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SEIANTI HANUNIA TLESNASA:  
AN ANALYSIS OF HER SKELETON  
IN THE SARCOPHAGUS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM

ABSTRACT

Etruscan mortuary programs provided the dead with elaborate chamber tombs and complex burial rituals. An elaborate Etruscan terracotta sarcophagus found in one of these tombs, and now at the British Museum, contains the remains of an elderly woman. A review of the literature confirms that these bones were in the sarcophagus when it was discovered. An osteological study of these bones provides us with useful information concerning this interesting person.

INTRODUCTION

An extremely fine Etruscan sarcophagus now in the collections of the British Museum (Cat. No. [1887] 87/4-2.1) holds a skeleton (Cat. No. 87/4-

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\* Thanks are due Marjatta Nielsen for pointing out the need to study the bones in this sarcophagus and for her kind sharing of related information. Special thanks are due Dr. Judith Swaddling for her extensive aid in arranging for the actual study to be completed at the British Museum, and to William Cole for his considerable efforts to assist in every aspect of the actual study. Thanks are due Dr. Theya Molleson for her aid in locating the Etruscan material in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) and making these skulls available for study on very short notice.

Several other individuals contributed to the success of this project. Prof. Nicholas Coldstream kindly invited the authors to become Honorary Research Fellows of the Department of Classical Archaeology at University College London during the spring of 1989 when this research was in progress. Drs. Lin Foxhall, Hero Granger-Taylor, Alan Johnston, and Susan Walker also supported this study in various ways. Michael Czwarno (Institute of Archaeology, London) provided essential computer assistance. Thanks also are due to Elizabeth Allen and P. Bowden of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons. The information and interpretations presented, however, are the responsibility of the authors alone.

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2.2) which appears to be that of the woman Seianti Hanunia Tlesnasa, whose name is inscribed on the lid (see British Museum photographs VIII D 19 and XLVII C 48, cited by Banti 1960: 343). A «Terracotta number» (D 786) was assigned at a later date (see Walters 1903: 428-9). In 1989 these bones were the focus of a general research project to identify and study all the existing Etruscan skeletal remains in England within a general program intended to integrate data from physical anthropological studies with archaeological information in Etruria (Becker Ms. C).

This anthropological program has now been joined to that of Dr. Elsa Pacciani of the Soprintendenza Archeologica per Toscana (Pacciani 1989). The first part of this joint program is designed to support archaeologists now working in Etruria by providing them with the age and gender information for the skeletons from cemeteries, which is crucial to their studies. We also can identify human remains from other contexts where they are less expected, and thereby provide useful information regarding mortuary customs and the destruction of ancient cemeteries by various taphonomic processes.

The second part of this program is designed to identify the skeletal remains of ancient Etruscans held in museums all over the world. These remains are to be found in anthropological collections, such as the British Museum of Natural History (South Kensington, London), as well as in funerary containers in museums throughout the world. These include stone and ceramic sarcophagi and chests and also the small *olla campanulata* such as those from Chiusi,<sup>1</sup> which are now being studied (Ginge, Ms. A).

The sarcophagus of Seianti Hanunia Tlesnasa at the British Museum is one of the better known of these «containers» of ancient skeletal remains (Bianchi Bandinelli 1925: col. 307, n. 1). Not only is this Etruscan sarcophagus an outstanding work of art, with lid and base each of rather unusual one-piece construction, but it also includes a nearly complete set of bones believed to be of the person whose name appears on the exterior (in Etruscan script and written from right to left). Critical to the osteological evaluation of these human remains is the basic verification of the origin of this sarcophagus as from an undisturbed Etruscan context, rather than as an outstanding forgery or even a sarcophagus which may have been reused at some point in its history. The possibility that the original occupant of the tomb was ejected and that the

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<sup>1</sup> This research serves as an important part of the joint project to study human remains. The Ginge program involves the identification of all the known Chiusine wheelturned cinerary urns, and also provides data regarding the skeletal and other contents. Most significant for osteological studies is the fact that these urns frequently have the name of the deceased inscribed or written on them, which provides information on gender and sometimes on age. This provides a test of the analytical skills of the anthropologist attempting an independent determination of these same data from the cremated remains.

