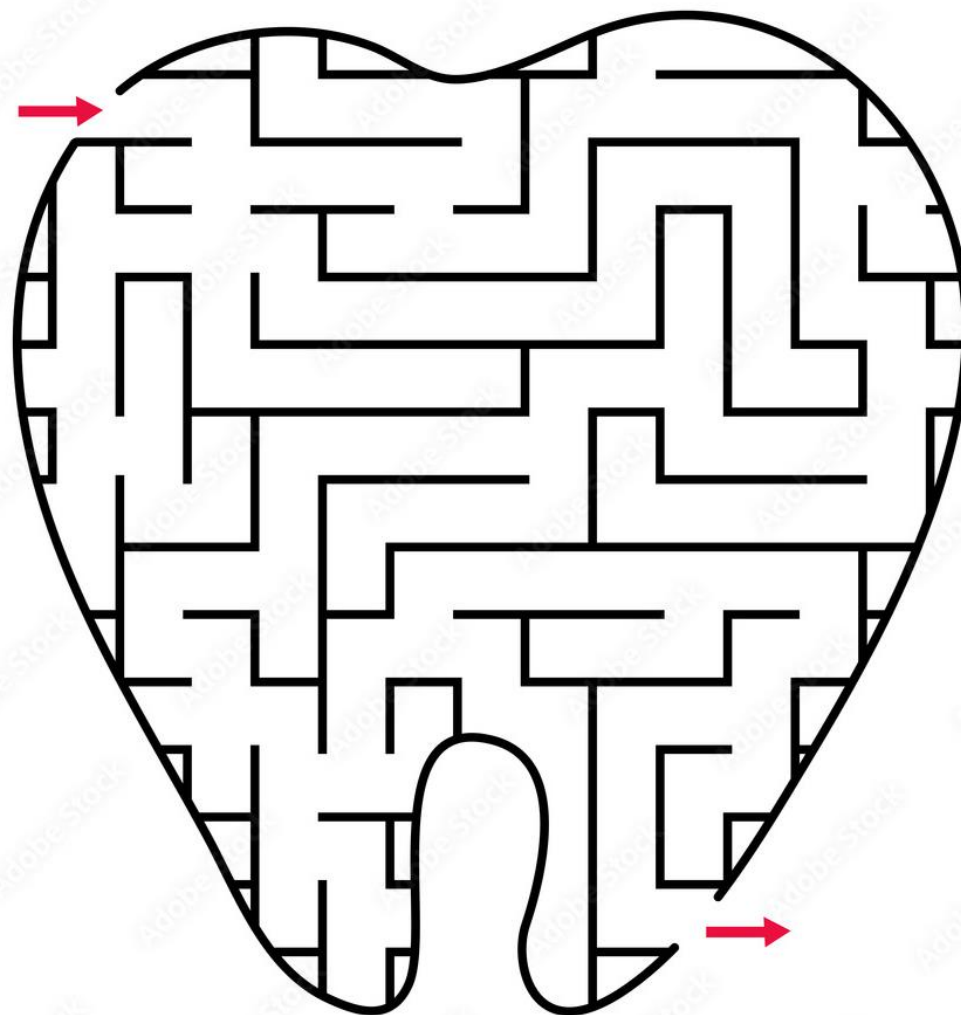




Teeth and you!

