26th Annual Student Conference

Presenting distinguished guest:

Dr. Kristina Killgrove
University of West Florida

14th—16th March 2018
Tory 14-28 & Atrium

Academic Program

@fruchtconference
@frucht_agas
frucht@ualberta.ca
richardfrucht.wixsite.com/lectureseries
The Conference Organizing Committee

Welcomes You

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to the 26th Annual Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series and Student Conference, hosted by the University of Alberta’s Association of Graduate Anthropology Students (AGAS). We come together on Amiskwacîwâskahikan, Treaty 6 territory, the territory of the Papaschase, and the homeland of the Métis Nation. We respect the history, languages, and cultures of the First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and all First Peoples of Canada, whose presence continues to enrich our institution and influence our vibrant community. In honour of Dr. Frucht, the Department of Anthropology instituted a graduate studies development fund that permits an annual speaker series. This fund allows AGAS to bring in a keynote speaker to present on their research, theory, or other topics of interest to the Department and its students. This year we celebrate Biological Anthropology and welcome distinguished guest speaker Dr. Kristina Killgrove. Consistent with her interdisciplinary research, we aim to provide an inclusive environment for all students to present and discuss their research, engage in professional development, and network between different disciplines and faculties. We hope you will find time to take in all of our conference events and opportunities the student conference has to offer.

We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the University of Alberta Faculty of Arts Conference Fund, the GSA Academically-Related Graduate Student Group Award, The Department of History and Classics, UAlberta Press, and many of our other sponsors who have provided support for our initiatives, including the Public Lecture, Department Lecture, and Skills Workshop. We thank our workshop speakers, Pamela Mayne Correia, Dr. Kisha Supernant, and Dr. Kristina Killgrove for their time and expertise.

We are pleased to present a Program of roughly 40 presentations, including students from institutions in Canada, Brazil, and Germany. Research topics represent the breadth and interdisciplinarity of anthropological research and include contributions from students in Education, History and Classics, Indigenous Development, Women and Gender Studies, Business, and Science. We hope that your schedule has allowed you to take in all three days of the 2018 Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series.

With our best wishes for an enriching meeting.

(From Left to Right): Talisha Chaput (VP Volunteer Coordinator), Alexandra Rocca (VP Social), Hanna Friedlander (VP Administration), Kayleigh Watson (VP Communications), Helena Ramsaroop (VP Programming), Katherine Bishop (President), and Kevin Chavez Laxamana (VP Finance)
Planning this conference has taken over a year and we can safely say that we would not be where we are today without the help of all of our volunteers. This includes the staff in the Department of Anthropology, Ruby Sutton, Pamela Sewers, and Heather Cook, who have guided us this past year in many of the administrative sides of the conference. To the other staff in the department who have volunteered their time as judges or support staff – thank you. Han Li was instrumental in creating the new Logo, which connects all four fields of our discipline and can be used for future years. Numerous student volunteers have been involved in the planning stages of the conference. Margaret Aiken, Chenee Merchant, and Erika Sutherland have been actively involved in the Communications portfolio, including roles with the website, posters, and social media. Elsa van Ankum assisted the Volunteer portfolio with the initial classroom calls for abstract submissions and volunteer support. Our philanthropic projects were aided by the involvement of Elizabeth Goldberg, Christina Poletto, Emily Haines, Teegan Boyd, and Lynsey Stewart. Three volunteers, including two from UAPC (University of Alberta Photography Club), have volunteered their time and equipment to document many of our initiatives, including Iljal Amir, Maxwell Boon, and Corey Tran. Iljal Amir is responsible for executive group photos presented in this program.

All of the many other planning tasks and groundwork necessary to host the conference, including information dissemination, catering, registration, chairing sessions, and many other duties could not have been done without our entire volunteer support team: Han Li, Margaret Aiken, Chenee Merchant, Elsa van Ankum, Lynsey Stewart, Tonya Simpson, Alexandra Bayley, Shalegh Missal, Jonathan Mendonca, Ashlee Coleman, Calum Ward, Christina Poletto, Maria-Rossi Popova, Amy Mack, Elizabeth Goldberg, Jayde Roche, Jill Morgan, Danielle Klatchuk, Kaycee Sepnio, Teegan Boyd, Emily Haines, Qi Wang, Adele Stack, Kathleen Antoniuk, Riley Edmonds, Dante Lusson, Riley Jones, Haleigh Lamarche, Mark Klooster, Mariah Venkatraman, Erica Gonzalez, Ciara Verstraete, Keisuke Honda-McNeil, Fiona Madsen, Vivian Giang, and Erika Sutherland.

All of you wearing a white AGAS shirt throughout this conference – thank you. We could not have done this without each and every one of you.
The Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series was created by the University of Alberta's Department of Anthropology in honour of the late Dr. Richard Frucht. Dr. Frucht came to the University of Alberta in 1966, and at the time of his death in 1979 he was a full professor with the Department of Anthropology. His courses were extremely popular, and he was well liked because of his lecturing style and friendly nature to his colleagues. In the spirit of Dr. Frucht's academic exploration of the links between local level societies and economies with worldwide historical processes, which reflected the four-field nature of the Department, the speaker is chosen to present on a topic that reflects one of the four sub-fields of anthropology: cultural, biological, linguistic anthropology, and archaeology.

**PERSONAL MEMORIES OF DR. FRUCHT**

From colleague Dr. Charles Schweger, *Professor Emeritus* at the University of Alberta

“It was the 1960's and 70's, times were different, there was a different culture, a different vibe…..Anthropology was different then as well. Marxist analysis was a dominant theoretical perspective that fed into the activism. It had an impact on Anthropology at the University of Alberta, splitting the Department into factions and creating unique schemes for administration, such as the Plenum. Richard Frucht played a central role. An American, a New Yorker as I remember, he became a dominant figure in the Department as a shit stirrer and Marxist ideologue. Things were different then and it’s hard to imagine the collegial nature of the Department where Richard could dress up like Fidel Castro in army fatigues, black beard and cigar and hold court like a radical that really counted. Since he was a specialist in the Caribbean, the 13th floor often saw dreads and afros, huge hats knit in the colours of Jamaica, talk of fish curry and goat roties, and loud laughter….There was an intellectual energy that surrounded Richard whether you agreed with him or not, or even liked him... Like most academic Marxists, he was a bourgeoisie, drove a Volvo, wore suede sport jackets, had a great stereo and expensive pipes ... Many of these items were sold following his untimely death and the money became the seed for what we now offer as The Frucht Lecture. Times are different and it is unlikely we'll ever again see the likes of another Richard Frucht.... One can never deny the energy, intellectual drive, creative discussion, arguments and participation that existed perhaps to a large measure because of Richard Frucht. Whatever Anthropology has become, whatever the Department has accomplished, Richard was a significant contributor.”

From former student Dr. John Sorenson,
Now a Professor of Sociology at Brock University:

“As an undergraduate I took a course from him many years ago and his lectures helped me to understand global and historical structures of inequality and exploitation. Like Dr. Stephen Arnold in the Comparative Literature department, Dr. Frucht provided me with a framework to understand these structures and inspired me to help to change them and to create a better world. I've tried to pass on this understanding and this commitment to my own students.”
FUNDING, GRANTS, & MONETARY DONATIONS

We gratefully acknowledge the support of many granting agencies, whose financial sponsorship ensures the continued success of the Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series initiative.

- Department of Anthropology Richard Frucht Memorial Endowment Fund
- Faculty of Arts Conference Fund
- GSA Academically-Related Graduate Student Group Award
- Supported (in part) by the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research at the University of Alberta.
  FGSR Dean Support Fund for Student-Led Conferences.
- URI Undergraduate Research Support Fund
- Department of History and Classics
- University of Alberta Press
SPONSORSHIP AND DONATIONS

We would also like to thank the following organizations for their generous sponsorship and support, which comes in all shapes and sizes:

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
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GOOD FOOD

City of Edmonton,
Citizen Services
Department
HM Tory Building, the location of:
Luncheon Meet & Greet with Dr. Killgrove (T14-28)
Student Conference
- Podium Presentations (T14-28)
- Poster Presentations (Tory-Business Atrium)
Professional Development Open House (Tory-Business Atrium)
Workshop (TB-90)
Department Lecture and Closing Ceremonies (TB-45)
Department Reception (hallway outside of TB-45)

Telus Building, the location of:
Public Lecture and Opening Ceremonies (Telus 150)
Reception (Telus Atrium)
FLOOR PLANS FOR TELUS CENTRE

Address: 11104 87 Avenue NW, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 0X8
FLOOR PLANS FOR HM TORY-BUSINESS ATRIUM

Tory-Business Atrium
Professional Development Workshop
Student Conference Poster Display
FLOOR PLANS FOR HM TORY BUILDING