sarcophagus was reused for its present occupant can be rejected on the basis of Ginge's research (Ms. B) into the evidence surrounding the discovery of the tomb, contemporary publication of related notes, and evidence relating to its acquisition by the British Museum. These data convincingly demonstrate that this is a genuine sarcophagus, found in 1866 by O. Mignoni at Poggio Cantarello, four miles to the west of Chiusi.<sup>2</sup>

We also have three pieces of direct skeletal evidence to confirm that this is the original occupant of the tomb. First, and critical to the entire discussion, these remains are those of a female. Second, the excellent condition of the skull, pelvis,<sup>3</sup> and other delicate bones suggests that these remains have not been removed from this secure chamber. Third, the presence of almost all of the small bones of the hands and feet clearly demonstrate that these remains were not relocated into this sarcophagus in a skeletalized state.

#### ANALYTICAL METHODS

The methods used in this study are described in Becker and Salvadei (in press). In those few cases where consolidation or glueing was required, the bones were fixed with Paraloid B-72, secured from the conservation department of the British Museum.

#### FINDINGS:

These bones are those of an Etruscan woman who died at an age of at least  $80 \pm 10$  years. Her long bones allow us to calculate a stature of  $148.27 \pm 3.51$  cm. (58.37 inches). Adjusted for her age, she would have been 145.27 cm. tall at death.

The Chiusine terracotta sarcophagus had been examined by Marjatta Nielsen as part of her program to develop a corpus of all Etruscan sarcophagi

<sup>2</sup> Bianchi Bandinelli (1925: col. 307, n. 1) provides a full bibliography of works relating to this sarcophagus and its excavation. Ginge has reviewed these publications and concludes that the sarcophagus and its contents are clearly Etruscan. Bianchi Bandinelli notes that it resided in the «Victoria Museum» in London.

<sup>3</sup> Twenty years ago T. Dale Stewart (1970) suggested that parity in adult females could be determined on the basis of scarring or pitting on the *os pubis*. A few years later Houghton (1974) offered a variation of this theory. The occupant of this sarcophagus was alleged to have many such scars, and the myth arose that she must have had a number of children. The evaluative technique allegedly applied to Seianti's skeleton recently has been demonstrated to be completely unreliable, but this «information» has become part of the oral traditions surrounding Seianti Thanunia Tlesnasa.

and ash chests.<sup>4</sup> This sarcophagus and its contents<sup>5</sup> were excavated from the area of Chiusi in 1886 (Milani 1886: 353). Milani provides a detailed review of the context, and notes that the body of this sarcophagus is unusual in being a single terracotta construction rather than being a two-piece type which is more common. Milani (1886: 354) notes that the skeletal material within the sarcophagus was intact at the time of excavation. He erroneously thought that the skull of the occupant (Seianti Thanunia Tlesnasa) was that of a mature but not elderly woman – possibly reflecting the portrait on the cover of the sarcophagus. The authors find the woman represented on the cover to be a mature woman, but certainly not much older than 50 years of age. Helbig (1886: 218) more accurately recognized the bones in the sarcophagus as those of an elderly woman, and noted that the sculptor of the lid had rejuvenated or idealized her features.

The sarcophagus and the bones were the first two items catalogued at the British Museum in April 1887. This skeleton, including the skull, must be the one noted by Puccioni (1929: 360) as an Etruscan example in the British Museum in his listing of 250 examples of Etruscans then known to be in museums in Italy, Paris and London.<sup>6</sup>

The data from this individual may help us to identify Seianti Thanunia as part of a geographical population within Etruria. The non-metric cranial data, if Konigsberg (1988) is correct, may be useful in determining residential

<sup>4</sup> This sarcophagus was examined by Dr. Nielsen in 1976. At that time the conservator at the British Museum, Mr. William Cole, indicated that the skeletal contents had been reviewed and had been determined to be those of a woman, but that no report was on file. In 1989 the discovery of pencilled lines and points on this skull indicate that at some earlier date someone recovered craniometric data from this skull. In 1986 Dr. Judith Swaddling provided Dr. Nielsen with a photocopy of a photograph of the skull from within this sarcophagus. In the absence of more specific data regarding these skeletal remains Dr. Nielsen suggested that these bones be studied as part of an extensive program developed by the author to analyze skeletal material from funerary containers now in museum collections throughout the world (cf. Becker Ms. A, Ms. B).

