SUMMARY and CONCLUSION

The remains of a human skeleton had been sent to our Institute for study were found in an earth excavation made by villagers, in a valley which is near to a village and located on the side of the Korkuteli-Tefenni road, in the province of Antalya. The human skeletal remains which were sent to us for study, probably belonging to the Byzantine Period.

Korkuteli-Tefenni skeleton is represented by a calvaria, right half of lower jaw, a cervical vertebra, a lumbar vertebra and right femur. See Fig. I.

In the calvaria of this individual the basilar suture (synochondrosis sphenooccipitalis) is completely closed. The proximal and distal epiphyses of the right femur have united with the diaphysis. In the right half of lower jaw, with exception of the wisdom tooth, all the permanent teeth have erupted[1]. Even though, in the right half of lower jaw, the third molar has not yet erupted, the condition of the basilar suture and the epiphyses of the femur show that this skeleton belongs to an adult individual.

The pars obelica of the sagittal suture have been obliterated on both the endocranial and ectocranial aspects of the calvaria. On the ectocranial surface, the partes bregmaticas of the sagittal and coronal sutures have been started to erase but, on the endocranial surface, these partes are still open. The partes stephanicas of the coronal suture have been erased on both the internal and external surfaces of the calvaria. On the other hand, the partes complicates of the coronal suture are open on both the ectocranial and endocranial aspects of the calvaria. In addition to these, sutura lamdoidea, sutura sphenopartietalis, sutura sphenosquamosa, sutura squamosa, sutura parietomastoidea and, sutura occipitomastoidea are open on both external and internal surfaces of the calvaria. Therefore, this skeleton belongs to an individual of about 25-28 years of age.

[1] In the right half of lower jaw, with exception of the first and second molars, all the other permanent teeth have been lost after death.

The morphological and biometric characteristics of the calvaria, mandibula and, femur show that, this skeleton belongs to a male individual.