TB-45
Department Lecture, Closing Ceremonies, and Reception

TB-90
Workshop

TORY BASEMENT

14th Floor of Tory Building

T14-28
Luncheon Meet & Greet
Student Conference Podium Presentations

14th Floor Foyer
Registration
## Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series 2018 Schedule at a Glance

### Wednesday, March 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00 pm – 2:00 pm</td>
<td>Welcome Reception with Dr. Kristina Killgrove (Tory 14-28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lunch Catered by Filistix</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 pm – 9:30 pm</td>
<td>Registration (Telus Atrium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 pm – 9:30 pm</td>
<td>Opening Ceremonies</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Public Lecture</strong> (Telus 150) <em>Dr. Kristina Killgrove:</em> Life and Death in Ancient Italy: How Skeletons Help Reconstruct Past Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Reception (Telus Atrium) [<em>Sponsored by The Department of History and Classics</em>]</td>
</tr>
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### Thursday, March 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am – 3:00 pm</td>
<td>Registration (Tory 14th Floor Foyer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30 am – 2:30 pm</td>
<td>Poster Session 1 (set-up beginning 9:00am) (Tory – Business Atrium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 am – 9:20 am</td>
<td>Welcome Address (Tory 14-28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:20 am – 10:20 am</td>
<td>Podium Session 1 (Tory 14-28) <em>Contributed Papers:</em> Politics, Ethics, &amp; Identity I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am – 2:00 pm</td>
<td>Professional Development Open House (Tory/Business Atrium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20 am – 10:50 am</td>
<td>Coffee Break (Tory 14th Floor Foyer) [<em>Sponsored by Tea &amp; Coffee Company</em>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:50 am – 11:50 am</td>
<td>Podium Session 2 (Tory 14-28) <em>Contributed Papers:</em> Gender &amp; Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:50 am – 1:10 pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:10 pm – 2:30 pm</td>
<td>Podium Session 3 (Tory 14-28) <em>Contributed Papers:</em> Growth, Health &amp; Diet in the Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 pm – 3:00 pm</td>
<td>Coffee Break (Tory 14th Floor Foyer) [<em>Sponsored by Tea &amp; Coffee Company</em>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 pm – 5:00 pm</td>
<td><strong>Workshop</strong> (Tory TB-90) <em>Dr. Kristina Killgrove, Dr. Kisha Supernant, and Pamela Mayne Correia:</em> Tweets, Blogs, and Community Outreach: Making Research Accessible to the Public</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Friday, March 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:20 am – 3:00 pm</td>
<td>Registration (Tory 14th Floor Foyer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 am – 2:30 pm</td>
<td>Poster Session 2 (set-up beginning 9:00am) (Tory – Business Atrium)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:40 am – 10:40 am</td>
<td>Podium Session 4 (Tory 14-28) <em>Contributed Papers:</em> Archaeology: Fibers, Animals, &amp; Burials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am – 2:00 pm</td>
<td>Professional Development Open House (Tory/Business Atrium)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40 am – 11:10 am</td>
<td>Coffee Break (Tory 14th Floor Foyer) [<em>Sponsored by Tea &amp; Coffee Company</em>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10 am – 12:10 pm</td>
<td>Podium Session 5 (Tory 14-28) <em>Contributed Papers:</em> Politics, Ethics &amp; Identity II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:10 pm – 1:30 pm</td>
<td>Lunch Break</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series 2018 Schedule at a Glance**

**Friday, March 16 (continued)**

1:30 pm – 2:30 pm: Podium Session 6 (Tory 14-28) Contributed Papers: Modern Culture & Linguistics

2:30 pm – 3:00 pm: Coffee Break (Tory 14th Floor Foyer) [Sponsored by Tea & Coffee Company]

3:00 pm – 5:00 pm: **Department Lecture** (Tory B-45) Dr. Kristina Killgrove: Food and Foreigners in Rome and Beyond: Using Stable Isotopes and Skeletons to Understand the Roman Empire.

Presentation of Student Awards and Closing Ceremonies (Tory B-45)

Department Reception (Foyer outside of TB-45)

6:30 pm – 9:00 pm: Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series Banquet (Narayanni’s Restaurant)

**Some general notes:**

**Podium presenters:** Please arrive 15 minutes before your session to load your presentation onto the laptop (the machine is a PC). A student volunteer will be present to assist.

**Poster presenters:** Please arrive 10 minutes before your session to pin up your poster, and stop by at the end of the session (4:00 pm) to take it down. A student session chair will be present to assist.

If you have any questions or concerns, please find an executive member, or one of the volunteers who will be visible by their white AGAS shirts.
In her own words…

I am a biological anthropologist whose research primarily focuses on theorizing migration in antiquity and on understanding urban development and collapse through the analysis of human skeletal remains. My focus is on learning more about the daily lives of the lower classes in Imperial Rome through osteological and biochemical analysis, but I have also worked on questions of population interaction in the southeastern U.S. and in Medieval Germany.

Currently, I am an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of West Florida. My educational background includes degrees in Latin (BA, University of Virginia), Classical Archaeology (BA, University of Virginia; MA, UNC Chapel Hill), and Anthropology (MA, East Carolina University; PhD, UNC Chapel Hill). I have a strong commitment to interdisciplinary work, as my research and teaching bridge the sometimes large divide between classics and anthropology. I am also a contributor to the online science news network at Forbes, with a column on anthropology, archaeology, and classics, and a contributor at mental_floss, where I write about skeletons and the classical world.

For more information about Dr. Killgrove and her outreach initiatives, ongoing research, and teaching projects please check out her website: https://killgrove.org/

You may also know here from her internationally recognized blog:
MAJOR EVENT: OPENING CEREMONIES AND PUBLIC LECTURE

Wednesday, March 14, Telus Centre 150

6:30 pm: Doors Open

7:00 pm: Opening Ceremonies
Ceremony: Marilyn Buffalo, respected elder
Welcome Address: Executive Committee
Dean of Students: Dr. Andre Costopoulos
Faculty of Arts: Dr. Thomas Spalding
Department of Anthropology: Dr. Jean DeBernardi
Richard Frucht Memorial: Executive Committee
Speaker Introduction: Dr. Sandra Garvie-Lok

Public Lecture: Dr. Kristina Killgrove
Question Period
Reception (Telus Atrium)

LIFE AND DEATH IN ANCIENT ITALY:
HOW SKELETONS HELP RECONSTRUCT PAST HEALTH

Ancient Rome's historical record gives us a world of information about lives and deaths of the citizens of the Empire. Missing from these records, though, are sketches of individual lives, and in particular the lifestyles of women, children, slaves, and immigrants. To go deeper than the texts, we need to get down to bare bones: the skeletons of the ancient Romans. In this talk, Dr. Killgrove discusses what evidence the bones hold for health and disease in the Roman Empire, focusing on her research in the Italian peninsula. This tour through ancient trauma, infections, and lead poisoning demonstrates that the notion of ancient Rome as a city filled with disease is more complicated than it appears.

Reception to Follow:
Coffee and Tea sponsored by Tea & Coffee Company
Beverages provided by Coca-Cola
Catering by Press’d
Catering Sponsored by the Department of History and Classics

*Photographers will be on site during this event, with thanks to the UAPC*
**Major Event: Professional Development Open House – Day 1**

**Thursday, March 15, Tory-Business Atrium**

10:00 am – 2:00 pm: Available Booths

**What is it?**

This open house showcases many of the opportunities available for students on campus, including initiatives, research, and outreach for students to improve professional aspects of their careers. Stop by different booths to learn more about resources or opportunities that are available.

**Available Booths:**

**Graduate Student’s Association (GSA)**

Learn more about available academic resources, funding sources, and ways to improve your professionalism. Check out their free swag too!

**Centre for Writers (C4W)**

One of their academic tutors will be on site! Come and ask Dylan for some advice, or learn more about how you can benefit from the C4W.

**The Department of History and Classics**

Learn more about interdisciplinary field school opportunities for all students. Have you ever wanted to go abroad to Greece or Italy? Are you interested in earning an International Learning Diploma? Learn more about resources and course opportunities for you. Past students and organizers will be on-site to answer any questions you have.

**Association of Graduate Anthropology Students (AGAS)**

Learn more about getting involved with journal submissions and publications (COMPASS), mentorship (Anth-Help), and other initiatives like the Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series. We will showcase many of the anthropology-specific volunteer opportunities on campus. You will also have a chance to buy our swag and eat popcorn!

**Professional Photographs**

Do you need a professional photo for your LinkedIn Profile or job application? Stop by our booth and sign up for free head-shots!

