
2023-2024 BULLETIN



Excursion to Saint-Pierre's cathedral, Geneva. SGA annual meeting, 2024.

Contents

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION	3
PRESENTATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS	4
2023 ANNUAL MEETING AND WORKSHOP REPORT, ZURICH	6
ABSTRACTS OF THE 2023 SGA ANNUAL MEETING.....	7
Exploring palaeoenvironments at South Africa's Cradle of Humankind through functional morphology	7
Dry bone and virtual modality interchangeability for the estimation of sex on the human pelvis and skull	8
Celts Up & Down the Alps: Tracing the Genetic History of Late Iron Age Human Groups from North and South of the Alps (4th – 1st century BCE).....	9
Celts down the Alps. New multi-isotopic data on territorial mobility in pre-Roman Verona (Seminario Vescovile, NE Italy, 3rd -1st c. BCE)	10
The variation of maternal and fetal energy requirements and their role in birth timing.....	11
Post-mortem and funeral treatments of corpses at the beginning of the 19th century in Lausanne	12
TCS – Tooth Cementum Striations: New points of view on layer development, formation dependencies and influencing factors	13
The old Kantonsspital in Zürich Fluntern	14
Zahnmanipulationen an westafrikanischen Schädeln - Möglichkeiten und Grenzen einer ethnischen Klassifizierung.....	15
WORKSHOP “FORENSISCHE ANTHROPOLOGIE IN DER SCHWEIZ, DEUTSCHLAND UND ÖSTERREICH – HERAUSFORDERUNGEN UND CHANCEN”, 2024, HAMBURG, GERMANY. ...	16
75TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AAFS IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA (13TH – 18TH OF FEBRUARY 2023)	18
FRÜHER TOD IM SPÄTANTIKEN VINDONISSA – INTERDISZIPLINÄRE AUSWERTUNG DES SPÄTANTIKEN GRÄBERFELDS WINDISCH-TSCHANZ.....	20
2024 ANNUAL MEETING AND WORKSHOP REPORT, GENEVA.....	24
ABSTRACTS OF THE 2024 SGA ANNUAL MEETING.....	26
Foodways in West Africa: an integrated approach on pots, animals and plants	26
Cultural transformations during the transition to pastoralism in the Horn of Africa (3 rd millennium BCE).....	30
Reconsidering the timing of agricultural transmissions in the Nile Valley of northeastern Africa: Integrated dietary data from Kadruka 1 and Kadruka 21, Sudan	31
Diachronic changes in the social dimensions of sex and age-at-death at Neolithic Çatalhöyük.....	32
Activity-Related Skeletal Changes, Diet, and Funerary Treatment at Popůvky (Bell Beaker Period, Czechia).....	33

Towards a renewed vision of the First Alpine Agro-Pastoral Societies Through the Analysis of Dietary Practices, Lifestyles, and Peopling Dynamics	34
Dietary practices in Neolithic Alpine societies: first diachronic examples	37
Neolithic Inhumations in the Western Alpine Region (5000 - 3000 BCE)	38
Respiratory Illnesses and Airborne Diseases (RIAD) in Switzerland (16th – 21st Century CE): A Long Term Multidisciplinary Approach.....	39
Who are you and how did you get here? Analysis of a Bolivian cranium from the Musée Cantonal d'Archéologie et d'Histoire of Lausanne.	40
IN ERINNERUNG AN ANDREAS CUENI, ANTHROPOLOGE (1948–2024)	41
ETHICAL GUIDELINES OF THE SGA/SSA	48
UNTIL NEXT TIME.....	50

Welcome

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

by Claudine ABEGG

As the editor of the Bulletin of the Swiss Society for Anthropology, it is my pleasure to introduce you to the new version of our yearly report.

It has been a long time coming, as we discussed within the committee the shape this new bulletin should take. As a result, you will find here the reports not from one, but two years (2023 & 2024) of annual meetings.

It is also a little different from what we've done in the past - a lot less formal and a bit more casual information. The basics remain the same: news and reports from our annual assembly, so that everyone has a reference for what was discussed then and whom they might get in touch with in case they would like to continue the conversation.

We're also still very much accepting formal articles, which will be peer reviewed, and look forward to new types of contributions such as book reviews, titbits & news from the field... If you have any other ideas, we'd be happy to hear from you! We're always reachable through our email address (bulletinsga@gmail.com).

In this first issue of the new version, you will find a presentation of the SGA committee, so that if you have no idea who is behind the organisation you can be introduced to everyone, and you can also know who to contact for what.

We've also included our Ethical Guidelines at the end of the newsletter, we would love to have your feedback on this very important topic.

We look forward to meeting you in person at our annual assembly in Liechtenstein in November 2025!

PRESENTATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President

Sandra Lösch

Sandra studied biology with a major in physical anthropology and human genetics at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU) in Germany. She received her PhD in 2009 from the Institute of Forensic Medicine at LMU with a thesis on a medieval skeletal collective from alpine Bavaria. She has been head of the Anthropology Department at the Institute of Forensic Medicine since 2010 and habilitated at the Medical Faculty of the University of Bern in 2019. Her team processes human remains on excavations and in the laboratory, and supervise cantonal and international excavations. She also leads scientific projects and teaches at the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Philosophy and History and the Faculty of Law. She supervises students on master and doctoral level at the University of Bern and acts as a reviewer for theses of international universities, for peer-review journals, as well as for international research funding bodies.

Vice-president

Christine Cooper

Christine studied physical anthropology in Zürich. Both her master's (2003) and doctoral research (2010, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz) focused on trauma in victims of medieval and post-medieval battles. From 2004 to 2010 she was a research assistant at the University of Bern (Anthropology Workgroup, Institute of Medical History). Since 2010 she is employed as an anthropologist at the Archaeology Department/Office of Culture of the Principality of Liechtenstein as well as at the University of Bern (Anthropology Department, Institute of Forensic Medicine).

Secretary

David Roth

David studied prehistoric and archaeological sciences as well as Prehistory and Early History at the University of Basel. He completed his Master's degree in Archaeoanthropology in 2019. In his master's thesis, he investigated taphonomic changes and perimortem violence on Neolithic skeletons from the El Trocs cave in the Pyrenees. Since 2020, he has been working at the Archäologische Bodenforschung Basel-Stadt as an anthropologist and technical supervisor. He is currently supervising the excavation in Freie Strasse. Additionally, he also works at the Natural History Museum Basel. The practical application of physical anthropology during excavations and the workflow between anthropology and archaeology are important to him.

Treasurer

Jocelyne Desideri

Jocelyne studied prehistoric archaeology and specialized in bioanthropology in the Biology section at the University of Geneva. Her research has always evolved within interdisciplinary projects dealing mainly with the past population lifestyles and peopling dynamics through a bioanthropological perspective. Within her academic career, she quickly specialized in dental anthropology for both her master's thesis (2001) and her doctoral research (2007). She has progressively integrated new methodologies into her research. Thus, after training in aDNA analysis at the aDNA Laboratory of Lakehead University (Canada), Jocelyne completed a postdoctoral fellowship between 2008 and 2009 in the Archaeological Chemistry Laboratory at the University of Madison (US). Currently, she is lecturer and scientific assistant at the University of Geneva. Since 2013, her main mission is to develop research in bioanthropology, in particular by training the next generation of students (bachelor, master and PhD). In addition to the teaching of bioanthropology, she conducts two field-schools (Albania and Bulgaria) each year to familiarize students with funerary archaeology.

Chief editor

Claudine Abegg

Claudine completed a Masters in forensic archaeology and anthropology at the University of Cranfield (UK). After that, she pursued a PhD on the state of health of neolithic populations of Western Switzerland, looking at all paleopathological lesions in available necropolises in the area, which she successfully defended in 2019.

She went on to be a forensic anthropologist at the University Centre of Legal Medicine Lausanne-Geneva until 2023. Since 2024 onwards, she has been working on Prof. Marie Besse's SNSF project on craftspeople during the Bell Beaker period around the Mont-Blanc. In parallel, as an independent anthropologist, she has been mandated by the Vaud canton to carry out anthropological analysis in the context of planned fieldwork or provenance studies.

Research interests: paleopathology, osteological collection management, ethics in physical anthropology, neolithic studies.

Webmaster

Lara Indra

Lara completed her Bachelor's at the Integrative Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS) of the University of Basel in Prehistory and Archaeological Sciences. In the following, she worked in anthropology (forensics and bioarchaeology) during several internships and did her Master's in Forensic Archaeology and Anthropology at Cranfield University in England. Since 2020 she is located at the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Bern, working on forensic cases (until mid-2024 also archaeological remains). In 2024 she further completed her PhD in forensic anthropology and taphonomy and since then, additionally works for the Forensic Unit of the Cantonal Police Bern.

2023 ANNUAL MEETING AND WORKSHOP REPORT, ZURICH

by Lara INDRA



On Friday, November 24th, 2023, the workshop titled "Ancient DNA Research in Bioarchaeology" was held at the Irchel Campus of the University of Zurich. The event commenced with an initial gathering, followed by an opening presentation from Prof. Verena Schünemann, delving into the fundamentals of aDNA research. This introduction set the stage for an engaging discussion panel focused on aDNA, featuring Prof. Albert Zink and Prof. Verena Schünemann as guests, moderated by Dr. Marcel Keller. At the previous workshop registration, participants could pose specific questions regarding aDNA, which were addressed and discussed during the symposium. The first keynote speech of the annual event was delivered by Prof. Verena Schünemann, titled "Past Pandemics and One Health: How ancient DNA can contribute to understanding the evolution of pathogens."

Moving to Saturday, November 25th, the day began with the general assembly of the SGA/SSA members. Dr. Christine Cooper was elected as the new Vice-President of the SGA/SSA, and David Roth assumed the role of secretary on the board. Following the assembly, attendees gathered for a brief coffee break. Subsequently, Prof. Albert Zink presented the narrative and the latest findings on the renowned ice mummy in his keynote speech entitled "Ötzi, the Iceman – new insights into his ancestry and phenotype."

After a "Pizza-Plausch" lunch, the day continued with eleven scientific presentations encompassing a wide range of topics. These presentations covered discussions on ongoing Swiss excavations, funeral treatments, tooth modifications, isotopic and genetic analyses, as well as forensic anthropology.

Overall, around 40 participants joined the two-day event in Zurich full of interesting discussions, talks and gatherings.

ABSTRACTS OF THE 2023 SGA ANNUAL MEETING

Exploring palaeoenvironments at South Africa's Cradle of Humankind through functional morphology

Megan Malherbe

Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zurich, Switzerland

South Africa's Cradle of Humankind contains some of the most important sites of human evolution, representing hominin fossils attributed to at least five species.

However, lack of a detailed chronology for the sites has meant that these significant fossils are yet to be placed within a precise climatic framework. Previously, ambiguity surrounding the ages of these sites meant that we could not hypothesize about how different species responded to the dramatically changing environments that characterised the Plio-Pleistocene.

Now, recent research has provided precise ages for eight of the most vital fossil-bearing sites in the Cradle: Bolt's Farm, Cooper's Cave, Drimolen, Haasgat, Hoogland, Malapa, Sterkfontein and Swartkrans. The bovid assemblages – crucial indicators of palaeoenvironments – thus now have their own time ranges and can be interrogated discretely. The chief consequence of this is that the fauna can now be examined without the hermeneutic constraints that accompany eastern African comparisons.

Our research is the first direct comparison of the fauna and associated environments from these sites and those of corresponding time periods in eastern Africa. We provide insight on dietary ecology and species responses to environmental changes within six narrow intervals between 3.2 and 1.3 million years ago, via both ecomorphological and mesowear analyses.

Our results are two-fold: first, we do not observe a progression towards more grassland dominated environments from 3 to 1 million years ago as expected; instead, mostly consistent open conditions are noted across all sites in South Africa. This is in accordance with inferences from the cave site formation and flowstone analysis. Secondly, differences in landscape and environment are shown between southern and eastern sites of corresponding ages.

These findings fundamentally advance our understanding of a pivotal period in hominin evolution, as well as how species responded to changing climate and environments over the last 3 million years.

Dry bone and virtual modality interchangeability for the estimation of sex on the human pelvis and skull

Sandra Braun¹, Nicole Schwendener², Fabian Kanz³, Sandra Lössch¹, Marco Milella¹

1. Department of Physical Anthropology, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland

2. Department of Forensic Medicine and Imaging, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland

3. Unit of Forensic Anthropology, Center for Forensic Medicine, Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Background: Traditional osteological methods are typically based on visual and tactile observational approaches. However, the tactile sensation is excluded when investigating skeletal remains in virtual reality. This raises the question of the actual comparability of data obtained from osteological analysis on analogous versus virtual modality. The aim of this work is to address this topic and quantify the deviation between the scoring on dry bone and virtual models of sexually dimorphic features on the human pelvis and skull.

Materials and methods: We applied seven widely used sex estimation methods to 200 archaeological pelvises and 223 skulls. We scored and measured each method-specific trait on dry bone and computed tomographic (CT) models of the same individual. We added observations on 3D surface scans from sample subsets of pelvises (N=39) and skulls (n=50) for comparability. We compared the scores and measurements obtained from the application of each method to the three sets of observations using Cohen's κ tests and relative technical error of measurement (rTEM).

