

WOOTON WAWEN CHURCHYARD, WARWICKSHIREHUMAN BONE REPORTT.O'Connor  
Ancient Monuments Lab.

A total of 19 burials were submitted for study. The state of preservation was generally quite good, but few of the burials as submitted, were complete, some consisting of just a skull.

Basic craniometric measurements are given in Table 1. Where long bones were preserved in a reasonable condition, a stature was calculated according to the formulae of Trotter & Gleser. The statures are quoted where appropriate in the text, and should only be taken as approximate.

Key to dental formulae

X	lost ante-mortem	C	caries
/	lost post-mortem	A	abscess
U	unerupted	E	pulp exposed

Grave A21

The remains were those of an elderly female. Only four teeth remained, and all of these were worn down to the pulp cavity. The anterior maxillary teeth had a total of four abscesses. All of the upper and lower molars had been lost some time before death, and the sockets had healed over. The skull was metopic and numerous wormian bones were present in the lambdoid, sagittal and coronal sutures. The left mandibular condyle had suffered intensive arthritic destruction. Mild arthritis was evident throughout the spine notably in the cervical region. The stature was 166 cms (c.5'5").

The dental formula was:-

E E E			E		
A A A			A		
8	X	8	3	2	1
8	X	8	3	2	1

A28

The remains were those of an infant aged between 2 and 3 years. One deciduous 2nd molar was still in the process of erupting.

A28a

These remains comprised the humeri, tibiae, and femora of an infant, probably aged between 2 and 5 years, and a few bone fragments of non-human origin.

A31

This was the burial of an infant aged between 3 and 5 years. The dentition comprised both deciduous, and unerupted permanent teeth. The skull showed numerous wormian bones along the lambdoid and sagittal sutures. Little remained of the post-cranial skeleton.

The dental formula was:-

$\frac{16}{16}$	e	d	c	b	a		a	b	c	d	e	$\frac{16}{16}$
$\frac{16}{16}$	e	d	c	b	a		a	b	c	d	e	$\frac{16}{16}$

A32

The remains were those of a male aged 13-14 years. Both upper first molars showed occlusal caries. Moderate enamel hypoplasia was evident throughout. The skull showed numerous wormian bones in the lambdoid, sagittal and coronal sutures and a small epipteric bone at the right pterion.

A33

This was the burial of an infant aged between 1 and 2 years. The burial also contained a fragment of ox femur.

A34

The remains were those of a male aged between 40 and 50 years. A large abscess was present at the root of 51. Slight enamel hypoplasia was present throughout. Wormian bones were present in the lambdoid and coronal sutures, and at the right parietal notch. The skull bones showed distinct senile thickening. Arthritic damage was notable in the cervical and thoracic region of the spine, and in both glenoid cavities.

A36

This burial comprised the fragmentary remains of a juvenile of around 4 to 5 years of age, and a fragment of ox femur.

A37

There were the remains of a male aged 25-30 years. The skull showed several wormian bones in the lambdoid, sagittal, and coronal sutures, and one in the left parietal notch. Arthritic damage was noted in the cervical vertebrae, and at the right elbow and hip joints.

A37/1

This was an adult calotte of indeterminate sex. Wormian bones were present in the lambdoid, sagittal, and coronal sutures.

A38a

These remains comprised fragments of the radius, ulna and sacrum of an adult individual.

A40

These were the fragmentary remains of an infant. Judging on size alone, age must have been around 2 years, or less.

A41

This burial was the fairly complete skeleton of a man aged about 35-40 years, standing some 175 cms (5' 9") tall. Wormian bones were numerous along the lambdoid, coronal, and sagittal sutures.

The dental formula was:-

C		C															
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
E								C								E	

Virtually every joint in the body was suffering moderate arthritic damage, notably the elbows and sacro-iliacs.

The left third metatarsal and the lateral cuneiform had fused. The left tibia showed damage to the anterior crest, probably of traumatic origin, and bony changes in the mid-shaft evidencing a reaction to this trauma. The tibia and fibula are both very swollen in this region, apparently by the addition of bone from the outside not from within. In the same area is a small, flattened ossified haematoma. The shafts of both tibia and fibula also bore numerous small exostoses. The evidence suggests an old wound, now well healed, initiating a number of bony changes resulting in a laying down of bone in the mid-shaft and along tendons and ligaments. A small haematoma, resulting from the injury subsequently ossified to form a small bony "button" on the tibia.

#### A44

These remains comprised the skull-less skeleton of a female aged 45+ and of stature 153 cms. (c 5' 0"). Slight arthritic lipping was evident in the spine.

#### A51

These were the remains of an individual aged 13-14 years and probably male. Slight enamel hypoplasia and periodontal disease was evident. The mandible had double mental foramina. There were numerous wormian bones along the lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

#### A61

The remains were those of a man in his middle twenties, standing about 170 cms. (5' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ") in height. The dentition was generally in good health, although a moderate degree of periodontal recession was noted in the mandible. The skull displayed a number of super-nummary ossicles. There were numerous wormian bones along the coronal sagittal and lambdoid sutures, and ossicles at the left pterion, and at the right asterion and parietal notch. Slight tori mandibulares were noted, and the skull had a pair of small parietal foramina. Slight arthritic damage was noted throughout the spine.

