Testing the Paper Exploring the Relationship Between Dental Wear and Status in Late Medieval Subadults From England (Dawson & Robson Brown, 2013) Using the Population of the Black Gate Cemetery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

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Summary

- Research Aims
- Pre-Existing Methods
- Black Gate
- Methodology
- Data Collection
- Results
- Conclusions
Research Aims

Test Accuracy

Test Correlation Between Tooth-Wear and Status

Test Reliability
Pre-Existing Methods

Tooth-Wear Analysis
Brothwell, 1981

Epiphyseal Fusion Ageing
Mays, 2010

Dental Eruption Ageing
White, 1997
Black Gate

- Excavated 1977-1992
- 660 inhumation burials
- 8th to 12th century
- West-East alignment
- No grave goods

“One of the largest Christian skeletal assemblages recovered from later Anglo-Saxon England”
(Mahoney Swales, 2012)
Methodology

Dawson & Robson Brown Method

- dm1
- dm2

Stage 1
Stage 2
Stage 3
Stage 4
Stage 5
Stage 6
Stage 7
Stage 8
Stage 9
Stage 10

Dental Wear & Eruption

Epiphyseal Fusion
Data Collection

- 57 subadults
- 28 with 2 deciduous molars present
- Recorded wear, dental eruption age and epiphyseal fusion age
Data Analysis

Wear Stage Age vs Dental Eruption Age vs Epiphysial Fusion Age

Wear Stage Age vs Dental Eruption Age

Skeleton Number

Age (years)

Dental Eruption Age
Age from Epiphysial Fusion
Wear Stage Age

Age (years)
Conclusions

- Accuracy - usually within 3 years of other ages
- Reliability - diagram easy to follow, sometimes overages
- Arguably less useful than extant methods
- Correlation coefficient will confirm/deny status calculation method