Results: 1) metric traits are more repeatable and consistent than nonmetric traits; b) virtual modalities compared better to each other than visual-tactile modalities and c) precise trait descriptions are more important than the modality.

Discussion: Our data suggest that traditional sex estimation methods developed on dry bone (visual-tactile sensations) can be applied interchangeably to virtual specimens (visual-only sensation) without obtaining substantially different information. More than other factors, however, precise trait definition is pivotal for the interchangeability of analogous and virtual modalities.

Celts Up & Down the Alps: Tracing the Genetic History of Late Iron Age Human Groups from North and South of the Alps (4th – 1st century BCE)

Stefania Zingale¹, Zita Laffranchi², Alice Paladin³, Sandra Lösch⁴, Gabriele Arenz⁴, Luciano Salzani⁵, Irene Dori⁶, Felix Müller⁷, Vanessa Haussener⁷, Marc-Antoine Kaeser⁸, Géraldine Delley⁸, Valentina Coia¹, Marco Milella², Albert Zink¹.

1. *Institute for Mummy Studies, Eurac Research, Bolzano;*

2. *Department of Physical Anthropology, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Bern;*

3. *Institute for Mummy Studies, Eurac Research, Bolzano*

4. *Department of Physical Anthropology, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Bern*

5. *Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Veneto, Settore territorio, Sede di Padova-Nucleo di Verona, Padova*

6. *Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per le province di Verona, Rovigo e Vicenza, Department of Biology, University of Florence*

7. *Bernisches Historisches Museum, Bern*

8. *Laténium, parc et musée d'archéologie, Neuchâtel*

During the Late Iron Age (LIA, 4th-1st centuries BCE), various human groups associated with the La Tène archaeological material culture, were involved in migration processes and settled in the Italian Peninsula after crossing the Alps. While the current knowledge of these people relies on osteological, isotopic, archaeological, and historical evidence, the genetic history of these groups from both north and south of the Alps remains unexplored.

Our paleogenomic study seeks to investigate whether the shared cultural features of LIA people from north (Switzerland, SWI) and south (Northern Italy, NI) of the Alps are reflected in their genomes. Moreover, it aims to study the genetic relationships between these two groups and other ancient individuals and present-day populations from Europe.

The molecular analyses (shotgun and nuclear capture data – approx. 1.3 mio SNPs) focused on 194 individuals from 13 LIA archaeological contexts in SWI (N = 98) and NI (N = 96). We determine the genetic sex of most (89.69 %) individuals, resulting in 98 XX and 78 XY. Moreover, 19 biologically related groups within distinct archeological sites were detected.

Comparative analyses unveiled genetic similarities between the two studied LIA groups. Additionally, their genomic diversity overlaps with that of present-day populations from western and south-western Europe. These results suggest a genetic, besides cultural, affinity in the two LIA groups. Finally, the high genetic diversity found in the studied groups and their genetic affinity with published LIA groups from Europe underscore a high degree of mobility during the LIA across Europe.

Funding statement: This research was supported by a Swiss National Science Foundation grant to Marco Milella and Albert Zink (grant number: 10531FL_197103 / 1).

Celts down the Alps. New multi-isotopic data on territorial mobility in pre-Roman Verona (Seminario Vescovile, NE Italy, 3rd -1st c. BCE)

Zita Laffranchi¹, Stefania Zingale², Domingo Carlos Salazar García^{3,4}, Sandra Lössch¹, Valentina Coia², Alice Paladin², Gabriele Arenz¹, Albert Zink² and Marco Milella¹

1. *Department of Physical Anthropology, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Bern, Switzerland*

2. *Institute for Mummy Studies, Eurac Research, Bolzano, Italy*

3. *Departament de Prehistòria, Arqueologia i Història Antiga, Universitat de València, Spain*

4. *Department of Geological Sciences, University of Cape Town; South Africa*

During the Late Iron Age (4th - 1st c. BCE), continental Europe witnessed dense trade networks and significant population movements. The migration of transalpine human groups to the Italian peninsula is a testament to the dynamism of this era.

This study, building on preliminary isotopic data ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) from a subset of individuals ($n=49$) in the Seminario Vescovile (SV-Verona, Italy, 3rd - 1st c. BCE), extends these previous analyses. It now includes a larger sample ($n=127$, encompassing approximately 70% of the buried individuals) and incorporates additional isotopic ratios. This expanded research aims to provide a more robust assessment of territorial mobility and investigate potential connections within this community between geographical origin, sex, and burial practices.

To achieve these goals, we examined isotopic ratios of sulfur ($\delta^{34}\text{S}$; $n=127$ - 61 adults and 66 nonadults) and strontium ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$; $n=57$ - 51 adults and 6 nonadults) from bone collagen and dental enamel, respectively. We utilized the standard deviation from the isotopic mean of archaeological faunal remains and modern plants as proxies for locally available $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ values, identifying individuals falling outside these ranges. Additionally, we conducted Mann-Whitney tests to explore variances in $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ concerning sex and burial features. Our analysis revealed that human $\delta^{34}\text{S}$ and $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios averaged $5.7\pm 1.7\text{‰}$ VCDT and 0.709756 ± 0.001430 , respectively.

Minimum estimates of non-local individuals range from 3 (2.5%) based on sulfur to 11 (19.3%) based on strontium. Notably, at least five cases displayed isotopic values suggestive of an alpine or transalpine origin. Interestingly, our isotopic data did not indicate any discernible associations with individual sex or funerary treatment. These findings prompt a reassessment of prior estimations of mobility in the Seminario Vescovile community and strongly suggest a connection between this human group and both alpine and transalpine regions.

Funding statement: This research was supported by a Swiss National Science Foundation grant to Marco Milella and Albert Zink (grant number: 10531FL_197103 / 1).

The variation of maternal and fetal energy requirements and their role in birth timing.

Cédric Cordey¹, Nicole M. Webb^{1,2}, Martin Haeusler¹

1. Institute of Evolutionary Medicine, University of Zürich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

2. Department of Palaeoanthropology, Senckenberg Gesellschaft für Naturforschung, Senckenberganlage 25, 60325, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

The traditional view that bipedalism-related pelvic constraints and larger brain size are the primary cause of human birth difficulties has been challenged numerous times in recent years.

As an alternative, the "Energetics of Gestation and Growth" (EGG) hypothesis proposes that maternal metabolic limitations and fetal energy requirements play a central role in the neurological immaturity and secondary altriciality observed in human neonates. According to the EGG hypothesis, labour is initiated when exponentially increasing fetal energy requirements surpass the maximum maternal metabolic capacity, suggested at around $2.0\text{--}2.1\times$ basic metabolic rate (BMR).

However, our analysis of 11 additional studies on pregnant females with varying geographic and socioeconomic backgrounds revealed an enormous variability in maternal metabolic scope that also partly exceeded the $2.1\times$ BMR threshold. Further, recent data from athletes indicate a sustained metabolic ceiling of about $2.5\times$ BMR that cannot realistically be crossed by fetal energy demands. Via calculating fetal energy requirements during pregnancy based on weight data of over 25 million livebirths, we found rapid growth until week 35 with substantial tapering thereafter.

This finding contradicts the exponential growth pattern of fetal energy requirements towards the end of pregnancy and the starvation of the fetus immediately before birth posited by the EGG hypothesis. Rather, it supports recent research indicating a more intricate interplay of factors affecting birth timing, e.g., fetal membrane senescence and decidual inflammation. Birth timing thereby requires more complex explanations which consider the balance between cephalopelvic fit, energy demands, and biological clocks rather than those focused exclusively on fetal energetic demands.

Financial support comes from the Swiss National Science Foundation Grant Nos. 31003A_176319 and 310030_212984. This work is also part of the Leibniz-Kooperative Exzellenz project K438/2022.

Post-mortem and funeral treatments of corpses at the beginning of the 19th century in Lausanne

Sophie Thorimbert (*Archeodunum*), Geneviève Perréard Lopreno (*independent*)

In the western part of Switzerland, our knowledge regarding the funerary field during the 19th century is still vastly incomplete. Although cemeteries organization and management are governed by laws, the enforcement of these measures is rarely verified during archaeological fieldwork. Funeral traditions and gestures are restituted through commonly accepted generalities, but the individual and local/regional aspects are little, if at all, documented.

The trenches system observed in the Saint-Laurent cemetery in Lausanne, in opposition to individual graves recommended by regulations, clearly illustrates this lack of knowledge. It no doubts reveals an apparent freedom in the interpretation of official decrees, at the very political heart of the state of Vaud.

The excavations revealed coffins containing remains of several people, missing body pieces, numerous traces of post-mortem interventions and body portions put back or staged. These practices concern 20% of the deceased recovered. It questions the behavior of the living towards corpses, the notion of respect and dignity, the composition of the buried population, the identity - or more specifically the social status - of the deceased, the location of these interventions, the possible privileged relationship of the cemetery with a hospital, etc.

It certainly reveals a part of the history of medicine in Lausanne and perhaps the beginning of its teaching, when the faculty and school of medicine did not yet exist. And what about the incongruous deposit of remains of a badger, presumably also dissected, inside a coffin above the deceased's legs?

TCS – Tooth Cementum Striations: New points of view on layer development, formation dependencies and influencing factors

Kaiser Armin

For decades now tooth cementum striations (so far known as TCA, Tooth Cementum Annulations) have been used to determine the age of death of archaeological skeletal remains. The current state of knowledge in the field is that we do not understand in full detail* the cause of these „growth rings“.

This paper suggests explanations for the formation and depletion processes in the periodontal ligament as an explanation of the formation of striations.

Calcium-phosphate metabolism is used by the body throughout life to reposition teeth and fixate them. In the periodontal ligament a calcium deficit can lead to loosening of the teeth. And a sufficient calcium level over a longer period can lead to new fixation after such deficits.

A dark cementum striation is the cementoid of a precursor phase of a calcium deficit. Dark striations represent renewed sufficient levels of calcium which allow for a re-mineralization of the Sharpey's fibers in the cementoid of the periodontal ligament.

Re-mineralization of the Sharpey's fibers in general and in the cementoid in particular have external requirements such as diet, vitamin supply and exposure to UVB radiation. They also have internal requirements such as healthy (younger) skin, a healthy liver, intestine, kidneys and parathyroid glands. Likewise, the body cannot be under special conditions such as in pregnancy or following bone fractures, where there are high calcium requirements which lead to calcium depletion from the bones.

Re-mineralization of the Sharpey's fibers in the cementoid may occur regularly or irregularly over the lifetime of an individual, and have regular and irregular reasons.

**Grupe, Harbeck, McGlynn 2015 Prähistorische Anthropologie, Lehrbuch, Seite 90:*

„...Da die Ursächlichkeit der Genese der Zuwachsringe bis heute nur im Wesentlichen, nicht aber im Detail verstanden ist, kann bei der Sterbealtersbestimmung archäologischer Skelettfunde mittels TCA daher keinesfalls von einer Präzision entsprechend 2–3 Jahren wie bei rezentem Material unter idealen Bedingungen ausgegangen werden....“

The old Kantonsspital in Zürich Fluntern

Timea Ramsey

Kantonsarchäologie Zürich

In 2023 the Kantonsarchäologie Zürich excavated the old hospital cemetery that belonged to the old Kantonsspital in Zürich Fluntern.

The hospital was in use between 1838 – 1883 with various hospital records, such as patient and death registries still available from that time. Besides the opened skulls of individuals, so called anatomical burials with dissected body parts and medical work equipment discovered in the graves bear witness to the teaching and research that was taking place at the hospital.

This site allows the combination of archaeology, anthropology, and historical sources and therefore has great potential for interdisciplinary research approaches to get a new glimpse into the 19th century population of Zürich and the medical advances of the time.

Zahnmanipulationen an westafrikanischen Schädeln - Möglichkeiten und Grenzen einer ethnischen Klassifizierung

Barbara Teßmann

Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte Berlin, SMPK

Im Jahr 2012 übernahm das Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Berlin die erweiterte Felix von Luschan-Schädelsammlung. Zusammen mit der Rudolf-Virchow-Schädelsammlung, mit der es durch Sammler und Fundorte eng verbunden ist, ist sie eine der größten Schädelsammlungen weltweit. Seit 2017 werden in mehreren Forschungsprojekten menschliche Überreste aus kolonialen Kontexten interdisziplinär untersucht, wobei die Zusammenarbeit mit Kollegen aus den Herkunftsländern ein wesentlicher Bestandteil ist. Seit 2021 werden in dem von der Bundesregierung für Kultur und Medien (BKM) geförderten Projekt menschliche Überreste aus den ehemaligen deutschen Kolonien in Westafrika untersucht. Von den mehr als 500 Schädeln aus diesem Gebiet stammen 226 Schädel aus einem einzigen Konvolut in Kamerun. Es handelt sich ausschließlich um Schädel von meist jungen Männern, die beim Bau der Kameruner Nordbahn gearbeitet haben und dann im Militärhospital von Ndunge in den Manenguba-Bergen gestorben sind. Der Arzt Hans Schäfer schenkte diese Schädel 1911 dem Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin. Die ethnische Zugehörigkeit und der Herkunftsort sind auf der linken Scheitelseite jedes Schädels vermerkt. So können diese Schädel sehr gut verortet werden. Viele dieser Individuen weisen unterschiedliche Zahnmanipulationen im Ober- und Unterkiefer auf. In diesem Beitrag soll herausgefunden werden, ob die verschiedenen ethnischen Gruppen unterschiedliche Zahnmanipulationen aufwiesen. Da Zahnmanipulationen auch heute noch in Afrika durchgeführt werden, wird mit Kollegen in den Herkunftsländern, insbesondere in Kamerun, eine Feldforschung durchgeführt, um herauszufinden, ob eine Tradition in der Art der Zahnmanipulation festgestellt werden kann. Die gewonnenen Ergebnisse können dann bei der Provenienzforschung von weniger gut dokumentierten Schädeln hilfreich eingesetzt werden.