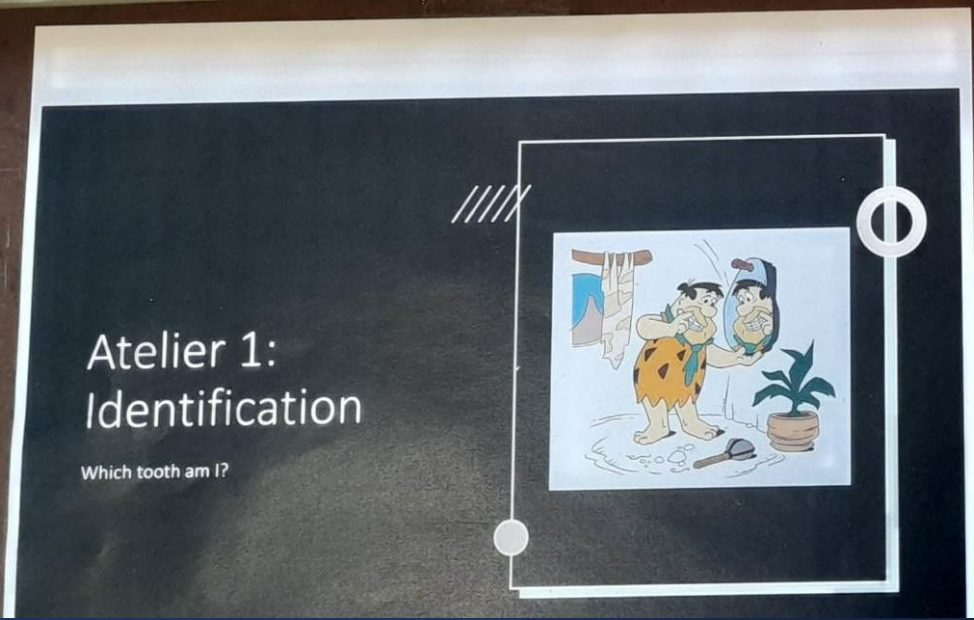
Move from
an atelier to
another



Atelier 1: Identification

Which tooth am I?



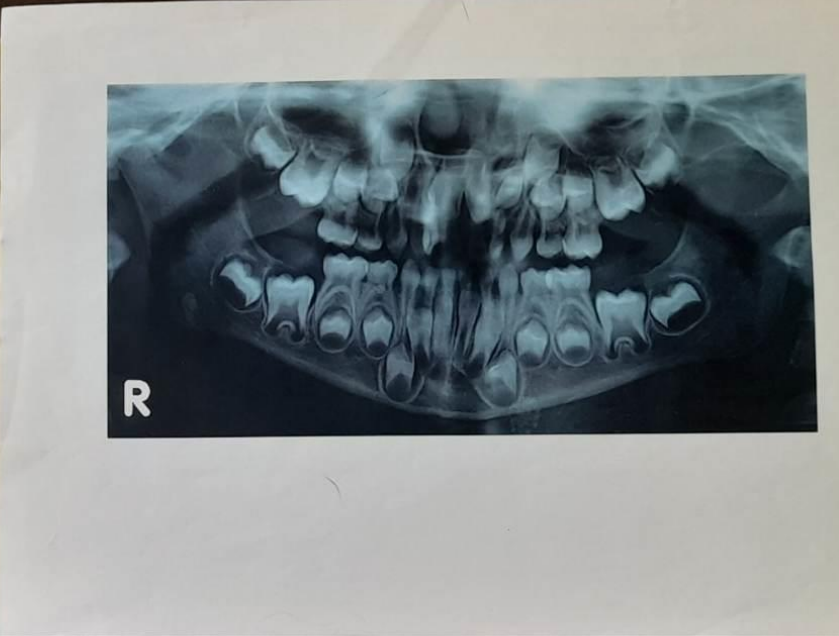


Identify each isolated tooth
Compare two mandibles

Atelier 2: Age Estimation

How old am I?



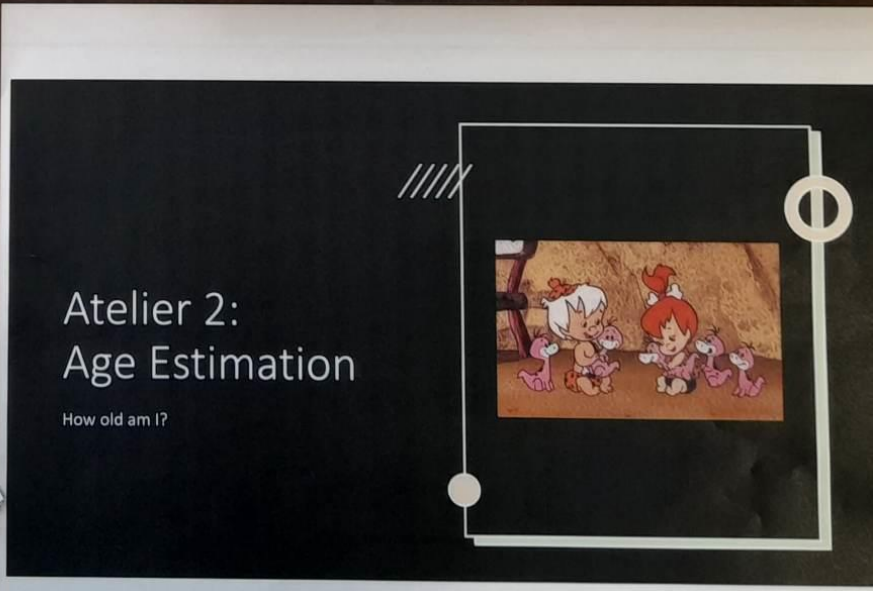
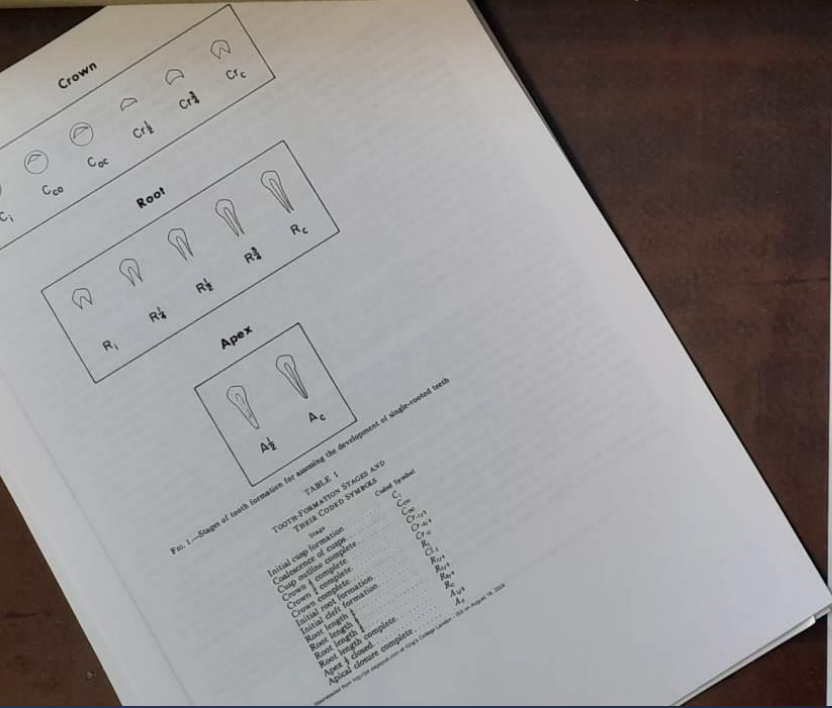


