

Jgg10_CL_Caerleon, GreepJgg10_CL
Caerleon82_001Intro.pdf

Jones, G.G. 2010 Animal Bone, and S J Greep and G G Jones Objects of Bone and Antler
in Howard Mason, Philip Macdonald, H. E. M. Cool (2010) *The Excavation of the
Southern Defences of the Caerleon Legionary Fortress 1982* [data-set]. York:
Archaeology Data Service [distributor] <https://doi.org/10.5284/1000161>

RB Caerleon, S. Wales Jgg10_CL_Caerleon GreepJgg10_CL

730 ident. 7 Objects of Bone and Antler

1. 1st–mid 4th C (there are sub-divisions). C Sg P H: 338, 134, 395, 3, (61 other); red 2+1a, dog 5, cat
8, hare 1, weasel 1; fowl 29, goose 6, duck 5 (dom or *A. plat.* 2, *A. plat* or *Penelope* wigeon 2, *A.
clypeata* shoveller 1), plover 2 (grey or golden *Pluvialis squatarola* or *apricaria*), woodcock 1.

The excavation report is published only on Archaeology Date Services. There is:- an
Introduction, Overview, Downloads, Metadata and Usage Statistics. The Downloads include
many pdfs including, 18-Bone_Antler: Objects of Bone and Antler by S J Greep and G G
Jones; and 21-Animal_Bone: Animal bone by G G Jones.

The 1984 animal bone report is included here, as it includes information not included
in 2010:- some manuscript edits, Table 3 Age Data, Table 4 Measurements, the
References for the bone report, Acknowledgements and manuscript bone sketches.
There's a note, p.90 of the Download 21-Animal Bone report, to say the author (ie
Jones, G G) had not been contacted in preparing the 2010 publication.

Below are summaries from the Reports Summaries database;
an example manuscript page; and a zones method page.

As separate pdf files are this page Caerleon82_001Intro;
Caerleon82Report.pdf which includes the 1984 report and links to the doi for
18-Bone_Antler: Objects of Bone and Antler by S J Greep and G G Jones and
21-Animal_Bone: Animal bone by G G Jones;
and the original data in CL01to03_sumy, CL04to12_cattle_sheepgt and
CL13to21_pig_other.

1List just first fields							
Id	pdf ref1	Site	Ph	Location	County	pdf ref2	Ph Ord
123	Jgg10_CL_Caerleon	Caerleon 82	RB	SWales	Gwent	Jgg10_CL_Caerleon	7

2CSPH plus totals										
Id	pdf ref1	Ph	Cattle	Shgt	Pig	Horse	Other N	TotIdent	Total	Ph Ord
123	Jgg10_CL_Caerleon	RB	338	134	395	3	61	730	1812	7

3Other species						
Id	pdf ref1	Ph	Other N	OtherM	Bird	Ph Ord
123	Jgg10_CL_Caerleon	RB	61	dog 5, red 2+1a, cat 8, hare 1, weasel 1.	fowl 29, goose 6, duck 5, plover 2, woodcock 1.	7

An example original-record page from Aylesbury Prebendal.
Farley and Jones 2012.

AYP85 EA

Shygt p.3

mb modern breaks.
ob old

ti p
L s

d

ind. vs. Body

75

calc R

prox

act L

act R

L

P

R s

mc d

P

L s

d

P

R s

mt d

P

L s

d

c/s-dmp

py-abamp

ph lat

2nd

3rd

ab. ph.

FOOT

ZONE

TOTAL

TOTAL

CONTEXT

MAN

Left and top right lists bones on the zone list, see ZonesJggMethod, in the order skull, vertebrae, fore limb, hind limb, phalanges. Then, lower right, fragments.

Complete bone with all 6 zones:

- 1: prox epiphysis fused,
- 2: prox metaphysis fused,
- 3,4: upper shaft, lower shaft,
- 5: distal metaphysis fused,
- 6: distal epiphysis fused.

goat (gt) radius.

μ - Measured.

Radius not fused to ulna.

See ZonesJgg

A nearly complete femur, prox unfused metaphysis, upper and lower shaft, dist unfused metaphysis and distal loose epiphysis. No prox epiphysis.

The Zones method is described here, in:
Jones, G.G. 1994a Animal Bones. In Ayers, B.,
Excavations at Fishergate, Norwich, 1985.
East Anglian Archaeology, 68, 37.

II. Mammal and Bird Bone

by Gillian Jones

The mammal and bird bone from Fishergate, of late ninth century to late medieval date, is summarised in Table 7.