<sup>5</sup> In addition to the sarcophagus and its skeleton, 5 objects of thin silver were catalogued as being from this tomb (Walters 1903: 429, 1921: 21-25; cf. Puccioni 1939). These silver items, lost since 1939, had been hung as ornaments on the walls of the tomb (see British Museum 1885: 1, Ginge Ms. A). Another lidded sarcophagus with text purchased by the British Museum in 1873 (B 630, see Walters 1903: 180-183) was withdrawn in 1936 as a forgery (Kurz 1948: 146-147).

<sup>6</sup> Puccioni's inventory of Etruscan skeletal material (1929) also notes that 2 other skulls were known to be in London at that time (see below), 30 skulls were at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, and the remainder are scattered among some 15 institutions in 11 Italian cities. The largest collection noted in 1929 was at the National Museum of Anthropology in Florence (76 skulls), but the Institute of Anthropology in The University of Rome also held a large number (44 skulls). The two other skulls which were in London, then at the Royal College of Surgeons, plus a third possible Etruscan skull now rest with the collections of the Natural History Museum, London and are described in this report (see also Fn. 7 below). Pacciani (1989) is in the process of tabulating all Etruscan skeletal remains now known.

practices among the ancient Etruscans, as others cited by Konigsberg have suggested might be achieved through studies of male/female variability within a population.

This skeleton is nearly complete and in outstanding condition due to careful recovery and outstanding storage. Some breaks and chips reflect earlier shipping or storage problems, with the presence of straw particles in the break at the distal end of the left humerus providing the evidence for these conditions. Some teeth have been lost post mortem, along with many of the bones of the hands and feet. No terminal phalanges are present. The four largest bones of the ankles are present, together with 3 fragments of other tarsals and 7 poorly preserved metatarsals, one pedal phalange and 2 unrecognizable bits. The wrists are represented by a single carpal, and the hands by 7 metacarpals and 6 phalanges which all are in better condition than any of the bones of the feet.

Post-cranial measurements appear in Table 2. Both tibiae have well developed dorsal crests, and the left has some post-mortem damage to the head, but no pathologies are evident. Both femora have a crested area in the location of

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<sup>7</sup> The three Etruscan skulls in the collections of the British Museum Natural History at South Kensington (see Tables) were transferred in 1948 from the collections of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. These survived the bombing of World War II, and were relocated together with available catalogue data, which may be summarized as follows:

5.214 *Etruscan*: B.D. 280 Received 1948. Pencil 0673

Imperfect skull, believed to be that of an Etruscan, from a tomb near Perugia along the road from Tuscany to Lake Trasimeno. The mandible originally had been wired in place.

This sepulchre held 5 urns, one with an Etruscan inscription which G.C. Conestabile (the discoverer of this tomb?), see his publication in *Bull. dell'Inst. di Corr. Archaeologia Roma* 1858, p. 71) reads as «Tannia Luneja [Livineja] Lusenii [Lusani] uxore» and thus of the Luxania family famous in ancient Perugia.

Count Conestabile presented the skull to Prof. Giustiniano Nicolucci, who then presented it to Barnard Davis. The Barnard Davis catalogue number (280) is painted in red on the brow, above the number «5.214», and also across the right aspect of the coronal suture. The number 686.1 also appears on the left portion of the frontal. The number of the Barnard Davis collection in the Natural History Museum file is given as 1173 (see p. 85 of *Thes. Cran.*).

