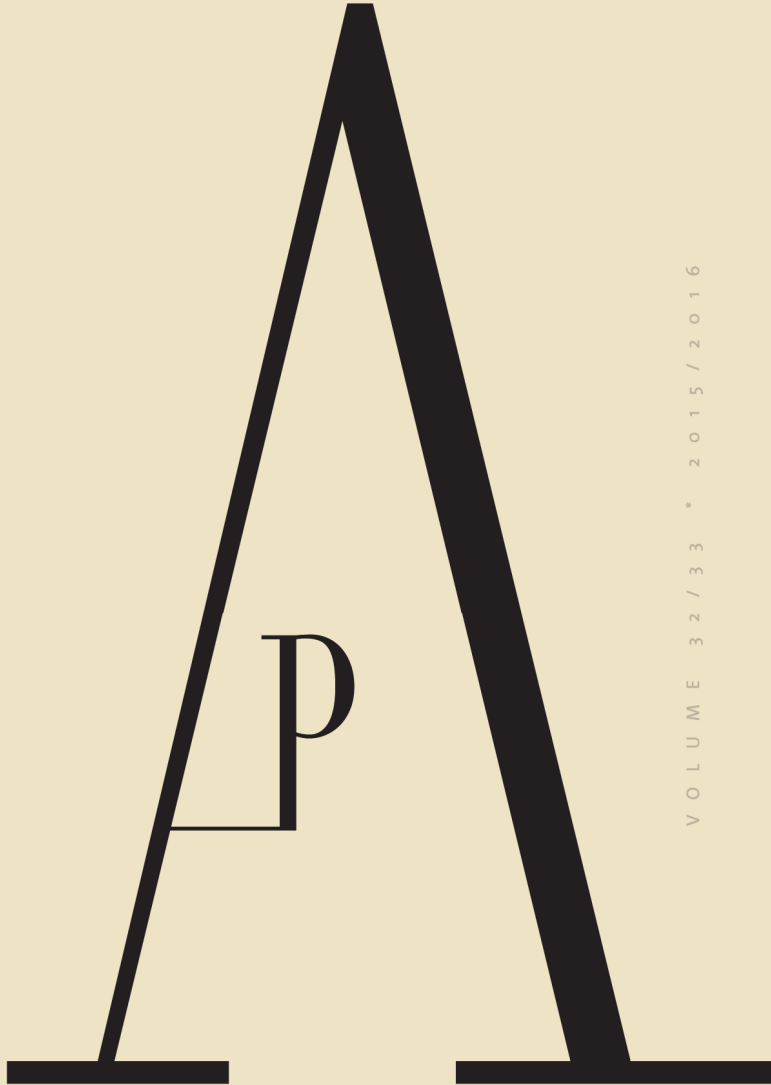


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Lost and then found: the Mendes Correia collection of identified human skeletons curated at the University of Porto, Portugal



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Perdida e depois encontrada: Mendes Correia, a coleção de esqueletos humanos identificados da Universidade do Porto, Portugal.

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Abstract Among the several human skeletal reference collections that have been amassed in Portugal over the last 100 years or so, there is one that has remained in near anonymity for its almost entire existence. The collection was initiated by Dr. António Mendes Correia who collected abandoned skeletal remains from cemeteries of the city of Porto *circa* 1912-1917. Over the years, and for unknown reasons, its original documentation was lost and the collection has been treated as an unidentified assemblage of skeletons. Two previously unnoticed publications from the 1920's were found to have published basic biographic data for each individual in

Resumo De entre as várias coleções de esqueletos humanos identificados existentes em Portugal, uma tem permanecido num quase completo anonimato desde que foi constituída. Esta coleção foi iniciada pelo Dr. António Mendes Correia, que recolheu ossadas abandonadas de cemitérios do Porto por volta de 1912-1917. Ao longo do tempo, e por razões desconhecidas, a documentação original perdeu-se e a coleção tem sido tratada, desde há muitos anos, como um conjunto de esqueletos não identificados. Recentemente foram localizadas duas publicações da década de 1920 que contêm dados biográficos sobre cada indivíduo da coleção, restituindo desta

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the collection, thus restoring some of the lost information. The surviving specimens of the Mendes Correia collection are currently located at the Natural History Museum and at the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Porto. The collection is comprised of 99 individuals of known sex, age, and nativity, whose skeletons are found in various states of completeness. They represent a segment of the population of the city of Porto who were born throughout the 19th century. It is hoped that the information gathered and provided here can restore some of the lost research value of the Mendes Correia collection.