WORKSHOP “FORENSISCHE ANTHROPOLOGIE IN DER SCHWEIZ, DEUTSCHLAND UND ÖSTERREICH – HERAUSFORDERUNGEN UND CHANCEN”, 2024, HAMBURG, GERMANY.

by Sandra LÖSCH



The Workshop took place at the Institute of Legal Medicine, Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf and was kindly organized by PD Dr. Eilin Jopp-van Well

On Friday, July 26, 2024, the workshop titled "Forensische Anthropologie in der Schweiz, Deutschland und Österreich – Herausforderungen und Chancen" was held at the Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE) in Germany. The event was kindly organised by PD Dr. Eilin Jopp, PD Dr. Sandra Lösch and Assoc.-Prof. Fabian Kanz, who, as forensic anthropologists, also represented Germany, Switzerland and Austria. 28 participants, some of whom work in the field, travelled to the event to exchange ideas. In addition to students, employees of the BKA in Wiesbaden and the LKA in Berlin were also in attendance. As the topic was limited to German-speaking countries, we decided to hold the event in German.

The day commenced with a welcome speech by Prof. Benjamin Ondruschka, the director of the Institute of Legal Medicine, followed by a talk about the status quo of Forensic Anthropology in Austria by Prof. Fabian Kanz from the Institute of Legal Medicine in Vienna. Dr. Sandra Lösch from the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Bern then presented the state-of-research in Switzerland. These two presentations formed the basis for an engaging discussion, which continued during the coffee break. The host, Dr. Eilin Jopp-van Well, then presented the status quo of forensic anthropology in Germany, which was accompanied by another extensive discussion before the lunch break.

The participants then had the opportunity to present their work, including Dr. Grit Schüler, who spoke about the tasks at the LKA Berlin. Dr. Svenja Weise from the University of Odense also provided insight into the status quo of forensic anthropology in Denmark.

At the end of the long and successful day, we were able to continue the fruitful discussions in the Restaurant ÜberQuell at the Landungsbrücken over a cold beer.

In conclusion, all participants discussed the professional requirements and work situation of Forensic Anthropology in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. We will try to summarise the outcome of the workshop.

Our next event is scheduled to take place in Berlin in two to four years' time. Dr. Grit Schüler from the BKA Berlin has kindly agreed to host the event.

The societies for anthropology SGA /SSA (SCNAT) and GfA/AGFA kindly supported the workshop. Students can apply for a travel grant from the aforementioned organisation.

75TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AAFS IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA (13TH – 18TH OF FEBRUARY 2023)

By Lara INDRA

Funding received from the Swiss Society for Anthropology



The American Association of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) is a professional organisation since 1948 and has more than 6000 members worldwide. These work in forensics and various disciplines, for instance, forensic anthropology, medicine, toxicology, biology, psychiatry, but also in crime scene investigation, document examination, research or education. Every year, the AAFS organises a meeting located in the USA. In 2023, the 75th AAFS meeting took place in Orlando, Florida, from 13.-18. February. Between 2000 and 3000 people attended the meeting – a rather large number compared to congresses in Europe.

Monday started with ten full or half day workshops to preregister, led by AAFS members from different disciplines. Tuesday went on with special sessions and another ten workshops, as well as an all-day symposium called "HHRRRC Symposium: The Contemporary Global Scope of Forensic Human Rights Investigations and a New AAFS Initiative", which I attended. Speakers from humanitarian positions all over the world presented topics such as new initiatives by the AAFS in human rights investigations, previous and current actions at the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), forensic perspectives on migrant deaths on the routes to Western Europe, the 2022 Istanbul Protocol or the search for the disappeared in Mexico, current forensic work in the war region Ukraine. An interesting panel discussion was then followed by the poster session of the symposium, where anthropology topics dominated, e.g. how stable isotopes aid identification of deceased migrants.

On Wednesday, business meetings of the sections (e.g. anthropology) took place and Thursday to Friday, there were the actual presentation sessions. All sections had their sessions simultaneously, so one had to pick the personally favourites before and sometimes move rooms to be able to listen to all of them. The 15min-anthropology talks ranged from ethical

considerations to trauma analysis, from new standards by the AAFS to burned human remains, and from isotopic applications to forensic taphonomy aspects. Poster sessions were held during the lunch breaks and were situated in a large hall. I presented my own poster on Friday, titled "Carnivore-Related Bone Damage and Dispersal in the Swiss Alps: A Forensic Anthropological Analysis". Mainly practitioners and researchers that work on the topic of vertebrate scavenging stopped by and we had some interesting talks and discussions. The interactions resulted in many new contacts and potential future research collaborators.

Together with the side programme (hiking in an alligator nature reserve, snorkelling with manatees, swimming, photographing, socialising at AAFS evening events etc.), the congress in the US was a very interesting and rewarding experience and I would like to thank the SGA for the financial aid to make it possible

FRÜHER TOD IM SPÄTANTIKEN VINDONISSA – INTERDISZIPLINÄRE AUSWERTUNG DES SPÄTANTIKEN GRÄBERFELDS WINDISCH-TSCHANZ

by Michael BAUMANN

Funding received from the Swiss Society for Anthropology

Das zwischen 1988 und 1993 ausgegrabene Gräberfeld Windisch-Tschanz (AG) setzt sich aus 27 Gräbern zusammen. Sie wurden am Hangfuss des Windischer Sporns angelegt. In diesem Bereich stand in der zweiten Hälfte des 1. Jhs. n. Chr. ein grosser, zweiphasiger Gebäudekomplex, der Teil der östlichen Zivilsiedlung des Legionslagers Vindonissa war. Die Mauern dieses wohl 50 x 45 m fassenden Gebäudes waren mehrere Meter hoch erhalten. Kurz nach dessen Aufgabe, die mit dem Abzug der 11. Legion korreliert, wurde ein erstes vermutlich weibliches Individuum innerhalb des Korridors im Nordtrakt bestattet. Danach sammelten sich im Laufe der Jahrhunderte mächtige, dunkelbraune Hangkolluvien an.

Die Grabgruben der Gräber wurden rund 260 Jahre nach der Auflassung des Gebäudekomplexes in die Hangkolluvien eingetieft und waren nur vereinzelt fassbar. Alle Bestatteten wurden in einfachen Erdgräbern beigesetzt. Bei einzelnen Bestattungen lässt sich die Verwendung eines Leichentuchs vermuten. In den 26 spätantiken Gräbern wurden insgesamt 38 Individuen bestattet. Sechs Gräber sind als Doppel- oder Mehrfachbestattung anzusprechen, in denen 18 Individuen bestattet wurden. Die Grablegungen innerhalb der Doppel- und Mehrfachbestattungen erfolgten mit grosser Mehrheit zeitgleich. Die Toten wiesen aussergewöhnliche Skelettlagen auf, wie Bauchlagen, Seitenlagen und Hockerpositionen.

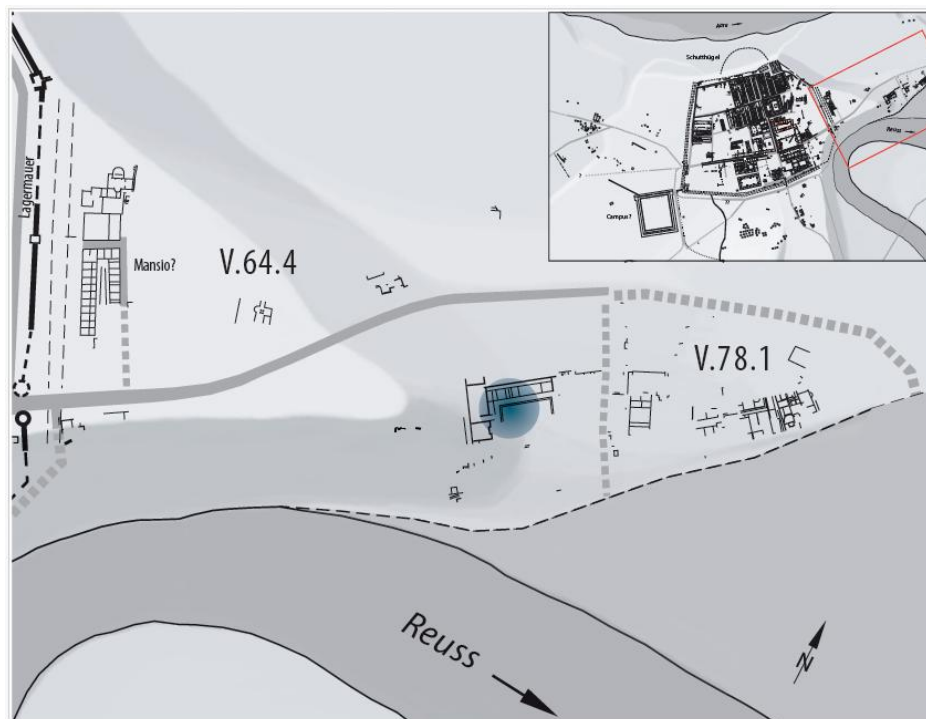


Abb.01: Plan der Zivilsiedlung Ost aus dem 1. und frühen 2. Jh. (Kasten) und Planausschnitt mit dem Gräberfeld Windisch-Tschanz (blau). Der antike Verlauf der Reuss ist gestrichelt eingezeichnet (M. 1:3000).

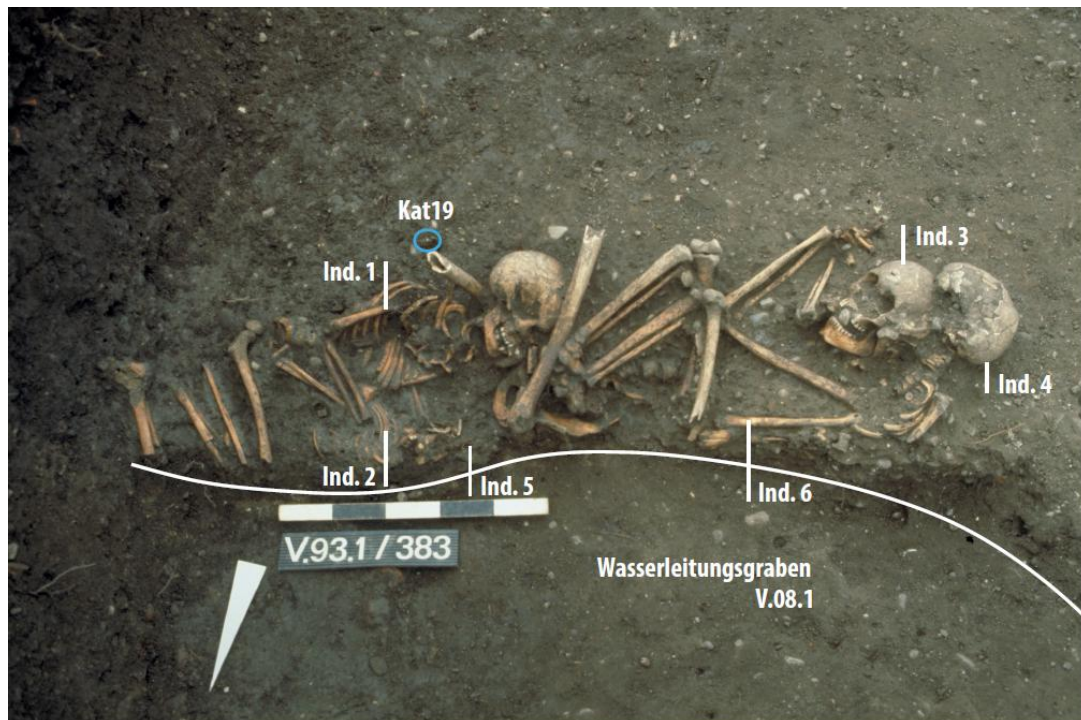


Abb.02: Windisch-Tschanz 1993 (V.93.1). Grab 25 mit sechs Individuen. Eine Valens-Prägung (Kat 19) lag bei Ind. 1, welche zwischen 367–375 n. Chr. datiert. Im Vordergrund ist der Wasserleitungsgraben (V.08.1) zu sehen.