5.2143 *Etruscan*: F.C. 375<sup>2</sup> Purchased by the Royal College of Surgeons in 1888, received at the British Museum/Natural History in 1948. Pencil number 0706.

This imperfect skull is quite heavy and appears to have been extensively mineralized. Early repairs were made using wire, after the fashion of mending china with clamps. Plaster (and wax) resoration also is evident.

5.2147 *Etruscan*?: F.C. 375<sup>3</sup>

Received from the Royal College of Surgeons 1948 (pencil 0728).

Dug up in a field ca. 6 miles S.W. of Chiusi, with some fragments of black pottery, according to A.J. Wall, esq, who donated this skull to the Royal College of Surgeons in 1888. The attribution is definitely uncertain, although the catalogue card in the Natural History Museum does note that other circumstances not mentioned, or data regarding the associated pottery, may fix this as Etruscan.

the third trochanter and the linea asperi indicate that this was a very robust person. Differential development suggests that she was right handed.

The most remarkable aspect of this skeleton is that the pubic symphyses have «eroded» (naturally aged) to a degree far greater than I have ever noted previously. Since this area is poorly preserved in archaeological contexts, and osteoporotic changes associated with age (particularly in females?) lead to lessened chances of survival for this portion of the skeleton, the findings for this individual may be considered as unique. The symphyses have resorbed and eroded to a sharp edge, being less than 1 mm. across at the inferior aspect and no more than 4 mm. broad at the widest point, near the superior aspect. The total length of this crest-like pubis is 21 mm. on the left and only 17 mm. on the right innominate. Although some other kind of damage may be reflected in this feature, no pathology nor indication of damage exists. One may only conclude that this is the symphysis of a woman considerably in excess of 70 years. The extent of the resorption leads me to suspect that this woman was over 90 years of age at death.

Although no evidence was found for any part of the sternum, the ribs are well represented. At least 6 are perfectly intact. As with many other articular areas, the upper ribs show considerable lipping at both ends, and certainly indicate an age in excess of 70 years.

The humeri are both intact, and neither has an olecranon perforation. The head of the left radius is damaged, and the entire proximal end is missing from the right. The distal ends of both ulnae are absent. All 5 lumbar vertebrae are present. Only the body of T12 is missing, the spine along with the other 11 members of this set are intact. Similarly, C6 is the only cervical vertebra missing. The relative absence of surface changes which might be seen as pathological conditions of the spinal column is remarkable. Both scapulae are intact, except for some minor damage to the medial margins. As with all the other bones the density of hard tissue in these scapulae suggests the presence of a younger and robust individual. Both clavicles are intact but have extensive lipping in the areas *around* the articular surfaces without any indication of problems in the articular activity (see below).

The mandibular gonia are slightly incurving. The skull has been pencil marked for measurements, suggesting that a data set has been recorded previously. The extensive closure of all of the cranial sutures are interpreted as the most clear evidence for considerable age in this individual. The possibility that extensive calcification of the skeleton, including the skull, reflects a pathological condition is refuted by the erosion of the pubic symphyses. Taken together, all the indicators suggest that this is a woman well over 70 years of age.

The dentition of this woman has not fared well, with many teeth lost before death and several lost since the skeleton was excavated. The mandibular 3M-1M all were lost before death, but 2Pm seems to be a post-mortem loss. In

place is 1PM, rotated some 45 degrees in a clockwise direction and with the actual buccal-mesial aspect of the cusp eroded sharply down at an angle. The left canine through I2 had been lost not long before death, with resorption still in process when she died. The right canine may have been lost after death, but the PM1 (like the central teeth) appears to have been lost shortly before death. Clearly PM2-M3 had been lost long before death.

The maxillary dentition has some extremely interesting features. A fully developed 3M is completely impacted within the maxilla. Anterior tooth loss at an early age must have permitted the shifting of the teeth which permitted this development, and probably led to the remodeling of the mandibular-temporal joint. Both 2M and 1M are in place, but with almost no surface wear due to the early loss of the opposing teeth. Large tartar deposits are evident. A slight abscess appears on the 1M lingual root socket, possibly related to a mesial carie at the gum line. On the mesial surface of this 1M, where it had been in contact with the 2PM, there is a brown spot reflecting decay in the 2PM. The 2PM, however, appears to have been lost post-mortem. The 1PM has been worn deep into the dentine. This tooth has a bifurcate root.

