vibrant metropolis located in a valley surrounded by mountains. It is a city that combines modernity and tradition, offering a wide range of tourist, culinary, and cultural attractions.

Call for Proposals for Thematic Symposia

We invite the scientific community to submit proposals for thematic symposia by October 15 at 11:59 PM. Proposals should be sent to the email address xpaminsa.chile@mnhn.gob.cl and must include the following information:

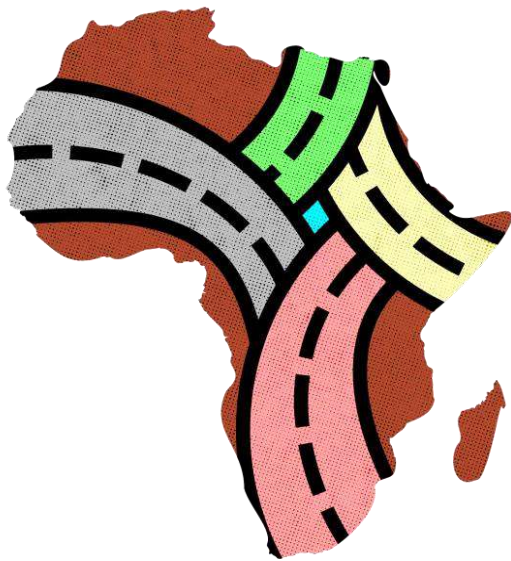
- Title of the symposium
- Name(s), affiliation(s), and email address of the organizer(s)
- Abstract of up to 300 words

Selected proposals will be announced in a second circular, which will be sent in mid-November, calling for oral and poster presentations related to the thematic symposia and free communications.

We look forward to welcoming you to the vibrant city of Santiago and the National Museum of Natural History in August 2025.

See you in Santiago de Chile!

The Organizing Committee



SAfA 2025
Crossroads Through Time
Algarve, Portugal
July 21-26, 2025

The 27th Biennial Meeting of the Society of Africanist Archaeologists (SAfA 2025) will take place at the University of Algarve in Faro, Portugal. The event, hosted by ICArEHB – Interdisciplinary Centre for Archaeology and Evolution of Human Behaviour, will be held from the 21st to the 26th of July 2025.

The SAfA 2025 theme, “Crossroads through Time,” highlights the Algarve region of southern Portugal as a nexus of different cultures from across North Africa, Europe, and around the world, each of which have contributed to the region’s history, language, and culture over millennia. This theme underscores both the positive outcomes and challenges of living in multicultural societies—a topic of increasing importance today amid global issues that are displacing millions of people worldwide via climate change, economic hardships, and conflict.

Important dates

- Session Submission: September 15 – October 31, 2024
- Session Submission Decision Letters: November 2024
- Individual Submission: December 1, 2024 – January 31, 2025
- Individual Submission Decisions Letters: February 2025
- Travel Grant Applications: February, 2025 – March, 2025
- Travel Grant Decision Letters: April 2025

CABA-ACAB presents a

Spooktacular Soirée

**THE MORRISSEY HOUSE
361 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ON
STARTS AT 7:30PM**

This year CABA-ACAB will be hosting a
pub night on October 31st.
Appetizers will be provided by the
event organizers.

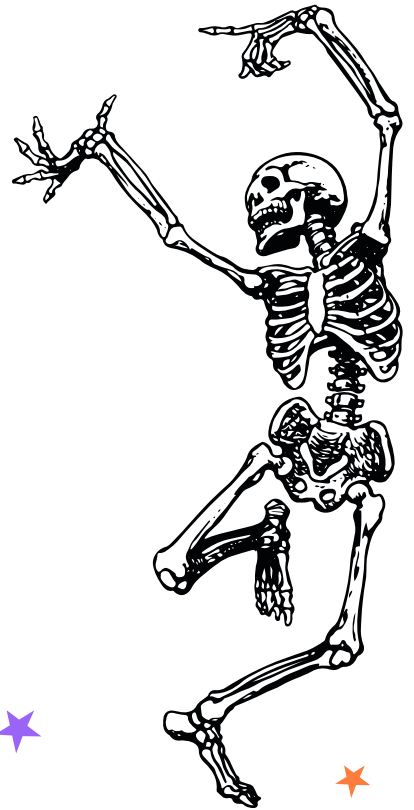
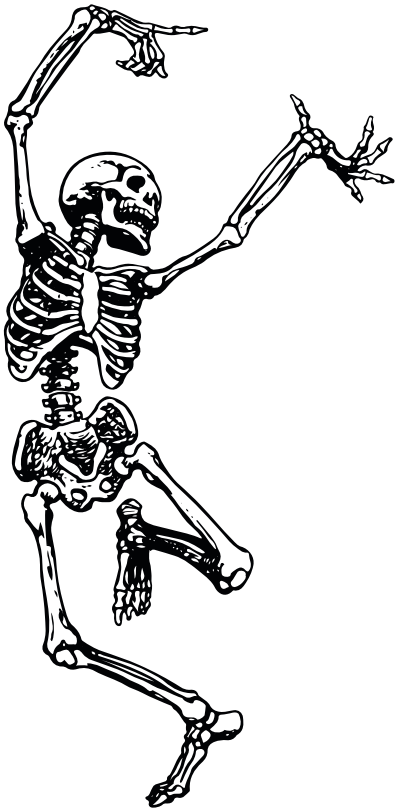
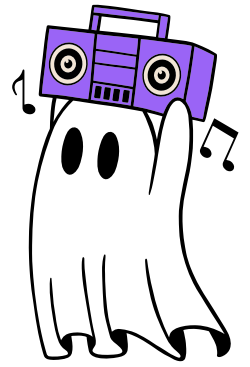
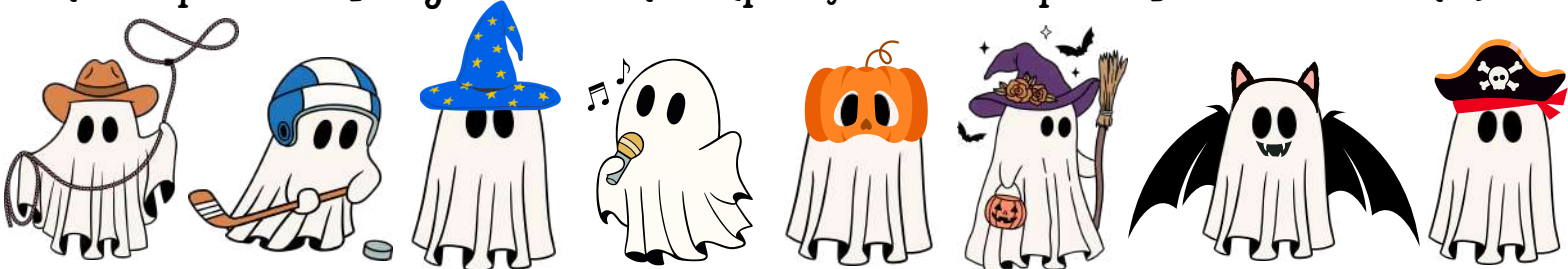
A full kitchen menu will be available for
dinner, along with a wide selection of
non-alcoholic and alcoholic drinks.
Morrissey offers 15+ local craft beers
on draught!

Please RSVP by October 24th using the
link below

RSVP HERE!

Costumes Encouraged!

some inspiration for your costume... (psst, there is a prize for best costume)



VOLUME 2024, ISSUE 2

NEWSLETTER

This newsletter is yours!

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