Including a table devoted to available volunteer positions or opportunities for students around campus and the Edmonton community.
**MAJOR EVENT: WORKSHOP**

**Thursday, March 15, Tory TB-90**

2:45 pm: Doors Open

3:00 pm: Opening Remarks: Executive Committee

**Workshop Lectures:** Dr. Kristina Killgrove, Dr. Kisha Supernant, Pamela Mayne Correia

Round-Table Discussion

**Tweets, Blogs, and Community Outreach: Making Research Accessible to the Public**

As students we learn the skills necessary to disseminate our research at conferences and in journal publications, which hinders and restricts the reach of our data and our research potential. By attending our skills workshop, you will learn about three different approaches for transforming studies into platforms suitable for the online and public forums. Dr. Kristina Killgrove (University of West Florida) specializes in the online forum and will delve into blogging about science and integrating current global events with ongoing anthropological research. Pamela Mayne Correia (University of Alberta) expertly uses the physical word of mouth to disseminate research and will overview working with sensitive materials and engaging with communities directly. Dr. Kisha Supernant (University of Alberta) is a connoisseur of working with both formats, and will overview her experiences with podcasts, radio, and the Twittersphere. After their formal talks we will have an informative round-table panel discussion where you will get a chance to ask your questions and learn more about the best way for you to make your research accessible.

*Photographers will be on site during this event, with thanks to the UAPC*
**MAJOR EVENT: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OPEN HOUSE – DAY 2**

Friday, March 16, Tory-Business Atrium

10:00 am – 2:00 pm: Available Booths

**WHAT IS IT?**
This open house showcases many of the opportunities available for students on campus, including initiatives, research, and outreach for students to improve professional aspects of their careers. Stop by different booths to learn more about resources or opportunities that are available.

**AVAILABLE BOOTHS:**

**UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA LIBRARIES (UAL)**
Learn more about research options, including different search engines and how to track down those hard-to-find sources! One of the research librarians will be on-site to help you set up an appointment for further research help and discuss the best options for further exploring research topics that interest you.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND CLASSICS**
Learn more about interdisciplinary field school opportunities for all students. Have you ever wanted to go abroad to Greece or Italy? Are you interested in earning an International Learning Diploma? Past students and organizers will be on-site to answer any questions you have.

**ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENTS (AGAS)**
Learn more about getting involved with journal submissions and publications (COMPASS), mentorship (Anth-Help), and other initiatives like the Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series. We will showcase many of the anthropology-specific volunteer opportunities on campus. You will also have a chance to buy our swag and eat popcorn!

**PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS**
Do you need a professional photo for your LinkedIn Profile or job application? Stop by our booth and sign up for free head-shots!

Including a table devoted to other available volunteer positions or opportunities for students around campus and the Edmonton community.
**MAJOR EVENT: DEPARTMENT LECTURE AND CLOSING CEREMONIES**

Friday, March 16, HM Tory Building TB-45

2:45 pm: Doors Open

3:00 pm: Speaker Introduction: Katherine Bishop

**Department Lecture:** Dr. Kristina Killgrove

Question Period

**Closing Ceremonies**

Department of Anthropology: Dr. Jean DeBernardi

Tim Khaner Memorial: Dr. Pam Willoughby

Closing Remarks: Executive Committee

Student Prize Announcement

Bryan/Gruhn Award for Anthropological Research Excellence: Ruth Gruhn

Reception (Tory Hallway)

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**FOOD AND FOREIGNERS IN ROME AND BEYOND:**
**USING STABLE ISOTOPES AND SKELETONS TO UNDERSTAND THE ROMAN EMPIRE**

Details of quotidian activities like eating and traveling are rarely included in the historical record of ancient Rome, in spite of the fact that food and migration were key to the growth and maintenance of the Empire. Given the thousands of skeletons uncovered in Rome's suburbs over the past two decades, new information is being discovered about the life courses of men, women, children, slaves, and immigrants. In this talk, Dr. Killgrove combines data from carbon, nitrogen, strontium, oxygen, and lead isotope analyses of skeletal material to approach Imperial Rome from a scientifically complex perspective. By focusing on the contributions that osteological, historical, and chemical analyses of cemetery populations can make to our reconstruction of the past, Dr. Killgrove argues for the value of a more interdisciplinary and theoretically informed classical bioarchaeology.

Reception to Follow:

Coffee and Tea provided by Tea & Coffee Company

Beverages provided by Coca-Cola

Catering by Press’d

*Photographers will be on site during this event, with thanks to the UAPC*
SCHEDULE OF PAPERS AND POSTERS:

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 2018

9:30 am – 2:30 pm: Poster Session 1 (Tory-Business Atrium). Authors will be present for questions during coffee breaks. Posters are ordered based on board position.

1. Aiken, M. Child Abuse: Reconciling Cross-Cultural Understandings with Traditional Paleopathological Analyses

2. Ramsaroop, H. The Misuse of Dental Modification as an Indicator of Slavery

3. Chaput, T. Home on The Range: An Application of a Site Location Model on the University of Alberta Mattheis Research Rangelands

4. Sutherland, E. Preservation in the Archaeological Record: A Study of Mocassins

5. Jungkind, K. Microfauna at Magubike


7. Malkova, S. Support and Information for Parents of College Students

8. Farooq, U. & Shigeo de Almeida, A. Balancing Lives and Mental Health

9. Travis, S. An Exploration of the Microbiome in Body decomposition and Utilization in Forensic Anthropology

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 2018


Chair: Amy Mack

9:20 – 9:40 Schmatko, I. Waiting for Europe: Images of the West in the Ukrainian Imaginary

9:40 – 10:00 Paranich, M (A). Making a Muslim Man

10:00 – 10:20 Torabi, S. Gender Segregated Spaces in Iran; Reproduction and Deconstruction of State’s Gender Ideology

10:20 – 10:50 Coffee Break
SCHEDULE OF PAPERS AND POSTERS:

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 2018 (CONTINUED)

10:50 am – 11:50 am: **Podium Session 2** (Tory T14-28)
Contributed Papers: *Gender & Health*

*Chair: Amy Mack*


11:10 – 11:30 Phanlouvong, A. Indigenous Doulas as a Culturally Based Health Intervention to Improve Health and Birth Outcomes for First Nations Women in Remote Northern Communities Who Travel for Birth

11:30 – 11:50 Surma, D. Socially Accepted Sexual Violence: The Intersections of Western Masculinity and Rape Culture within Hook Up Culture

11:50 – 1:10 Lunch Break

1:10 pm – 2:30 pm: **Podium Session 3** (Tory T14-28)
Contributed Papers: *Growth, Health & Diet in the Past*

*Chair: Christina Poletto*

1:10 – 1:30 Nelson, J. A Comparison of Dental and Mandibular Growth Patterns as a Potential Age Estimation Method

1:30 – 1:50 Van Ankum, E. *(A)* Palaeopathological Analysis of Enamel Hypoplasia in a South African Case Study

1:50 – 2:10 Edmonds, R. *(A)* Food as Culture in the Expanding Roman Empire

2:10 – 2:30 Wiznura, A. Reimagining the Neanderthal Diet

2:30 – 3:00 Coffee Break

3:00 – 5:00 Workshop
**Schedule of Papers and Posters:**

**Friday, March 16, 2018**

9:30 am – 2:30 pm: **Poster Session 2** (Tory-Business Atrium). Authors will be present for questions during coffee breaks. Posters are ordered based on board position.

1. Edmonds, R. (*B*) People in Japan Ate Food: a Temporo-Regional Analysis of the Jomon Era
2. Missal, S. The Changing Views of Neanderthal Diets and Subsistence Patterns
4. Sharphead, C. A Knife In the River: Mapping the Cody Complex and Knife River Flint in Alberta and Saskatchewan
5. Stewart, L. Stone Tools and Dental wear
6. Van Ankum, E. (*B*) The Epidemiological Occlusal Transition: How Industrialized Diets Affect Dental Alignment
7. Merchant, C. Age Related Sex Differences Might Affect Accurate Sex Estimation
8. Simpson, T. Contextualizing the Murder of Anna Mae

**Friday, March 16, 2018**

9:40 am – 2:30 pm: **Podium Session 4** (Tory T14-28)

Contribution Papers: *Archaeology: Animals, Burials, and Fibers*

*Chair:* Margaret Aiken

9:40 – 10:00   Bishop, K. A Stable Isotope Investigation of Animal Management in Thessaly, Greece During the Classical and Hellenistic Periods

10:00 – 10:20  Millions, K. Child Burials in Archaic Thessaly: Preliminary Ceramic Findings of a Cemetery Outside of Stavros, Thessaly

10:20 – 10:40  Goldberg, E. Recent Analyses of Fiber Perishables from Promontory Caves

**10:40 – 11:10 Coffee Break**
SCHEDULE OF PAPERS AND POSTERS:

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 2018 (CONTINUED)

11:10 am – 12:10 pm: **Podium Session 5** (Tory T14-28)
Contributed Papers: Politics, Ethics & Identity II

*Chair: Margaret Aiken*

11:10 – 11:30  Campbell, T. Researching Indigenous Relations Specialists: Some Ethical and Methodological Concerns


11:50 – 12:10  Paranich, M. (C) Is Climate Change a Scientific Debate?