The left canine as well as 1I were lost after death, but 2I was lost before death, as were I1 through the right canine. PM1, which also has a bifurcate root, has been worn down to the dentine with a sharp angle down towards the distal margin. A carie appears on the distal surface of this PM1 at the gum line. PM2 was lost post-mortem, and M1 probably was lost post-mortem. Both M2 and M3 seem to have been lost before death.

The pathologies associated with this elderly woman are surprisingly few. Absolutely no indication of osteoporosis is evident. While a fair number of geriatric exostoses are noted, only in one case do they appear related to a pathological condition. The most significant pathology appears at the right sacro-iliac joint where both articular surfaces have become porous (spongy), and considerable excrescences have formed along the margins of the joint. Nevertheless, the surfaces at the joint have remained flat and articulation may have been normal. The presence of some motor difficulty as a result of this pathology is indicated by the compensatory growth (reaction) in the area of the left side of the lumbar-5/sacral-1 articulation. The articulation with the sacral arch is hypertrophied and a huge lip has formed at the margin. Extensive lipping has formed between L3 and L4 and the T6/T5 joint also is heavily lipped. Both C5 and C7 have similar excrescences, and C6 (which is missing) must have shown the same growths. However, in none of these cases does the articular surface show any indication of inflammation or trauma except along the inferior surface of the body of T5, and to a lesser extent on the superior surface of T6. Significant bony protrusions are evident on the dorsal aspects of both calcaneus, clearly suggesting an age above 50 to 60 years. Damage to these bones minimizes the ability to evaluate these growths.

The nasal turbinates are intact, with the left set appearing deformed rather than simply deviated. This condition does not appear related to any other problems.

The right condyle of the mandible is extensively eroded and sloped laterally, with a broad lip surrounding the remaining tissue. The fossa in the skull receiving this right mandibular condyle has been reshaped to form a broad dish (19x29 mm), with a slight lip along the anterior rim. Aside from the peculiarity of the form, there is no suggestion of disease at this locus. Clearly the reshaping is a function of dental loss (see above).

#### COMPARATIVE DATA

Comparative data from the 3 Etruscan skulls in the Natural History collections of the British Museum appear in the following Tables. The cranio-metric and non-metric data generated from the study of these 3 skulls should be conjoined with the cranial information from the woman in this sarcophagus as part of a larger program of study.

Bianchi Bandinelli (1925: cols. 303-307, *fig. 23*) suggests that another sarcophagus, that of Larthia Seianti now in the Archaeological Museum at Florence and found only 6 km. from the site near Chiusi where the tomb of Seianti Hanunia Tlesnasa was discovered, contains the remains of a relative. Bianchi Bandinelli offers a complete bibliography (col. 307, n. 1) for this second sarcophagus. This second sarcophagus can be roughly dated by a Roman coin found within it. Eldridge (1918: 277) dates the coin to 217-146 B.C., but suggests that the tomb dates to the earlier part of this interval. Richardson (1964: 170) believes that in style this second sarcophagus dates to the late II century B.C., which suggests that it is close in date to that of Seianti Hanunia. Dr. E. Macnamara (personal communication) also believes that these women are related (see also Barni and Paolucci 1985: 91). The example in Florence is made in the traditional fashion, with both container and lid being cut into 2 pieces for firing.

#### CONCLUSIONS

1. Banti (1960: 342-343, *tav. 107*) dates the sarcophagus, and thus the time of the occupant's death, to shortly after the middle of the second century B.C. [ca. 140 B.C.].

2. These remains are clearly those of a female, of short stature - 145.3 cm. at death (cf. Becker Ms. E).

3. Most interesting is the clear evidence, from the skull, pelvis, and ribs, that this woman was at least 80 years of age at death, and possibly 90 or more.