Keywords: Physical anthropology; skeletal biology; osteological series; reference collections; biographic records; conservation.

Introduction

Human skeletal reference collections play a key role in research and teaching in physical anthropology. Universities, museums and other institutions have been collecting archaeological and anatomical specimens for decades, but due to the unique nature of skeletal reference collections and the specific ways in which they have been amassed, they are relatively rare and are not widely available. A handful of these collections is now fairly well known (see, for example, Bedford et al., 1993; Hunt and Albanese, 2005; Komar and Grivas, 2008; Dayal et al., 2009; Passalacqua, 2009). Yet, several

forma alguma da informação que havia sido perdida. O material remanescente da coleção Mendes Correia encontra-se atualmente no Museu de História Natural e na Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto. A coleção é composta por 99 indivíduos de sexo, idade e naturalidade conhecidos, e cujos esqueletos se encontram incompletos e em vários estados de conservação. Estes indivíduos representam um segmento da população da cidade do Porto nascida durante o século XIX. Espera-se que a informação reunida e aqui apresentada possa restituir o valor científico à coleção Mendes Correia.

Palavras-chave: Antropologia física; biologia do esqueleto; séries osteológicas; coleções de referência; registos biográficos; conservação.

other collections have more unnoticeable or relatively hidden existences, where only vague and/or imprecise information is known about them (see, for example, Usher, 2002). Others still exist in complete obscurity and even secrecy.

Portugal is probably unique in that it is perhaps uncommon that so many such collections have been amassed over the years in the country (Umbelino and Santos, 2011). The earliest collection, likely one of the earliest in Europe, is known as the Ferraz de Macedo Collection. This collection of over a thousand skulls and about 300 skeletons was amassed by a Lisbon physician between 1882 and 1889, and was donated in 1907 to the Natural

History Museum in Lisbon (Ferreira, 1908; Cardoso, 2006a). Later, between the 1890s and the 1920s, similar collections were amassed at the institutes of anthropology of the University of Porto (Teixeira, 1964; Santos Júnior, 1969) and the University of Coimbra (Fernandes, 1985; Rocha, 1995). The Coimbra collections include one series of complete skeletons and several series of crania collected through a period of over 50 years (Rocha, 1995; Santos, 2000; Cunha and Wasterlain, 2007). In the 1970s, the Ferraz de Macedo Collection was almost completely destroyed by a fire, which prompted the amassing of a newer and even larger collection at the Natural History Museum in Lisbon. This new collection was initiated in the 1980s and was still incorporating specimens by 2003, which resulted in more than 1800 skeletons collected over a period of about 30 years (Cardoso, 2006a; 2006b). More recently, since 2000 three other collections have been amassed at other institutions in Portugal. The earlier one is currently curated at the University of Évora (Anselmo and Fernandes, 2013), and the University of Coimbra added a new series of remains to its collections (Ferreira et al., 2014). The third collection was initiated under a research project lead by this paper's first author to obtain a new series of modern remains in Porto, as a result of a collaborative project between the Medical and Dental Schools at the University of Porto, the Northern

Delegation of the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, and other institutions. Common to all of these collections is that the skeletons they include originate from remains in abandoned burial plots at local cemeteries in Lisbon, Porto, Coimbra, Santarém and Évora. Rather than being destroyed and having their identity forever lost in communal graves, the universities were given permission to collect these remains and enhance their research and teaching outputs in skeletal biology and physical anthropology.

