SHEMKHIYA SUDAN

APPENDIX

ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE FOURTH CATARACT REGION, 2006

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The program of the PCMA Fourth Cataract expedition, directed by Marek Chłodnicki (Archaeological Museum in Poznań) and Bogdan T. Żurawski (Research Center for Mediterranean Archaeology PAS) in January-March 2006 included examination of human skeletal remains excavated in the course of the season. The material originated from Post-Meroitic tumuli fields in the area of Es-Sadda, Hagar el-Beida and Shemkhiya, and a Christian burial ground near Shemkhiya [*Fig. 1*]. Altogether, 65 individuals were examined (23 skeletons

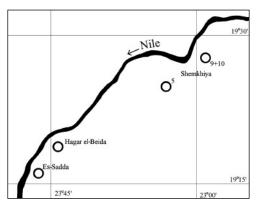


Fig. 1. Schematic localization of sites under exploration in 2006

from Es-Sadda, 36 from Hagar el-Beida and six from Shemkhiya). With the exception of two skeletons from the Christian cemetery (SH9), all of the remains came from tumulus burials.

The condition of most of the skeletons was good or very good. Some material, especially the postcranial one, had either been crushed by the weight of overlying fill or had suffered from partial biochemical destruction. The bones were subjected to morphological examination and measurements, especially craniological (craniometry and cranioscopy) [Tables 1-6]. Beside a case of double trepanation of the skull [Fig. 2], evidence of trauma or pathology has been observed, particularly of the mastication organs, and will be the object of a separate study. The state of the dentition overall can be evaluated as average, although variable by individual; cases of enamel hypoplasia and caries were rare. Cribria orbitalis were also seldom seen. Frequent alveolar abscesses, occasionally extensive, and changes due to periodontitis, as well as cases of mandibular head hypoplasia [Fig. 3], are an indication of numerous pathologies of the dental apparatus.

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Table 1. Es-Sadda – craniometry

No.	sex								Meas	uremen	t values					
	Jen	g-	eu-	b-ba	au-	ft-ft	zy-zy	zm-	n-	n-pr	n-gn	mf-	h.	apt-	go-go	kdl-kdl
		ор	eu		au		_, _,	zm	ns		5.	ek	orbit.	apt	5- 5-	
T1	f	184	128	127	112	93	125*	96	42	68	111	39	32.5	28.5	84	112
T2	m	185	136	126	123	131	99	99	51	70	115	36	29	28	91	120
T3	f	180	138	123	120	91	129	97	49	63	116	40	33	27	93	116
T4	m	185	135	136	124	97	140	102	49	69	115	42	32.5	29(32)	98	126
T5	m	189	140	136	113	91	130	93	49	69	116	38	36	26	90	117
T6	m	197	127	134	124	97	136	100	50	74	117*	40	32	26.5	-	117
T11	m?	194	136	143	119	95	134	94	49	70	116	39	33	25.5	96	117
T13	f	184	128	135	107	93	114	89	44	67	112	35	30.5	23	82	102
T15	m	194	131	132	119	130	99	98	47	68	119	40	29.5	27.5	99	115
T18	m?	191	137	130*	115	104	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	85	114
T28	f	173	126	124	105	87	119	93	47	66	112	38	32	26	86	105
T33	f	162	119	123	104	94	111	87	41	62	102	34	28	23	79	102
T47	f	187	127	135	103	122**	92	88	44*	57*	95*	36*	33*	23	92	112
T48	f	191	138*	145*	110*	-	123*	89	46*	62*	108*	38	33*	23.5	96	120
T61	m?	190	129	135	113	96	127	100	50	66	117	39	31.5	28	88	110
T62	m	180	126	126	112	87	122	93	46	65	110	38	30	26	97	106
T69	m	179	136	132	124	96	136	94	46	65	105	3705	32	27	98	112
T76	f?	187	123	115	138	122	94	104	50	72	124	39	38	24.5	94	108*
T77	m	183	135	132	124	99	134	97	52	75	121	40	35	23	97	124
T79	f	174	135	124	121	89	128	99	48	68	113	41	38	28	84	113
T81	m	196	134	128	120	95	129	100	48	63	112*	40	32	27.5	89	108
T82	f?	178	134	129	116	93	123	95	48	63*	105*	38	34.5	28	86	113