This finding may not be as surprising as one might think. Evidence from studies of cemetery populations of the late 18th and early 19th century show significant numbers of individuals reaching 80 or more years of age. A separate project to evaluate Etruscan longevity is now in progress (Becker Ms. F).

4. The presence of bifurcate roots on the maxillary first premolars of this individual suggests that this trait may be common to both Etruscans and Romans, again reflecting the *in situ* development of their cultures.

5. The relatively few intact Etruscan skeletons which have been reported in detail indicates that the data from Seianti Thanunia provides a significant body of information to students of these ancient people. When taken together with the data from the 3 skulls in the Natural History museum we have a useful addition to the study of these ancient people. Comparative studies using these data may provide considerable information concerning these ancients and their socio-economic patterns, and how these patterns reflect their interactions with the developing Roman empire.

TABLE 1 - *Etruscan crania in the British Museum Collections: 47 Metric Measurements of the Skull.*

Measurement	Code	Seianti 87/4-2.2	Etruscan ??		
			5.214	5.2143	5.2147
Glabella-Occipital L.	GOL	180	188	179	181
Nasio-Occipital Length	NOL	179	187	174e	178
Basion-Nasion L.	BNL	97	102	d	96e
Basion-Bregma Height	BBH	135	134	d	140e
Maximum Cranial Breadth	XCB	147	151	143	148
Maximum Frontal Breadth	XFB	124	119	128	121
Bistephanic Br.	STB	123	118	122	119
Bizygomatic Breadth	ZYB	125e	d	—	128e
Biauricular Breadth	AUB	121	129	122e	125
Minimum Cranial Breadth	WCB	75	76	77e	74
Biasterionic breadth	ASB	118	120	113e	116
Basion-Prosthion length	BPL	85e	d	—	91e
Nasion-Prosthion Height	NPH	63e	d	83e	72
Nasal Height	NLH	50	d	57e	54
Orbital Height - Left	OBH	33	36R	34	34
Orbital Breadth - Left	OBB	40	37R	38e	39
Bijugal Breadth	JUB	107	d	d	110
Nasal Breadth	NLB	25	d	—	22
Palate Breadth - Exterior	MAB	61e	d	67	63
Mastoid Height	MDH	24.5	29	29	27
Mastoid Width	MDB	23	28	28	31
Bimaxillary Breadth	ZMB	85	d	95e	101e
Bimaxillary Subtense	SSS	22	d	24e	28e
Bifrontal Breadth	FMB	d	94e	104	95e
Nasio-Frontal Subtense	NAS	d	17e	15e	14e
Biorbital Breadth	EKB	96	95e	99e	94
Dacryon Subtense	DKS	20	d	—	10
Interorbital Breadth	DKB	19	20	—	22
Naso-Dacryal Subtense	NDS	11	9e	—	8
Simotic Chord	WNB	7.5	10	—	8
Simotic Subtense	SIS	4	5	—	7
Malar Length - Inferior	IMB	29	d	d	d
Malar length - Maximum	XML	48	d	d	d
Malar Subtense	MLS	8	d	d	d
Check Height	WMH	20 <sup>1</sup>	23	22	21
Supraorbital Projection	SOS	6	8	11	9
Glabella Projection	GLS	1	2	3	3
Foramen Magnum length	FOL	35	34	—	35e
Nasion-Bregma Chord	FRC	114	113	107	108
Nasion-Bregma Subtense	FRS	28	10	25	24
Nasion Subtense Fraction	FRF	55	49	49	44
Bregma-Lambda Chord	PAC	108	99	117	110
Bregma-Lambda Subtense	PAS	21	21	23	26
Bregma Subtense Fraction	PAF	55	54	60	60
Lambda-Opsthion Chord	OCC	101	112	d	100
Lambda-Oposthion Subtense	OCS	33	1	d	29
Lambda Subtense Fraction	OCF	52	58	d	48

<sup>1</sup> The zygomatic (bilaterally) is broader than the articulation with the maxilla, thus cheekheight is 20 at suture, but 22 at zygion.