One of these earlier collections, however, has had an obscure existence for almost a century. This somewhat enigmatic series was amassed in the early 20th century by Dr. António Mendes Correia, founder and a central personality of the school of anthropology at the University of Porto. Little is known about the history or composition of the collection, as references to it have only been traced back to a couple of earlier publications (Correia, 1930; Santos Júnior, 1969). Although the collection was actually used in several of Mendes Correia's publications (Correia, 1917a; 1918a; 1918b; 1920a; 1920b; 1927) and in a handful of other studies published in Portuguese during the 1920s (Santos, 1924; Fernandes, 1925; Valença, 1925; Cunha, 1926), these remained in relatively obscurity and so did the collection. In fact, most of what is now known about the

Mendes Correia Collection has probably circulated by word of mouth over the years. Even two recent studies, which either used materials from the collection (Marado, 2010) or provided a detailed historical account of Mendes Correia's contribution to Portuguese anthropology (Matos, 2012), could not provide further or more detailed information about its history and composition. The collection was known to be curated at the Natural History Museum (NHM) of the University of Porto through students who would visit the museum to study its archaeological collections. It was also thought to be comprised of only crania and mandibles as the recent study seemed to confirm (Marado, 2010).

In 2010, during the preparations for the research project that would initiate a new collection in Porto under the BoneMedLeg project (Marinho and Cardoso, 2012), we initiated a literature review of Mendes Correia's work. At about the same time, and in conversation with Maria José Cunha, curator of the Archaeology and Anthropology Section at the NHM, in Porto, we learned that skulls of the collection were curated at the Museum, but that there were no surviving records of it. For all purposes the collection was now being considered an unidentified series of skulls like many archaeological collections. The only surviving information referred to the sex of the individuals, which could be

inferred from the labels written in their skulls. On the other hand, we had also learned that remnants of the collection and possibly its records or part of them could still be curated at the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Porto (FSUP). The Faculty had previously occupied the building which is now home to the NHM, and many zoological and botanical collections were taken from the Museum when the Faculty moved to a new building in another part of the city. This prompted us to investigate in more detail whether the remaining of the Mendes Correia Collection could still be found and whether any records still existed.

The purpose of this paper is to briefly outline the historical context and background of the Mendes Correia Collection, and provide a detailed account of its composition. Although the original records of the collection are now considered lost, basic biographic information about each individual was possible to collect and collate for this investigation from previously unknown or unnoticed sources (Santos, 1924; Cunha, 1926), and is provided here in full.

The (un)known history of the Mendes Correia Collection

The earliest reference to the collection that we have found (Correia,

1917b) suggests that it was originally stored at the Museum and Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Porto. Mendes Correia's (1917b) publication was the first of a long series of osteometric studies ("*Osteometria Portuguesa*") that he conducted on the collection (Correia, 1917a; 1918a; 1918b; 1920a; 1920b; 1927). The Museum and Laboratory of Anthropology was created in 1912, under the recently established Faculty of Sciences at the University of Porto. Later, in 1923, the Museum and Laboratory was re-established as Institute of Anthropology under the leadership of Mendes Correia (Santos, 2012), who acted as the Institute's director between 1926 and 1958 (Matos, 2012). In 1996, the FSUP initiated a slow process of relocation to a new building in the city, and the Natural History Museum was created in the meantime (Cunha, 2012). At its genesis, the NHM kept most of the collections housed at the Institute of Anthropology, but also incorporated some collections from the Geology and Zoology Museums, which were separate museums under the FSUP at the time. Currently, the FSUP and the NHM are completely separate entities under the University of Porto, although the NHM occupies the space which was once that of the FSUP. Mendes Correia was responsible for incorporating several collections into the early Laboratory and Museum of Anthropology and, in homage to his contribution, the Anthropology

Section of the NHM was named "*Núcleo de Antropologia e Pré-História Mendes Corrêa*". That same section of the NHM eventually became known simply as the Archaeology and Anthropology Section ("*Núcleo de Arqueologia e Antropologia*") (Cunha, 2012).

The Archaeology and Anthropology Section of the NHM currently holds several archaeological collections of human remains, plus a research ("*coleção de estudo*") and a teaching ("*coleção de aulas*") collection, both from contemporary sources. It is likely that both of these collections represent one single unit and thus comprise the series of identified human skeletons that Mendes Correia amassed, with elements or specimens stored for research purposes and others reserved for lab classes. Further information about the collection, however, is rare and scant in details. In 1917, Mendes Correia describes the acquisition of 40 documented skeletons obtained from one of the cemeteries in the city of Porto ("*quarenta ossadas, provenientes de um dos cemitérios da cidade, o do Repouso, e acompanhadas das indicações de sexo, idade, naturalidade e profissão*") [Correia, 1917b: 3]. On the other hand, according to the *Notice Sommaire*, an abstract submitted by Mendes Correia to the *XV Congress Internationale d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistorique*, organized in Coimbra in 1930, the collection was comprised of 173 crania (125 were

