F.7015, Sk(20859), Cut (20860), Fill (20858)

The burial of Sk.(20859) is a primary disturbed infant, oriented with the head to the northeast and the feet to the southwest (based on orientation of *in situ* skeletal elements). This individual is young - maybe around 1 year of age at death. Much of the skeleton was missing. The right lower limb and ilium remained in articulation. The right upper limb was also complete, and it seems to have hand and the wrist attached, but preservation of them was poor. There were foot bones of a similarly aged individual near the right knee/right shoulder- probably from the same skeleton. A cranium found near the right elbow is from a different, older individual left *in situ*. This burial was partially exposed and lifted in 2013 with Sk(20824) in F.7008 (adult female). The right humerus of this infant, Sk(20859) was found under the upper thoracic region near the left hand of Sk(20824). The right clavicle of infant Sk(20859) was disarticulated from the rest of the right upper limb and pushed west past the infant's right elbow. Although the long bones of the left lower limb were missing, the left foot was found in articulation to the northeast of the flexed right knee. With the exception of a few fragments of cervical vertebrae, the axial skeleton, left upper limbs, and cephalic extremity were all missing. No grave goods were found associated with this skeleton. A sample of 'white material' and another of plaster from the painted wall were sampled from this individual.

Building 97

F.3558, Sk(20390), Cut (20388), Fill (20386), Basket (20395)

This is a primary inhumation of a child flexed on its left side and somewhat supine, lower limbs strongly flexed as well as vertebral column, which is flexed anteriorly. The body was oriented with the head to the east and the feet to the west, facing north with the cephalic extremity flexed to accommodate this position. Burrowing had disturbed the context, displacing elements of the torso and upper limbs. No grave goods were found associated with this skeleton.

Imprints of a basket (20395) or textile mat were found under the skeleton. They appeared as lines in a southwest-northeast direction, covering the basal boundary of the burial. Around the head the imprints were visible also up against the side of the cut. Under the dark imprints the soil was orange, which could be remains of organic material (body fluids?). This has not been recorded as a separate unit, since it was only a thin surface on the make-up layer below.

F.3559, Sk(20391), Cut (20389), Fill (20387)

This is a primary undisturbed burial of a neonate (aged from birth to two months), placed on its right side in flexed position. The bones were in a very friable state. Under the cranium an animal bone had been pressed into the ground, possibly as a support for the head (20387.x1).

TPC (Team Poznan Connection) Post-Chalcolithic burials

The Seljuk-period remains described below were buried in a supine, extended position within niche graves. The upper limbs were either slightly adducted or in standard anatomical position with the forearms in a pronated position, which in a number of cases placed the hands in the pelvic region. Upon careful excavation of the cephalic extremity the rightward rotation of the cranium and mandible was due in some instances to rotation of the atlas on the axis. They show movements of elements that suggest these individuals were interred in an open space (coffin or other container) and the placement of the elements show wall effects, adducted and medial rotation, and verticalized claviculae, that attest to them once having been wrapped in a shroud, winding sheet, or covering of some description.

The heads of some described below had thus been rotated such that these individuals faced southeast. That the mandible separated from the cranium at the TMJ in Sk(30740) adds further support that these decomposed in the rotated position and not before rotation had occurred, which would have left the mandible on the torso. The juvenile's cephalic extremity was flexed and elevated with the face directed southeast, a position as-

cribable to taphonomic changes, rather than to intention on the part of the buriers. The displacement of some patellae suggests movement of this most labile element due to post-depositional processes. In some cases these remain in articulation in the extended lower limbs, again attesting to the presence of a constraint like a shroud. Save for a single bone pin above the cephalic extremity of one individual, they possessed no grave goods (i.e. items of personal adornment) or grave inclusions.

F.7350, Sk(30470), Cuts (30437and 30465), Fill (30436)

Sk(30470) is the burial of an extended supine primary inhumation of a middle adult male skeleton, oriented east-west, head to the west, facing south (Figure 5.13). This individual was lying on his right side and, as a result, the right patella had fallen down lateral to the knee. The shoulders are elevated and the clavicles verticalized following the inferior movement of the manubrium and rib cage (collapse due to decomposition of the thoracic contents). The sacro-iliac joints are in an articulated position. The right lower limb is rotated laterally (therefore accounting for displacement of the patella). The 2nd metacarpal and trapezoid and all left carpals are in articulation, the left shoulder and upper limb show a wall effect with the cut of the grave and likely wrapping of the body (winding sheet/shroud). The mandible is protracted and the mouth is agape (open). The cephalic extremely is rotated right and the movement of the mandible and thyroid cartilage reflects that this rotation occurred before disarticulation of the TMJ (temporo-mandibular joint).