Anthropologische Auswertung

Die anthropologische Untersuchung zeigte, dass die Mehrheit der Individuen männlich war und die meisten Individuen in einem vergleichsweise jungen Alter zwischen einem und 30 Jahren verstarben. 19 Männer stehen 8 Frauen gegenüber. Zudem sind jugendliche und frühadulte Individuen im Vergleich zu anderen spätantiken Gräberfeldern deutlich übervertreten. In diesem Altersbereich dominieren die männlichen Individuen deutlich. Die meisten Männer waren verhältnismässig gross, die Frauen hingegen vergleichsweise klein. Ausgeprägte Muskelmarken und Stressläsionen lassen darauf schliessen, dass die meisten der bestatteten Personen zu Lebzeiten körperlich schwer gearbeitet haben. Zahlreiche Stressindikatoren wie Cribra orbitalia, Periostreaktionen und Zahnschmelzhypoplasien deuten auf dauerhaften Stress hin, dem die Toten zu Lebzeiten und in der Kindheit ausgesetzt waren. Zahnerkrankungen waren omnipräsent, praktisch alle Bestatteten litten an Karies. Diverse Individuen weisen Spuren von Infektionen im Schädel und periostale Knochenauflagerungen am gesamten Skelett auf, was auf systemische Infektionen hinweist. Die Bestatteten hatten folglich keine guten Lebensbedingungen.

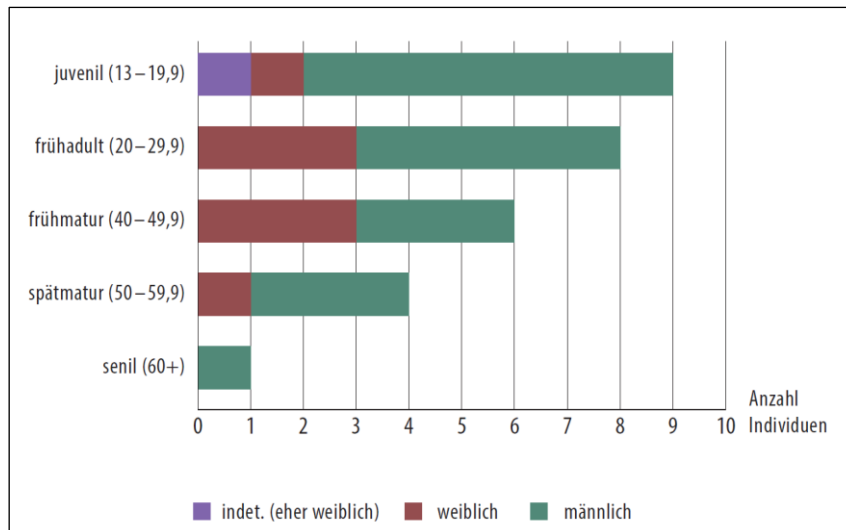


Abb.03: Das Geschlechterverhältnis der Bestatteten von Windisch-Tschanz nach Altersklassen ohne Infans I und II (V.88.1, V.92.3, V.93.1).

Identität und Todesursachen der Bestatteten

Die ungewöhnliche demografische Zusammensetzung und ein cingulum militare deuten darauf hin, dass im Gräberfeld zumindest einige Soldaten beigesetzt wurden. Ein Halsring zeigt Bezüge ins rechtsrheinische Gebiet auf. Neben den Verwaltungs- und Militärangehörigen wurden auch Menschen aus der Zivilbevölkerung, wie alte Männer, Frauen und Kinder, im Gräberfeld bestattet.

Wahrscheinlich wurden etliche Bestattete, vor allem die Toten aus den Doppel- und Mehrfachbestattungen, Opfer einer Seuche. Darauf lassen die gleichzeitigen Beisetzungen, die aussergewöhnlichen Skelettlagen und das Fehlen perimortaler Gewalteinwirkungen schliessen.

Datierung

Die spärlichen Beigaben und Trachtbestandteile, die ¹⁴C-Datierungen, aber auch weitere Indizien, wie die Stratigrafie und die Graborientierungen, deuten auf eine Datierung des Gräberfeldes ins letzte Drittel des 4. Jhs. bis ins frühe 5. Jh. (ca. 360–410 n. Chr.). Herausragend ist ein cingulum militare, eine Gürtelschnalle der Form Veringenstadt mit mittel- und endständigen Tierköpfen. Die jüngste Münze wurde unter Valentinian II. zwischen 388 und 392 n. Chr. geprägt.

Im Frühmittelalter wurde die Stelle erneut besiedelt. Vier Grubenhäuser, eine Vorratsgrube und ein Pfostenbau entstanden wohl im 7. bis 9. Jh. Mindestens zwei Gräber wurden durch die Grubenhäuser gestört. Im 17. Jh. wurde das für das Gräberfeld namensgebende Tschanzhaus gebaut.



Abb.04: Windisch-Tschanz 1992 (V.92.3). Detailaufnahme des Bügels der Gürtelschnalle aus Grab 8.

2024 ANNUAL MEETING AND WORKSHOP REPORT, GENEVA



The 2024 Annual Meeting and Workshop of the SGA/SSA took place on November 22 and 23 in Geneva and was kindly organized by Dr. Jocelyne Desideri and her team.

Friday 22nd of November

The first day of the meeting was scheduled in the Science II building of the University of Geneva. Due to the heavy snowfall that paralyzed the train lines the day of, the program had to be slightly changed, as some presenters encountered delays. Nonetheless, things kicked off to a great start, with a keynote presentation by **Gwennaelle Goude** titled “Consortium WomenSOFar: A new perspective on the study of women's roles in the past: the example of the ANR WomenSOFar project”. The talk highlighted the need for highly interdisciplinary and integrative research when it comes to isotope analysis, demonstrating the nuances required in interpreting data from isotopes studies.

The second keynote speaker was **Anne Mayor**, with a talk titled “Foodways in West Africa: an integrated approach on pots, animals and plants”. This presentation described the ongoing project of the ARCAN laboratory in West Africa, focusing once more on an interdisciplinary approach with archaeological and ethnographical specialists working together to better understand the importance of food acquisition and processing in the region.

The first session was dedicated to interdisciplinary research in Africa, with many fascinating new projects by young researchers, followed by a first varia session. Due to the small change of schedule, after the coffee break, the meeting resumed with presentations from the second varia session.

The meeting was then adjourned for the day, participants who wished to could attend a private visit to the Cathédrale Saint-Pierre, with the cantonal archaeologist, **Nathan Badoud**, narrating

the visit. This was a very pleasant excursion, an occasion to see and understand the past of the city.

The evening concluded at the L'lode restaurant, with an excellent dinner and good conversations among all presents. The choice of restaurant was lauded by all as a Geneva address to remember!

Saturday 23rd of November

On Saturday morning, the meeting resumed with the general assembly of the Swiss Society for Anthropology, where the matters pertaining to the inner functioning of the society are discussed. Per usual, the budget and accounts were approved, the past year's activity reviewed, and an update on the bulletin given. Of note, the society approved the Ethical Guidelines drawn up by the committee, which can now be found on our website for consultation. Jocelyne Desideri and her team were warmly thanked by the society for their organization of this year's meeting, which was particularly appreciated.

After the general assembly, the second session on interdisciplinary research in alpine agro-pastoral societies, which had been postponed due to the weather conditions the day before, began. The keynote speaker was **Jocelyne Desideri** with a presentation entitled "Towards a renewed vision of early alpine agro-pastoral societies through the analysis of food practices, lifestyles and population dynamics". This presentation described the ongoing project of the ARCAN laboratory on Swiss-Italian Alpine Neolithic populations, focusing on an interdisciplinary approach with specialists in bioanthropology, paleopathology, isotope geochemistry, genetics and archaeobotany working together to discuss how these populations evolved and lived in their environment.

Lunch was then served at the Sofra restaurant, where we enjoyed an excellent Lebanese meal in a friendly and stimulating atmosphere.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to a workshop on the study of dental calculus under the expert guidance of **Charles Le Moyne**, postdoctoral fellow at the ARCAN laboratory. Participants benefited from a highly didactic introduction to the study of this material, highlighting the potential and limitations of the approach, followed by practical observation of residues under the microscope.

Following the workshop, the meeting was closed.

ABSTRACTS OF THE 2024 SGA ANNUAL MEETING

Foodways in West Africa: an integrated approach on pots, animals and plants

Anne Mayor

ARCAN – Archaeology of Africa and Anthropology, University of Geneva, Switzerland

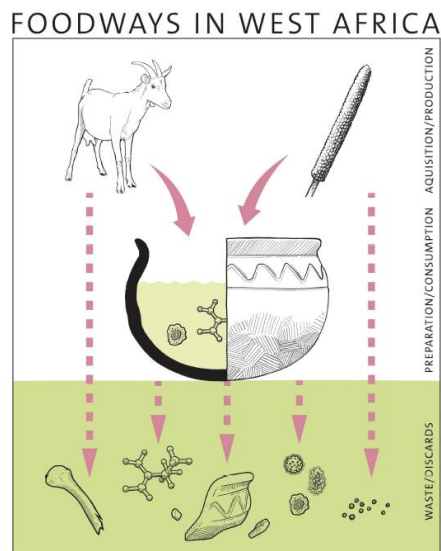
The study of material and immaterial evidence of foodways is fundamentally interdisciplinary, yet such an integrative approach is rare. In this context, the general goal of our Sinergia project financed by the SNSF (grant nr 186324, from 2020 to 2024) is to reconstruct the history of foodways over two millennia in Senegal by studying oral, written and material evidence in current and past communities. At the centre of the project is pottery, used to transport, store, or cook food for millennia, and well preserved in the archaeological record, but also consumed animals and plants (Fig. 1). Four contrasted regions with various environments, cultures and food systems have been targeted (Fig. 2).

Besides safeguarding endangered culinary heritage, our interdisciplinary approach aims at providing evidence for the evolution of food diversity and resilience when cultivated plants and domesticated animals started to generalise, when new species arrived with the Atlantic trade from the 15th century onwards, or when institutions and access to land changed under the influence of globalisation during the last decades. To achieve these goals, our project has the ambition to foster innovative methods. This project depends on the combined expertise from disciplines specific to Humanities and Social Sciences (history, social anthropology, archaeology) and disciplines from different fields of Natural Sciences (chemistry, botany, zoology) (Fig. 3). All fields will ultimately contribute to the dialogue between the present and the past. The expected results of the project include:

1. a multi-proxy and transcultural reference database on the recognition of ceramic functions, which will represent a crucial tool for both Africanist and non-Africanist archaeologists;
2. the development of new methods for chemical and botanical analysis of residues in ceramics, making it possible to approach both animal and vegetal origin of the remaining contents from the past;
3. building a reference collection of currently consumed animals and plants, important for the determination of past botanical and faunal remains in West Africa;
4. a better understanding of the post-depositional factors from the study of archaeological sites and materials;
5. new archaeobotanical and archaeozoological data from sites occupied during the last two millennia, making it possible to expand knowledge in a domain where data are still scarce in West Africa despite their importance;
6. results on patterns of food changes before and after the 15th century, from archaeological & historical data;
7. results on the impact of institutional changes on food diversity and resilience in the context of globalisation;
8. results about the role of gender in the transformation of food systems in rural and urban Senegal;

9. results about the nutritional status of the people from the different investigated regions.

The pooling of these results will provide, for the first time, a holistic vision of the spatio-temporal variability and dynamics of foodways in this region of West Africa.



1



2

Fig. 1. Conceptual diagram of the project

Fig. 2. Map of the studied regions in Senegal (1. Casamance, 2. Bedik Country, 3. Djoutoubaya, 4. Middle Senegal valley archaeological sites)

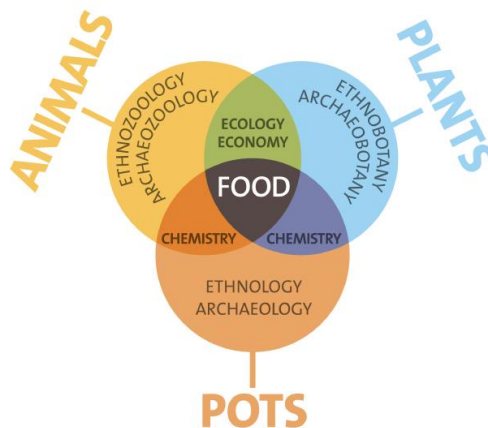


Fig. 3: Interdisciplinarity of the project

The team is the following:

Anne Mayor (senior lecturer, ARCAN/UNIGE), principal investigator, co-director of 1 PhD and 1 master thesis

Tobias Haller (professor, Inst. für Sozialanthropologie/UNIBE), investigator, director or co-director of 3 PhD and 2 master thesis

Martine Regert (research director, CNRS UMR 7264/CEPAM UNI Côte d’Azur), investigator, director or co-director of 1 PhD and 2 master thesis

Roberto Zaugg (professor, Historisches Seminar, UNIZH), partner, responsible of the historical approach and director of 2 master theses

Fred Stauffer (senior lecturer & curator/Conservatoire et jardin botaniques de Genève & UNIGE), partner, responsible for the two useful plants herbariums from Bedik Country and Lower Casamance, and director of 2 master theses

Jacqueline Studer (honorary curator/Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève), partner, responsible for the two fish reference collections in the Casamance and Falémé rivers

Julien Vieugué (researcher, CNRS UMR 8068 TEMPS Technologie et Ethnologie des Mondes Préhistoriques/Nanterre), partner, responsible for use-wear analysis

Moustapha Sall (senior lecturer/Dép. d'histoire, UCAD Dakar), partner, local coordinator, director or co-director of 4 master and 2 PhD theses.