**12:10 – 1:30 Lunch Break**

1:30 pm – 2:30 pm: **Podium Session 6** (Tory T14-28)
Contributed Papers: Modern Culture & Linguistics

*Chair: Elizabeth Goldberg*

1:30 – 1:50  Ma, S. The Tea Art Teaching and Learning in China

1:50 – 2:10  Zhou, F.Y. Social Construction of Taste, Trashy vs. Classy

2:10 – 2:30  Companiytsev, N. Alien Stories: The Metaphors of Oral and Written Societies

**2:30 – 3:00 Coffee Break**

3:00 – 5:00 Department Lecture
ABSTRACTS

Abstracts are arranged alphabetically by first author.

Child Abuse: Reconciling Cross-Cultural Understandings with Traditional Paleopathological Analyses
Aiken, M.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Physical child abuse is only one of eight forms of recognized child abuse, but it is the only form that is capable of being diagnosed from the skeletal remains of past populations. Traditionally, this diagnosis is done through comparison of skeletal evidence of trauma to modern clinical records. Although clinical comparison is the standard in paleopathology, there are inherent issues with the application of this approach to child abuse diagnoses when considering cross-cultural contexts. The trauma manifested on bone is the result of social processes and, as such, is imbued with socio-cultural meanings specific to that population. Unfortunately, these social aspects, such as conceptions of childhood and parenting, are not considered in this typical framework. Thus, comparison to modern (predominantly American) clinical cases is inadequate in the study of child abuse in the past as it ignores cultural attitudes and differences in what constitutes improper or abnormal childcare. This poster outlines the inherent issues with paleopathological diagnoses of child abuse, turning to cultural anthropology in an attempt to find appropriate ways to study and discuss violence against children in past populations.

Boycotts, Buzzwords, Borders, and Bones: The Politics of Middle Eastern Archaeology
Berendt, K.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

As archaeologists, we tend to live in the past. But, poking our heads out of the trench, we find a world where the lines on the map are drawn differently, and the swings of our picks may have more weight than we realise. This presentation digs into the history of two borders – one ancient, one modern – in the Southern Levant, known today as Israel-Palestine. These borders have divided land, people, archaeologists, and (quite literally) archaeological sites. Most importantly, they have taken victims on both sides.

Tel Azekah is an ancient city that sat on a border where Egyptians, Canaanites, and many others were in conflict for millennia. Around 1130 BCE, four individuals were trapped and killed in a burning building as it was violently destroyed, probably in a siege. A few kilometres away, Ramat Rachel is an Assyrian palace that now sits on the "Green Line" border between Israel and the Palestinian West Bank. In 1956 CE, four civilians were shot and killed here while simply trying to understand the past.

Archaeological research in the Middle East is under pressure from political entities on all sides. The above examples are only a few of the victims from the past and present that deserve to be remembered. This makes it all the more important that, as archaeologists, we keep digging so that one day we might learn from the past.
ABSTRACTS

A Stable Isotope Investigation of Animal Management in Thessaly, Greece during the Classical and Hellenistic Periods
Bishop, K.G.
PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Current research on pastoralism in antiquity is divided over the presence, prevalence, or effects of seasonal livestock movement (transhumance) in the region, referred to as the ‘agropastoral debate.’ Advocates for agropastoralism believe that agriculture was the focal source of revenue in antiquity, wherein small numbers of domesticated animals were raised locally for household use. Alternatively, advocates for the transhumance model suggest that larger herds of animals were kept in the Hellenistic period, which was a segment of time undergoing considerable economic and political change. In these instances local pastures were insufficient to support increasing herd sizes, forcing shepherds and animals to move great distances. Examining animal management in ancient Greece provide distinctive challenges because most methodologies require tangible evidence of habitation or landscape use, which are limited because of continuous pastoral mobility and poor site preservation. Despite these limitations it is increasingly important to document evidence of transhumance in antiquity. This history is important for the descendants of pastoral communities and has corresponding interactions with other aspects of identity, economy, and culture in Mediterranean antiquity. Here I present preliminary data that re-examines the agropastoral debate using a novel approach that has proven effective when applied in other temporal and geographic periods. By analyzing carbon, oxygen, and strontium isotopes from sheep and goat tooth enamel, I document trends in the animals’ diet and movement. Using this data I infer husbandry practices at two Classical and Hellenistic settlements (Kastro Kallithea and Farsalos). Ultimately I assess animal mobility and the extent of transhumance in ancient Thessaly.

Researching Indigenous Relations Specialists: Some Ethical and Methodological Concerns
Campbell, T.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

This paper discusses my MA thesis research, ‘It’s About Time’: Discourses of Reconciliation and the Reconstruction of History in Canada, which focuses on the political temporalities of settler colonialism in Canada. Drawing on interviews with provincial government workers (‘Indigenous Relations Specialists’) in the Ministry of Indigenous Relations’ Offices for Aboriginal Consultation, I critically explore the ways in which ‘reconciliation’ is framed generally, with specific attention to historical narratives and temporal accounts. The choice to investigate settler communities of practice, has its own set of ethical and methodological concerns. This paper is intended to be a careful discussion of some of the issues with respect to conducting research on settler colonialism. I will speak to the issue of settler investments: how these can be multiple, overlapping, contradictory – and in particular, what implications this has for the ethics and politics of caring in the research process. I will also raise a number of concerns regarding the goals of Settler Colonial Studies, specifically, the dynamics within which it asserts itself as a new discipline or field distinct from Indigenous Studies.
ABSTRACTS

Home on The Range: An Application of a Site Location Model on the University of Alberta Mattheis Research Rangelands
Chaput, T.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Predictive modeling is a standardized procedure in cultural resource management and archaeological consultation. The process aims to identify spatial relationships between inputs and outputs to display spatial patterning in outputs in order to aid the decision-making process. This exploratory project applies a modified step-wise procedure on the surrounding nine Borden blocks of the Mattheis Research Ranch, acquired by the University of Alberta in 2010, in order to produce a preliminary site location model. The model shows a high probability of archaeological site location along the Red Deer River and Matzhiwin Creek, reflecting the intersection of variables that are statistically significant to known archaeological site location. Future work would include groundtruthing the model, especially in areas that show a high likelihood for archaeological activity.

Alien Stories: The Metaphors of Oral and Written Societies
Companiytsev, N.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

A particular episode of the science fiction television series Star Trek: The Next Generation features an apparently untranslatable alien race. Known as the Tamarians, these aliens speak in English sentences, but seem only capable of referencing their own mytho-historical figures, to the point of being completely obscure to the confused humans. Throughout the episode, the humans learn basic communication with the Tamarians through the use of storytelling, and are able to arrive at an uncertain peace. My study uses an anthropological lens on this example of two fictional cultures interacting, and attempts to understand what the episode can tell us about how 1980s American society might have viewed human nature itself. While the episode suggests that we (“modern,” Western) humans use plain and direct language, having relegated stories to the long-gone realm of folktales and myths, I argue that storytelling is an integral part of communication. I identify the Tamarians as displaying many characteristics of oral or primarily-oral societies, and compare their metaphorical way of speaking with the performative traditions of two (Earthly, human) societies. I discuss this episode’s claims about identity, and how the Tamarians apparently have a more mythology-based sense of self, in comparison to the individualistic humans. Finally, I look at how – despite what the television show suggests – Western society is steeped in its own current storytelling tradition, of which Star Trek itself plays no small part.
ABSTRACTS

Food as Culture in the Expanding Roman Empire
Edmonds, R. (A)
Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Food choices in a population express cultural and social underpinnings. Changes in these food choices often indicate shifts in the society and culture of the population, not just in personal preference. The social attitudes towards food and the status and prestige given to certain dietary items relates to the status of the people consuming them. This study analyzes previously published classical and archaeological literature to establish the diet consumed by Romans in Imperial Italy. An examination is then made as to how the diet of sites throughout Europe changed to become more similar to the “Roman diet” as these populations became part of the Empire. The archaeological literature reviewed uses palaeobotany, zooarchaeology, and stable isotope analysis. Diet in Roman Italy was largely made up of C3 terrestrial resources, with some marine and C4 plant influence. This population also used spices and other “luxury items” to denote status through food choice. As the Empire expanded, the diets of the people who came under its rule changed to include more marine and C4 resources, and the presence of such status denoting luxury goods.

