

# Adult Recording Form

**Site:** Morgantina

**Skeleton Number:** From North Stoa

**Period:** pre-400 BCE

**Observer and Date:** Carrie L. Sulosky Weaver 25 May 2015

**Age:** Middle Adult (35–50 years)

**Sex:** Indeterminate

**Stature:** 152–155 cm

**Condition:** Completeness: 25–50% complete

Cortical Integrity (Preservation): Grade 1 (BABA0 standards)

**Additional Bone:** Human: None

Non-Human: 16 animal bone fragments

**Soft Tissue:** None

**Skeletal Position:** Secondary burial of the individual—supine?

**Orientation in Grave:** E–W?

**Burial Receptacle:** None, buried in white sand

**Grave Goods:** None

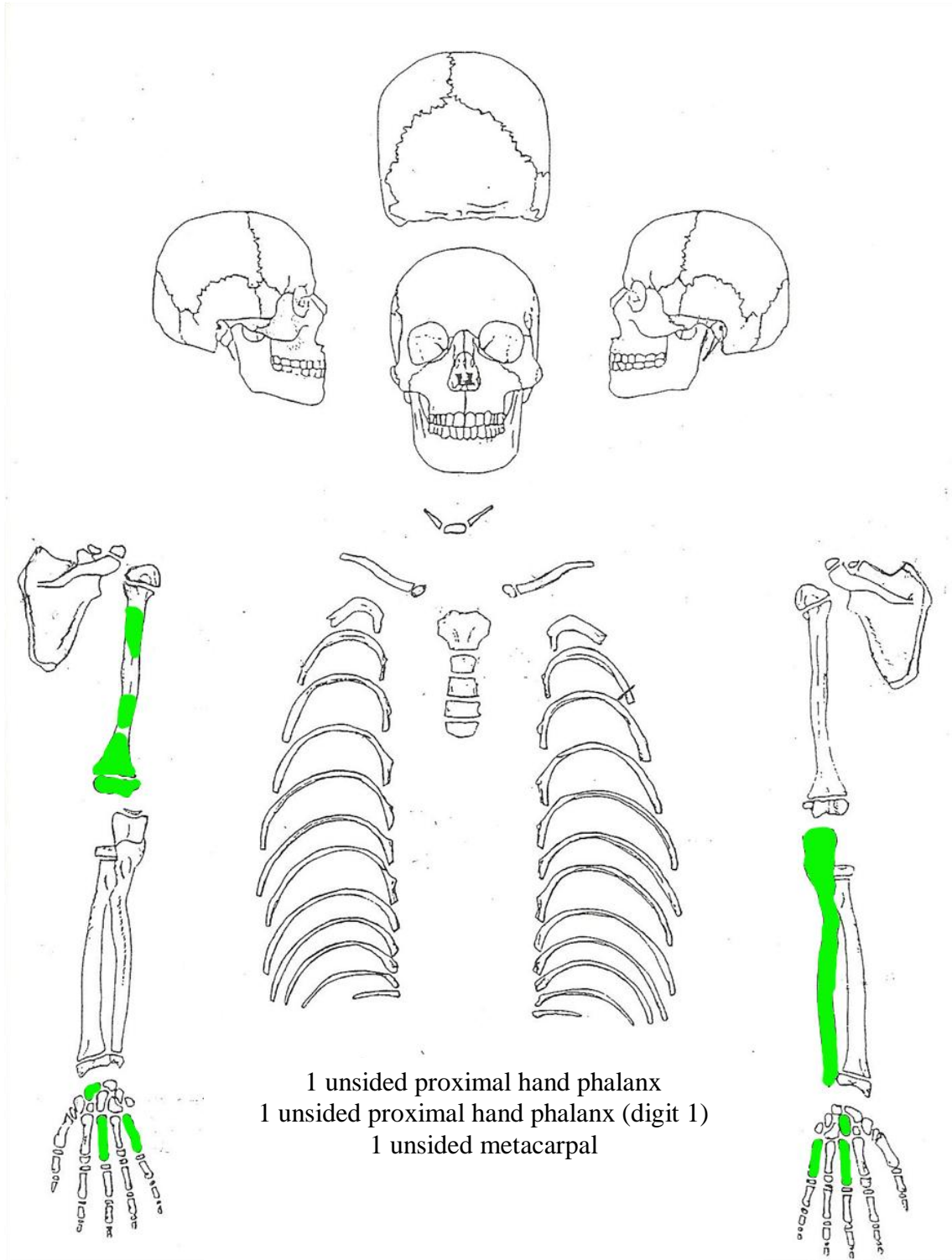
**Associated Skeletons:** None

**Bone Sample(s):** None

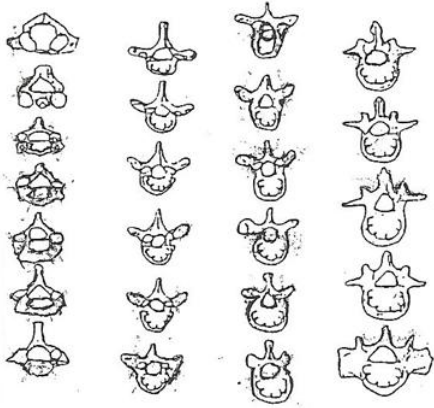
*Adapted from skeletal inventory forms created by the University of Sheffield and templates provided in Buikstra and Ubelaker (eds.) 1994.*

**ADULT SKELETON VISUAL RECORDING FORM**  
**ADULT ANTERIOR VIEW, UPPER BODY**

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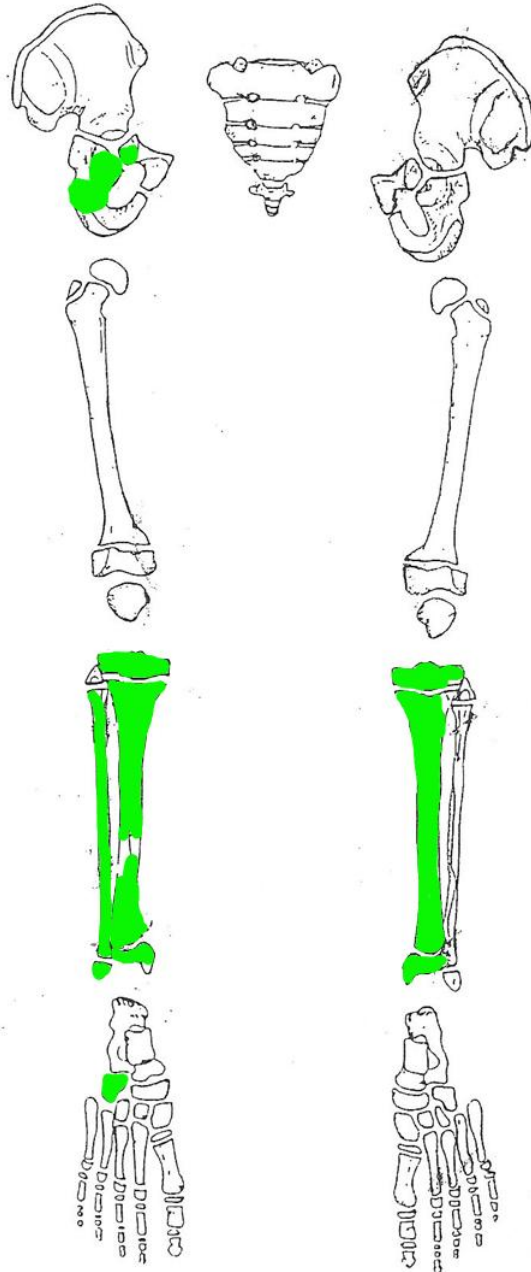
**ADULT SKELETON VISUAL RECORDING FORM**  
**ADULT ANTERIOR VIEW, LOWER BODY**



1 unidentified thoracic body fragment  
1 unidentified lumbar body fragment  
6 unidentified neural arches

**FRAGMENTS**

2 fragments of unside radius shaft  