Hamady Bocoum (professor/IFAN and Musée des civilisations noires de Dakar), partner, administrative support in Senegal

Patricia Chiquet (scientific collaborator, ARCAN/UNIGE), responsible for zoo-archaeology and co-director of 1 master thesis

Aline Garnier (scientific collaborator, LPG UMR 8068 TEMPS Technologie et Ethnologie des Mondes Préhistoriques/Paris Créteil), responsible for phytoliths analysis

Sonja Merten (professor/Swiss TPH, Basel), director of B. Owolodun's PhD, with T. Haller

Post-doc fellows:

Louis Champion (post-doctoral researcher, ARCAN/UNIGE), responsible for archaeobotany.

Pauline Debels (post-doctoral researcher, ARCAN/UNIGE), responsible for archaeological excavations in Bedik Country and Lower Casamance, and pottery use-wear analysis.

Léa Drieu (post-doctoral researcher, CNRS UMR 7264/CEPAM Université Côte d'Azur), responsible for residue analysis in pottery and co-director of 2 master theses.

Désirée Gmürr (post-doctoral researcher, Inst. für Sozialanthropologie/UNIBE), responsible for anthropological studies in the Middle Senegal valley.

PhD students:

Selina Felber (PhD student, Inst. für Sozialanthropologie/UNIBE), responsible for anthropological studies in the Bedik Country. (Feb 2025)

Gervais Kamgo Bikai (PhD student, ARCAN/UNIGE), responsible of archaeological excavations of historical sites in Lower Casamance. (2027)

Amadou Kane Beye (PhD student, Dép. de sociologie/UNI Ziguinchor, Senegal), responsible of the ritual aspects of foodways in Lower Casamance.

Alex Malergue (PhD student, CNRS UMR 7264/CEPAM Université Côte d'Azur), responsible of methodological improvements in proteomics. (October 2025)

Camille Ollier (PhD student, Université Lyon Lumière), responsible for a geographical approach of rice farming and landscapes perceptions in Lower Casamance. (Dec. 2023)

Babatunde Owolodun (PhD student, Tropen Institut/UNIBS), responsible for anthropological studies in the Faleme valley, and nutritional survey in the four regions. (May 2025)

Aïssata Thiam (PhD student, Dép. d'histoire/UCAD Dakar, Senegal), responsible for the archaeological excavation of the medieval site of Mboumba and coordination of results about past foodways in the Middle Senegal valley. (Feb 2025)

For more information:

Debels, P.; Drieu, L.; Chiquet, P. A.; Studer, J.; Malergue, A.; Martignac, L.; Champion, L.; Garnier, A.; Fichet, V.; Sall, M.; Regert, M.; Mayor, A. Investigating grandmothers' cooking: A multidisciplinary approach to foodways on an archaeological dump in Lower Casamance, Senegal. *PloS one* 2024, 19 (5), e0295794. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0295794>.

Debels, P.; Vieugue, J.; Drieu, L.; Garnier, A.; Sall, M.; Mayor, A. From pottery use-alteration to food habits: Perspectives from a 20th century Diola Kassa midden (Lower Casamance, Senegal). *Journal of archaeological science: Reports* 2025, 61, 104898. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2024.104898>.

Debels, P.; Vieugue, J.; Pelmoine, T.; Sall, M.; Mayor, A. Identifying Past Beer Production: Contributions from an Ethnoarchaeological Study in Bedik Villages, Senegal. *Ethnoarchaeology* 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19442890.2024.2334509>.

Drieu, L.; Regert, M.; Mazuy, A.; Vieugué, J.; Bocoum, H.; Mayor, A. Relationships Between Lipid Profiles and Use of Ethnographic Pottery: an Exploratory Study. *Journal of archaeological method and theory* 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-021-09547-1>.

Ollier, C.; Champion, L.; Rasse, M.; Mayor, A. Ce sont les femmes qui savent : L'expertise agroécologique des rizicultrices à l'aune des changements environnementaux globaux en Basse-Casamance (Sénégal). *Anthropology of food* 2023, N° 17, 25 p. <https://doi.org/10.4000/aof.14356>.

Owolodun, B.; Merten, S. Food Security from the Forest: The Case of the Commodification of Baobab Fruit (*Adansonia digitata* L.) in Boundou Region, Senegal. *Land* 2023, 12, 1423. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land12071423>

Owolodun, B.; Gmür D.; Felber S.; Ollier C.; Haller T. & Merten S. From diversity to uniformity: comparing nutritional transition of food consumption in four regions in Senegal, *Food, Culture & Society* 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2024.2310380>

Cultural transformations during the transition to pastoralism in the Horn of Africa (3rd millennium BCE)

Laura Maréchal¹, Stéphane Hérouin², Jocelyne Desideri¹, Carlo Mogni³, Jessie Cauliez⁴

1. *ARCAN – Archaeology of Africa and Anthropology, University of Geneva, Switzerland*

2. *Direction de l'archéologie de Chartres métropole, Direction générale adjointe Aménagement et Développement, Chartres, France*

3. *Université Côte d'Azur, IRD, CNRS, Laboratoire Geoazur - UMR7329, Valbonne, France*

4. *Université Toulouse Jean Jaurès, CNRS, TRACES - UMR5608, Toulouse, France*

During the emergence of the first food-producing societies in the Horn of Africa (5th-3rd millennia BCE), several indicators suggest increasing social complexity, including diversifying and expanding trade networks, new resource management strategies and the presence of multiple cultural traditions. Among these innovations is the development of funerary monumentalism, which reflects a desire to commemorate the deceased while demonstrating political and/or economic power. However, to date, our understanding of the biological diversity and symbolic identity of the region's early herders remains limited. This bioanthropological study focuses on the Antakari 3 site (Gobaad basin, Djibouti, 2848–2475 cal. BCE) to explore the transition from hunter-gatherer to pastoralist lifestyles. By examining funerary practices, biological affinities, and the spatial organisation of the necropolis, we offer new insights into the identity of these populations. In the absence of ancient DNA data, we present preliminary results of a morphometric analysis performed on dental remains and investigating the biological diversity of the individuals buried in Antakari 3. Finally, we outline future research directions aimed at better characterizing the settlement processes, local adaptations, and the broader integration of these first food-producing groups into the region's evolutionary history.

Reconsidering the timing of agricultural transmissions in the Nile Valley of northeastern Africa: Integrated dietary data from Kadruka 1 and Kadruka 21, Sudan

Charlie Le Moyne

ARCAN – Archaeology of Africa and Anthropology, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Rare finds of Southwest Asian cereals primarily derived from funerary contexts in the Middle Nile Valley continue to generate discussions concerning the configuration of Neolithic economies and whether local agricultural production formed part of initial responses to climate change. However, the context of these finds and lack of large-scale integrated studies presents a major barrier to understanding diachronic changes in plant use and dietary breadth. This paper presents recently published findings from integrated analyses of human dental calculus and dietary isotopes from Kadruka 1 and Kadruka 21 that contextualise domesticated cereals previously reported in associated graves. In line with emerging trends highlighting subsistence flexibility and the variable use of domesticates by early food producers, these results necessitate a reconsideration of the economic significance of early funerary evidence in the Middle Nile region and the timing of agricultural transmissions.

Diachronic changes in the social dimensions of sex and age-at-death at Neolithic Çatalhöyük

Marco Milella¹, Scott Haddow², Chris Knüsel³

1. Department of Anthropology, Institute of Forensic Medicine, University of Bern (SW)

2. Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, Copenhagen University, København, Denmark

3. UMR 5199 PACEA, Université de Bordeaux (FR)

Sex and age-at-death are fundamental components of social identity, essential for reconstructing the lived experiences and social frameworks of ancient societies. Archaeological efforts to explore these life course dimensions, however, often lack integration of skeletal data, robust analytical methods, and a diachronic perspective. The Neolithic Near East offers an ideal context to examine how increased population densities and cultural developments influenced perceptions of sex and age-at-death. This study revisits and expands on prior analyses of gender and life course at Neolithic Çatalhöyük (Central Anatolia, 7100–5950 cal. B.C.) by employing an interdisciplinary and multivariate framework that combines demographic, developmental (dental fluctuating asymmetry), and funerary features. Results present a fresh perspective on the structuring of lived experiences in this community over time, while also highlighting the social diversity characteristic of the Neolithic Near East.

Activity-Related Skeletal Changes, Diet, and Funerary Treatment at Popůvky (Bell Beaker Period, Czechia)

Jessica Ryan-Despraz^{1,2}, Marco Milella¹, Sandra Lösch¹, Zdeněk Tvrdý²

1. University of Bern

2. Moravian Museum, Brno, Czechia)

Recent excavations from 2017-2019 in Popůvky, Czechia revealed the second largest known Bell Beaker cemetery (3rd millennium BCE) in Moravia complete with 82 burial pits containing the remains of 75 individuals (67 inhumations and 8 cremations). Funerary treatment at Popůvky is heterogeneous and represented by varying degrees of material “richness”, including prestigious child burials and evidence of kinship. Previous analyses evaluated demographic patterns and highlighted the presence of stress markers, some of which could be linked to nutrition. This study expands on this vast work by evaluating isotopic data alongside enthesal modifications of the humerus in an attempt to further explore the labor patterns and lifestyles of this population. Preliminary results suggest correlations between humeral morphology (e.g. “robusticity”) and access to animal proteins with specific types of grave goods (e.g. archery-related items) and overall burial “richness”. These results indicate an intriguing relationship between in vivo biomechanical stress, specific activities symbolized by grave inclusions, and patterns of social differentiation expressed by funerary variability. Continued research will explore additional patterns with regard to nutrition as well as comparisons with individuals from the nearby, contemporary cemetery of Hoštice 1 za Hanou. These findings contribute to a nuanced understanding of the lives and practices of the Popůvky Bell Beaker community, offering valuable insights into the relationships between funerary treatment, diet, and skeletal manifestations of physical activity.

Towards a renewed vision of the First Alpine Agro-Pastoral Societies Through the Analysis of Dietary Practices, Lifestyles, and Peopling Dynamics

Jocelyne Desideri

ARCAN – Archaeology of Africa and Anthropology, University of Geneva, Switzerland

The research project titled "Towards a renewed vision of the First Alpine Agro-Pastoral Societies Through the Analysis of Dietary Practices, Lifestyles, and Peopling Dynamics" is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF grant FNS 10521F-205059 / 2022-2025). It concerns a prehistoric period, the Neolithic, spanning from 5500 to 2200 BCE in the Swiss-Italian Alps. This period is marked by significant changes in lifestyles and societal functions.

The project's main goal is to decode the dietary behaviors, lifestyles, and mobility of these early agro-pastoral Alpine communities using interdisciplinary investigative methods. It focuses on regions with remarkable human occupations between the Middle Neolithic and the Bell Beaker period. The funerary discoveries in these areas are significant both in quality and quantity. This rare and valuable situation in archaeology allows for the study of populations from a defined territory, spanning a chronological period with no major gaps. Nearly 400 individuals, including key and unpublished Neolithic Alpine sites such as Petit-Chasseur and Don Bosco in Switzerland, and Saint-Martin-de-Corléans in Italy, are being studied.



The first part of the project aims to analyze lifestyles as well as the evolution of dietary habits and subsistence practices. The results of various approaches are employed: isotopic geochemistry (C, N, S), dental calculus analysis, paleopathology, and paleogenomics.

The contribution of these different approaches will help address the following questions:

- Can differences in dietary behaviors be identified and characterized based on sex, age, or social status?
- Is it possible to detect changes in diet over time, and what are the nature of these changes?

- Do eating habits and lifestyles affect the health of these populations?
- Did all individuals have equal access to resources, and which resources were consumed?

The second part of the project seeks to reconstruct the history of settlement by studying the relationships between individuals and their mobility throughout the Neolithic period. To achieve this, the results of several approaches are combined again: isotopic geochemistry (Sr, O, Nd), dental epigenetic variation, and paleogenomics.

The contribution of these different methods will help explore the following questions:

- Is there evidence of continuity in settlement, or do we observe an influx of non-local populations during the Neolithic? If so, when and in what proportions?
- Do non-local individuals originate from the same regions, or are they from different areas?
- Who are these new arrivals? Families? Men? Women?
- Regarding funerary practices, what criteria determine access to burial spaces, particularly within collective monuments?
- How are non-local individuals integrated into the funerary space?

