Simon A Mays

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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51 papers	1,972 citations	331670 21 h-index	289244 40 g-index
52 all docs	52 docs citations	52 times ranked	1267 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Is dietary deficiency of calcium a factor in rickets? Use of current evidence for our understanding of the disease in the past. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2022, 36, 36-44.	1.4	8
2	Quantifying cortical bone in fragmentary archeological second metacarpals. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2021, 174, 812-821.	2.1	6
3	Middle Neolithic pits and a burial at West Amesbury, Wiltshire. Archaeological Journal, 2020, 177, 167-213.	0.6	6
4	A new approach to recording nasal fracture in skeletonized individuals. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2020, 30, 105-109.	1.4	2
5	Vitamin D deficiency and the ancient city: Skeletal evidence across the life course from the Roman period site of Isola Sacra, Italy. Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, 2019, 55, 101069.	1.6	9
6	Effects of age and body proportions on stature estimation. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2019, 168, 370-377.	2.1	8
7	Analysis of patterning in the occurrence of skeletal lesions used as indicators of vitamin D deficiency in subadult and adult skeletal remains. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2018, 23, 43-53.	1.4	29
8	How should we diagnose disease in palaeopathology? Some epistemological considerations. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2018, 20, 12-19.	1.4	51
9	Lives before and after Stonehenge: An osteobiographical study of four prehistoric burials recently excavated from the Stonehenge World Heritage Site. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2018, 20, 692-710.	0.5	12
10	Vitamin D deficiency in bioarchaeology and beyond: The study of rickets and osteomalacia in the past. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2018, 23, 1-5.	1.4	26
11	Latitude, urbanization, age, and sex as risk factors for vitamin D deficiency disease in the Roman Empire. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2018, 167, 484-496.	2.1	40
12	The epidemiology of rickets in the 17thâ€“19th centuries: Some contributions from documentary sources and their value to palaeopathologists. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2018, 23, 88-95.	1.4	12
13	Child Bioarchaeology: Perspectives on the Past 10 Years. Childhood in the Past, 2017, 10, 38-56.	0.4	62
14	An Unusual Erosive Arthropathy from Medieval England. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2017, 27, 693-699.	1.2	7
15	A multidisciplinary study of a burnt and mutilated assemblage of human remains from a deserted Mediaeval village in England. Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, 2017, 16, 441-455.	0.5	6
16	A test of a skeletal ageing method based on resorption of the alveolar crest following tooth loss using a skeletal population of documented age at death. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2017, 163, 242-251.	2.1	4
17	The Early Field Systems of the Stonehenge Landscape. Landscapes (United Kingdom), 2017, 18, 120-140.	0.4	14
18	A Case of Early Childhood Caries from Late Roman Ancaster, England. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2016, 26, 555-560.	1.2	5

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19	A Study of the Potential of Deciduous Incisor Wear as an Indicator of Weaning Using a Human Skeletal Population. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2016, 26, 725-731.	1.2	11
20	The Ghostly Child in Medieval North-west Europe. Childhood in the Past, 2016, 9, 109-119.	0.4	3
21	Estimation of stature in archaeological human skeletal remains from Britain. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2016, 161, 646-655.	2.1	30
22	Evidence for Endâ€stage Cannibalism on Sir John Franklin's Last Expedition to the Arctic, 1845. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2016, 26, 778-786.	1.2	13
23	Boneâ€formers and boneâ€losers in an archaeological population. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2016, 159, 577-584.	2.1	23
24	Scurvy as a factor in the loss of the 1845 Franklin expedition to the Arctic: a reconsideration. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2015, 25, 334-344.	1.2	18
25	Age-Associated Reduction in Cortical Bone in Males, Trends from the Third Century AD to the Present Day. Calcified Tissue International, 2015, 96, 370-371.	3.1	5
26	The effect of factors other than age upon skeletal age indicators in the adult. Annals of Human Biology, 2015, 42, 332-341.	1.0	54
27	Mandibular morphology in two archaeological human skeletal samples from northwest Europe with different masticatory regimes. HOMO- Journal of Comparative Human Biology, 2015, 66, 203-215.	0.7	9
28	Oxygen isotope analysis of human bone phosphate evidences weaning age in archaeological populations. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2015, 157, 226-241.	2.1	77
29	Bilateral scapular fracture in a likely case of assault from Mediaeval Ipswich, England. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2015, 10, 13-15.	1.4	3
30	A Test of a Recently Devised Method of Estimating Skeletal Age at Death using Features of the Adult Acetabulum. Journal of Forensic Sciences, 2014, 59, 184-187.	1.6	21
31	The Prevalence and Health Implications of Concha Bullosa in a Population from Mediaeval England. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2014, 24, 614-622.	1.2	10
32	Resorption of mandibular alveolar bone following loss of molar teeth and its relationship to age at death in a human skeletal population. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2014, 153, 643-652.	2.1	11
33	The palaeopathology of scurvy in Europe. International Journal of Paleopathology, 2014, 5, 55-62.	1.4	30
34	An investigation of ageâ€related changes at the acetabulum in 18thâ€“19th century ad adult skeletons from Christ Church Spitalfields, London. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2012, 149, 485-492.	2.1	25
35	Lumbar vertebral morphology and isthmic spondylolysis in a British medieval population. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2010, 141, 273-280.	2.1	16
36	The Effects of Infant Feeding Practices on Infant and Maternal Health in a Medieval Community. Childhood in the Past, 2010, 3, 63-78.	0.4	19

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37	Growth and vitamin D deficiency in a population from 19th century Birmingham, England. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2009, 19, 406-415.	1.2	31
38	Skeletal evidence for hyperparathyroidism in a 19th century child with rickets. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2007, 17, 73-81.	1.2	25
39	An investigation of skeletal indicators of vitamin D deficiency in adults: Effective markers for interpreting past living conditions and pollution levels in 18th and 19th century Birmingham, England. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2007, 132, 67-79.	2.1	65
40	Skeletal manifestations of rickets in infants and young children in a historic population from England. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2006, 129, 362-374.	2.1	117
41	Spondylolysis, spondylolisthesis, and lumbo-sacral morphology in a medieval English skeletal population. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2006, 131, 352-362.	2.1	66
42	Skeletal manifestations of vitamin D deficiency osteomalacia in documented historical collections. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 2005, 15, 389-403.	1.2	64
43	The Relationship Between Molar Wear and Age in an Early 19th Century AD Archaeological Human Skeletal Series of Documented Age at Death. Journal of Archaeological Science, 2002, 29, 861-871.	2.4	63
44	Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope values of bone and teeth reflect weaning age at the Medieval Wharram Percy site, Yorkshire, UK. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2002, 119, 205-210.	2.1	265
45	Effects of age and occupation on cortical bone in a group of 18th-19th century British men. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2001, 116, 34-44.	2.1	53
46	Age-dependent cortical bone loss in women from 18th and early 19th Century London. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 2000, 112, 349-361.	2.1	93
47	Dry-bone manifestations of rickets in infancy and early childhood. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 1998, 8, 45-55.	1.2	137
48	The Archaeology of Human Bones. , 0, , .		131
49	The Archaeology of Human Bones. , 0, , .		160
50	Microcomputed tomography (laboratory and synchrotron) of intact archeological human second metacarpal bones and age at death. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 0, , .	1.2	1
51	Intact archeological human bones and age at death studied with transmission xâ€ray diffraction and small angle xâ€ray scattering. International Journal of Osteoarchaeology, 0, , .	1.2	1