

II. ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA ČLOVEŠKIH OSTANKOV IZ ŠTIRIH GROBOV IZ GOMILE

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V maju 2012 je bila opravljena osteološka analiza štirih skeletov iz srednjebronastodobne gomile z najdišča Brezje pod Brinjevo goro.¹ Skeletni ostanki so bili v označenih vrečkah prineseni na Oddelek za arheologijo Univerze v Ljubljani. Pregledana je bila vsaka kost v vrečki. Natančni opisi analiz so zbrani v neobjavljenem poročilu,² medtem ko so na tem mestu zgolj povzeti rezultati.

Metode dokumentiranja in ocene starosti, spola ter patologij temeljijo na uveljavljenih metodoloških postopkih.³

Grob 2

V grobu 2 so bili ostanki moškega, starejšega od 50 let. Opredelitev temelji na odlomkih lobanje z močno izraženimi nadočesnimi oboki (*arcus superciliaris*), močno izraženim predelom glabele (*glabella*) in veliko zatilnično izboklino (*protuberantia occipitalis externa*). Vse omenjene lastnosti so značilne za moške. Prisoten je odlomek lobanjske kosti z zabrisanim lamdoidnim šivom (*sutura lambdoides*), ki kaže na zrelo, starejšo odraslo osebo, staro nad 50 let.

Na eni izmed kosti desnega zapestja so vidne patološke lezije, opazna je tudi izrazita bolezen zob. Več zob je izpadlo pred smrtjo, vidna je tudi resorpcija kosti zgornje (*maxilla*) in spodnje čeljustnice (*mandibula*). Več zob kaže znake kariesa, na spodnjih kočnikih (*dentes molares*) pa je prisoten izrazit zobni kamen. Prisotne so tudi periapikalne lezije in izrazita parodontalna bolezen z mestoma odkrušeno sklenino. Večina zob je zmerno do močno obrabljenih, kar kaže na grobo hrano ali uporabo zob pri delovnih opravilih. Zaradi odsotnosti celovito ohranjenih dolgih kosti ocena telesne višine ni mogoča.

Grave 3

V grobu 3 so bili ostanki mlade ženske, glede na odlomek še ne izraslega spodnjega tretjega kočnika

II. ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN REMAINS FROM FOUR GRAVES FROM THE TUMULUS

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In May 2012, an osteological analysis was performed on a set of four skeletons recovered from the Middle Bronze Age barrow from the site of Brezje below Brinjeva gora.¹ The remains were brought to the Department of Archaeology at the University of Ljubljana in labeled bags. Each bone within the bags was assessed. Details are provided in an unpublished report,² whereas the summarized acknowledgements are provided below.

Methods of recording and assessing the age, sex, and pathology of the individuals are based on the osteological standards.³

Grave 2

The individual from Grave 2 was a male, aged 50+ years. This is evidenced by cranial fragments with pronounced supraorbital ridges, a pronounced glabellar region, and a large occipital protuberance. All of these features are characteristic of a male individual. There is a fragment of an obliterated lambdoidal suture, indicating a mature, older adult, 50+ years of age.

This individual has a lesion on one of the right wrist bones and has marked dental disease. Several teeth were lost prior to death, with resorption of the maxillary and mandibular bones. Several of the teeth exhibit caries and there is marked calculus on the mandibular molars. There are periapical lesions present and extreme periodontal disease, with the enamel chipped away in places. Most teeth have moderate to extreme uneven wear, indicative of a rough diet or occupational use. Stature was not attempted due to the absence of complete long bones.

Grave 3

Grave 3 contained the remains of a young female individual, aged approximately 20 years based on a

¹ Pahič 1962–1963.

² Thomas 2012.

³ Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Byers 2002; Bass 1995.

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² Thomas 2012.

³ Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Byers 2002; Bass 1995.

stare okrog 20 let. Opredelitev, da gre za žensko, je osnovana na širokem kolčnem vozlu (*incisura ischiadica major*).

