



Figure SI1 – Zenithal view of the “Il Principe” burial, as displayed at the Museo di Archeologia Ligure, Genova Pegli. The photogrammetric model was created for this study.

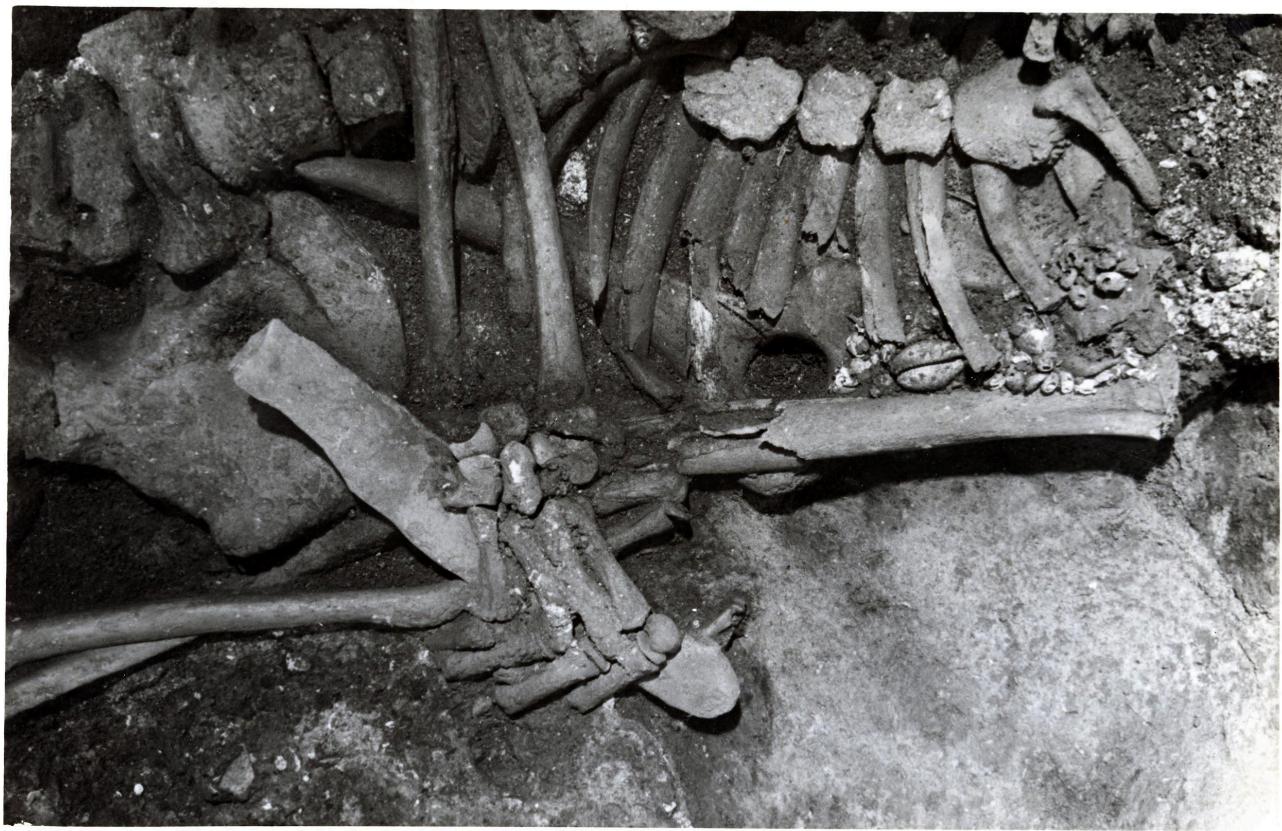


Figure SI2 – Excavation picture showing taphonomic fractures in the left humerus, and the right hand clasping the flint blade (Archives of the Soprintendenza SABAP delle provincie di Imperia e Savona).

