Diagenetic screening of bone samples; tools to aid taphonomic and archaeometric investigations

Hege I. Hollund

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On the cover: Longitudinal thin section of human tooth from the medieval cemetery in Eindhoven, the Netherlands. The black areas on the left image are from bioerosion. The image on the right shows the same sample in ultraviolet light, which allows fast detection of well-preserved areas of dentine (appear blue). The pattern of attack suggests that the microbes are entering from both external and internal surfaces, and respect the micro-architecture of the dentine.
Diagenetic screening of bone samples; tools to aid taphonomic and archaeometric investigations

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