3 unside rib fragments  
11 unside ilium fragments  
1 right ilium fragment (with apex of auricular surface, not drawn here)



**Inventory:**

Right scaphoid  
Right humerus (3 fragments)  
Right tibia (8 fragments)  
Right metacarpal 3  
Right metacarpal 5  
Right cuboid  
Right fibula (3 fragments)  
Right ischium (4 fragments, mostly acetabulum)  
Right ilium (1 fragment)  
Left capitate  
Left ulna (3 fragments)  
Left tibia (2 fragments)  
Left metacarpal 3  
Left metacarpal 5  
1 proximal hand phalanx  
1 proximal hand phalanx (digit 1)  
1 unsided metacarpal  
2 unsided radius fragments (shaft)  
6 unidentified vertebral neural arches  
1 unidentified lumbar vertebra (body fragment)  
1 unidentified thoracic vertebra (body fragment)  
3 unsided rib fragments  
11 unsided ilium fragments  
  
16 animal bone fragments

**AGE ESTIMATION**

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Pubic Symphysis (Brooks and Suchey)	
Auricular Surface (Lovejoy et al.)	Right—Stage 6 (45–49 years)
Auricular Surface (Buckberry/Chamberlain)	
Cranial Sutures (Meindl and Lovejoy)	Sites 1-7: Sites 6-10:
Sternal Rib Ends (Iscan and Loth)	
Dental attrition (Miles)	

**Notes:** Based on degenerative changes to the auricular surface of the right os coxa (apical changes only), it is likely that this individual is a Middle Adult (35–50 years).