The overall results will ultimately allow us to:

- Identify potential differences that may be linked to social disparities within communities generally considered egalitarian.
- Clarify the integration of non-local individuals into Neolithic societies.
- Provide insights into the environmental conditions in which these populations evolved.

At the conclusion of the project, we will propose a renewed understanding of the social structure of early agro-pastoral Alpine societies and their evolution throughout the Swiss-Italian Alpine Neolithic. We will have a comprehensive reference of original data for a specific region, which is particularly interesting because it has always been at the crossroads of different spheres of influence throughout human history. The discussion will be enriched by the interdisciplinary perspectives that we can offer, thanks to the integration of approaches studied for each of the project's objectives. The results of these new studies will also incorporate data from other essential disciplines, such as archaeology, archaeozoology, and archaeobotany.

In our presentation, we provided a concise overview of some results regarding the mobility, origins and gender of specific groups studied, such as the Collombey-Muraz/Barmaz, Sion/Petit-Chasseur, and Aosta/Saint-Martin-de-Corléans sites. These results are based on analyses of dental nonmetrics, strontium isotopes, and genetic studies, which have recently enriched our understanding of these populations. New and significant findings related to the mobility of these populations have emerged, offering important insights into the first agro-pastoral societies of the Swiss-Italian Alps. Research continues and is expanding through further analysis of additional groups, as well as exploring other aspects such as diet, health status, dental calculus composition, and kinship relationships between individuals. The story continues to unfold...

The team

Jocelyne Desideri (Lecturer, ARCAN/UNIGE), Principal Investigator, responsible for dental nonmetrics.

Déborah Rosselet-Christ (PhD student, ARCAN/UNIGE), responsible for isotopic analysis.

Massimo Chiaradia (MER, DES/UNIGE), supervising Déborah Rosselet-Christ's PhD, alongside Jocelyne Desideri.

Anouk Bystritzsky (Scientific Assistant, ARCAN/UNIGE & InSITU/VALAIS) and **Julie Debard** (Scientific Assistant, ARCAN/UNIGE & InSITU/Valais), responsible for the paleopathological study.

Johannes Krause (Professor, Max Planck Institute/Leipzig) and **Anja Fürtwangler** (Postdoctoral Researcher, Max Planck Institute/Leipzig & Scientific Assistant DES/UNIBASEL), responsible for paleogenomics.

Charles Le Moyne (Postdoctoral Researcher, ARCAN/UNIGE), responsible for the dental calculus study.

Dietary practices in Neolithic Alpine societies: first diachronic examples

Déborah Rosselet-Christ¹, Massimo Chiaradia², Jocelyne Desideri¹

1. *ARCAN laboratory, University of Geneva*

2. *Department of Earth Sciences, University of Geneva*

This presentation concerns my doctoral thesis which is part of a larger project titled "Towards a renewed vision of the First Alpine Agro-Pastoral Societies Through the Analysis of Dietary Practices, Lifestyles, and Peopling Dynamics," funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) (<https://data.snf.ch/grants/grant/205059>), and previously introduced by Dr. J. Desideri (PI). The project focuses on the Neolithic period, which spans from 5500 to 2200 BCE in the Alpine regions, a time marked by significant transformations in lifestyles and societal structures. These early agro-pastoral communities are characterized by a relatively complete and well-documented sequence of funerary practices. The aim of this study is to reconstruct the environment, dietary practices, and residential history of ancient populations from both the northern and southern Alps. Using the principles of isotope biogeochemistry, ratios of stable carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$), nitrogen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$), and sulfur ($\delta^{34}\text{S}$) isotopes are measured in bone collagen, while isotopes of strontium ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$), neodymium ($^{143}\text{Nd}/^{144}\text{Nd}$), and oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) are measured in dental enamel.

The results from the carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur isotope analyses provide insights into the dietary patterns of these human groups across both time and space, particularly by identifying the resources they relied on and the environments in which they lived. In the second phase, a more societal approach to food practices was conducted by studying individual and group dietary behaviors. The study of mobility through isotope geochemistry enables us to identify individuals considered non-local in each of the necropolises studied, to assess the characteristics of the environments from which these so-called "non-local" individuals originated, and to define the composition of the population considered non-local, as well as to evaluate the demographic evolution of this group over time.

In our presentation, we shared the first results concerning diet, specifically by comparing food practices in the Middle and Final Neolithic periods. Although these results are preliminary, we are already observing significant changes that may be linked to human impact on the environment (e.g., land clearing), and/or changes in agricultural practices (e.g., manuring, changes in the exploitation environment). Combined with the mobility results presented earlier by Dr. Desideri, we observe a significant evolution in agricultural, funerary, and migratory practices, reflecting deep changes in the functioning of these Alpine agro-pastoral societies. These results will be complemented by palaeopathological analysis, which will provide insights into the health status of the individuals and help identify specific metabolic diseases. Dental calculus will be analyzed to offer information about the plant-based economy. Finally, the paleogenomic study will not only determine the genetic sex of the individuals, but also reveal kinship relationships and offer the opportunity to identify a range of pathogens, some of which may be linked to livestock production and resource consumption.

Neolithic Inhumations in the Western Alpine Region (5000 - 3000 BCE)

Noah Steuri, Marco Milella, Anja Furtwängler, Albert Hafner, Johannes Krause, Sönke Szidat, Sandra Lösch

Central Europe experienced a large population turnover after the introduction of farming at the beginning of the Neolithic period around 5500 BCE, as indigenous European hunter-gatherers genetically admixed with incoming farmers from the Near East. Serving as a natural border with corridors for migrating populations, the Alps represent a promising study region to understand this process.

In the 5th millennium BCE, the first farming societies in the Western Alps of Switzerland, France and Italy developed unique burial practices characterized by Chamblandes-type graves. The archaeological study revealed the origins, spread, and distinctive characteristics of these graves, while indicating shared burial practices and distinct funerary customs between alpine regions.

Our project BoNe: Bioarchaeology of Neolithic Inhumations in the Western Alpine Region (5000-3000 BCE). *How are Changes in Burial Customs linked with the Social Structure of Populations?* aims to gain further insights into the genetic structure, and way of life of these Neolithic early farming populations. Using a framework of bioarchaeological studies, such as stable isotope ratios, as well as osteological analyses from bone and teeth to shed light on the living and health conditions of these Neolithic communities. Additionally, we will generate paleogenetic data to determine kinship among the individuals as well as genetic relationship to other ancient European populations.

Our focus lies on the changes in burial customs, in particular, the evolution from single to multiple burials, later on even megalithic burials, and its relation to the social structure of the Neolithic communities.

Respiratory Illnesses and Airborne Diseases (RIAD) in Switzerland (16th – 21st Century CE): A Long Term Multidisciplinary Approach

Tobias Hofstetter^{1,2,3}, Aude Fauvel³, Silke Grabherr⁴, Negahnaz Moghaddam^{1,2}

1. Unit of Forensic Imaging and Anthropology, University Center of Legal Medicine Lausanne-Geneva, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Switzerland

2. Swiss Human Institute of Forensic Taphonomy, University Center of Legal Medicine Lausanne-Geneva, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Switzerland

3. Institute of Humanities in Medicine (IHM), Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Switzerland

4. University Center of Legal Medicine Lausanne-Geneva, Lausanne University Hospital and University of Lausanne, Geneva University Hospital and University of Geneva, Switzerland

RIAD are ranked amongst the 3 leading causes of death worldwide (alongside cardiovascular diseases and neoplasms). Recent research has shown this number to be on the rise, albeit with substantial variations in regional and age-sex specific subgroups. To gain a better understanding of local dynamics underlying the evolution of RIAD, this paper investigates their impact on Swiss mortality, from the 16th to the 21st century.

This paper is based on the review of historical, demographical, statistical, medical, and bioarchaeological, data from archive material and previous studies. It presents an intersectional multidisciplinary approach to organize and analyze data stemming from different disciplines. It addresses the following points: characterization of socioenvironmental factors guiding the risk of suffering from RIAD, permanence of such factors through time and space, correlation of RIAD occurrence with regard to the history of a region and ways in which a better understanding of RIAD dynamics in the past allows to draw lessons for their future sustainable management.

Answers are drawn from the compilation of available data into normalized crude mortality, natality, and respiratory disease mortality rates per thousand inhabitants and placing them within the demographic and epidemiological transition model. This model serves as reading grid to the observed pathological and demographic evolutions.

Our results underscore the impact of industrialization on the respiratory signature of perialpine populations. They also evidence the selective and versatile nature of the pressure exerted by RIAD on specific socioeconomic and demographic classes, as was also the case in more recent epidemic outbreaks.

Who are you and how did you get here? Analysis of a Bolivian cranium from the Musée Cantonal d'Archéologie et d'Histoire of Lausanne.

Abegg, Claudine¹, Kammermann Sabine², Magnin Virginie³, Brizon Claire⁴

1. *AbeggArcheo*

2. *Institute of Art History, Bern University*

3. *University Centre of Legal Medicine Lausanne-Geneva*

4. *Musée Cantonal d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de Lausanne*

There is currently a global current to undertake provenances analyses in ancient museum collections, to determine whenever possible their nature, their origin, and find any and all information that might bring some resolve as to their position within a collection.

The Cantonal Museum of Archaeology and History, in Lausanne, Vaud canton, recently undertook such an analysis on old ethnographic collections. Among the human remains within inventory, a specimen described as a “mummified head” from Bolivia was present.

As a result, the conservator in charge of the provenances analysis, Claire Brizon, solicited Claudine Abegg to carry out a taphonomic and anthropological analysis of the specimen, including a CT scan (analysis by Virginie Magnin). Sabine Kammermann, meanwhile, worked on the collectionner at the origin of the presence of this specimen in Switzerland, Louis Kuffré.

We present here the results of this analysis, highlighting the need to undertake an interdisciplinary approach (history, anthropology, medical imagery) to such cases, and demonstrating how it is the best way to envisage the future of these collections with serenity.

IN ERINNERUNG AN ANDREAS CUENI, ANTHROPOLOGE (1948–2024)

(une traduction du texte en français est disponible ci-dessous)

By Christine Cooper and Susi Ulrich-Bochsler



Im Frühjahr 2024 erreichte uns unerwartet die traurige Nachricht, dass unser langjähriger Kollege und Freund Andreas Cueni verstorben sei. Andreas war allen, die sich in den letzten Jahrzehnten mit historischen Skelettfunden der Schweiz befassten, ein Begriff und dies nicht nur in fachlicher Hinsicht, sondern auch als ein vertrauter und überaus geschätzter Kollege.

Andreas konnte auf ein rund 50jähriges Wirken in der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie (SGA) zurückblicken. Seit den Siebzigerjahren war er Mitglied der Gesellschaft. 1977 trat er zum ersten Mal als Referent in Erscheinung mit einem Vortrag zum Thema *Neubearbeitung der menschlichen Skelettreste aus dem Dolmengrab von Aesch/BL*. Zu diesem Thema erschien dann 1983 auch seine Diplomarbeit. Über die Jahre bekleidete er in der SGA verschiedene Funktionen. So war er seit der Gründung der neuen Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft (Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie) von 1993 bis 2006 in ihrem Redaktionsteam. Fast 19 Jahre amtierte er als Senatsdelegierter. Von 1994 an war er für zwei Amtszeiten Präsident der Gesellschaft und 2016 ernannte ihn die Gesellschaft als Zeichen der Wertschätzung der geleisteten Arbeit zum Ehrenmitglied. Bei der Arbeitsgruppe für Historische Anthropologie, AGHAS, war er 1986 Gründungsmitglied und gehörte bis zu ihrer Auflösung 2019 dem Vorstand an. In diesem Rahmen wirkte er bei rund 20 Workshops mit oder leitete sie selber. In Zusammenarbeit mit der Arbeitsgruppe für Klinische Paläopathologie führte die AGHAS ausserdem unter aktiver Mitwirkung von Andreas über 40 Workshops durch. Sein Engagement für die SGA blieb bis zum Jahr 2024 ungebrochen. Andreas nahm trotz zunehmender gesundheitlicher Einschränkungen bis zuletzt an praktisch jeder Jahresversammlung und jedem Workshop der Gesellschaft teil.

Nach seiner Arbeit zum Dolmengrab in Aesch folgten zunächst Einsätze im Rahmen zweier AGHAS-Projekte, nämlich ein Auftrag der Gruppe für Rüstungsdienste (GRD) zur Erhebung metrischer Daten¹ und die Bearbeitung der Kirchengrabung in Stans. Weitere Kirchengrabungen wie etwa in der Stadtkirche Schaffhausen folgten. Immer deutlicher kristallisierte sich jedoch die Innerschweiz als Kerngebiet seines Wirkens als freischaffender Anthropologe heraus. Im Kanton Luzern und später auch in Zug, Schwyz, Uri, Nid- und Obwalden betreute er zahlreiche

¹ Mueller, M. (1986). Eidgenössischer Kopffäger geht um. Forschungsprojekt in Kasernen und Zivilschutzanlagen. Coop-Zeitung Nr. 27 (3. Juli). https://epaper.coopzeitung.ch/_deploy/CZ/19860703/CZ40/pdf_noenc/3_f935c8facc.pdf

Grabungen und wertete sie wissenschaftlich aus. Ab 1985 folgte der Aufbau einer geordneten Aufbewahrung sämtlicher Serien aus dem Kanton Luzern im Depot der Kantonsarchäologie sowie der Aufbau einer Sammlung von Pathologica und Besonderheiten. Andreas profilierte sich als herausragender Kenner der Anthropologie der Innerschweiz. Dabei verfolgte er die Vision, Fragen von Interaktionen zwischen Bevölkerungsgruppen zu klären. In diesem Kontext programmierte er die Datenbank AnthroData 7.5 zur Erfassung anthropologischer Individualdiagnosen an Skeletten.

