Abstract

Song Terus 1 (ST1) skeletal remains present an opportunity for a preliminary study in reconstructing how human lived during the Early Holocene period in the area. A thorough examination of abnormalities and/or traces of pathological lesions in the surface of bones and dentition of this human remains, may provide information on the lifestyle and daily habits of this individual during its lifetime. This paper attempts to provide palaeopathological profile of ST1 individual, which may serve to obtain information on living conditions during Early Holocene in the area.

Keywords: skeletal remains, Early Holocene, palaeopathology, East Java

Abstract

Human remains found in Song Terus (Pacitan, East Java), known as ST1, presented an opportunity of in-depth study in reconstructing how human lived during Early Holocene period in the area. This article focuses on palaeopathological aspects by examining lesions of disease observable in bones and dentition of human remains found in archaeological context. The research done for this article focuses more on dental remains, as teeth are known to have durability and longevity as archaeological finds, and could also provide information on age-at-death, types of diet, and oral diseases which may occurred during a person's life. Dental caries is one of the most common type of oral disease found in archaeological context. Results showed there were nine dentition on this individual (from a total of 27 identified dentition) suffered from caries in various degree of severity. Other types of oral disease noted during observation and analysis was periodontal disease. ST1 might have been suffering from sever caries due to lack of oral hygiene, as well as minimum dental treatment towards emerging oral disease. Nevertheless, these diseases did not seem to be directly caused by ST1's dietary habit during lifetime.

Keywords: caries, dental pathology, Song Terus, Early Holocene, East Java

Abstrak


Kata kunci : australomelanesia, mt-DNA, haplogrup, penanda genetik, migrasi, asia tenggara