Estimate the age of three individuals (Eruption)

Applied method: Moorrees et al. 1963

Tools:

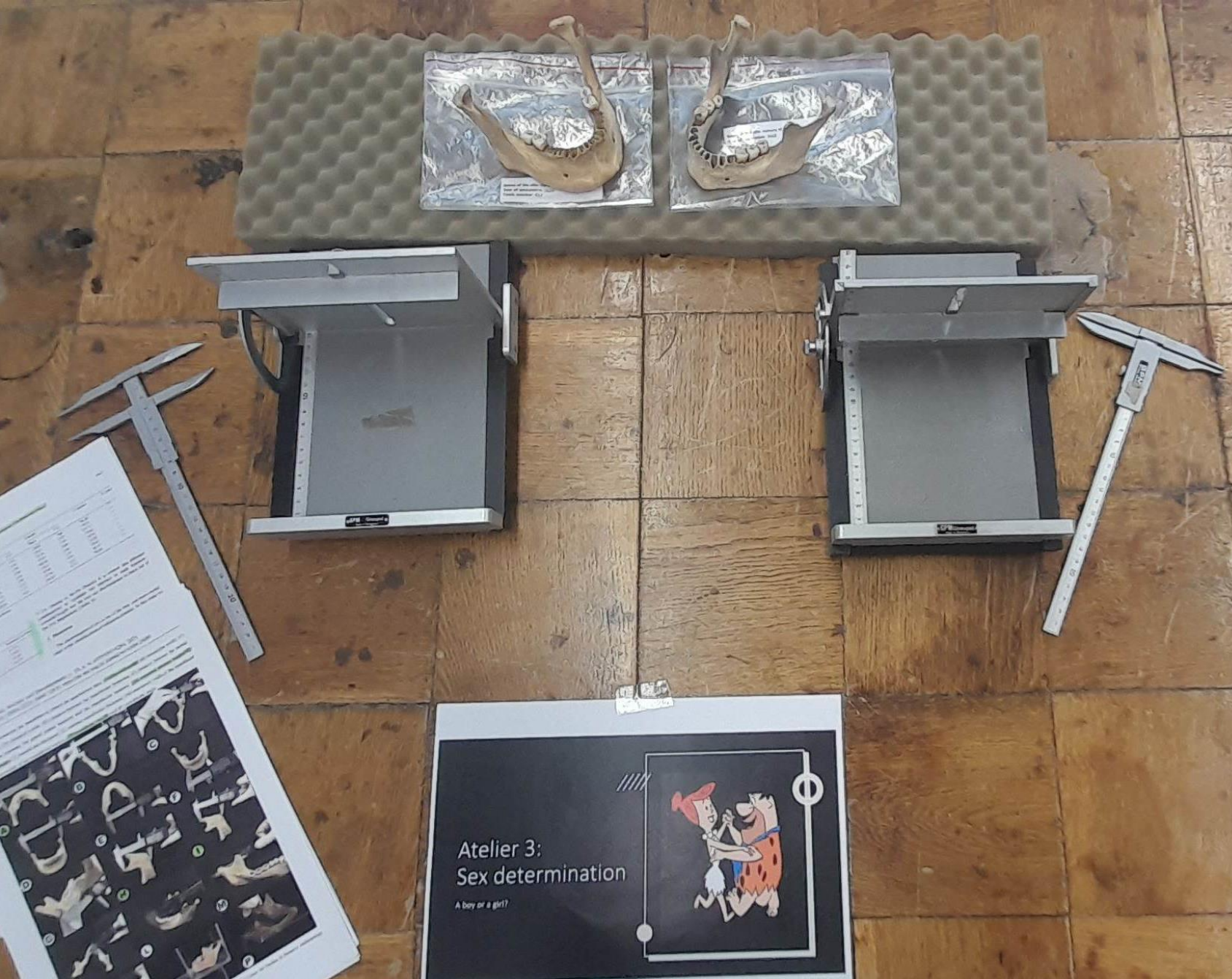
1. X-ray
2. Isolated tooth
3. Fragment of maxillary
4. Equations & tables