1992-1993 amtierte er als Teilzeit-Kurator am Naturhistorischen Museum Basel.² Daneben übernahm er weiterhin zahlreiche anthropologische Grabungen in den Innerschweizer Kantonen, aber zusätzlich nun auch im Wallis.³ Um die Jahrtausendwende verlegte er seinen langjährigen Wohnsitz von Aesch/BL nach Kriens/LU in die Innerschweiz und war somit seinem hauptsächlichen Wirkungskreis näher.

Andreas erwarb sich im Laufe der Jahre fundierte Kenntnisse in der Bearbeitung von Leichenbrand. Aufgrund dieser Expertise wurde er dann auch z.B. vom Kanton Bern beigezogen, wenn es entsprechende Funde zu bearbeiten gab. Auch das Fürstentum Liechtenstein zog ihn zu Rate.

In seiner Laufbahn verfasste Andreas über 40 Publikationen und einige wissenschaftliche Berichte, die unveröffentlicht blieben. Immer wieder brachte er die Anthropologie im Rahmen von Vorträgen, Anlässen und Ausstellungen auch einer interessierten Öffentlichkeit näher. Andreas war mit seiner langjährigen Erfahrung und grossen Expertise für so manche Kolleginnen und Kollegen eine gefragte Auskunftsperson. Er war stets bereit, geduldig zu helfen und zu beraten. Dabei ist er immer ausgesprochen bescheiden geblieben.

Besonders geschätzt haben wir an Andreas, dass er nicht nur berufliche Kontakte, sondern auch Freundschaften sorgfältig pflegte. Ein besonderes Kennzeichen unseres Kollegen und Freundes war sein Sinn für Humor und sein bissiger, aber dennoch freundlich gemeinter Sarkasmus. Mit einer ihm ganz eigenen Selbstironie schaute er auch auf seine Krankheiten, die ihm mehr und mehr zu schaffen machten.

Viele der Projekte und Publikationen, an denen Andreas mitwirkte, waren sehr prägend für die historische Anthropologie in der Schweiz und auch für die Zusammenarbeit mit benachbarten Disziplinen, insbesondere der Archäologie. Andreas war ein Urgestein und prägte dieses Fach, das in der Schweiz erst in den 1970ern einen Aufschwung nahm, von allem Anfang an entscheidend mit. Die nächste Generation von Anthropolog:innen steht deshalb auf seinen Schultern. Sein wissenschaftliches Vermächtnis wird uns weiterhin begleiten und wir werden unseren langjährigen Weggefährten, Kollegen und Freund in dankbarer Erinnerung behalten.

À la mémoire d'Andreas Cueni, anthropologue (1948-2024)

Au printemps 2024, nous avons appris de manière inattendue la triste nouvelle du décès de notre collègue et ami de longue date, Andreas Cueni. Andreas était bien connu de tous ceux qui

² Wiedenmayer, F., Hotz, G. (2002). History of the Collection of Physical Anthropology in the Natural History Museum Basel. Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, 8(1), 41-53.

³ Faccani, G. (2010), Martigny (VS), Pfarrkirche Notre-Dame. Römischer Gebäudekomplex, spätantike Bischofskirche, mittelalterliche Pfarrkirche, Studien zu Spätantike und Frühmittelalter 2, Hamburg 2010.

file:///C:/Users/gfacc/Downloads/978-3-8300-5024-7_OpenAccess.pdf

Lehner H.-J. (1994), L'exploration archéologique de la chapelle Saint-Ginier, ancienne église paroissiale de Villa/Sierre. Vallesia 49, 139-154.

s'étaient occupés de découvertes de squelettes historiques en Suisse au cours des dernières décennies, non seulement d'un point de vue professionnel, mais aussi en tant que collègue de confiance extrêmement apprécié.

Andreas a pu se prévaloir d'environ 50 ans de travail au sein de la Société suisse d'anthropologie (SGA). Il était membre de la société depuis les années 1970. En 1977, il est intervenu pour la première fois comme conférencier avec une présentation sur le thème de la transformation des restes squelettiques humains du dolmen d'Aesch/BL. Sa thèse sur ce sujet a été publiée en 1983. Au fil des années, il a occupé diverses fonctions au sein de la SGA. Depuis la création du nouveau magazine de la société (Bulletin de la Société Suisse d'Anthropologie), il a fait partie de l'équipe éditoriale de 1993 à 2006. Il fût délégué au Sénat pendant près de 19 ans. À partir de 1994, il a été président de la société pendant deux mandats et en 2016, la société l'a nommé membre honoraire en signe d'appréciation pour le travail qu'il avait accompli. Il fût également un membre fondateur du Groupe de travail pour l'anthropologie historique, AGHAS, en 1986, et a été membre du conseil d'administration de celle-ci jusqu'à sa dissolution en 2019. Dans ce cadre, il participa ou anima une vingtaine d'ateliers. En collaboration avec le Groupe de travail sur la paléopathologie clinique, AGHAS a également organisé plus de 40 ateliers avec la participation active d'Andreas. Son engagement envers la SGA est resté ininterrompu jusqu'en 2024. Malgré les restrictions sanitaires croissantes, Andreas a participé jusqu'à la fin à pratiquement toutes les réunions annuelles et à tous les ateliers de la société.

Après ses travaux sur le dolmen d'Aesch, il a d'abord participé à deux projets AGHAS, à savoir une commande du Groupement des Services d'Armement (GRD) pour la collecte de données métriques et le traitement des fouilles de l'église de Stans. D'autres fouilles d'églises ont suivi, comme dans l'église municipale de Schaffhouse. Cependant, la Suisse centrale apparaît de plus en plus comme le domaine central de son travail d'anthropologue indépendant. Il supervisa de nombreuses fouilles dans le canton de Lucerne et plus tard également à Zoug, Schwyz, Uri, Nidwald et Obwald, et entrepris leur analyse scientifique. À partir de 1985, un stockage ordonné de toutes les séries du canton de Lucerne a été mis en place au dépôt cantonal d'archéologie et une collection d'objets pathologiques et particuliers a été constituée. Andreas s'est distingué comme un expert exceptionnel en anthropologie de la Suisse centrale. Il a poursuivi la vision de clarifier les questions sur les interactions entre les groupes de population. Dans ce contexte, il a programmé la base de données AnthroData 7.5 pour enregistrer des diagnostics anthropologiques individuels sur des squelettes.

De 1992 à 1993, il travailla comme conservateur à temps partiel au Musée d'histoire naturelle de Bâle. Il continue par ailleurs à entreprendre de nombreuses fouilles anthropologiques dans les cantons de Suisse centrale, ainsi qu'en Valais. Au tournant du millénaire, il déménagea sa résidence de longue durée d'Aesch/BL à Kriens/LU en Suisse centrale et s'est ainsi rapproché de son domaine d'activité principal.

Au fil des années, Andreas a acquis une connaissance approfondie du travail avec les cadavres incinérés. Grâce à cette expertise, il a ensuite été sollicité par le canton de Berne, par exemple, lorsqu'il y avait des découvertes pertinentes à traiter. La Principauté du Liechtenstein l'a également consulté.

Au cours de sa carrière, Andreas a écrit plus de 40 publications et plusieurs rapports scientifiques restés inédits. Il a rapproché à plusieurs reprises l'anthropologie d'un public intéressé à travers des conférences, des événements et des expositions. Fort de ses nombreuses années d'expérience et de sa grande expertise, Andreas était une personne recherchée pour fournir des informations à de nombreux collègues. Il était toujours prêt à aider et à conseiller patiemment. Il est toujours resté extrêmement modeste.

Ce que nous apprécions particulièrement chez Andreas, c'est qu'il entretenait avec soin non seulement des contacts professionnels, mais aussi des amitiés. Notre collègue et ami ne se défaisait jamais de son sens de l'humour et de son sarcasme mordant mais amical. Avec ironie, il s'est également penché sur ses maladies, qui le dérangeaient de plus en plus.

De nombreux projets et publications auxquels Andreas a contribué ont eu une grande influence sur l'anthropologie historique en Suisse ainsi que sur la collaboration avec des disciplines voisines, notamment l'archéologie. Andreas était un vétéran et a joué dès le début un rôle clé dans l'élaboration de ce sujet qui n'a commencé à prendre son essor en Suisse que dans les années 1970. La prochaine génération d'anthropologues se tient, selon l'expression consacrée, sur les épaules de ce fondateur de la discipline en Suisse. Son héritage scientifique continuera de nous accompagner et nous nous souviendrons avec gratitude de notre compagnon, collègue et ami de longue date.



1977: Jahresversammlung der SGA in Biel (Andreas Cueni: 2. von links).
1977: Assemblée annuelle de la SGA/SSA à Bienne (Andreas Cueni : 2e en partant de la gauche).

Bibliografie / Bibliographie

Cueni, A. (1983). Das Dolmengrab von Aesch. Ein Beitrag zur Anthropologie und Urgeschichte. Diplomarbeit, Seminar für Urgeschichte, Universität Basel.

Cueni, A. (1987). Die Bestattungen in der Kirche des Dominikanerinnen-Klosters St. Peter am Bach in Schwyz. Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Schwyz, 79, 117-135.

Cueni, A. (1988). Die Bestattungen aus dem spätmittelalterlichen Friedhof von Menznau. Jahrbuch der Historischen Gesellschaft Luzern (6), 62-70.

Cueni, A., & Meyer-Hofmann, L. (1989). Stans Pfarrkirche St. Peter und Paul, Ausgrabungen 1984/85. Die anthropologischen Befunde (unveröffentlichtes Manuskript, Staatsarchiv Nidwalden).

Cueni, A. (1989). Die Begräbniskirche: Die neuzeitliche Bestattung in der Franziskanerkirche in Luzern. In C. Hegglin & F. Glauser (Eds.), *Kloster und Pfarrei zur Franziskanern in Luzern* (Vol. 24, pp. 295-319). Luzern.

Cueni, A. (1989). Die mittelalterliche Bevölkerung von Reiden In A. Aregger (Ed.), *Johanniterkommende Reiden. Festschrift zum Abschluss der Restaurierung 1987–1989* (pp. 60–102). Reiden.

Cueni, A. (1990). Die anthropologische Untersuchung zur Bestattung aus der Kapelle St. Katharina. *Denkmalpflege und Archäologie im Kanton Luzern. Jahrbuch der Historischen Gesellschaft Luzern*, 9, 114–116.

Cueni, A., & Etter, H. (1990). Die mittelalterlichen Menschen von Schaffhausen. In K. Bänтели, A. Cueni, H. Etter & B. Ruckstuhl (Eds.), *Die Stadtkirche St. Johann in Schaffhausen: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Bauuntersuchungen 1983–1989, Schaffhauser Beiträge zur Geschichte 67* (pp. 141–234). Schaffhausen: Karl Augustin.

Cueni, A. (1991). Die mittelalterlichen Bestattungen aus der Kirche St. Martin in Altishofen (unveröffentlichtes Manuskript, Amt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Luzern).

Cueni, A. (1992). Methoden der Altersbestimmung am menschlichen Skelett. *Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Schwyz*, 84, 47–52. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-166810>.

Bonani, G., Cueni, A., Eggenberger, P., Hurni, J. P., Meyer, W., Orsel, A., . . . Woelfli, W. (1992). Naturwissenschaftliche Methoden in der Geschichte. *Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Schwyz*, 84, 25–56.

Cueni, A. (1993a). Archäo-anthropologische Untersuchungen im Kanton Luzern. *Denkmalpflege und Archäologie im Kanton Luzern. Jahrbuch der Historischen Gesellschaft Luzern*, 11, 126–134.

Cueni, A. (1993b). Die Bestattungen. Die Ergebnisse der anthropologischen Auswertung. In J. Manser, G. Carlen, A. Cueni, W. Hörsch & B. Zäch (Eds.), *Nottwil, Kapelle St. Margrethen: Ergebnisse der Bauforschung* (pp. 71–80). Luzern: Kantonaler Lehrmittelverlag.

Hochuli, S., Cueni, A., & Rothkegel, R. (1993). Eine alamannische Körperbestattung vom Fischmarkt 5 in Zug. *Tugium*, 9, 105–115.

Ulrich-Bochsler, S., Cueni, A., Meyer, L., Simon, C., & Hotz, G. (1993). *Grabungstechnik: Einführung in die Archäoanthropologie für das Archäologisch-technische Grabungspersonal*. Basel: Vereinigung des Archäologisch-technischen Grabungspersonals der Schweiz.