**SEX ESTIMATION**

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**Discriminant function analysis of the hip bone (Patriquin et al. 2005):**

$$DF = 7.065 + 0.066*SW + 0.066*PH + 0.177*PW + 0.077*PL - 0.165*IL - 0.037*TH$$

(DH values greater than 0 indicate females)

**Metric Estimations of Sex**

Femoral head (Steele and Bramblet 1988, 227) > 45 mm = M; < 45 mm = F	
Humeral head (Steele and Bramblet 1988, 164) > 45 mm = M; < 45 mm = F	
Femoral bicondylar width (Bass 1971, 173) > 78 mm = M; < 72 mm = F	
Scapular maximum length (Steele and Bramblet 1988, 149) > 149 mm = M; < 149 mm = F	

**Notes:** Preservation insufficient to determine sex.

## STATURE ESTIMATION

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### Long Bone Length: (after Trotter 1970)

Maximum Length (cm.)	Right	Left
Humerus		
Radius		
Ulna		232 mm = 152–155 cm
Femur		
Fibula		

N.B. Both male and female African American heights used, since sex is indeterminate.  
Regression formulae for African American height have been found to be closest to the actual height of archaeological individuals from southern Italy.

**Femur/Stature Ratio [Femur length (cm.) x 3.74]:**

### Fully's Method (1956):

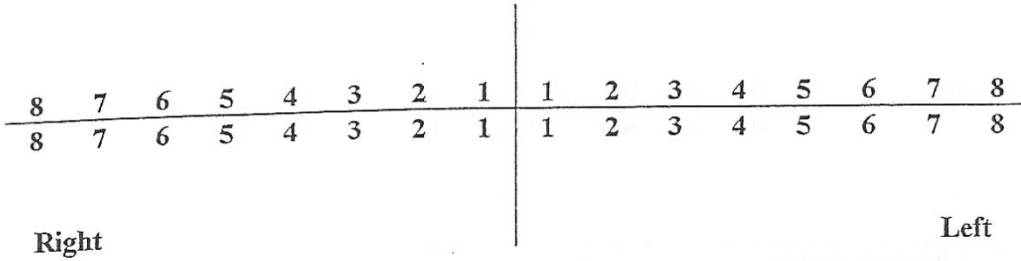
Cranium (basion to bregma)	
Maximum height of vertebral bodies	C1: C2: C3: C4: C5: C6: C7: T1: T2: T3: T4: T5: T6: T7: T8: T9: T10: T11: T12: L1: L2: L3: L4: L5: S1 (anterior aspect):
Femur bicondylar length	
Tibia physiological length	
Articulated talus + calcaneus	
Soft tissue correction*	

\*Skeletal height > 153.6 cm, add **10 cm**; skeletal height 153.6-165.4 cm, add **10.5 cm**; skeletal height > 165.4 cm, add **11.5 cm**

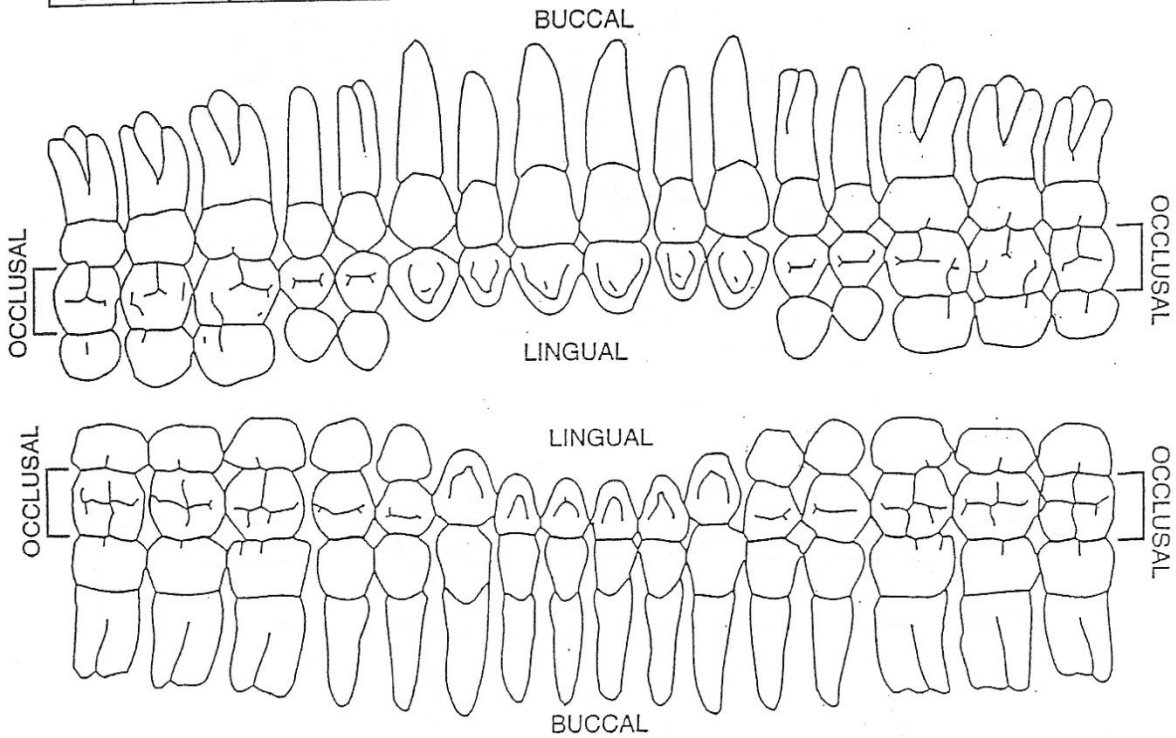
**Notes:** Based on the length of the left ulna, this individual likely stood between 152–155 cm tall.