People in Japan Ate Food: a Temporo-Regional Analysis of the Jomon Era
Edmonds, R. (B)
Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

The Jomon people of Japan are considered to have been one of the most successful hunter-gatherer societies. However, despite the dietary homogeneity that this implies, regional and temporal variation did exist. The Jomon occupied the Japanese archipelago from 12,000-2,300 cal BP, during which significant ecological change occurred. The three main islands that the archipelago consists of range in environment from sub-arctic Hokkaido to the more temperate Kyuushu in the south, and generally feature seasonal fluctuations in temperature and precipitation. This study reviews published literature on the diet eaten by the Jomon people from different regions and time periods in an attempt to establish how this diet changed in each region over time. The overall diet of the Jomon people through all time periods and regions consists of a mixture of marine and terrestrial resources. Coastal groups utilized more marine resources, while inland groups consumed mostly terrestrial foods. The groups living in central/eastern Japan, in particular the inland regions, experienced the most change in their diet as a result of cooling in the Late Jomon Period. This research shows that this cooling period did not affect the diet of Jomon people in all regions of Japan the same way.
ABSTRACTS

Balancing Lives and Mental Health
Farooq, U. (1), & Shigeo de Almeida, A. (2)
(1) Undergraduate Student, Department of Business, University of Alberta
(2) Undergraduate Student, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, University of Sao Paulo (Brazil)

In an ongoing research project we have found important factors that negatively affect student mental health are the ability to balance personal life, school, and manage expectations. A faculty investigator performed focus group interviews with various student groups across campuses. Undergraduate research assistants participated in the data analysis of these interviews through first transcribing the audio recordings, then coding the transcripts. Coding is the first step in data analysis, where codes are assigned to sections of text. Their definitions are determined based on context and are not the same as typical definitions of the word or phrase. The codes when examined together allude to a greater theme which provides insight about the issues. We have found that a lack of balance in students’ lives leads to feelings of being overwhelmed. A loss of balance in students' lives stems from the pressure to perform well; these pressures emerge from both internal and external expectations placed on students. Students then begin to prioritize certain aspects of their lives over others to meet these expectations. Mental unwellness can arise when student underestimate the impact and benefits of activities such as healthy eating, exercise, socializing, and being aware of their own mental state. These activities are the first to be cut out of their lives to balance academic work and extracurricular involvement. The prioritization placed on academic work is found to have come from not just expectations but university culture and norms. Because this is an ongoing project it is hard to identify all of the root causes of negative mental health for students. We have however, identified that many factors come together to create a cyclical effect on students’ lives and the importance of seeking help.

The Heat Treatment of Beaver River Sandstone: Macroscopic Observations and Economic Implications of a Prehistoric Toolstone
Fisher, D.
Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

This research provides a synthesis of the observable results of heat treatment on stone, and subsequently describes heat treatment experiments and observations on Beaver River Sandstone (BRS), a toolstone from northeastern Alberta. Prehistoric archaeological sites in northeastern Alberta are often overwhelmingly characterized by BRS in artifact form. It has been suggested that Beaver River Sandstone was heat treated by prehistoric First Nations because it often occurs in a fine-grained artifact form that is not found naturally but is replicable when heated from 300-425°C. BRS is more amenable to both pressure and percussion flaking when it is heated and exhibits many of the macroscopic signatures of heat treatment. Currently, there is no proposed method to identify heat treated BRS artifacts in the archaeological record. Thus, it is important that the macroscopic “landmarks” of heat treatment be understood and that a quantifiable way of identifying heat treated BRS artifacts be developed. In addition, the economic implications of heat treating BRS have been assumed to follow the same principles as that of other raw materials. My experiments and additional research has demonstrated that the heat treatment of raw stone materials is variable and based upon a number of criteria. This means that a developed understanding of BRS as a raw material is essential to understanding its prehistoric use and artifact form and that archaeologists should consider each raw material unique and subject to different processes, clearly understood by its prehistoric users.
ABSTRACTS

Recent Analyses of Fiber Perishables from Promontory Caves
Goldberg, E.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Recent analyses of the Promontory Caves assemblages by Ives and colleagues have renewed interest in Julian Steward’s hypothesis that the 13th c. inhabitants of Promontory Caves have ties to Northern Dene language-speakers, thus shedding new light on Dene migration and Apachean origins. These studies have largely focused on the similarities between Northern Dene and Promontory moccasins, but other artifact classes—namely fiber perishables—have yet to be examined. This paper synthesizes conclusions drawn from the author’s prior research into matting and cordage recovered from Promontory Caves, and suggests avenues for future comparative analyses of the Promontory perishable artifacts with those of contemporaneous Great Basin sites and from Northern and Southwestern Dene ethnographic collections.

Microfauna at Magubike
Jungkind, K.
Undergraduate Degree, University of Alberta

Though identification of micro-fauna in archaeological assemblages is an uncommon practice, it can yield important environmental information about a site. The faunal collection analyzed here was excavated in the summer of 2016 at Magubike Rockshelter as part of an ongoing research project to document the cultural sequence in the Iringa Region of Tanzania. One goal of the 2016 field season was to collect palaeoenvironmental data including seeds, and as a side benefit of this focus on small material the amount of microfauna recovered was remarkably high. A 1x1 m² unit was opened at the rear of the shelter, reaching a maximum depth of 70cm. Over 800 faunal specimens were recovered, many of which were complete or nearly complete bones measuring less than 3cm in length. Attempts to identify these specimens have been hindered by the fact that no previous research on micro-fauna exists for eastern Africa. By using a combination of online reference photos and the Department of Anthropology’s zooarchaeology collection a number of specimens could be identified to their taxonomic Family, or better. So far, this has included giant pouched rats (Cricetomys sp), various other rodents, and snakes. This is the first time these fauna have been identified in an archaeological excavation in the Iringa Region. Identifying the species of micro-fauna present at Magubike will significantly impact the understanding of the site’s past environments and degree of taphonomic disturbance.
**ABSTRACTS**

**Diet in Paphos: Palaeodietary Reconstruction using Stable Isotopes**
Lamoureux, D.
*Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta*

The island of Cyprus, nestled in the southwestern corner of the Mediterranean Sea, has long been associated with Greek culture despite its close proximity to the shores of Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt. This research aims to explore diet as a cultural signifier during the Late Roman Period in the coastal city of Paphos, on Cyprus’ Southeastern shore. Carbon and Nitrogen stable isotope analysis was conducted on an assemblage of human remains from the necropolis of Nea Paphos, dating from approximately the Late Roman Era (4th-7th Centuries A.D.). This research aims to explore diet as a facet of culture and utilizes stable isotope data to establish a connection between dominant culture and diet.

**The Tea Art Teaching and Learning in China**
Ma, S.
*PhD Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta*

Among the newly emerged middle and upper class at Shanghai and Beijing, to learn about tea art (sometimes called "gongfu tea") and tea knowledge is a fashionable practice. To my knowledge, this kind of learning joins subjective sensory apprehension and bodily discipline. Without exception, people I know who practice tea emphasize that to master gongfu tea skills and expertise, extensive reading and repetitive practicing is unavoidable. For them, attending professional tea schools or workshops is the sole way to achieve proficiency.

In this research, I examine the dissemination of gongfu tea art and tea learning in Taiwan and China in recent years. To remedy the gap between Chinese and English literature in this domain, I will introduce the teachings of several prominent gongfu tea masters. Based on evidence from nutritional analyses from classical archives, combining cultural aesthetic elements and learning from Japanese tea rituals, and even Western wine culture, I will show how tea artists and tea masters establish their unique formula of gongfu tea art.

The pioneering way of modern gongfu tea art is a challenging and negotiating concept, consisting of aesthetical performance as well as internalized self-cultivation. Most tea schools embrace the glory of ancient Chinese culture. Some students say the power of the class goes beyond the little teahouse and into their daily life. Whether they realize it or not, their lifestyle and aesthetic preference changes. In this study, I explore how enculturation happens and how individuals respond to the unstable meaning of the teaching system in this post-modern circumstance.
ABSTRACTS

Support and Information for Parents of College Students
Malkova, S.

MA Student, Department of Anthropology, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich

The importance of providing parents of college students with sufficient information about the well-being of their children as well as about the college itself is becoming more and more salient as the parents are getting more involved in the students’ experiences (Bastian 2010; Gaymon 2013). Many universities all over the world have recognised the significance of the issue and created support networks for the parents (Fusun 1999), and these networks have been proven elusive (Askell-Williams 2016). This poster provides data comparing the parental support programmes of the universities of several English-speaking countries such as Canada, Australia, UK, US, New Zealand and Ireland to each other as well as to several other European universities in Germany, Norway and Sweden. The aim of the study is to show different approaches that are being and could be implemented in order to keep the parents aware of the college life of their students. It also gives a brief synchronic and diachronic (Merisotis 1990) overview of the types and quality of information resources and programs available to parents. According to the previous research, there are reasons to believe that parental support has direct impact on students’ mental health (Blake Payne 2010; Kouros et al. 2016) as well as on their stress level, academic and social experience (Garrison 2013).