Cueni, A. (1994). Die Kinderbestattungen aus der Pfarrkirche von Horw LU Jubiläumsschrift für Susi Ulrich-Bochsler. *20 Jahre Historische Anthropologie im Kanton Bern* (pp. 55–59).

Cueni, A. (1995). AnthroData 7.5. *Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*, 1(1), 76.

Descoedres, G., Cueni, A., Hesse, C., & Keck, G. (1995). *Sterben in Schwyz: Beharrung und Wandlung im Totenbrauchtum einer ländlichen Siedlung vom Spätmittelalter bis in die Neuzeit*. Basel: Schwyzer Zeitung AG.

Cueni, A. (1995). Die menschlichen Gebeine. In G. Descoedres, A. Cueni, C. Hesse & G. Keck (Eds.), *Sterben in Schwyz. Beharrung und Wandlung im Totenbrauchtum einer ländlichen Siedlung vom Spätmittelalter bis in die Neuzeit* (pp. 125–144). Basel: Schweizerischer Burgenverein.

Cueni, A. (1995). Ein Säuglingsskelett aus einer mittelalterlichen Latrinengrube in Schaffhausen. *Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*, 1(1), 33–37.

Simon, C., & Cueni, A. (1995). Die Menschen in den Dolmen und Einzelgräbern (3200–2200 v. Chr.). In W. E. Stöckli, U. Niffeler & E. Gross-Klee (Eds.), *Neolithikum* (pp. 269–272). Basel: Verlag Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte.

- Cueni, A. (1997). Säuglingsbestattungen. In H. Fetz, C. Meyer-Freuler & A. Cueni (Eds.), Triengen, Murhobel. Ein römischer Gutshof im Suretal (pp. 414–417). Luzern: Kantonaler Lehrmittelverlag Luzern.
- Cueni, A., Hochuli, S., Rast-Eicher, A., & Weiss, J. (1997/98). [Skelettfund in Baar] Signalement: Männlich, 51 bis 56 Jahre alt, 1,59 m gross, gestorben um 650 nach Christus. Baarer Heimatbuch, 18–23.
- Cueni, A. (1998a). Die Gebeine aus den karolingerzeitlichen Gräbern der Pfarrkirche von Küssnacht SZ (Grabung 1963). Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, 4(1), 23–31.
- Cueni, A. (1998b). Die spätmittelalterlich-frühneuzeitlichen Bestattungen aus der Pfarrkirche St-Boniface in Vercorin VS. Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, 4(1), 33–46.
- Cueni, A., & Simon, C. (1999). Anthropologie. In: Eisenzeit (pp. 283–298). Basel: Verlag Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte.
- Hochuli, S., Cueni, A., & Horisberger, B. (1999). Archäologie im Grosseinsatz: das Baarer 'Archäologiespektakel'. Tugium: Jahrbuch des Staatsarchivs des Kantons Zug, des Amtes für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie, des Kantonalen Museums für Urgeschichte Zug und der Burg Zug, 15, 99–113.
- Cueni, A. (2000). Die anthropologische Sammlung des Kantonalen Museums für Urgeschichte in Zug. Tugium, 16, 153–170.
- Hotz, G., & Cueni, A. (2003). Ein Überblick zum Forschungsstand der neuzeitlichen Skelettserie aus dem Spitalfriedhof St. Johann in Basel. Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, 9(1), 1–6.
- Horisberger, B., Müller, K., Cueni, A., & Rast-Eicher, A. (2004). Bestattungen des 6./7. Jh. aus dem früh- bis spätmittelalterlichen Gräberfeld Baar ZG-Zugerstrasse. Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, 87, 163–214.
- Cueni, A., & Hartmann, C. (2005). Eine frühmittelalterliche Amputation aus Aesch LU. Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, 10(2), 59–66.
- Ramstein, M., & Cueni, A. (2005). Koppingen - Usserfeld. Spätbronzezeitliche Gräber. Archäologie im Kanton Bern, 6B, 547–558.
- Cueni, A., & Ulrich-Bochsler, S. (2006). Anthropologie. In R. Bacher (Ed.), Das Gräberfeld von Petinesca (pp. 29–32). Bern.
- Cueni, A. (2007). Die menschlichen Skelettreste. In B. Röder & R. Huber (Eds.), Archäologie in Steinhausen «Sennweid» (Kanton Zug). Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen von 1942 bis 2000 (pp. 285–291). Baar.
- Cueni, A. (2008a). Anthropologische Untersuchungen. In P. Eggenberger, T. Glauser & T. Hofmann (Eds.), Mittelalterliche Kirchen und die Entstehung der Pfarreien im Kanton Zug (pp. 198–199). Zug.
- Cueni, A. (2008b). Römische Brandbestattungen. In M. Ramstein & C. Hartmann (Eds.), Langenthal, Unterhard. Gräberfeld und Siedlungsreste der Hallstatt- und Latènezeit, der römischen Epoche und des Frühmittelalters (pp. 185–189). Bern.
- Ulrich-Bochsler, S., Cueni, A., Cooper, C., Hotz, G., Uldin, T., Meyer, L., & Simon, C. (2008). Grabungstechnik: Einführung in die Archäoanthropologie für das Archäologisch-technische Grabungspersonal. Basel: Vereinigung des Archäologisch-technischen Grabungspersonals der Schweiz.
- Cueni, A. (2009). Die frühmittelalterlichen Menschen von Aesch (Anthropologische Untersuchungen). In C. Hartmann (Ed.), Aesch. Ein frühmittelalterliches Gräberfeld (pp. 83–126). Luzern: Kantonaler Lehrmittelverlag Luzern.

Lohrke, B., & Cueni, A. (2010). Anthropologische Untersuchungen zum frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeld von Baar-Früebergstrasse. In K. Müller (Ed.), *Gräber, Gaben, Generationen. Der frühmittelalterliche Friedhof (7. Jahrhundert) von der Früebergstrasse in Baar (Kanton Zug)* (pp. 60–121). Basel.

Cueni, A. (2011). Anthropologische Untersuchungen an frühneuzeitlichen Schädeln aus dem Beinhaus von Hergiswil, Kt. Nidwalden, Schweiz. *Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*, 17(1), 17–25.

Baerlocher, J., Akeret, Ö., Cueni, A., & Deschler-Erb, S. (2012). Prachtige Bestattung fern der Heimat: interdisziplinäre Auswertung der frühromischen Gräber der Grabung Windisch-"Vision Mitte" 2006–2009. *Jahresbericht / Gesellschaft Pro Vindonissa*, 29–55.

Cooper, C., & Cueni, A. (2012). Frakturheilung und Frakturkomplikationen – das Beispiel einer Femurfraktur aus der Stadtkirche St. Johann in Schaffhausen. *Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie*, 18(1), 27–34.

Ramstein, M., & Cueni, A. (2012). Kernenried, Oberholz: Gräber der Hallstattzeit. *Archäologie Bern*, 2012, 95–134.

Ramstein, M., Cueni, A., Vandorpe, P., & Schlumbaum, A. (2012). Das bronzezeitliche Brandgrab von Jegenstorf BE-Kirchgasse. In A. Boschetti-Maradi, A. de Capitani, S. Hochuli & U. Niffeler (Eds.), *Form, Zeit und Raum. Grundlagen für eine Geschichte aus dem Boden: Festschrift für Werner E. Stöckli zu seinem 65. Geburtstag* (pp. 169–180). Basel: Archäologie Schweiz.

Lösch, S., Gubler, R., Rüttimann, D., Moghaddam, N., Schwarz, H., & Cueni, A. (2013). Die römischen Bestattungen der Grabung Wydenpark in Studen. Eine anthropologische Untersuchung. *Archäologie Bern*, 2013, 120–134.

Ulrich-Bochsler, S., Perreard Lopreno, G. v., Andretta, A., & Cueni, A. (2014). Menschen der Zeit zwischen 800 und 1350 *Archäologie der Zeit von 800 bis 1350* (pp. 363–375). Basel: Archäologie Schweiz.

Bacher, R., Kühn, M., & Cueni, A. (2017). Das Fundmaterial der römischen Gräberfelder Allmendingen, Gümligenweg, und Unterseen, Baumgarten. *Archäologie Bern*, 2017, 156–233.

Cueni, A., Pichler, S. (2019). Dank an Thomas Böni. *Bulletin der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie* (Sonderausgabe anlässlich der Pensionierung von KD Dr. med. Thomas Böni, Zürich), 25(2), 3–4.

ETHICAL GUIDELINES OF THE SGA/SSA

Sandra Lösch, Christine Cooper, Jocelyne Desideri, Claudine Abegg, Lara Indra, David Roth 2024

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.14229532

The SGA / SSA recognises that working with and handling human remains and non-human primates, as well as living populations (thereafter referred to as research subjects), comes with ethical challenges. The following document presents the conclusions of the board regarding these ethical concerns. We invite members of the society to abide by these guidelines. Our purpose is to promote discussion and provide guidance for conducting work in an ethical and professional manner.

- The SGA / SSA adopts the ethical code of the SCNAT, as well as the ones listed in the appendix.
- All research subjects should be treated with respect regardless of their origin, ancestry, religion, nationality, custom and tradition.
- Whenever excavating, analyzing, curating, and exhibiting research subjects, the opinion of descendants and cultures of origin, medical ethics and museological concerns must all be given due consideration. If possible, an agreement shall be reached by negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for the legitimate concerns of communities, as well as the legitimate concerns of science and education.
- All anthropological work should be conducted for legitimate purposes, by people with the necessary scientific expertise and knowledge.
- The SGA / SSA rejects any criminal or discriminatory behaviour in connection with anthropological work.
- The possibilities and limitations of our discipline should be represented in a responsible manner. The SGA / SSA is opposed to exaggerated or deliberately misleading statements being made based on anthropological work.
- Following the FAIR principles, all research methodologies should consider the long-term preservation and conservation of the research subjects and the generated data.
- When considering sampling, researchers should weigh the potential findings against resource availability.
- In all anthropological work, proper documentation should be ensured, so that scientific responsibility can be established.
- Research subjects are not private property. All extant material, data, and associated documentation should be returned to their lawful custodian.
- Institutions are responsible for raising awareness about proper ethical conduct among students, staff and the public.

- Anthropologists should make the result of their work available to the public, whenever appropriate.

A version of this text in French, German, and Italian is available at the following link:

<https://zenodo.org/records/14229532>

Appendix

The code of ethics presented here was freely inspired by the following:

BABAO (2019) Code of Ethics. <https://babao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/BABAO-Code-of-Ethics.pdf>

American Association of Physical Anthropologists (2003) Code of Ethics of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. <https://bioanth.org/documents/3/ethics.pdf>

Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology (2019) Code of Ethics. https://caba.acab.net/sites/default/files/basic-page/capa-acap_code_of_ethics_-_jan_2019.pdf

Staatssammlung für Anthropologie München (2024) Ethische Leitlinien. <https://sam.snsb.de/umgang-beschwerden/>

World Archaeological Congress (2024) Code of Ethics. <https://worldarchaeologicalcongress.com/code-of-ethics/>

Bibliography

Akademien der Wissenschaften Schweiz (2021) Kodex zur wissenschaftlichen Integrität. [kodex_layout_de_web.pdf](https://www.kodex.ch/kodex_layout_de_web.pdf)

Go Fair (2016) FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/>

National Committee for Research Ethics on Human Remains (2022) Guidelines for Ethical Research on Human Remains. Oslo. <https://www.forskningsetikk.no/en/guidelines/human-remains/guidelines-for-research-ethics-on-human-remains/>

Márquez-Grant, N. and Fibiger, L. (2010) *The Routledge Handbook of Archaeological Human Remains and Legislation. An international guide to laws and practice in the excavation and treatment of archaeological human remains.* London: Routledge

Squires, K., Errickson, D. and Márquez-Grant, N. (2020) *Ethical Approaches to Human Remains. A Global Challenge in Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology.* Springer, Cham.

Deutscher Museumsbund e.V. (2013) *Empfehlungen zum Umgang mit menschlichen Überresten in Museen und Sammlungen.* <https://www.museumsbund.de/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/2013-empfehlungen-zum-umgang-mit-menschl-ueberresten.pdf>

Ardagna, Y. and Chaillou, A. (2022) *Les Restes Humaines. Législation, intérêt scientifique- et enjeu des ensembles anthropobiologiques.* Aix Marseille Université, Aix en Provence.

Billard, C., Boh, I., Chaillou, A., Chambon, P. and Cribellier, C. (2022) *Rapport final du groupe de travail sur la mise en place de protocoles de prélèvements et d'analyses sur l'os humain ainsi que sur la conservation des échantillons (PAOHCE)*

UNTIL NEXT TIME...

Thank you for reading the Bulletin. We look forward to your contributions to be published next time!

Remember, we welcome new ideas regarding the Bulletin, feel free to send us articles, book reviews, excavation reports and other contributions at bulletinsga@gmail.com.

Until next time, take care!

Claudine Abegg

(For the committee).