documented), 41 documented skeletons, and 400 isolated elements, including limb bones and mandibles (Correia, 1930). This is not entirely consistent with the 1917 publication, which describes 40 skeletons and not 41. The information provided in the abstract also suggests that more crania and possibly other elements were added to the collection. In a later publication, only Santos Júnior (1969) mentions very briefly that Mendes Correia had collected a series of skeletons from the various cemeteries in Porto ("*série de esqueletos recolhidos em vários cemitérios do Porto*" [Santos Júnior, 1969: 44]), but does not provide any further details.

It is very likely that the collection, as a whole, remained stored in the Institute of Anthropology until 1996, when it effectively became part of the NHM. As the FSUP relocated to a new building and the NHM was being created in its vacated space, Cunha (2012) believed that a significant portion of the Mendes Correia Collection had been moved from the NHM to the FSUP, to support the physical anthropology labs. The most recent inventory at the NHM counted only about 6 skulls, several long bones (Cunha, 2012) and 163 mandibles (Marado, 2010) from what seemed to be the Mendes Correia collection. Further to the dispersal of the collection, no written records or documentation about the collection have survived over the years.

This meant that the collection remained relatively unknown and inaccessible as a whole, for a relatively long period of time. It was not until recently that we became aware of a series of old publications that seemed to have remained unknown to or unnoticed by the wide Portuguese anthropology community. These old publications include four theses in medicine that were published between 1924 and 1926 (Santos, 1924; Fernandes, 1925; Valença, 1925; Cunha, 1926) on various craniometric aspects of the skeletal collections curated at the Faculty of Sciences (Laboratory and Museum of Anthropology) and at the Faculty of Medicine (Museum of Anatomy). In the dissertations by Santos (1924) and by Cunha (1926), the sex and the age of each individual in the collection are provided, and Santos (1924) adds information about place of birth. Access to these data meant that the biographic information about the skeletons in the Mendes Correia Collection could be recovered, at least partly, and its research potential restored. However, at this point in the research, most of the known materials of the collection were curated at the NHM and the whereabouts of the remaining materials was still uncertain.

In 2010, we contacted the FSUP to determine whether any skeletal material from the Mendes Correia reference collection had potentially been taken from the NHM to the FSUP, when

it was relocated to a new building. At the FSUP, a large set of commingled skeletons, organized by bone type, was found (Figure 1). At this time, several of the crania and various long bones were being actively used in the physical anthropology labs. Notably, however, the majority of bones were found labelled with collection numbers (Figure 2). These numbers were contrasted to the known collection numbers, sex, and measurements of the cranium and of the long bones published for each individual in Fernandes (1925) and Correia (1927).

This confirmed these skeletons as being a significant component of the original collection of identified skulls and skeletons amassed by Mendes Correia sometime before 1917.

The profile of the known (surviving) Mendes Correia Collection

A total of 99 individuals were identified (Appendix 1) in this research, between specimens stored at the NHM



Figure 1. Storage of the remains organized by bone type, at FSUP. Non-human bones, unlabelled bones, and labelled bones not belonging to the Mendes Correia identified collection from cemeteries were found stored together.



Figure 2. Labelled crania belonging to the Mendes Correia Collection, of a male individual with collection number 96 (H-96-R) and of a female individual with collection number 105 (F-105-R).

and the FSUP. Information about the sex, age and nativity for each of these individuals was obtained from Santos (1924) and Cunha (1926), which is also provided in Appendix 1. A descriptive summary of the surviving collection by sex, age group and anatomical location can be found in Table 1.

From the review of the labels in the different bones found in the Museum and the Faculty of Sciences, we have confirmed that bones from the same individual are presently located in both of these institutions. However, the large majority of both crania and post-cranial elements are currently stored at the FSUP, and only the mandibles are almost exclusively found at the NHM. Among the bones identified as belonging to the collection amassed by Mendes Correia from cemeteries in Porto, we have also found non-human bones and unlabelled human bones.