#### A61/a

These remains represented a female aged about 15 to 17 years. Only the skull was present. Both maxillary M<sub>3</sub>'s appeared to be congenitally absent. No developing crowns would be found, nor the crypts in which the teeth should have been developing. Enamel hypoplasia was moderately developed. Wormian bones were present in the lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

A62

These were the remains of a man aged around 30 years and about 174 cms. (c 5' 8") in height. The maxillary molars showed moderate enamel hypoplasia, and two root abscesses were noted.

The dental formula was:-

														C		A A	
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		

There was moderate torus mandibularis development. Wormian bones were numerous along the lambdoid and sagittal sutures. The right orbit showed slight signs of osteoporosis.

The sacrum showed incomplete lumbarisation of the right half of the first sacral vertebra. Resulting from this was a slightly asymmetrical development of the lumbar region. Some thoracic vertebrae showed slight arthritic lipping. On the atlas vertebra, the groove for the vertebral artery was notably overdeepened on the left side. There seems to be no simple explanation for this, and the anomaly may just be an intra-specific variable.

A77

These were the rather fragmentary remains of a woman aged from 24 to 28 years. Only two teeth were found, (8 and 4), both exhibiting moderate enamel hypoplasia. Wormian bones were present in the lambdoid suture. The skull showed a number of small parietal foramina. There was an ossicle in the left parietal notch. Slight arthritic changes were noted in the lumbar region.

Table 1 Summary of craniometric measurements and sex.  
Measurements in

A77	A62	A61/a	A61	A51	A41	A40	A37/1	A37	A36	A34	A32	A31	A28a	A28	A21	Grave No.
	192		193		188		196					148				L
	144		148		145		149	152				144				B
	93	96.6	97	96	103		100	95		98	91					B'
	129		134		139											H'
	95		97	106												LB
	144	125	140	139	130		150	129		135	126	118			110	S <sub>1</sub>
	136		128		140		143	139		135	129	120			123	S <sub>2</sub>
	114		126		114						111					S <sub>3</sub>
	118	107.2	117	113	113		122	111		107	108	93			98	S' <sub>1</sub>
	122		113.5		113.5		127	122		116	115	116			109	S' <sub>2</sub>
	91		101		91						91					S' <sub>3</sub>
	122		110		120			128								BiB
	67.4	67.6	73		67.9			67.4			66.2					G'H
	88.0		94.5		91.4											GL
	90.3	84.6	103.3		88.8			87			84.7				85	GB
	39.2	36.8	36					40.8		38.5	37					G <sub>2</sub>
	42	45.5	46.4		44.6			44		47.2	42					G' <sub>1</sub>
					142											J
	36.4	41.2	38.8		46.8			39			37					O <sub>1</sub>
	33	35.8	35		29			32.4			34.6					O <sub>2</sub>
			39		39.2						37.5					FL
			34		35.8						33					FB
	23.4	21.2	24.4		24			24		22.2	21.4	19			25	NB
	50.5	48.2	54.3		52			48.8			50					NH'
	8.5	6.0	10.6		9.9			9.1			10.6					SC
	23	22.6	20.5		20.5			15			22.3					DC
					12.8									82		W1
	44		46	42.5	48					45.8	43.8	38.4		36.2		ZZ
	31.5		33.5	26	32						26.4			25.6	25.2	RB
	28.6		32.4	30.3	31.5						27	22		20.6	26	H <sub>1</sub>
	25.5		29	23	19.7					30	18.6					M <sub>2</sub> H
	66.4		70	55.2	64.8					72.5	51.8			38.2	52.2	CH
	2.0		21.8	19	22									11.4		CyL
	104		108		105						93			73	91	ML
	125°		122°		122°						132°			137°	130°	M Angle
	61		67.5		62									31	52	RL
F	M	F	M	M	M	-	-	M	-	M	M	-	-	-	F	Sex
A77	A62	A61a	A61	A51	A41	A40	A37/1	A37	A36	A34	A32	A31	A28a	A28	A21	

Table 2

Summary of  
age, sex,  
and  
discontinuous  
traits.

Grave No.	0-5 years	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40+	Male	Female	Lambd Wormian bones	Parietal Wormian bones	Coronal Wormian bones	Epipteric bones	Parietal notch bones	Torus Mandibulari	Metopism	Supra-Orbital foramina	Parietal foramina	Hypoplasia
A21							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	
A28	✓															✓	✓		
A28a	✓																		
A31	✓									✓	✓						✓		
A32			✓					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
A33	✓																		
A34							✓	✓		✓		✓							✓
A36	✓																		
A37					✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					
A37/1						✓				✓	✓	✓							
A38a					?	✓													
A40	✓																		
A41						✓		✓		✓	✓	✓					✓		
A44							✓		✓										
A51			✓					✓		✓	✓						✓		✓
A61					✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
A61a				✓					✓	✓	✓						✓		✓
A62						✓		✓		✓	✓				✓				✓
A77					✓				✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓
TOTAL	6	0	2	1	4	3	3	7	4	12	11	7	2	3	2	2	7	2	7

Table 3 Cranial indices (where measurable)  $(\frac{L \times 100}{E})$

	MaxL	MaxB	Cranial index
A31	148	144	97.3 (infant)
A37/1	196	149	76
A41	188	145	77.1
A61	193	148	76.7
A62	192	144	75

Facial breadth index  $(\frac{G \cdot H}{GB} \times 100)$

	G·H	GB	Facial Breadth Index
A32	66.2	84.7	78.2
A37	67.4	87	77.5
A41	67.9	88.8	76.5
A61	73	103.3	70.7
A61/a	67.6	84.6	79.9
A62	67.4	90.3	74.6