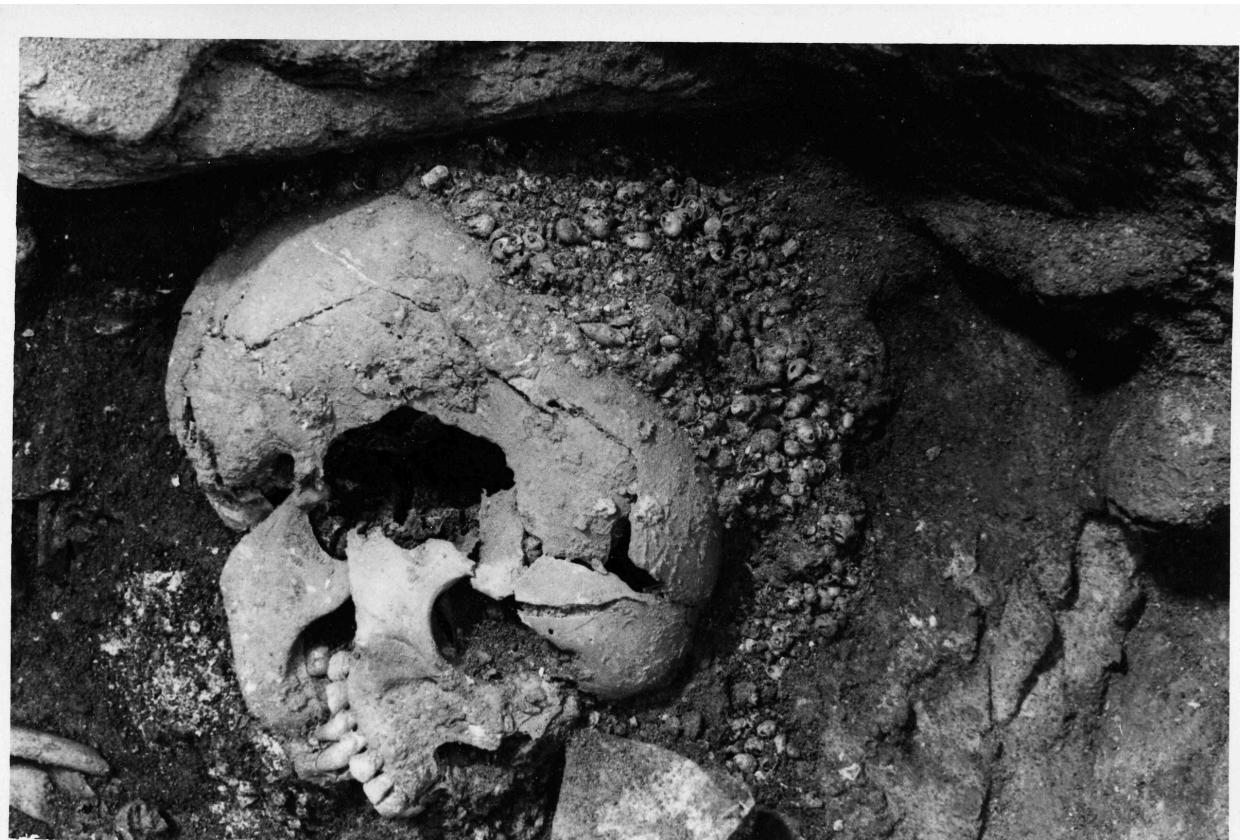


Figure SI3 – Excavation picture showing the cranial and mandibula damage (Archives of the Soprintendenza SABAP delle provicie di Imperia e Savona).