The samples used by Santos (1924) and Cunha (1926), from which the biographic data was collected for this study, only included crania. Consequently, any other partial skeletons or individual bones that might have been collected from the cemeteries by Mendes Correia without an associated cranium are not included in the profile shown here and remain, therefore, unidentified. This explains, for example, why Marado (2010) reports that 163 mandibles are stored at the Museum, and we have only identified 39

of them (see Table 1), as these are the ones which either have or once had an associated cranium. Other labelled bones, including at least 6 crania, were found both at the NHM and at the FSUP but we could not find a match between the label and the collection numbers listed in Santos (1924) and Cunha (1926). These elements also remain unidentified. These unmatched cases refer to the blanks in the collection numbers listed in Appendix 1, which includes numbers 1 to 121, but only 99 individuals are shown in total. It is likely that this material might have been once identified but, because it was excluded from the craniometric studies carried out by Santos (1924) and Cunha (1926), we no longer have access to their biographic information. It is also likely that material from this collection has been lost over the years given that only 56 of the 99 crania used by Santos (1924) and/or Cunha (1926) currently exist. These discrepancies also explain the disagreement between the existing number of specimens and the higher numbers of crania, skeletons, and isolated elements reported by Mendes Correia in the *Notice Sommaire* submitted to the *XV Congress Internationale d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistorique* (Correia, 1930).

Although sex, age and nativity of the individuals in the collection could be obtained from Santos (1924) and Cunha (1926), no information could be retrieved about dates of death and/or

birth for these individuals. Establishing a time frame for the collection is made even more difficult by the fact that there is no exact information about when the remains were actually collected from the cemeteries. We assume that most of the skeletons in the collection were collected anywhere prior to 1917, probably between 1912, when the Laboratory of Anthropology was created, and 1917, the year the earliest studies about the collection were published. Assuming that these remains originate

from abandoned burials plots at the local cemeteries in Porto, a minimum period of 5 years must elapse between burial and exhumation of remains in abandoned plots. Consequently, the collection includes individuals who died prior to 1912 and likely much earlier. Considering the age range of the individuals in the collection (15–90 years, see Table 1), a likely range for years of birth is from 1822 to 1897 or earlier.

In his homage remarks to Mendes Correia, Santos Júnior (1969) refers that

Table 1. Descriptive summary of the 99 individuals belonging to the Mendes Correia collection with known sex and age (from Santos, 1924 and Cunha, 1926).

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Number of individuals	48	51	99
Range of ages at death (in years)	18–85	15–90	15–90
Mean (\pm SD) for age at death (in years)	46.19 (\pm 19.25)	46.33 (\pm 19.25)*	46.26 (\pm 19.15)*
Number of crania	24	32**	56
Number of mandibles	19	20***	39
Number of individuals with cranium and mandible	8	9	17
Number of individuals with at least one element of the apendicular skeleton (excluding hands and feet)	16	21	37
Number of individuals with cranium and at least one element of the apendicular skeleton (excluding hands and feet)	6	13	19
Number of individuals with cranium, mandible and at least one element of the apendicular skeleton (excluding hands and feet)	1	2	3

* Mean value for 96 individuals, excluding three females whose ages are inconsistently reported (see Appendix 1) by the two sources (Santos, 1924; Cunha, 1926).

** For five female crania the labelled number was considered uncertain.

*** For two female mandibles the labelled number was considered uncertain.

the skeletons collected by Mendes Correia came from several cemeteries of Porto. However, the only two references to the actual provenience of the remains (Correia, 1917b; Valença, 1925) mention only the *Prado do Repouso* cemetery. It is likely, though, that osteological material might have been added to the collection over the years from other cemeteries in the city of Porto. However, this is just a presumption.

Final remarks

As a result of a thorough investigation of both written and oral sources of information, the Mendes Correia collection is now brought under a new light after almost a century of nearly anonymity. Although the original documentation is still unaccountable for, and a portion of the remains collected by Mendes Correia is now lost, our study has restored, at least partly, the research value of the surviving collection. Currently, the collection is stored at the NHM and FSUP where the remains are presently organized by bone type and not by individual. However, the bones of the same individual can be brought back together by using the collection number in the labels.

