

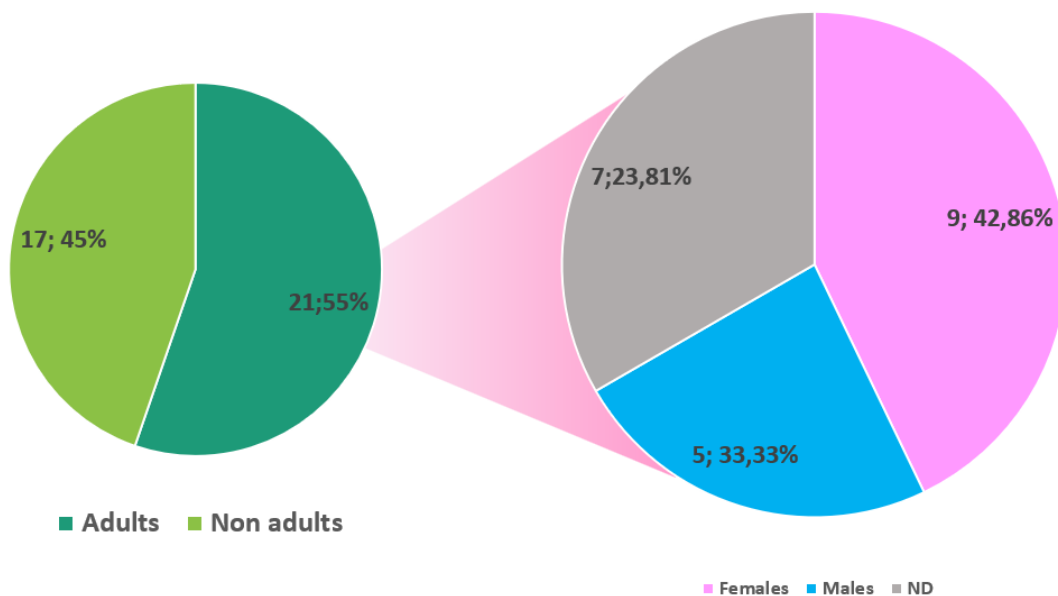
## Morphological and morphometric analysis

The Picene population unearthed during the archaeological excavations at Piazza d'Armi and Cortaccione consists of 38 individuals recovered from 37 burials. The sample comprises 21 adults and 17 non-adults, whose ages were estimated using standard osteological methods. Sex determination was possible only for the adult individuals: the sample includes 5 males, 9 females, and 7 individuals whose sex could not be determined due to the absence of diagnostic skeletal elements.

Regarding age at death, four individuals (two males and two females) were assigned to the 19–30 age class, six individuals (all females) to the 31–40 age class, and four individuals (three males and one female) to the 41–50 age class. Stature estimation was also carried out for the adult individuals: male stature ranged between 163 and 177 cm, while female stature ranged between 147 and 163 cm.

Evidence of enthesopathies was identified in both male and female individuals and affected both the upper and lower limbs. The muscle attachment sites showing marked development are consistent with the geographical area and historical period to which the sample belongs and suggest that the population engaged in activities such as weapon use, throwing and catching objects, food and textile preparation, prolonged walking—often on uneven or uphill terrain—and other forms of physically demanding labor. Among the non-adult individuals, the majority belonged to the perinatal age group or were less than one year old.

## Population composition





Sex determination was based on measurements of the femoral head.



The image shows the composite dental wear of Individual 5; it also documents the antemortem loss (intra vitam) of both the left and right second molars. Dental wear is commonly used to estimate age at death.



For sex determination, morphological traits such as the frontal eminences were also examined.