

**APPENDIX II**

**Carey Farm (7K-D-3) Report on Human Skeletal Remains**

by

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## APPENDIX II

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#### Preservation

The bones from Feature 358, level 2 were of a single human individual. The remains were very poorly preserved with only portions of the left side of the skeleton being present. The following parts were identifiable: a left portion of temporal, mandible (including all left teeth and right third molar), maxilla (including all left teeth and right first, second and third molars), frontal, occipital, occipital condyles and other small cranial fragments, manubrium, proximal portion of left humerus shaft, midshaft of left femur, midshaft of left tibia, midshaft of left fibula, a portion of the left ilium, not including the iliac crest, fragments of the first cervical vertebra (the atlas), the dens and some of the articular surface of the second (the axis) and fragments of other upper vertebrae (see attached list of bones and inventory form).

#### Age

The individual is fully adult. All teeth are erupted and in occlusion with at least some wear. First molars (both upper and lower) are worn through to the dentin with only patches of enamel remaining and a ring of enamel around the tooth. Second molars are worn flat with some small patches of dentin exposure. Third molars have only slight wear with no exposure of enamel. Comparing the wear on these teeth with the modal tooth wear patterns from other prehistoric Native American populations, it seems that tooth wear in this individual proceeded at a slower rate than it did in either Libben or Island Field. Using Smith's (1984) wear stage scheme, the lower molars are worn as follows:  $M_1$  is worn as a 6,  $M_2$  a 4 and  $M_3$  a 2. The anterior maxillary dentition is worn to dentin. Certainly this individual was over 30 years old, but it is impossible to determine the exact age until more is known about the patterns of tooth wear in this population.

#### Sex

Unfortunately, due to the state of preservation of the postcranial remains it was impossible to determine sex based on either the pelvis or the long bones. It is worth noting that the fragments of humeral and femoral shaft are extremely small and gracile. Although in slightly better condition, the cranium is also very fragmentary. Mastoid processes and the occipital

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region, for example, are broken and cannot be examined. From the cranial morphology that is present, the skull looks fairly gracile. In addition, the teeth are quite small (see below). A very tentative diagnosis of sex is female.

### Dentition

The teeth are quite small (see measurements below). No dental caries or other evidences of dental disease are visible. No evidence of hypoplasia is visible macroscopically. The left upper premolars are both rotated 90° so that the buccal-lingual axes of those teeth are aligned along the mesial-distal axis of the tooth row. The third molars are quite reduced in size. Although worn, the maxillary central incisors appear to have been shovel-shaped.

### Dental measurements

	Mandible				Maxilla			
	Left		Right		Left		Right	
	MD <sup>1</sup>	BL	MD	BL	MD	BL	MD	BL
I1	4.7	3.6			7.2	5.4		
I2	5.4	3.8						
C	6.1				7.0	6.8		
P3	6.4	6.9			6.2	8.0		
P4	5.9	7.1			5.9	7.9		
M1	10.2	10.0			8.6	10.1		
M2	9.7	9.5			8.2	9.8		
M3	8.0	7.3	8.6	8.2	7.4	8.8	7.2	8.7

<sup>1</sup> All measurements in millimeters. MD = Mesial-distal, BL = Buccal-lingual.

### Pathology

No evidence of dental or bony pathology is visible anywhere on the remains that are preserved. Both mandibular fossae are free of degenerative arthritis as are the left mandibular and occipital condyles.

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Field Catalogue

<u>Field Number</u>	<u>Bone</u>	<u>Side</u>
1	femur	left
2	tibia	left
	fibula	left
	unidentifiable fragment	
3	unidentifiable fragment	
4	innominate	left
	femur	left
5	cranium	
	mandible	left
	humerus	left
	vertebrae	
	C1	
	C2	
	manubrium	

References

Lovejoy, CO 1985. Dental wear in the Libben population: its functional pattern and role in the determination of adult skeletal age at death. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 68: 47-56.

Smith, BH 1984. Patterns of molar wear in hunter-gatherers and agriculturalists. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 63: 39-56.