The Mendes Correia collection was amassed either at the same time as the similar cemetery collection in Coimbra

or slightly later. Comparatively, however, the Mendes Correia Collection is much smaller, comprised of only about 40 complete skeletons (Correia, 1930) and over 100 skulls. The Coimbra Collection became much larger ($n = 505$), and even the Ferraz de Macedo Collection is believed to be larger ($n = 300$). Despite its size, the Mendes Correia Collection has the intrinsic value of being the single osteological collection representative of the 19th century population of the Northern part of the country, and can perhaps now contribute to studies about cross-country variation together with the Lisbon and Coimbra collections.

Additionally, the Mendes Correia Collection has the potential to provide a source of information about secular changes through comparative studies with other more recent Portuguese collections. For example, in 2013 the BoneMedLeg team presented at the 12th National Meeting of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences in Porto, Portugal (Marinho et al., 2013), providing the results of a preliminary analysis of secular trend effects on sexual dimorphism. This study compared craniometric data between a sample of males and females in the Mendes Correia (individuals born roughly between 1820 and 1900) and in the BoneMedLeg (individuals born roughly between 1900 and 1990) collections, which are about one century apart. The results showed no significant

secular changes in absolute size or sexual dimorphism in size over that one century, but a tendency for a decrease in sexual dimorphism was noted.

In order to enhance the research potential of the existing Mendes Correia Collection, it would be important to review its conservation status, rejoin it and properly organize, catalogue and curate it. Particularly, several of the specimens would benefit from improved storage and renewed labels. Perhaps even more information can be brought forward if other researchers find interest in the study of the Mendes Correia collection and carry out their own independent investigations. What is also crucial is that the collection should be made available to the wider scientific community and be used for the benefit of future generations of physical anthropologists. These are challenges that we are asking the NHM and the FSUP to take in the hopes that the Mendes Correia Collection will have, once more, a significant role among the Portuguese physical anthropology community.

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Appendix 1.

Inventory of the skeletons currently belonging to the Mendes Correia collection with known sex, age and nativity (from Santos, 1924 and Cunha, 1926). The presence of cranium and mandible for each individual is also provided. Columns labeled as appendicular (#) and post-cranium (#) show the number of single complete bones identified for each individual (note: number of bones per individual may be underestimated due to failure to recognize the collection number in some specimens).

Coll. #	Sex	Age (years)	Nativity	Cranium	Mandible	Appendicular (#)	Post cranium(#)
1	Female	36	Gaia	Present	Dubious**	8	4
2	Female	60	Penafiel	Present	-	5	7
3	Male	54	Braga	Present	-	3	-
4	Female	61	Porto	Present	-	6	4
5	Female	60	Porto	Dubious**	-	6	5
8	Female	29	Sobrado de Paiva	Present	-	5	2
9	Female	64	Porto	Dubious**	-	5	4
10	Male	44	Amarante	-	-	7	7
11	Male	47	Porto	Present	-	4	2
12	Female	22	Taboço	Present	-	3	-
13	Male	50	-	Present	-	5	-
14	Female	29	Porto	-	-	4	2
15	Female	26	Porto	-	-	8	4
16	Female	24	Porto	-	Dubious**	6	-
17	Female	84/48*	Castelo de Paiva	Present	Present	9	7
18	Female	80	-	Present	-	-	-
19	Female	33	Tondela	Present	-	6	1
21	Female	79	-	-	-	2	1
22	Female	39/29*	Braga	-	-	7	13
23	Male	56	Lamego	-	Present	8	11
24	Female	60	-	Present	-	2	5
25	Male	25	Baião	-	-	7	30
26	Female	38	S. Vicente de Campo	-	-	1	-
27	Female	90	-	Present	-	6	1

(Cont.)

