Introduction

Establishing age and sex of human remains is key to the study of patterns and trends relating to disease processes (Roberts and Bulsara 2008; Cohen and Armelagos 1984), status (Howell 1988), adaptation (Larson and Kelly 1995), diet (Slobinik 1994; Szathmary and Kent 1992; Gilbert and Malte 1985), etc. Osteoware provides the mechanism to document this data in an easy to use standard format, with the standardization of morphological evidence, future aging and sexing methodologies can be carried out. The standardization of the data will also make more population or aggregate studies requiring age and sex estimates more credible. A few additions to the "Standards" (1985) and Todd (1921a) methods are the complete fusion of symphyses and posterior pelvic bones. Several indicators for both male and female sexing are observed, as the fourth stage of fusion (see Figure 5 for examples of each stage of fusion). Suchey and Morreale (1990), and Todd (1921a;1921b) methods, as opposed to the left only in the "Standards" manual.

Discussions Case 1

- In Figure 14, stage of fusion for each center of ossification in the posterior skeleton is recorded using the categories subchondral (sub), partial (p), or complete (c) (Figure 5 shows examples of each stage of fusion).
- In Figure 15 displays the application of the new categories for recording cranial suture fusions.
- The "determine" button was selected on the Summary screen in Figure 16, this is used where too little information is available when documenting, or when documenting a fossil. The morphology screen was left blank as this individual is too young to display sex-related morphological change.

Case #1

This individual is a composite of several neonates excavated from the Umm el Jamal site (tomb Bi:2) in the Haemelene Kingdom of Jordan, in 1996, by Bun Delrotys and Calvin College.

Case #2

This is a composite adult made up almost completely of remains from a historic period site in Saginaw, Michigan excavated in the 1980’s and the teaching collection at Grand Valley State University. (exception include the vertebrae from Umm el Jamil in the Haemelene kingdom of Jordan and the rib piece which is courtesy of JD Ouster.

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