Figure 5.13. *TPC Area Burial F.7350, Sk(30470) (orthophoto from 3D model produced by Scott Haddow).*

This individual suffered from dysplasia of the right hip (slipped proximal femoral capital epiphysis). This developmental condition explains the unusual rotation of right lower limb of this individual, the position of which reflects the laterally deviated foot that is diagnostic of this condition (rotated to the right as observed and recorded on excavation). A dental calculus sample from the teeth was collected for pathogen aDNA testing

by Dr. Christina Warriner (University of Oklahoma). A bone pin (30470.x1) was found above the cranium of this individual.

F.7351, Sk(30479), Cut (30433, 30478), Fill (30432,30477)

Sk(30479), a primary burial, was laid out east-west, with the head at the west end of the grave in a supine position. The cranium had slightly rolled to the south. Cervical vertebrae found in articulation were fully supine and not rotated, suggesting that the rotation of the cranium was taphonomic and not the original burial position. Both arms were adducted, either as a result of narrow confines of the grave or as a result of shrouding. The epiphyses of the individual were largely unfused, suggesting it is an adolescent of indeterminate sex, roughly 15 years of age at death. The thoracic cavity had been greatly disturbed by animal burrowing, disrupting the ribs and thoracic vertebrae. The feet and hands were also disrupted by animals and were largely missing.

Hip dysplasia was also found to affect this adolescent, found nearby to Sk(30470). This condition is bilateral, but the expression varies: the right hip possesses a separate caput (i.e. unfused as normal) but with fragmentation of the caput in the form of *osteochondritis dissecans*, with the dissected pieces recovered in excavation. On the left side the caput was flattened and articulated with the metaphysis in a slipped position, the caput remaining in an unfused state, which is consistent with the estimated age-at-death of this individual. The vertebral column had a cranial shift in the lower thoracic region.

F.7352, Sk(30463), Cut (30435, 30467), Fill (30434, 30454)

Sk(30463), a fully extended supine primary inhumation of an older adult male of 50+ years of age at death, whose body had decomposed in an open space, permitting movement of the acetabulo–femoral joints (now viewed as labile elements by Henri Duday). The left hand had been disturbed by rodent burrowing. The lower limbs were disturbed at the knee such that the tibiae and fibulae had been displaced. Some ribs were displaced and the sternum verticalized to expose the right side in superior view. The mandible was no longer in occlusion, and the mouth is open (mandible protracted). Pubic symphysis is open (attesting to burial in an open space). The presence of an ossified xiphoid process and vertebral degeneration (osteophytes and syndesmophytes) support an advanced age at death. The left femur presented its posterior aspect uppermost. The feet appear to have been in a burrow. The hands were hidden beneath the mass of hip. The left hand was disarticulated and partially visible, but the right hand fully hidden by right hip mass (due to the movement of acetabulo-femoral joint-rolling.) The left hand elements were present but disturbed. The patellae had been displaced quite some distance from their normal anterior position on the femoral condyles, which suggests movement by rodents or water or both.

Sk(30463) also had evidence of a healed depressed fracture located in the squama of the frontal, a healed rib fracture, a healed nasal fracture that affected not only the nasal bones but also the left border of the nasal aperture. He also shows extensive tooth wear.

F.7373, Sk(21020), Cut (21018, 21019), Fill (21001)

This is a primary disturbed burial, Sk(21020) in F.7373, oriented southwest-northeast, cephalic extremity to the southwest. This individual was lying in supine position, rotated slightly to the right. The cervical vertebrae in their upper part were not in anatomical position because of animal disturbance. The shoulders were elevated (claviculae verticalized), and the left clavicle and scapula displaced. The left clavicle was found above the right clavicle. The left scapula was lying near the pelvis. The right upper limb was extended and in articulation. Both right and left hand elements were dispersed in a hole fill (21018) due to decomposition of hand elements and subsequent animal activity. The lower right limb was rotated to the right (acetabulo-femoral joint rolling), and both lower limbs were extended. The metacarpals as well as the foot phalanges were in articulation. The skull (cranium and mandible) was also in articulation and rotated right, facing southeast.