Coll. #	Sex	Age (years)	Nativity	Cranium	Mandible	Appendicular (#)	Post cranium(#)	
29	Male	35	Porto	Present	-	5	-	
30	Female	15	-	Present	-	3	4	
35	Female	23	Lamego	Present	-	5	3	
44	36	Female	81	-	Present	Present	1	1
37	Male	42	Canaveses	-	-	8	5	
38	Male	28	Carrazeda de Anciães	-	-	4	5	
39	Male	47	Vila da Feira	-	Present	4	9	
40	Male	42	Aveiro	Present	Present	4	2	
41	Male	27	Porto	-	Present	1	-	
42	Male	18	Porto	Present	-	-	-	
43	Female	30	Porto	Present	-	-	-	
44	Male	75	-	-	-	-	-	
45	Female	60	-	Present	Present	-	-	
46	Female	70	Porto	-	-	-	-	
48	Female	50	-	Present	-	-	-	
50	Male	30	Porto	Present	-	-	-	
51	Male	24	Santo Tirso	-	Present	-	-	
52	Female	65	-	Present	Present	-	-	
53	Female	71	Minho	-	Present	-	-	
55	Male	24	Porto	Present	-	-	-	
58	Male	85	Porto	Present	-	-	-	
59	Male	40	Armamar	-	-	-	-	
60	Male	40	Armamar	Present	Present	-	-	
61	Male	18	Porto	-	-	-	-	
62	Male	18	Porto	-	Present	-	-	
63	Male	35	Porto	-	-	-	-	
64	Male	21	Amarante	Present	-	-	-	
65	Male	60	-	-	-	-	-	
66	Male	26	Rezende	-	Present	-	-	
67	Male	47	Porto	Present	-	-	-	
68	Female	30	Foscôa	-	Present	-	-	
70	Female	42	-	Present	-	-	-	
71	Male	42	Paredes	-	-	-	-	

(Cont.)

Coll. #	Sex	Age (years)	Nativity	Cranium	Mandible	Appendicular (#)	Post cranium(#)
73	Male	62	Castelo de Paiva	-	-	-	-
74	Male	28	Porto	Present	Present	-	-
75	Male	36	Vila do Conde	-	Present	-	-
77	Male	77	-	-	Present	-	1
78	Male	60	Chaves	Present	-	-	-
79	Female	112/?*	Arouca	Present	Present	-	-
80	Female	47	Porto	Present	Present	-	-
81	Female	47	-	-	Present	-	-
82	Female	30	Miranda do Douro	-	Present	-	-
83	Male	67	-	Present	Present	-	-
85	Female	38	Porto	-	Present	-	-
86	Male	26	Ribeira de Pena	-	-	-	-
87	Female	40	Gaia	Dubious**	Present	-	-
88	Female	36	Porto	Present	-	-	-
90	Female	50	Vila Pouca d'Aguiar	-	-	-	-
93	Male	40	Porto	Present	-	-	-
94	Female	81	Oliveira de Azemeis	Present	-	1	-
96	Male	84	-	Present	Present	-	-
97	Female	37	Porto	Dubious**	-	-	-
98	Female	48	Penafiel	-	-	-	-
99	Female	37	Valbom	-	-	-	-
100	Male	55	Penafiel	Present	-	-	-
102	Male	65	Lamego	Present	-	-	-
103	Female	39	Penafiel	-	Present	-	-
104	Female	36	Porto	Present	Present	-	-
105	Female	41	Penafiel	Present	-	-	-
106	Male	76	-	-	Present	-	-
107	Male	66	Porto	Present	Present	-	-
108	Female	64	Bragança	Present	Present	-	-
110	Female	26	Porto	Dubious**	Present	-	-

(Cont.)

Coll. #	Sex	Age (years)	Nativity	Cranium	Mandible	Appendicular (#)	Post cranium(#)
111	Female	37	Braga	-	-	-	-
112	Female	49	Porto	Present	-	-	-
113	Female	15	-	Present	Present	-	-
114	Male	75	S. Pedro do Sul	Present	Present	-	1
116	Male	49	Braga	Present	Present	-	-
117	Female	28	Amarante	-	Present	-	-
118	Male	70	Castelo Rodrigo	Present	-	-	-
121	Female	70	-	-	-	-	1
122	Male	33	Porto	-	Present	7	31
123	Male	27	Porto	-	Present	1	1
124	Male	73	Tondela	-	-	7	18
125	Male	48	Porto	Present	-	8	20

* The age of each individual, as indicated by the two sources (Santos, 1924; Cunha, 1926), is inconsistent, as shown.

** The collection number written on the crania or mandible had faded away partially and the attribution of the remains to that specific collection number was considered uncertain.