Method (Fig. 22)

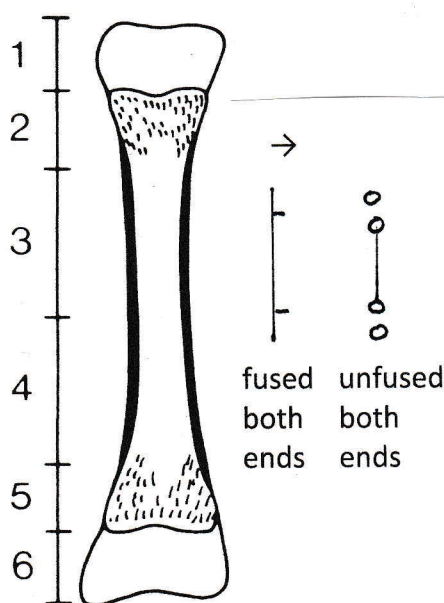
The main bone assemblage was hand collected. A small quantity of bone was recovered from the sieved samples. Bone was recorded on two lists, with the more complete bones on a zone list and the other bones on a fragments list. On the zone list were recorded complete bones or bone pieces as follows:

Skull:

substantial pieces of horncore, frontal, lacrimal, malar, parietal, squamous temporal, occipital; upper jaw and mandible with at least one tooth present; loose teeth.

Long-bones:

where more than half of any of the six areas shown on Figure 22 was present and where the following small areas of bone were present: humerus, the distal posterior part of the shaft; radius, the proximal part of the ulnar groove; femur, the supracondylar fossa; tibia, the anterior, distal part of zone 4.



Division of Long Bones into six zones (figure after Baker and Brothwell, 1984 p.44).

Figure 22 Division of long-bones into six zones.

Other bones:

more than half the following bone or bone elements: vertebra, the body and central arch; scapula, the neck and glenoid cavity; ulna, the olecranon and proximal articulation; pelvis, the iliac shaft and the iliac, ischial and pubic parts of the acetabulum; calcaneum, the proximal part and articulation; the patella, astragalus and phalanx.

With cattle, substantial pieces of the ends of long-bones, even when less-than-half complete, were included on the zone list. This was done in order to avoid loss of important epiphyseal fusion data. However, few bones fell into this category, due to the well-preserved and relatively unfragmented nature of the bone assemblage.

The separation of the fragments in bone recording may be useful, in that it is likely to be less repeatable than that of the more-complete segment. Accurate identification of fragments probably varies somewhat between bone analysts, and for a single analyst depending on the time available for study. It will also tend to vary according to the number of similar-sized species present. Some fragments may be assigned to cattle which, if red deer and horse were as common as cattle, would have remained as 'large unidentified'. However, a fragment was not identified unless it bore clear features typical of the particular species.

Table 9 (microfiche), the Anatomical Analysis, shows the total number of bones (BN) and a reduced number of zones. For long-bones, these are zones 2 and 5, labelled p (proximal) and d (distal), and zone 4 for the humerus, femur and tibia, and zone 3 for the radius and metapodials, labelled s (shaft).

Dating

The dating of the bone is based on the identified site periods (see Chronological summary, p.ix) which were themselves dated by artefacts. There was, however, residual earlier pottery in later phases and some of the bone may therefore also be residual earlier material.

General description of the bone

The bone from the Period I marsh deposits was well-preserved and dominated by cattle. Many of the bones were fairly complete and had surfaces which were dark in colour and hard with little abrasion. The good state of preservation of the bone suggests that the marsh was used as a primary dump. In general few bones appeared to relate to each other. Upper and lower jaws of cattle from context 129 probably belong to each other, but, for example, no distal tibiae with matching astragalus were found and only two immature cattle bones were recovered as both metaphysis and epiphysis (against fourteen unfused metaphyses without epiphyses and eight epiphyses without metaphyses). Of thirty immature vertebral centra, in only one case was a matching epiphysis preserved.

Bone from Periods III1 and III2 was also well-preserved. The bone was less dark in colour than the Period I bone and some of it bore a sandy accretion. Again, few bones related to each other (upper and lower jaws, hock joint bones, or metaphyses and epiphyses). One might suggest that casual dumping of bone took place over time and that there may have been some post-depositional movement of bone in the deposits.

It is expected that access to the marsh to dump bone would favour the large bones of cattle and that the high percentage may be more informative about the particular area of the town than the general supply of meat in Nor-