Age-Related Sex Differences Might Affect Accurate Sex Estimation
Merchant, C.

Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Forensic anthropologists rely on analysing bone morphology and dimensions to help police identify a deceased individual. These techniques include using measurements or shape analysis of bones to estimate the sex of an individual. This poster critically assesses methods of sex estimation to identify problems which may affect correct assessment. Most sex estimation methods via bone have accuracies ranging between 70-90%. While these percentages are considered high and the methods considered sufficient to estimate sex, in some cases authors state females are most often incorrectly identified while other authors using different bones state that males are most often incorrectly identified. Authors of these papers suggest the error is due to human variation such as body size, ancestry, and lifestyle. My research highlights that most authors fail to mention that age may affect the method’s accuracy. The authors state large age ranges, but there is a distinct lack of analysis of sex by age categories. There is no mention of how age could affect accuracy because few have conducted research exploring if bone morphology changes as one ages. There needs to be more research identifying if certain bones in females start to become more masculine as one ages and vice versa. I suggest that studies need to break their age ranges into categories to identify if age related changes are apparent. Each age category of each sex needs to be compared to see where overlap lies to understand and evaluate whether current methods need to be altered to increase their accuracy.
ABSTRACTS

Child Burials in Archaic Thessaly: Preliminary Ceramic Findings of a Cemetery outside of Stavros, Thessaly
Millions, K.
MA Student, Department of History and Classics, University of Alberta

My paper seeks to further analyze funerary culture manifested in child burials from an unpublished Archaic cemetery in order to contribute to our knowledge of infant burial practices in Thessaly in the Archaic period. The Stavros Cemetery consists of at least 40 tombs near the modern village of Stavros, which might have belonged to a settlement known in antiquity as Euhydron (medieval Ktouri). Of these 40 graves, 6 architecturally delineated cist graves contain either the osteological remains of children or infants, or ceramics indicating connection to the burial of a child. We have abundant literary sources and archaeological reports from Attika and other regions in southern Greece for the Archaic period which testify to the mortuary treatment of children, however we know far less from more understudied regions such as Thessaly. Archaic literary and epigraphic sources referring to Thessaly are limited, and archaeological evidence for the Archaic period is scarce. The published Archaic grave sites that are available were recovered as rescue excavations, are poorly documented, and rarely discuss funerary culture. My paper will discuss a systematically excavated, well-documented, un-looted grouping of Archaic cist graves, which provides us with a unique opportunity to study treatment of children after death in a context other than Attic. With the osteoarchaeological information afforded to me by Katherine G. Bishop (PhD candidate, University of Alberta), I hope to further analyze the mortuary variability in Thessaly by presenting case studies of the child graves from our cemetery.

The Changing Views of Neanderthal Diets and Subsistence Patterns
Missal, S.
Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Homo sapiens neanderthalensis, Neanderthals, are one of the closest relatives to modern humans. Neanderthals inhabited Eurasia from ~127,000 BP to ~37,000 BP, where they lived and bred in Eurasia with modern humans for the last ~3000 years of their existence. Stable isotope analysis of Neanderthal diet found that there were large contributions of terrestrial mammal meat in the diet. Based on this evidence researcher’s propose that Neanderthals were carnivorous hunters. New and advancing techniques have been the key to reconstructing the Neanderthal diet and subsistence patterns. In particular, research into the plant aspect of the diet demonstrates that meat was not the only contribution to the diet. There is evidence that many different Neanderthal populations had an understanding of how to obtain and prepare plant foods to procure the maximum amount of nutrition. This demonstrates a species with a hunter-gatherer subsistence pattern. There is also the understanding that a diet consisting solely of terrestrial mammal meat would have been impossible for Neanderthals to survive on. Previous models suggest that Neanderthals went extinct because of lack of plant material exploitation, however this model has been thrown out and other models proposed. My poster will overview the palaeodietary evidence and discuss extinction models. Ultimately I will show why Neanderthals may have gone extinct when modern human populations increased.
ABSTRACTS

Comparison of Dental and Mandibular Growth Patterns as a Potential Age Estimation Method
Nelson, J.
PhD Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

The mandible and the lower dentition undergo the entirety of their development in extremely close proximity to one another, however the level of correlation between their growth patterns has never been fully analyzed. With a large portion of the juvenile age estimation methods relying on dentition, a high level of correlation between the two structures could lead to the development of a new age estimation method using mandibular dimensions. An archaeological sample of 62 subadult individuals from medieval and post-medieval England was used to examine the relationship between the developing mandible and lower dentition. Using the regression formulas developed by Liversidge et al., the ages of these remains were found to be between 0.21 and 19.70 years. Measurements from six different sites on the mandible were compared to the lengths of all developing deciduous and permanent mandibular teeth. Statistical analysis of these measurements indicates that while mandibular width and ramal breadth are not statistically correlated to tooth length, the length of the mandibular body and ramal height are strongly linked to the lengths of both the deciduous and permanent lower dentition. The high correlation between the growth pattern of the mandibular body and lengths of developing teeth suggest that these mandibular measurements could be used to estimate the age of subadult human remains.

Making a Muslim Man
Paranich, M. (A)
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

A large portion of the literature about Muslim gender performance focuses on the various forms of femininity found within Islamic communities. This attention is not equalled in terms of attention to the construction of Muslim masculinities. There are studies that examine the construction of Muslim masculine identity in non-Western countries, but I argue that the same attention is not given to Muslim men who are both born in and emigrate to Western countries. It is important to examine this neglected portion of the literature, because the West holds many anxieties with respect to Islam. In Western countries, there persists a dominating idea that Muslim men and their religion are monoliths fraught with violence and intolerance.

Using two case studies in Edmonton, Alberta, I will show how the construction of Muslim masculinity is a complex equation that is ultimately a function of religious obligation, self-knowledge, and social norms. I will demonstrate a potential framework with which to regard the position of religious belief within a personal and social context. Rather than being strictly a result of Islamic belief, I will demonstrate how gender performance occurs as a negotiation at the interface between many other factors.

According to Halkano Abdi Wario, “Men are not born; they are made.” Considering current social movements, we must continue to examine the many ways this happens.
ABSTRACTS

Blood, Sweat, and Trash-talk: the Performance of Mixed Martial Arts
Paranich, M. (B)
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) is known in the combat sports world as the epitome of competition. Outside of this world, it is typified by its intense violence, blood-letting, trash-talk, and hyper-masculinity. It has overcome legal and social boundaries to become one of the fastest growing sports in the world. Subjected to public discussion of barbarity and cruelty, MMA fighters insist that what they do is the most natural thing for humans to do—fight. MMA is a ritualized form of violence with a complex set of socio-linguistic frameworks and performances. I will focus on the complicated dynamics of a single event that happens before a fight takes place: the weigh-ins and face-off. The weigh-ins are when the fighter “makes weight” for their weight class, but also engages the audience in a performance with goals to stir them to either fervent support or ardent rage. The face-off is when the opponents face each other, sometimes far apart, sometimes millimeters away, in a nuanced performative framework that engages the audience, each other, and their employers. The follow-up interviews give fighters a chance to trash-talk their opponents, support their teammates, and address viewers. I will show how different personalities and bodies navigate the verbal and physical constraints of the world of ritual violence, and how physical intimidation is simply not enough to win a confrontation. MMA has forced the Western world into acknowledging the demand for violent spectacles. The intricacies of MMA’s framing and performance gives us vital information as to how this violence is negotiated in the modern world.

Is Climate Change a Scientific Debate?
Paranich, M. (C)
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Is Climate Change a Scientific Debate?

Short Answer: Yes.

Long Answer: No.

Climate change, as the environmental buzzwords we know today, was brought to popular and political attention by the work of climate scientists. These scientists and the knowledge they produce remain caught up in current debates of whether climate change is human caused, or even a real global phenomenon. These debates between public, political, and scientific voices use scientific discourse and rhetoric to justify their claims. But are debates about the realities of climate change simply scientific? I will demonstrate how scientific discourse and rhetoric are socially and culturally performed to support both climate change acceptance and denial. I will demonstrate how this way of speaking and performing knowledge threatens and maintains the status quo of existing economic hegemonies. The disputes around climate change reveal cracks in the long-standing authority of scientific knowledge systems, while exposing the glaring holes in our own anthropological research regarding science and cultural resiliency. I examine how the acceptance of climate change as a true phenomenon threatens both personal, psychological frameworks and communal socio-economic values of our society. Climate change is no longer a scientific debate. It is now a moral question, and anthropology may give us the answer.
**ABSTRACTS**

**Indigenous Doulas as a Culturally Based Health Intervention to Improve Health and Birth Outcomes for First Nations Women in Remote Northern Communities Who Travel for Birth**

Phanlouvong, A.