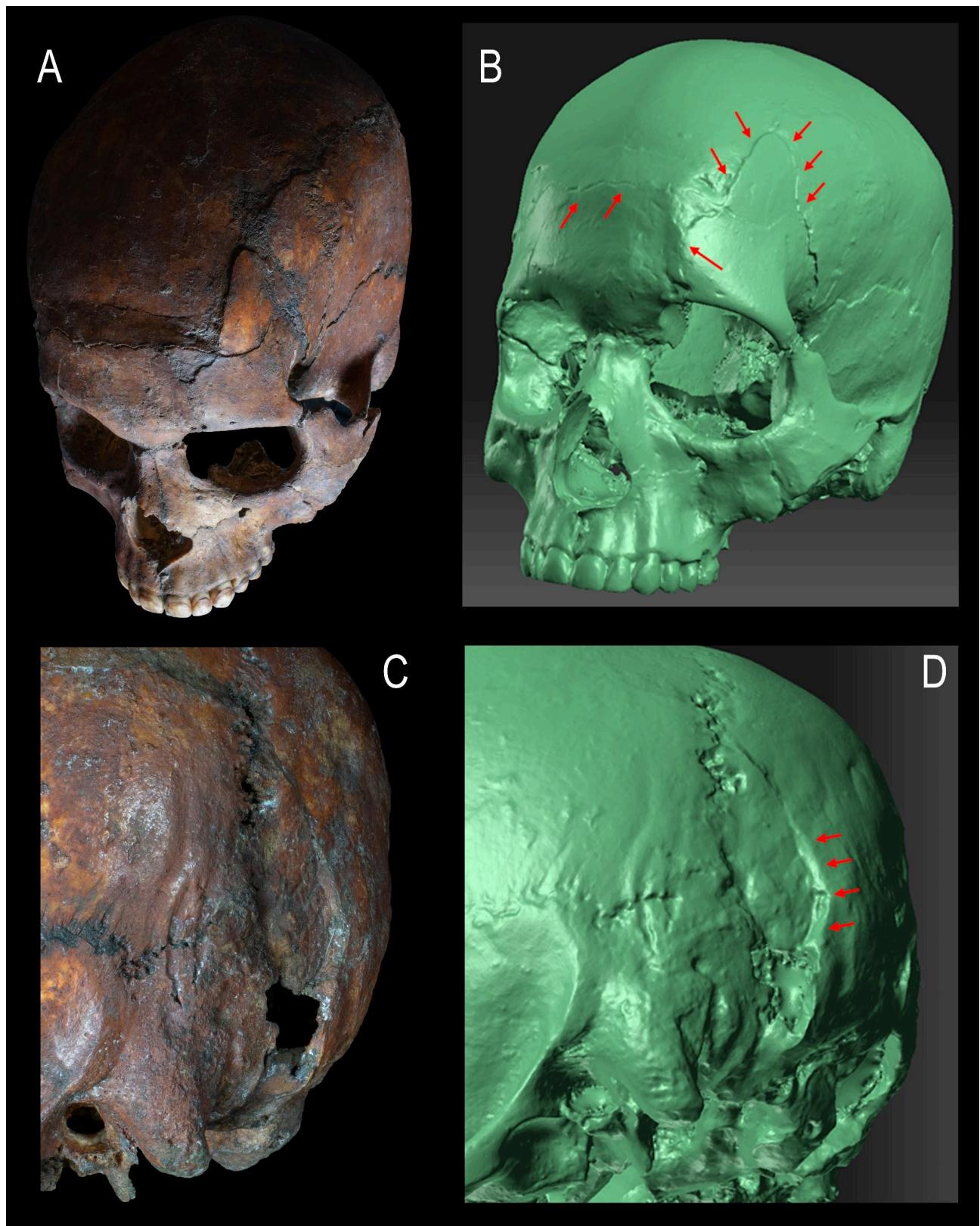


Figure SI4 – Cranial fractures displaying characteristics compatible with perimortem trauma. A: Fractures in the frontal bone. B: Fractures in the frontal bone as visible in the 3D model obtained through structured light, the arrows indicating the fractures that show curvilinear features and a pattern compatible with an impact above the left orbit. C: Fracture in the left portion of the occipital bone. D: Fracture in the left portion of the occipital bone as visible in the 3D model obtained

through structured light, the arrows indicating the curvilinear depressed fracture, with plastic displacement of part of the cranial vault.