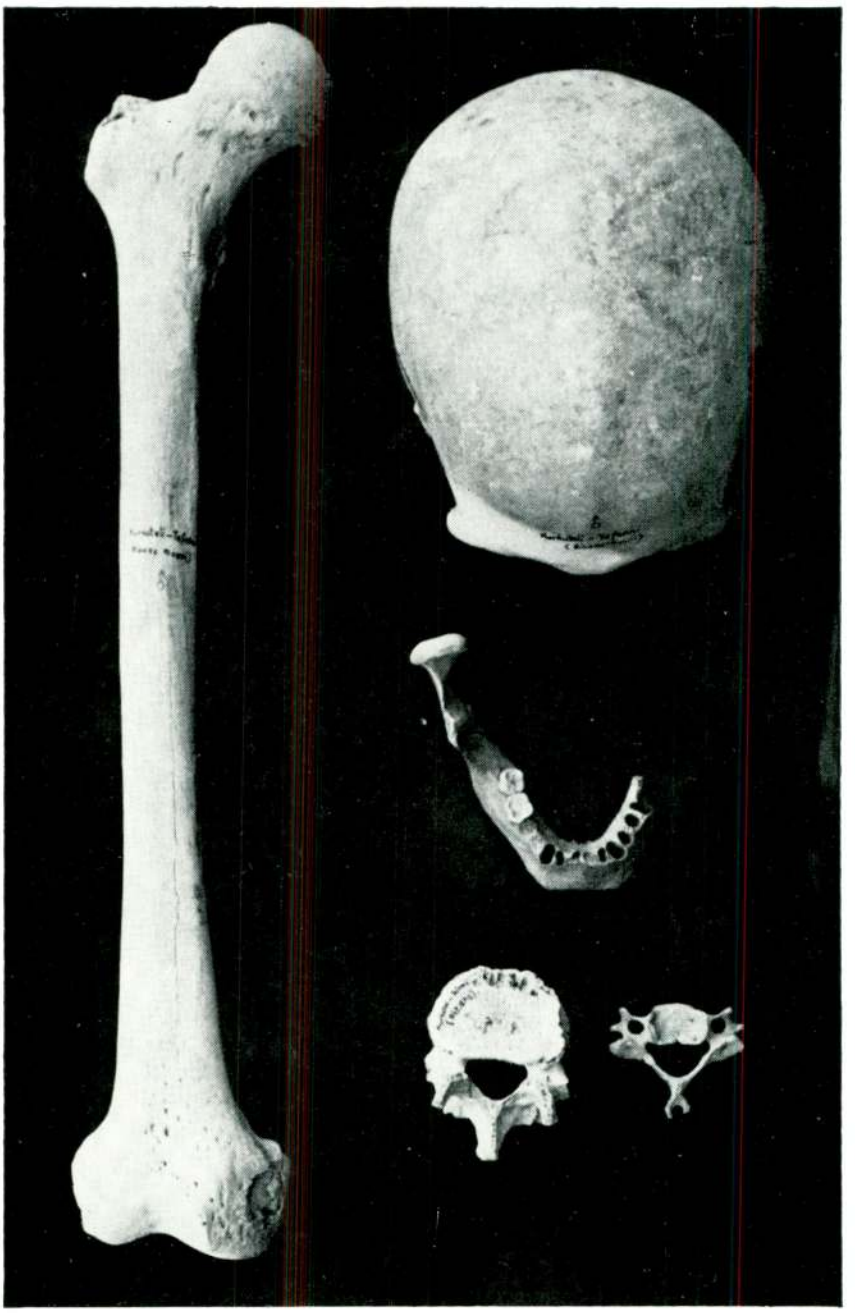
The measurements of the calvaria are shown in Table I. This calvaria is mesocranic according to Garson's classification[2]. In the calvaria of this individual the basion-bregma height-length index is chamaekran. The prion-bregma height-length index is orthokran that is, in the middle group. The basion-bregma height-breadth and porion - bregma height-breadth indices are both tapeinokran. The transverse fronto-parietal index is stenometop, that is, the forehead is relatively narrow. In this calvaria from Korkuteli-Tefenni, the frontal arc is longer than the occipital arc and, the occipital arc is longer than the parietal arc. The mean thickness of the left parietal bone (5 mm.) is medium.

The cranial capacity of this individual, calculated from Pearson's[3] formula by using the porion-bregma height, is 1383.08 c.c. The cranial capacity again calculated from Pearson's formula, but by using the basion-bregma height, is 1388.10 c.c. According to Sarasin's calassification the cranial capacity of this individual is in the euenkephal (medium) category for men[4].

The form of this calvaria in norma verticalis is ellipsoide. The temporal fullness of the calvaria is above the average. In this calvaria the parietal bosses are medium. The development of the glabella and brow ridges is above the average. The forehead, which is of submedium height, shows a slight slope. In this calvaria the frontal bosses are weak. The metopic suture is completely obliterated and there is a very slight sagittal elevation (crest) on os frontale.

In norma lateralis, the occiput is well-curved. The occipital torus, which is mound-shaped, is strong. The form of the pterion is seen to be H shaped. The external auditory meatus shows an ellipsoide shape. The supramastioid crest is very strong and the mastoid process is well developed.

[2] Martin–Saller. 1957, vol I, p. 488.
[3] Martin–Saller. 1957, vol I, p. 473.
[4] Martin–Saller. 1957, vol I, p. 470.



Res. 1 — Korkuteli - Tefenni : Kafatası ve alt çenenin yukarıdan görünüşü. Boyun ve bel omurlarının yukarıdan görünüşü. Sağ femur'un önden görünüsü.

Fig. 1 — Korkuteli - Tefenni : The skull and the mandible, seen form above. The cervical and lumbar vertebrede, seen form above. The right femur, front view.

The vertebral indices of Korkuteli-Tefenni cervical vertebra and lumbar vertebra are in ventro-sphenocentric category. (Table IV).