*MA Student, Development Practice: Indigenous Development, University of Winnipeg*

Expectant First Nations mothers living on-reserve in rural and remote regions experience a range of negative emotional, psychological, physical and economic stressors when travelling for birth. Adequate support for expectant mothers affected by Health Canada’s medical maternal evacuation policy is identified as one way to lessen some of the negative outcomes, particularly when that support is culturally based. Doulas are individuals trained to provide physical and emotional support to women during their pregnancy, labour, birth, and the postpartum period. Indigenous doulas would therefore provide these expectant mothers with support that is rooted in First Nations cultural teachings, spiritual connections and traditions. A series of interviews were conducted during the summer of 2017 with the first cohort of Indigenous doulas in Manitoba to examine their experiences in the Indigenous doula pilot program. The coding framework was developed accordingly and laid out 15 preliminary themes identified in the interviews. The most prominent themes found thus far include discussions about intergenerational knowledge; sisterhood, relationships and community; and problems in mainstream health and social services. Outcomes of this research will expand on the development of local capacity for doulas and a culturally specific training program, identify the health outcomes most affected by participation in the program, and determine whether the roles of doulas as support for expectant mothers and postpartum mothers are appropriate and effective. Overall, this research investigates how culturally based support can improve a range of adverse health and social consequences for First Nations women who travel for birth. More specifically, it examines how an Indigenous doula program can address poor health and social outcomes.

**Pollen and Projectile Points: How Palaeoenvironmental Studies Inform Archaeological Research**

Poletto, C.

*MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta*

Anyone with allergies knows when spring begins, and plants start pollinating, the offensive ‘dust’ can wreak havoc and probably boost the facial tissues economy. However, one of the great things about pollen is that it is dispersed annually leaving a ‘signature’ of the pollen released. This tells researchers about the landscape at that time. But, what do these tiny allergy-causing grains mean for archaeological sites? Modern vegetation cannot always be a proxy for palaeoenvironments. Therefore, researching records from lakes adjacent to archaeological sites allow archaeologists and palaeoenvironmentalists to recreate these past landscapes that people inhabited.

This poster presents a case study, Sharkbite Lake in northeastern Alberta, which correlates the palaeoenvironmental record to archaeological record at sites within the Mineable Oil Sands region. The core from Sharkbite Lake provides a unique, high-resolution Late Holocene history (base date of 3320 ± 15 rcybp) of the local scale environmental changes that affected First Nations living in the area. This poster presents preliminary data and discusses how the ecological history adds to the narrative of the archaeological record, and highlights the variety of data that can be found trapped within the pollen and sediments of lake basins.
ABSTRACTS

The Misuse of Dental Modification as an Indicator of Slavery
Ramsaroop, H.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

There are numerous studies about the bioarchaeology of slavery that suggest the presence of modified dentition is indicative of an African origin. These remains are regularly found in archaeological sites of former colonies, which leads investigators to believe that the individuals in question may have been enslaved. In these situations, researchers often assume that this evidence indicates an African origin. This is a result of modified teeth in archaeological remains resembling modern practices of dental modification commonly found in regions of Africa. However, this is not a fact researchers can assume about skeletal remains with modified teeth. Forms of dental modification have been identified globally and are practiced by different cultures. More recent studies have used the presence of modified dentition as a possible clue pointing to a specific origin, but pursue other avenues to support this claim. This is a more appropriate means of researching these remains. This poster will discuss the use of modified dentition as a means of identifying origins and enslaved individuals. It will explore the various types of dental modifications that have been identified in the archaeological and ethnographic record, and whether these modifications are culturally significant.

A Knife In the River: Mapping the Cody Complex and Knife River Flint in Alberta and Saskatchewan
Sharphead, C.
Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich in archaeological history. The Cody complex is a paleoindian tradition of distinctive projectile point and stone tool technologies. Consisting of similar characteristics that are found among projectile points and other stone tools. Found throughout the Great Plains, the Cody complex is radiocarbon dated mainly between 10,000 to 8,000 14C years BP. GIS programs such as ArcGIS can be used to create maps to examine the distribution of Cody complex sites in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Maps displaying the distribution and density of Cody complex sites in the two provinces are made to find patterns of distribution. The distribution of the Cody complex is broken down to examine the occurrence of Knife River flint (KRF) in the toolkit. Maps are created in ArcGIS to investigate patterns in the distribution of Cody complex KRF sites. Density plots are made to observe the richest areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan that have KRF in the Cody complex assemblage. The display of data on maps through the use of GIS technology will help researchers theorize transportation routes, trade networks and migration cycles among groups on the plains. In this case the distribution of Knife River Flint during the Cody complex era creates an interesting picture of trade and migration of groups in Alberta and Saskatchewan.
ABSTRACTS

Waiting for Europe: Images of the West in the Ukrainian Imaginary
Shmatko, I.
MA Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

In 1990-1991, when Ukraine was gaining its independence, one could encounter a popular argument: in a few years Ukraine will become a member of the European community and develop to the level of the richest Western countries. Ironically enough, even though more than 25 years have passed since that time, the promises that politicians give and hopes that Ukrainians have are still the same. Based on my study of the media representation of the police reform in Ukraine, I will show how hegemonic representations of the West and “transition” framed the way the reform was perceived and, as a result, conducted.

The police reform was the apple-pie of the Euromaidan revolution, and gazes from all over Ukraine and from abroad were fixed on it. In the eyes of the Ukrainian public, this reform was a litmus test for the country, whether Ukraine is able, at last, to bid farewell to its Soviet past and embrace European future. Analyzing discourses of this reform, I show how the narrative of post-Soviet transition is used and abused in Ukraine to create the binaries of “backward Sovietness” and “bright Western future” and how this narrative prevents politicians and public from seeing structural inequalities.

Contextualizing the Murder of Anna Mae
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Anna Mae Pictou-Aquash was a Mi'kmaq activist born on the reservation of Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia, and is regarded a heroine amongst Indigenous peoples for her centrality to the American Indian Movement (AIM) during the 1970s. When tension between the members of AIM, the Pine Ridge Reservation, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) resulted in the death of two FBI investigators in June 1975, suspicion within the AIM organization reached its peak. The following February, the remains of an unknown Indigenous woman were found on the property of a cattle rancher. Without a thorough autopsy and investigation, the remains were buried as those of “Jane Doe,” reported to have died of exposure. The day after the burial, it was exposed that the remains were those of the assassinated Pictou-Aquash. Considering Pictou-Aquash’s embodiment of societal and physical trauma, this research reconsiders the phenomenon of violence towards Indigenous women, and situates the issue within the intersected contexts of state, sexual, and racialized violence and the greater goals of colonialism. Secondly, this research considers the importance of forensic investigations in deconstructing the stereotypes and exposing the complexities surrounding violence towards Indigenous women.
ABSTRACTS

Stone Tools and Dental Wear
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How did the use of stone tools impact dental wear and hygiene in Ancient humans? When a group or a society uses stone tools for cooking and preparing food, particularly grinding grain, small pieces of the stone will break off and find its way into the finished product. These pieces of stone, as well as the high sugar content of grain rich foods must cause significant dental caries and grinding damage. Is this damage consistent for most Neolithic societies or does it vary significantly?

Dental wear is studied by looking at the wear pattern, and this can be done by simply looking at the teeth, or by microscopically checking not only the occasional surface of the teeth and dentition, but also the microscopic marks on the surface of the tooth. When two samples are being compared, the microscopic marks on the surface of teeth can be compared to show what foods or lifestyle choices will further degrade the surface of the teeth.

Tooth wear in Neolithic and ancient populations was influenced by the methods used to prepare grain for cooking, and this is evident by the changing patterns of dental pitting, scratching, and other patterns on occlusal surface of the teeth. By looking at the patterns that are made by technology advancing over time, it is clear these damages are caused by tools and methods since the tools evolve with the society, while the sources of cereals and grains are often the same.