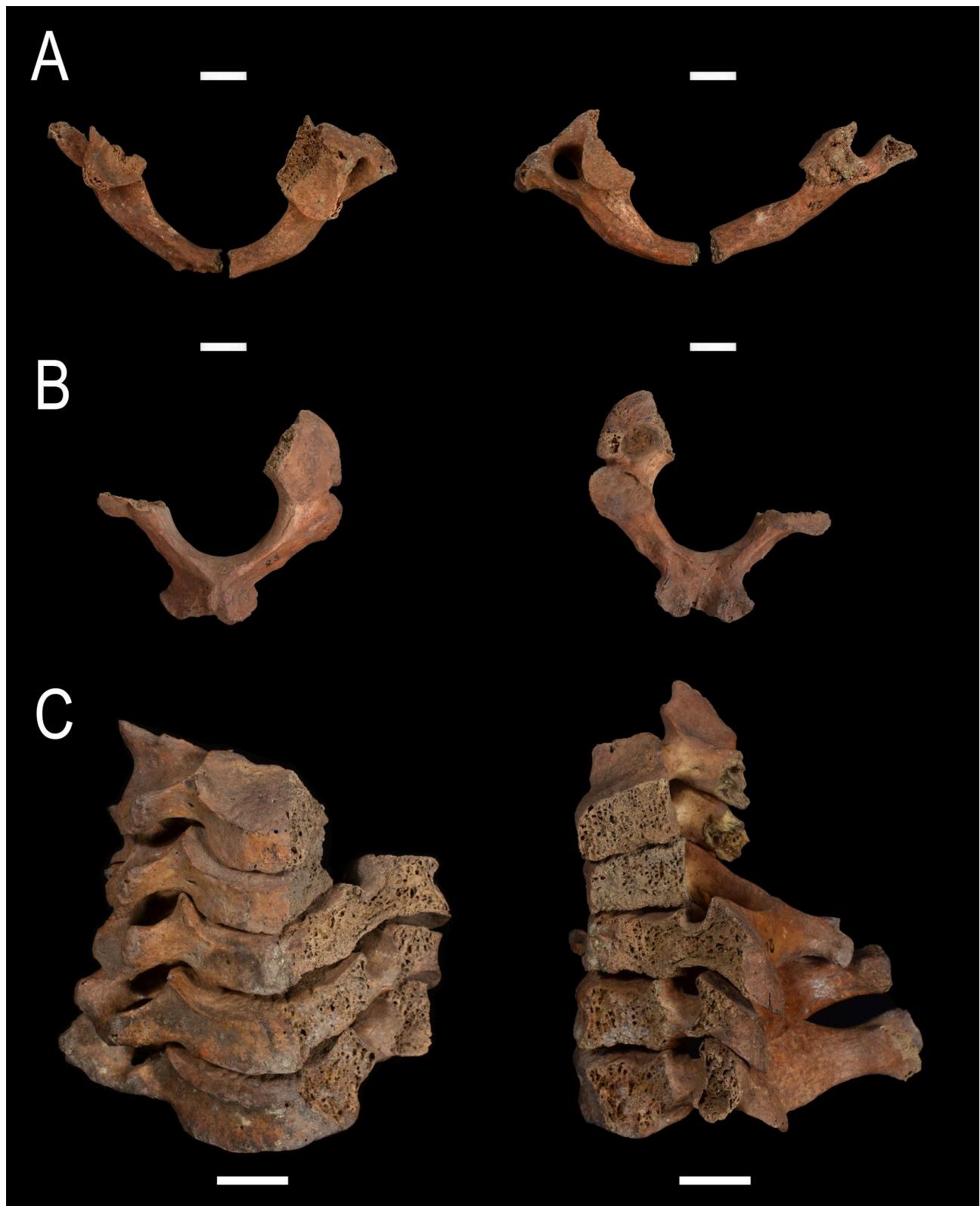


Figure SI5 – Fractures in the cervical vertebrae. A: Atlas; B: Axis; C: Cervical vertebrae from C3 to C7, articulated. On the left, frontal view; on the right, left lateral view. Scale is in centimeters for all pictures.