The right femur of the Korkuteli-Tefenni skeleton is platymeric. (Table V). That the index plastricus is over 100 shows that the linea aspera is well developed.

The stature calculated from right femur of the Korkuteli-Tefenni skeleton by Pearson's[5] formula (Table VI), is 170.23 centimeters, that is in tall stature category accepted for men.

The morphological and biometric charecteristics of the Korkuteli Tefenni skeleton show that, this individual represents a mixture of Nordic and Alpine types.

[5] Martin–Saller. 1957, vol I, p. 595.

TABLO: I

Kafatası

a) Maksimum kafa uzunluğu	185.50
b) Glabella-inion uzunluğu	180.00
c) Glabella-lâmda uzunluğu	180.00
ç) Nasion-basion uzunluğu	93.00
d) Maksimum kafa genişliği	140.00
e) Minimum alın genişliği	92.00
f) Maksimum alın genişliği	116.00
g) Biauricular genişlik	123.00
ğ) Basion-bregma yüksekliği	125.00
h) Porion-bregma yüksekliği	108.00
ı) I. Calva yüksekliği (Glabella-inion hattı üzerinde mak. yük.)	88.00
i) II. Calva yüksekliği (Bregma'nın glabella-lâmda hattı üzerindeki yük.ği)	54.00
j) Horizontal kafa çevresi	522.00
k) Porion-bregma-porion kavsi	303.00
l) Nasion-bregma kavsi	130.00
m) Bregma-lâmda kavsi	120.00
n) Lâmda opisthion kavsi	126.00
o) Sol duvar kemiğinin ortalama kalınlığı	5.00
ö) Nasion-gnathion uzunluğu	?
p) Nasion-prosthion uzunluğu	?
r) Maksimum yüz genişliği	?
s) Göz çukuru genişliği (Dacryon-ectoconchion)	?
ş) Göz çukuru yüksekliği	?
t) Burun uzunluğu	?
u) Burun genişliği	?

TABLO : 1 *(Devamı)*

Kafa endisi $\left(\frac{d \times 100}{a}\right)$	75.47
Basion-bregma yüksekliği-uzunluk endisi $\left(\frac{ğ \times 100}{a}\right)$	67.38
Basion-bregma yüksekliği-genişlik endisi $\left(\frac{ğ \times 100}{d}\right)$	89.28
Porion-bregma yüksekliği-uzunluk endisi $\left(\frac{h \times 100}{a}\right)$	58.22
Porion-bregma yüksekliği-genişlik endisi $\left(\frac{h \times 100}{d}\right)$	77.14
Calva yükseklik-uzunluk endisi $\left(\frac{ı \times 100}{b}\right)$	48.89
Calva yükseklik-uzunluk endisi $\left(\frac{i \times 100}{c}\right)$	30.00
Mustaraz alın endisi $\left(\frac{e \times 100}{f}\right)$	79.31
Mustaraz fronto-parietal endis $\left(\frac{e \times 100}{d}\right)$	65.78
Sajital fronto-parietal endis $\left(\frac{m \times 100}{l}\right)$	92.30
Sajital parieto-occipital endis $\left(\frac{n \times 100}{m}\right)$	105.00
Kafa-yüz endisi $\left(\frac{r \times 100}{d}\right)$	?
Yüz-alın endisi $\left(\frac{e \times 100}{r}\right)$	?
Yüz endisi $\left(\frac{ö \times 100}{r}\right)$	?
Üst yüz endisi $\left(\frac{p \times 100}{r}\right)$	?
Göz çukuru endisi $\left(\frac{ş \times 100}{s}\right)$	?
Burun endisi $\left(\frac{u \times 100}{t}\right)$	?