Dve rebri (*costae*) kažeta znake zaceljenega zloma. Več zob je izpadlo pred smrtjo, vidna je resorpcija kosti zgornje in spodnje čeljustnice. Več zob kaže zmerno obrabo in karies. Zobovje kaže znake intenzivne uporabe in bolezni.

Grob 4

Oseba v grobu 4 je vprašljivo moškega spola, stara 40–50 let. Prisotna sta dva večja odlomka lobanje. Na desni notranji strani odlomka prednjega dela lobanje so prisotne majhne patološke lezije. Zgornji rob očesne jamice (*margo supraorbitalis*) je zaobljen, medtem ko predel glabele ni pretirano izrazit. Nadočesni obok in zatilnična izboklina sta zmerno izražena in kažeta na bodisi gracilnega moškega bodisi bolj robustno žensko. Ohranjen je tudi odlomek lobanjske kosti z zabrisanim šivom, ki govori o starejši, zreli osebi. Na zgornjih vretencih (*vertebrae*) so prisotni znaki rahle osteoartroze (*osteoarthritis*), na lobanji so vidne patološke lezije. Vzroka slednjih ni mogoče določiti, a morda kažejo na bolezen metabolizma.

Grob 5

Oseba v grobu 5 je bila starejši moški, star 40–55 let. Opredelitev spola temelji na morfoloških lastnostih spodnjega dela sramnične zrasti (*ramus inferior ossis pubis*) ter na ozkem kolčnem vozlu. Prisotni so izraziti znaki bolezni zob in sicer karies, zobni kamen ter izguba zob pred smrtjo. Na nekaj zobeh je opazna odsotnost sklenine, številni zobje so močno obrabljeni in kažejo na grobo hrano in/ali intenzivno uporabo zob pri delovnih opravilih. Ocena starosti temelji na obrabi zob, pri čemer je potrebno opozoriti, da je v splošnem izrazitejša obraba resda pripisana starejšim osebam, vendar hrana in intenzivna uporaba pri delovnih opravilih lahko znižata spodnjo mejo starostnega razpona.

Prisotni so tudi znaki osteoartroze, zaceljen zlom na enem izmed reber, na distalnem koncu druge srednje prstnice roke (*phalanx media manus*) pa patološke lezije in formacije nove kosti.

mandibular fragment with 3rd molar still in its crypt. The determination of 'female' was based on a wide sciatic notch.

Two ribs exhibit signs of healed breaks. Several teeth were lost prior to death, with bone resorption along both maxillary and mandibular bones. Several teeth also exhibit moderate wear and caries. Dentition shows evidence of heavy use and disease.

Grave 4

The individual from Grave 4 is a male(?), aged 40–50 years. There are two large skull fragments. The anterior fragment exhibits small pathological lesions on the internal side of the bone, along the right side. The orbits are rounded but the glabellar region is not overly pronounced. Supraorbital region and occipital protuberance are moderate, indicating either gracile male or more robust female. There is a fragment of an obliterated suture, indicating an older, mature individual. This individual exhibits slight osteoarthritis of the upper vertebrae and has pathological lesions on the skull. It is not possible to determine the cause of the cranial lesions; however they may be metabolic in nature.

Grave 5

The individual from Grave 5 is an older male individual, aged 40–55. Sex determination was based the morphology of the inferior pubic ramus and the narrow sciatic notch. This individual has marked dental disease with caries, calculus, and antemortem tooth loss. Enamel is missing off of several teeth and many teeth exhibit extreme wear indicating coarse diet and/or heavy occupational use. Age was determined based on dental attrition and while heavier attrition generally can be attributed to older individuals, diet and heavy occupational use can lower the younger end of the age range.

There is also evidence of osteoarthritis, a healed fracture on one rib fragment and on a 2nd intermediate hand phalanx, with a lesion and bone growth on the distal end.

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