Socially Accepted Sexual Violence: The Intersections of Western Masculinity and Rape Culture within Hook Up Culture
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Hook up culture is a growing practice among many young adults, especially once done high school. Meeting people in bars, clubs, and parties is the new way to cultivate and form romantic and sexual relationships. However, hook up culture is not immune to another more insidious culture; rape culture. From unwanted touching at bars to more forceful sexual encounters, sexual violence is persistent within hooking up. The conception and cultivation of toxic masculinity within Western culture greatly affects the way in which hooking up is practiced and how hooking up is used as a way in which men cultivate their own masculinity. Why is this? What about and within hook up culture cultivates and, more accurately, allows it so that rape culture is possible within hook up spaces? Using interviews and an anthropological analysis, this paper explores and attempts to explain the intersections of the cultivation of Western masculinity and hook up culture to explain why and how sexual violence is typically accepted and allowed in the social practice of hooking up.
ABSTRACTS

Preservation in the Archaeological Record: A Study of Moccasins
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Ethnographic and contemporary data clearly shows that the majority of the material culture employed by North American cultures before European contact was made up of organic matter, known as perishable technologies. Exceptional conditions are required for the preservation of organic material in the archaeological record. Even when the ideal conditions occur there can be significant preservation variation within one collection. The condition of the artefact dictates the conservation tactics that are employed under museum settings. This research examines a single collection as a case study to assess factors related to the variation in the state of preservation and how these can affect conservation efforts. Promontory Caves 1 and 2, Utah, represent a site with outstanding preservation characteristics. At this site, the largest collection of leather footwear in North America was discovered in the form of over 300 moccasins. There is significant preservation variation across the moccasin collection. This poster will present the most common agents of degradation for all aspects of a moccasin. The aridity of the region and salinity from the nearby Great Salt Lake will be discussed as factors of preservation. An integral portion of this research is the consideration of the tanning tactics, both brain and smoke tanning, that Promontory people employed as preservation techniques before construction of the moccasins. Overall, this research will provide a succinct overview of the extrinsic and intrinsic factors related to the preservability within a material artefact collection and finally, conservation best practices that museums should employ given a varied collection.

Gender Segregated Spaces in Iran: Reproduction and Deconstruction of State’s Gender Ideology
Torabi, S.
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In Western liberal and secular Iranian circles, gender segregation, as practiced in Iran, has been widely considered as a misogynistic practice and a violation of human rights - one that prevents women from attaining their full social and economic potential. Whatever the accuracy of such views, they seldom give much thought to women's own opinions on segregation, or to the purposes and the realities of women's everyday struggles. This paper builds on my M.A. research in Tehran and Zanjan, Iran, where I interviewed women in new women-only public spaces (since 2007), such as women's parks, train cars, and bus sections. I observed how women participate in these spaces as actors. I witnessed how both secularist and Islamist women creatively used such spaces to make new virtual and physical spaces to address their social, religious, and financial needs. For example, the gender segregated train-cars have created unconventional labor markets and financial opportunities for women that are absent in non-segregated spaces. Women of opposing political, religious, and class orientations, who normally would not meet, find themselves conversing or playing chess. Finally, in this paper I will examine the ways in which state is reproducing and reinforcing its ideal gender roles, however, at the same time the normative values are being deconstructed in many different ways.
ABSTRACTS

An Exploration of the Microbiome in Body Decomposition and Utilization in Forensic Anthropology
Travis, S.
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Over the past several years there has been an expansion in the interest of taphonomy and the factors that influence it. This poster focuses specifically on the microorganisms present on the body during decomposition, the effects they have on these taphonomic processes, and how they can be utilized in a forensic anthropological context. The poster is broken down into two main sections. Part one is an analysis of the changes in the microorganisms that inhabit the body during different stages of decomposition. How do these populations shift after the death of an individual and what are the potential consequences of this shift on the tissues and surrounding environment? This study will examine microbial populations that are present during life and how this shifts during decomposition. It will also examine a second shift in the microbiome that occurs during skeletonization. The second section explores the consequences of these shifts on the surrounding tissues and environment; how this could potentially affect forensic anthropology. Can a specific change in the microbiome during skeletonization be quantified and if so could this be used in the estimation of a Post mortem interval? All of these questions will be analyzed and supported with current studies in Anthropology.

Palaeopathological Analysis of Enamel Hypoplasia in a South African Case Study
Van Ankum, E. (A)
Undergraduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alberta

Teeth are a valuable palaeopathological resource, as they preserve a record of physiological health during development. Defects in enamel (the mineralized outer layer of teeth) can result from disturbances in normal development and are often studied in palaeopathology. This analysis is not always straightforward, and there are many questions to be answered before making inferences about a person or culture. These include: how do different ailments manifest on the teeth? How can the chronology and cause of a lesion be understood in terms of biological formation processes? What determines whether or not a stress will interfere with normal development? Unfortunately, the answers to these questions are poorly-understood, and it is only through comprehensive lesion description that we can begin to address them. As such, description is the focus of this case study. These particular dental anomalies occur in the archaeological human remains of a single person, currently housed in the Iziko museum of South Africa. Using previously collected casts and micro-computed tomographic scans of the dentition, it is possible to characterize the pronounced cuspal plane and pit form hypoplastic lesions on the permanent second molars and fourth premolars of this individual. Following a treatment of the biological mechanisms that cause such defects to form, possible explanations will be discussed, including congenital syphilis, amelogenesis imperfecta, and rickets. The differential diagnosis process is supplemented by a discussion of the use of such studies in palaeopathology, emphasizing why we want to understand health in the past and how enamel defects can inform that.
The Epidemiological Occlusal Transition: How Industrialized Diets Affect Dental Alignment
Van Ankum, E. (B)  
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Today, orthodontic correctional treatment is part of many North Americans’ lives. The main goal of this field is to align the teeth and jaws – in other words to correct malocclusion. Because of the prevalence of this concern in the modern Western world, one might wonder how archaeological dentitions have very infrequent instances of malocclusion, despite the absence of orthodontic technology. There is strong evidence that the reason for this is related to environmental factors more so than hereditary or genetic influence. Increased bite force and number of chewing cycles during development of the jaw – stimulated by a tough or abrasive diet – facilitates changes in mandibular shape and size. These morphometric changes include a flatter Curve of Spee and greater subnasal prognathism. With the continuous consumption of a tough diet, increased tooth wear develops. This suite of traits facilitates better dental and skeletal occlusion that forms during development, and is maintained throughout a person’s lifetime. The softened post-industrial diet results in increased malocclusion in societies that experience this transition. In order to illustrate this concept, the archaeological example of pre- and post- Industrial Revolution London is used. It is emphasized here that this epidemiological transition is not a ubiquitous global phenomenon, but rather is population specific.

Reimagining the Neanderthal Diet
Wiznura, A.  
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A common belief about the Neanderthal diet is that it consisted solely of meat. In recent years, however, there have been an increasing number of studies, which re-examine this conclusion. This paper reviews studies of dental pathology, isotope analysis, plant microremains, and zooarchaeological material, as well as literature reviews, and other archaeological methods, to better understand exactly what constituted a Neanderthal diet, and whether diet was influenced by temporal and geographic factors. Distinct studies of smaller samples of molar macrowear and microwear plus calculus deposits, isotope analysis, and zooarchaeological analysis indicate a diet which included plants particularly when the Neanderthal lived in more wooded or mixed areas and dependent on the time of year. Detailed literature reviews and a few smaller studies of anatomical traits, fecal biomarkers, and cooking practices reveal similar findings. There is clear evidence of plant consumption in the Neanderthal diet with seasons and geographic location being the primary factors. All studies and analysis in this area have some drawbacks, particularly lack of sample size and frequent use of ethnographic comparisons with modern Inuit peoples. Ultimately though, all studies and analysis uniformly indicate that our preconception about the diet of Neanderthals is in error.

This paper illustrates that no single method will correctly identify a complete Neanderthal diet. There was no uniform Neanderthal diet. It is clear that the diet constituted more than just meat and that the amount of plant consumption varied depending on temporal and geographic locations.
Social Construction of Taste: Trashy vs. Classy
Zhou, F.Y.
*Undergraduate Student, Department of Education, University of Alberta*

This presentation aims to promote diversity and acceptance towards differences by discussing hygiene, food, the use of language, and how placements can affect how individuals perceive things. As an ESL student who moved to Canada in 2013, the culture shocks I have experienced have opened my eyes. I now understand how different value systems could lead to misunderstandings and discriminations. Furthermore, I have learned that such disagreements mentioned above were avoidable if we could recognize one of the roots of the problems was social construction. With a deeper understanding of what social construction is, I would love to interpret a few things such as "Asian squat" from the standpoints of both an insider and outsider, in order to bring in the cultural gap between western and eastern societies. I would also use my personal story to contribute to the discussion of linguistic differences as well. In conclusion, this presentation intends to encourage people not to judge other cultures based on the different behaviours of people, as well as cheer to the diversity of our humanity.
CLOSING REMARKS

Thank you for attending our conference. This year has been exceptional. We have over 40 student volunteers, almost 40 student presentations, two distinguished guests, numerous faculty volunteers, and countless others who have helped to make this conference a success. Initiatives like this are important and afford students hands-on experience, research dissemination, professional development, and opportunities to become comfortable in these roles as they progress through their careers. We only hope to inspire future generations of successful conferences. The Richard Frucht Memorial Lectures Series has definitely evolved over the years, but with the involvement of all of you, we continue to make it a successful endeavour.

If you are interested in participating in the future, either as a volunteer, presenter, or attendee, please email frucht@ualberta.ca or check out the website: https://richardfrucht.wixsite.com/lectureseries

Cheers to our continued success as a community.

The Organizing Committee

Of the 26th Annual Richard Frucht Memorial Lecture Series