## PERMENANT DENTITION INVENTORY

Teeth not present



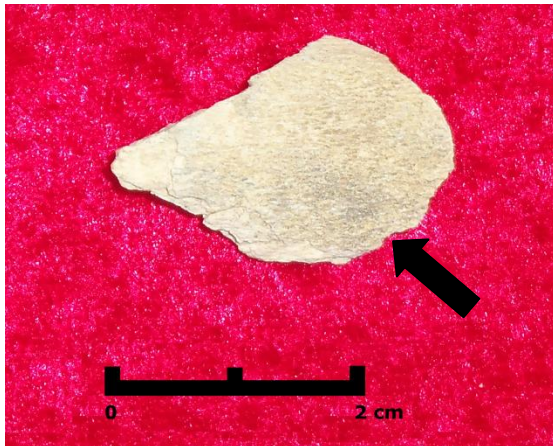
/	lost post- mortem	E	erupting	A	abscess
X	lost ante-mortem	PE	partially erupted	C	caries
B	broken	U	unerupted	PU	pulp exposed
-	jaw absent	R	root only	PD	periodontal disease
NP	not present	H	Enamel Hypoplasia	Ca	Calculus
M	Anomaly				





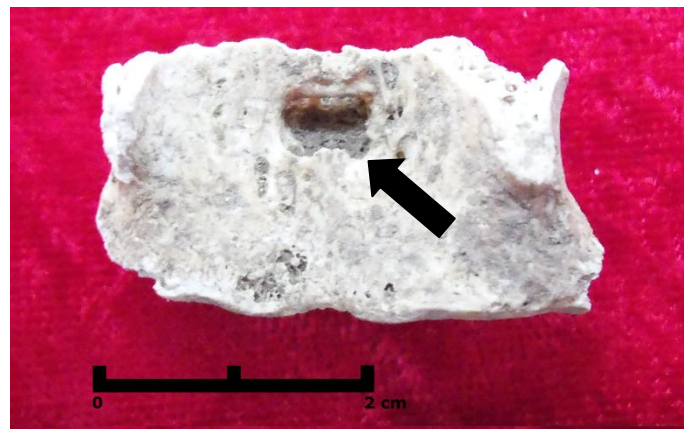
**Pathological Observations:**

Active Periostitis—an identified fragment of bone contains porous reactive bone, suggesting that this individual had an active periostitis (infection of the bone periosteum) at the time of death.



*Unidentified bone fragment displaying porous reactive bone, likely indicative of an active periostitis.*

Spinal Epidural Abscess—a cloaca (4.4 x 6.5 mm) surrounded by porous reactive bone and located on the superoposterior aspect of an unidentified thoracic vertebral body suggests that the individual had a spinal epidural abscess at the time of death.



*Posterior aspect of an unidentified thoracic vertebral displaying a cloaca surrounded by reactive bone, likely indicative of a spinal epidural abscess.*



Tensor Fasciae Latae Enthesitis—a fragment of ilium displays signs of degeneration (macroporosity, microporosity, osteophytic bone growth) at the origin site of the tensor fasciae latae, suggesting enthesitis (inflammation of the entheses, which are the sites where tendons and ligaments insert into the bone).

*Site of origin of the tensor fasciae latae displaying signs of degeneration, likely indicative of enthesitis.*



**Inventory Photographs:**



Human Bone



Animal Bone