T 11 0	F 0 11	• 1	• • •
Table 2.	Es-Sadda -	– cranıal	indices

No.	Se						Indices	5				
	x	CI	LH	BH	fr.p.	K	V	mf	n	0	m ₂	m ₃
T1	f	70.0	69.0	99.2	72.7	54.4*	70.8	88.8*	67.9	83.3	156.0	145.0
T2	m	73.5	68.1	92.6	72.8	53.4	70.7	87.8	54.9	80.6	160.5	149.0
Т3	f	76.7	68.3	89.1	65.9	48.8	64.9	89.9	55.1	82.5	159.0	147.0
T4	m	73.0	73.5	100.7	71.9	49.3	67.6	82.1	59.2 (65.3)	77.4	160.0	152.0
T5	m	74.1	72.0	97.1	65.0	53/1	74.2	89.2	53.1	94.7	164.5	155.0
T6	m?	64.5	68.0	105.5	76.4	54.4	74.0	86.0	53.0	80.0	162.0	152.7
T11	m?	70.1	73.7	105.1	69/9	52.2	74.5	86.6	52.0	84.6	165.0	157.7
T13	f	69.6	73.4	105.5	72.7	58.8	75.3	98.2	52.3	87.1	156.0	149.0
T18	m?	71.7	68.1*	94.9*	75.9	-				÷	164.0	152.7*
T28	f	72.8	71.7	98.4	69.0	55.5	71.0	94.1	55.3	84.2	149.5	141.0
T33	f	73.5	75.9	103.4	79.0	55.9	71.3	91.9	56.1	82.4	140.5	134.7
T47	f	67.9	72.2	106.3	62.3	46.7**	62.0*	77.9**	91.7**	52.3*	157.0	149.7
T48	f	72.3*	75.9*	105.1*	-	50.4**	69.7*	87.8**	51.1*	86.8*	164.5*	158.0**
T61	m?	67.9	71.1	104.7	74.5	52.0	66.0	92.1	56.0	88.8	159.5	151.3
T62	m	70.0	70.0	100.0	69.0	53.3	70.0	90.2	56.5	78.9	153.0	144.0
T69	m	76.0	73.7	97.1	70.6	47.8	69.1	77.2	58.7	85.3	157.5	149.0
T76	f?	65.5	77.5	117.9	84.6	59.0	76.6	101.6	49.0	97.4	155.0	151.7
T77	m	73.8	72.1	97.8	73.3	56.0	77.3	90.3	44.2	87.5	159.0	150.0
T79	f	77.6	71.3	91.9	69.5	53.1	68.7	88.3	58.3	92.7	154.5	144.3
T81	m	68.4	65.3	95.5	70.9	48.8	63.0	86.9*	57.3	80.0	165.0	152.7
T82	f?	75.3	72.5	96.3	69.4	51.2*	66.3*	85.4*	58.3	90.8	156.0	147.0

Indices: Cl. - Cranial Index; LH - Cranial Lenght-Height Index; BH - Cranial Breadth-Height Index; fr.p - Frontoparietal Index; K - Kollman's Upper Facial index; V - Virhoff's Upper Facial Index; mf - Total Facial Index (morphological); n - Nasal Index;

o – Orbital Index; m₂ – Vertical Skull Contour Module; m₃ – Cranial Module

*) calculated from data burdened with measurement error in excess of the standard

measurement values No. sex eu-eu b-ba au-au ft-ft zyh.or gzmn-ns nn-gn mfaptgoek bit. apt op pr go zy zm 131* 31.5d HB1/T6 41d m 51.5 29.5 HB2/T1 m HB2/T2 29.5 m HB2/T4 34.5 26.5 m HB2/T12 43.5 35.5 m -52* HB2/T14 m 38.5 HB2/T24 m 128* --HB2/T25 35.5 m HB2/T26 126* 98* m 31.5 23.5 HB2/T28 m HB2/T29 55* 42.5 28(32) m 40.5 HB2/T31 m? HB2/T52 52* 34.5 m HB2/T53 23.5 f --23.5 HB2/T54 40.5 f HB2/T56 115* 33.5 f 142** 125-130** 113* 39* HB11/T7 m? 126* 58* 78* 38*

Table 3. Hagar el-Beida – craniometry

*) in excess of standard measurement error

kdl-

kdl

106*

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Table 4. Hagar el-Beida – cranial indices

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No.	Sex						Indices	÷				
NO.	JEX	CI	LH	BH	fr.p.	К	V	mf	n	0	m ₂	m ₃
HB1/T6	m	69.8	73.2*	104.8*	76.8	62.4	79.3	102.6	48.0	76.9	152.0	145.0*
HB2/T1	m	62.1	74.2	119.0	76.7	51.9	68.6	89.6	57.3	73.3	151.0	146.7
HB2/T2	m	66.1	76.7	116.0	78.4	51.1	66.3	87.4	60.2	75.5	157.0	153.0
HB2/T4	m	75.0	77.9	103.9	72.1	51.5	79.3	85.8	55.2	84.1	150.5	145.0
HB2/T12	m	70.7	71.7	101.5	74.1	53.0	70.7	88.6	52.1	81.6	163.0	154.3
HB2/T14	m	67.0	64.0	95.5	73.9	56.2	73.7	94.6	53.8	81.4	167.0	154.0
HB4/T15	m	67.5	68.0	100.8	74.8	52.3	68.7	91.5	73.8	58.5	162.5	152.3
HB2/T24	m	72.2	75.0	97.1	67.6	49.2*	74.1	-	61.7	80.5	159.5	151.3
HB2/T25	m	68.3	68.9	100.8	68.0	50.9	64.8	87.1	56.8	84.5	154.0	144.7
HB2/T26	m	71.0	75.3	101.6	72.1	52.4*	67.3*	89.7*	59.6	74.4	155.5	147.3
HB2/T28	m	76.9	78.0	101.4	62.1	53.2	72.8	87.3	50.0	78.8	161.0	154.7
HB2/T29	m	69.3	69.3	100.0	73.9	52.8	73.0	88.5	50.9	80.0	173.5	163.0
									(58.2)			
HB2/T31	m?	68.1	70.8	103.0	70.6	54.9	71.3	91.8	56.0	81.5	155.5	147.3
HB2/T52	m	68.8	72.0	104.6	72.3	55.4	69.2	95.4	53.8	82.1	159.5	151.7
HB2/T53	f	68.5	69.6	101.6	71.8	48.3	62.9	-	48.0	92.3	152.5	143.7
HB2/T54	f	71.0	73.7	104.8	79.5	50.0	68.9	84.8	58.0	83.3	152.5	145.7
HB2/T56	f	70.1	76.4	109.0	76.2	54.8*	68.5	88.7*	54.5*	81.7	148.0	143.0
HB11/T7	m?	76.3**	69.9-	88.0-	70.4*	61.9**	87.6*	89.6**	43.1*	102.6**	164.0	151.0-
			67.2	91.5								152.7

