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Assessing the accuracy of cranial and pelvic ageing methods on human skeletal remains from a modern Greek assemblage

Abbreviated title: Accuracy of skeletal age estimation in Greeks

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Highlights

- Testing the accuracy of commonly adopted ageing methods in a modern Greek collection
- The most accurate age estimates were obtained from the auricular surface
- The pubic symphysis produced accurate results primarily for young adults
- Cranial sutures were inappropriate for older individuals
- Transition analysis gave less accurate results than traditional ageing methods

Abstract

The present study tests the accuracy of commonly adopted ageing methods based on the morphology of the pubic symphysis, auricular surface and cranial sutures. These methods are examined both in their traditional form as well as in the context of transition analysis using the ADBOU software in a modern Greek documented collection consisting of 140 individuals who

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