TABLO : II

Alt çene

a. Bigonial (iki açı) genişliği	?
b. Alt çene kolunun minimum genişliği	33.00
c. Alt çene gövdesinin yüksekliği (foramen mentale hizasında)	29.00
ç. Alt çene gövdesinin kalınlığı (foramen mentale hizasında)	13.00
d. İki foramen mentale arasındaki mesafe	47.00
e. Kaynak yüksekliği	28.00
f. Alt çene kolu açısı	116°
Alt çene gövdesinin yükseklik-kalınlık endisi $\left(\frac{ç \times 100}{c}\right)$	44.83

TABLO : III

Dişler

Alt çene dişleri	Taç yüksekliği	Taç uzunluğu	Taç genişliği	Taç endisi [1]
M_1	5.5	11.0	11.0	100.00
M_2	5.8	10.5	10.0	93.24

[1] $\frac{\text{Taç geniş.} \times 100}{\text{Taç uzunluğu}}$

TABLO: IV

Vertebrae (Presacral)

	Boyun	Bel
a. Maksimum ön–arka kutur	48.00	76.00?
b. Maksimum transvers kutur	53.50	?
c. Corpus vertebra'nın üst ön–arka kutru	15.00	36.50
ç. Corpus vertebra'nın alt ön–arka kutru	16.00	34.50
d. Corpus vertebra'nın üst transvers kutru	24.50	53.50
e. Corpus vertebra'nın alt transvers kutru	20.50	57.50
f. Corpus vertebra'nın ön yüksekliği	12.00	28.00
g. Corpus vertebra'nın arka yüksekliği	13. 00	31.00
ğ. Vertebral foramen'in ön–arka kutru	15.50	20.00
h. Vertebral foramen'in transvers kutru	24.50	26.00
Vertebral endis $\left(\frac{g \times 100}{f}\right)$	108.33	110.71

TABLO : V

FEMUR

	Sağ
a. Maksimum uzunluk (Martin I)	473.00
b. Tabiî vaziyette uzunluk (Martin 2)	471.00
c. Caput femoris dikey kutur (Martin 18)	50.00?
ç. Caput femoris sajital kutur (Martin 19)	50.00
d. Caput femoris–collum femoris; Uzunluk (Martin 14)	72.50
e. Collum femoris: dikey kutur (Martin 15)	38.00
f. Collum femoris sajital kutur (Martin 16)	30.00
g. Femurun üst genişliği (Martin 13)	98.00
ğ. Diaphysis'in subtrochanteric kısmının ön–arka kutru (Martin 9)	28.00
h. Diaphysis'in subtrochanteric kısmının genişliği (Martin 10)	33.60
ı. Diaphysis'in ortasında ölçülen ön–arka kutur (Martin 6)	29.00
i. Diaphysis'in ortasında ölçülen genişlik (Martin 7)	29.00
j. Diaphysis'in ortasında alınan çevre (Martin 8)	90.00
k. Epicondylus genişliği (Martin 21)	87.00
l. Torsion açısı (Martin 28)	21°.4
m. Boyun–diaphysis açısı (Martin 29)	125°.8
Uzunluk - kalınlık endisi $\left(\frac{j \times 100}{b}\right)$	19.11
Kuvvet endisi $\left(\frac{ı+i \times 100}{b}\right)$	12.31
Index platymericus $\left(\frac{ğ \times 100}{h}\right)$	83.33
Index plastricus $\left(\frac{ı \times 100}{i}\right)$	100.00
Caput femoris'in kuvvet endisi $\left(\frac{c+ç \times 100}{b}\right)$	21.23?
Collum femoris'in uzunluk endisi $\left(\frac{d \times 100}{b}\right)$	15.39
Collum femoris'in kesit endisi $\left(\frac{f \times 100}{e}\right)$	78.95
Diaphysis-epicondylus genişlik endisi $\left(\frac{i \times 100}{k}\right)$	33.33

TABLO: VI

BOY

Formül [1]	Boy
81.306 + 1.880 Femur	170.23

[1] Kullanılan Pearson formülü Martin-Saller 1957, Cilt I, s. 595 ten alınmıştır. Boy santimetre olarak verilmiştir.