Indices: Cl. – Cranial Index; LH – Cranial Lenght-Height Index; BH – Cranial Breadth-Height Index; fr.p – Frontoparietal Index; K – Kollman's Upper Facial index ; V – Virhoff's Upper Facial Index; mf – Total Facial Index (morphological); n – Nasal Index;

o – Orbital Index; m₂ – Vertical Skull Contour Module; m₃ – Cranial Module

*) calculated from data burdened with measurement error in excess of the standard

Table 5. Shemkhiya – craniometry

No.	Sex		Measurement values													
		g-op	eu-	b-ba	au-	ft-ft	zy-zy	zm-	n-ns	n-pr	n-gn	mf-	h.	apt-	go-	kdl-
			eu		au			zm				ek	orbit.	apt	go	kdl
SH5/T6	f	173	127*	130*	105	93	112	94	53	72	113	39	32.5	27.5	81	107
SH5/T9	f	192	132*	137	105*	99	119	91	50	66	112	40d	33.5d	26	83	113
SH5/T12	f	200	128*	140*	108*	100	118*	95*	50	70	118*	38*	31*	26*	85	108*
SH9/G35	f	175	127	127	109	96	117	96*	48	65	107	38	29.5	28	82	100
SH10/T1	m	181	133	135	121	89	130	86	53	70	114	38	32.5	24.5	99	116

*) in excess of standard measurement error

Table 6. Shemkhiya – cranial indices

No.	sex						indices						
		CI	LH	BH	fr.p.	К	V	mf	n	0	m ₂	m ₃	
SH5/T6	f	73.4*	75.1**	102.3**	73.2*	64.3	76.6	100.9	51.9	83.3	150.0*	143.3**	
SH5/T9	f	68.8*	71.4	103.8*	75.0*	55.5	72.5	94.1	52.0	83.8*	162.0*	153.7*	
SH5/T12	f	64.0*	70.0*	109.4**	78.1*	59.3*	73.7	100.0**	52.0*	81.6**	164.0*	156.0**	
SH9/G35	f	72.6	72.6	100.0	75.6	55.6	67.7*	91.5	58/3	77.6	151.0	143.0	
SH10/T1	m	73.5	74.6	101.5	66.9	53.8	81.4	87.7	46.2	85.5	157.0	149.7	

Indices: Cl. – Cranial Index; LH – Cranial Lenght-Height Index; BH – Cranial Breadth-Height Index; fr.p – Frontoparietal Index; K – Kollman's Upper Facial index; V – Virhoff's Upper Facial Index; mf – Total Facial Index (morphological); n – Nasal Index; o – Orbital Index; m_2 – Vertical Skull Contour Module; m_3 – Cranial Module *) calculated from data burdened with measurement error in excess of the standard

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The Es-Sadda cemetery, except for one doubtful child burial, is represented by 22 adult skeletons (12 men and 10 women), mainly of *maturus* or *adultus/maturus* age (although some could definitely be classified already as *senilis*!). Apart from two individuals representing undoubtedly the Black variety, the group was spread more or less equally between the White and a mix of Black and White varieties.

The skeletons examined from Hagar el-Beida (altogether 36), on each of the five sites explored in the region, include both juvenile and adult individuals, although not older than *adultus/maturus*, except for one case. Among the adults individuals there are 25 men and seven women.

The few individuals studied from the sites around Shemkhiya include three adult women from site SH5, one of the White variety. The rest are Black-White half-breeds, as well as one intervariety male skeleton from site SH10. The two skeletons from the Christian cemetery at SH9 are of a child aged 6-8 and of a woman representing the Black-White half-breed.

A closer comparative analysis of skeletons from the Post-Meroitic cemeteries in the Fourth cataract region requires further studies. It should help to verify theories concerning ethnogenetical processes taking place in the region.



Fig. 2. Skull with traces of healed double trepanation (Photo K. Piasecki)



Fig. 3. Pathological changes (bypoplasia) of the articular surface of a mandibular head (Photo K. Piasecki)