Atelier 3: Sex determination

A boy or a girl?





Determinate the sex of two individuals (Metric):

Applied method: Franklin et al. 2008

Tools:

1. Two mandibles
2. Mandibulometer
3. Protocol for measuring the mandibles

Atelier 4: Stress Indicator

Doctor, am I stressed?





Identify the hypoplasia as an indicator of stress on teeth, measure and estimate the age of development:

Applied method: Goodman & Rose 1990

Tools:

1. Skull with teeth *in situ*
2. Calipers
3. Protocol for measuring the LEH

Atelier 5: Oral Health

Show me your teeth!



Imaged by Heritage Auctions, HA.com

Record the oral health of three individuals

Applied method: Smith 1984; Hillson 2001

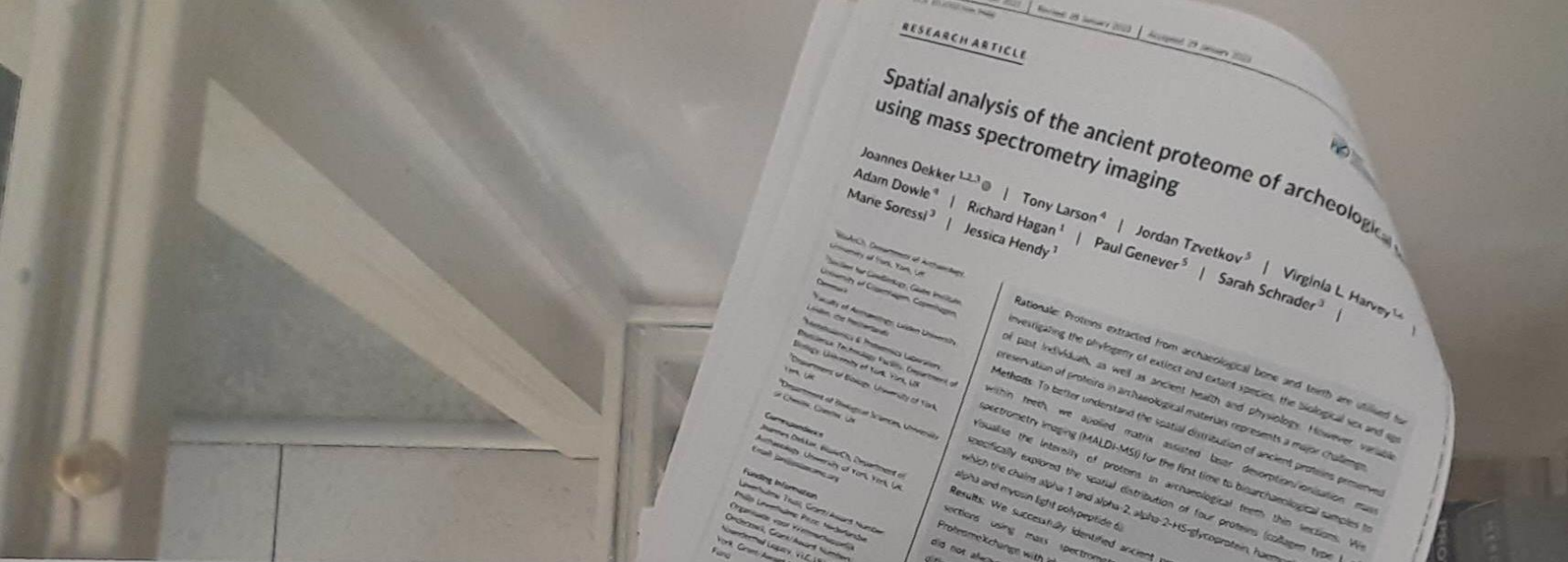
Tools:

1. Two mandibles & skulls with teeth in situ
2. Protocol for recording dental attrition and dental caries



Atelier 6: Read a Paper





Comment a paper

1. Work in group
2. Read a paper (dental anthropology)
3. Analysis it
4. Present it on Friday 12th May

Atelier 6:
Read a Paper

nature > british dental journal > general > article

General | Published: 09 December 2022

Dental calculus - oral health, forensic studies and archaeology: a review

Roger Forshaw *British Dental Journal* 233, 961–967 (2022) | [Cite this article](#)1195 Accesses | 11 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

Dental calculus is recognised as a secondary aetiological factor in periodontal disease, and being a prominent plaque retentive factor, it is routinely removed by the dental team to maintain oral health. Conversely, dental calculus can potentially be useful in forensic studies by supplying data that may be helpful in the identification of human remains and assist in determining the cause of death. During the last few decades, dental calculus has been increasingly recognised as an informative tool to understand ancient diet and health. As an

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Locals or Migrants? Strontium Isotope Analysis of Two North-South Oriented Great Moravian Graves

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Slavs
Staré Město – Na Valách
non-standard grave orientation
mobility analysis
⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr ratio

ABSTRACT

Migration has been used as one explanation for graves that deviate from the prevailing orientation and structure. Graves oriented in the north-south direction (*i.e.*, deviating from the customary contemporary west-east orientation) at the Great Moravian and early medieval burial grounds of Ptenyšid Bohemia and Moravia have attracted the attention of archaeologists for more than 100 years. These are most often interpreted as the graves of foreigners, based on the assumption that different burial rites indicate immigrants, but this has not been confirmed or refuted with empirical evidence. With this study, we have taken the first step towards testing the validity of this hypothesis. Samples from the dental enamel of the permanent molars of two individuals (H 16/2018 and H 18/2018) from the burial site “Na Valách”, located at the Great Moravian central site in Staré Město, were subjected to stable strontium isotope analysis. This analysis can help to assess the likelihood of mobility for these individuals. From the results obtained, it is not possible to confirm the non-local origin of either of the individuals, although in the case of H 16/2018 we may theoretically consider it. However, to definitively reject or confirm the hypothesis of a non-local origin of the people buried along the north-south azimuth, future analysis of a much larger sample size will be necessary.

Paléorient
REVUE PLURIDISCIPLINAIRE DE PRÉHISTOIRE ET DE PROTOHISTOIRE DE L'ASIE DU SUD-OUEST ET DE L'ASIE CENTRALE
PLURIDISCIPLINARY REVIEW OF PREHISTORY AND PROTOHISTORY OF SOUTHWESTERN ASIA

47-1 | 2021
The populations of the Near East and nearby regions: evolution of diet and health status from the Neolithization to the Early Bronze Age

Articles

Dental health status changes during the Neolithisation in Syria: a diachronic perspective (9,820-6,000 cal. BC)

Bérénice Chamel
p. 83-96
<https://doi.org/10.4000/paleorient.921>

Résumé | Index | Plan | Table | Bibliographie | notes | Illustrations | Citation | Auteur

RÉSUMÉS

ENGLISH | FRANÇAIS

Résumé. La Néolithisation au Proche-Orient est une période phare de l'histoire de l'humanité : c'est en effet au cours de cette phase qu'interviennent de grands changements dans l'économie de subsistance, apportés par l'invention de l'agriculture et de l'élevage. D'autres changements dans le mode de vie sont également engendrés par la sédentarisation et, en dernier lieu, par l'invention de la céramique. L'objectif de cette étude est de voir si les changements dans ces domaines sont corrélés à des modifications de l'état de santé dentaire.

Ancient Asia
Journal of the Society of South Asian Archaeology

Reading: Role of Human Tooth Wear Analysis in Archaeology: A Review Download A-

Short Report

Role of Human Tooth Wear Analysis in Archaeology: A Review

Authors: Sangeeta Mahajan 

Abstract

The path of human evolution has always been a topic of contentious discussion for researchers worldwide. Many theories were proposed to explain the phenomenon based on meagre physical evidences available. Interpretations about subsistence strategies of hominins and their descendants had to be derived from scanty biological remains which mostly consisted of random presence of teeth and fragments of cranial and post-cranial skeleton. Due to better preservation and good resistance to diagenesis, owing to tough enamel covering, teeth have been exploited the most in archaeological studies.