TABLE 2 - *Non-Metric cranial observations (after Berry and Berry 1967).*

No. Trait	Burial Number:	87/4-2.2.	Etruscans ??			
			5.214		5.2143	
			R - L	R - L	R - L	R - L
1. Highest nuchal Line		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
2. Ossicle at Lambda		0?	0	0	0	
3. Lambdoid ossicles (see note 1)		1 1	2 1?	2 2	2 0	
4. Parietal Foramen		* *	1 0	0 0	1 1	
5. Bregmatic Bone		0	0	0	0	
6. Metopism		0	0	0	0	
7. Coronal Ossicle		0 0	0 0	d d	0 0	
8. Epipteric Bone		0 0	0 0	d d	0 0	
9. Fronto-temporal articulation		0 0	0 0	d d	0 0	
10. Parietal notch bone		0 ?	1 0	0 1	0 1	
11. Ossicle at asterion		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
12. Auditory torus		0 0	0 0	d 0	? ?	
13. Foramen of Huschke		0 0	0 0	- d	0 0	
14. Mastoid foramen exsutural		? ?	0 0	? ?	0 0	
15. Mastoid foramen		1 1	0 1	? ?	1 1	
16. Posterior condylar canal		1 1	1 1	- -	- -	
17. Condylar facet double		0 0	1 1	- -	- -	
18. Precondylar tubercle		* *	0 0	- -	- -	
19. Anterior condylar canal double		* 0	0 0	- -	- -	
20. Foramen ovale incomplete		0 0	0 0	- -	- -	
21. Foramin spinosum open		0 0	0 0	- -	- -	
22. Accessory lesser palatine foram.		1 1	1 -	d -	? ?	
23. Palatine torus		1 <sup>3</sup>	0	0	*	
24. Maxillary torus		0 0	0 -	0 0	0 0	
25. Zygomatico-facial foramen		* 0	0 -	1 d	1 d	
26. Suprorbital foramen complete		0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	
27. Frontal notch/foramen complete		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
28. Anter. ethmoid foram. exsutural		? ?	0 1	- -	0 d	
29. Posterior ethmoid foramen		1 1	1 1	- -	- 0	
30. Accessory infraorbital foramen		0 0	0 -	d d	d 0	
31. Sagittal bone/s (see note 2)		-	0	0	0	
32. Nasal guttering		0 0	- -	d d	0 0	
33. Incisor shoveling:		- -	- -	1 1	1 -	
34. Incisor shoveling: Central		- -	- -	1 1	1 -	
35. Gender		F	M???	M	M??	
36. Age		80 ± 10	40 ± 10	50 ± 10	45 ± 10	

Absent = 0; Present = 1; Trace = \*; Damaged = D.

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> List the number of ossicles in each leg.

<sup>2</sup> List the number of ossicles exclusive of lambdoidal and bregmatic bones, numbers 2 & 5 above.

<sup>3</sup> The palatine torus appears at the anterior aspect only, but is absent along the posterior 2/3 of the suture.

TABLE 3 - *Post-Cranial Metric measurements (in mm.) of the Woman in the Sarcophagus, British Museum Cat. No 8/4-2.2.*

	R	L
Clavicle:	135	135
Humerus: Max L. (HuL1)	262	260
Head	40.4	41
Distal br.	52	d
Midshaft A-P.	22	22
Lat.	16.5	15.5
Radius: Max L. (RaL1)	d	199
Ulna: Max l. (UilL1)	d	d
Femur: Max L. (feL1)	381	384
Subtroc. A-P	26	25
Lat.	31	28
Midshaft A-P	28	28
Lat.	24	24
Head d.	41	40
Distal Br.	73	73
Tibia: max. l. (TiL1)	312	309
Nut. For. A-P	32	31
Lat.	19	20
Fibula: Max. l. (FiL1)	-	302
Calcaneus: Max. Length	71e	71e
Stature (Hum + Fem + Tib)	148.265 ± 3.51 cm. (58.37 inches)	

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