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Paleoanthropological and Paleopathological study on human remains found in the Tombs I (Cell S) of S'Adde 'e Asile necropolis (Ossi - Sassari)

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Introduction The objective of this study was to contribute to increasing the living standards of people in North-East of Sardinia lived in the *campaniforme* age (about 3733 years ago according to non-calibrated dating), particularly regarding the location of Ossi (Sassari), through methods of physical anthropology such as anthropometry and skeletal morphology aimed at determining the sex, age at death and diagnosis of possible paleopathology.

Materials and Methods For analysis were taken into account bones derived from the Tomb I, cell S, of the Necropolis of S'Adde 'e Asile, near Ossi (Sassari). Were analyzed and classified about 335 bone remains, of which 155 are in good condition, the rest were partly intact and partly fragmented. He then proceeded to the determination of: Minimum Number of Individuals (NMI), sex by using a technique derived from Acsadi and Nemeskeri; age of death in childhood remains using tables of Stloukal and Hanova and Ubelaker; age of death in sub-adults by analyzing the epiphysis ossification of long bones; age of death in adults by analyzing the morphology of the symphysis pubis and the auricular surface of hip bone; determination of stature by the Manouvrier and Trotter and Gleser tables by measurement of long bones; indicators of physical stress associated with specific diseases (Paleopathology).

Results and Conclusions In cell S of the Tomb I of S'Adde 'e Asile have been identified 40 individuals (NMI), the distribution of both sexes was 14 males and 11 females, half of the population belonged to sub-adult individuals, from the hip bones was estimated maximum age of 59 years. The population living in precarious conditions and under functional, alimentary and environment intense stress. The stature was low (153,35 for females and 160,6 for males) have been identified several signs of stress in the lower limbs indicative of prolonged march on steep terrain, presence of the facets of "squatting" arising from a usual bent-knee posture, there are several indicators of Paleopathology such as outcomes of fracture, signs of osteoarthritis, osteophytes, osteomyelitis, myositis ossificans, spina bifida and osteomas.

Key words

Campaniforme age, paleoanthropology, paleopathology