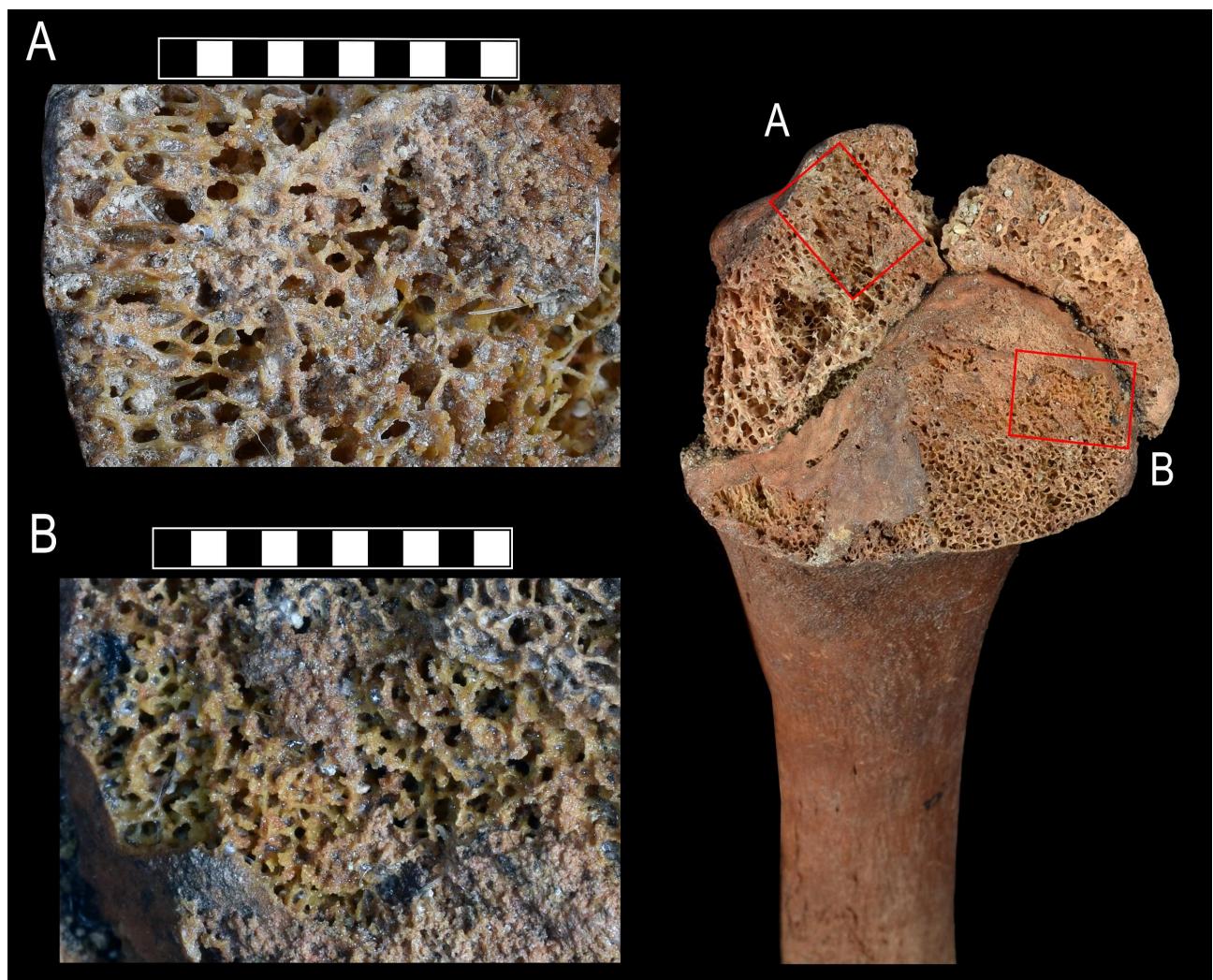


Figure SI6 – Damage to the left humeral head, with A and B indicating two areas of magnification where it is possible to discern rounding of the trabecular bone and intertrabecular ossification. Scale in mm.

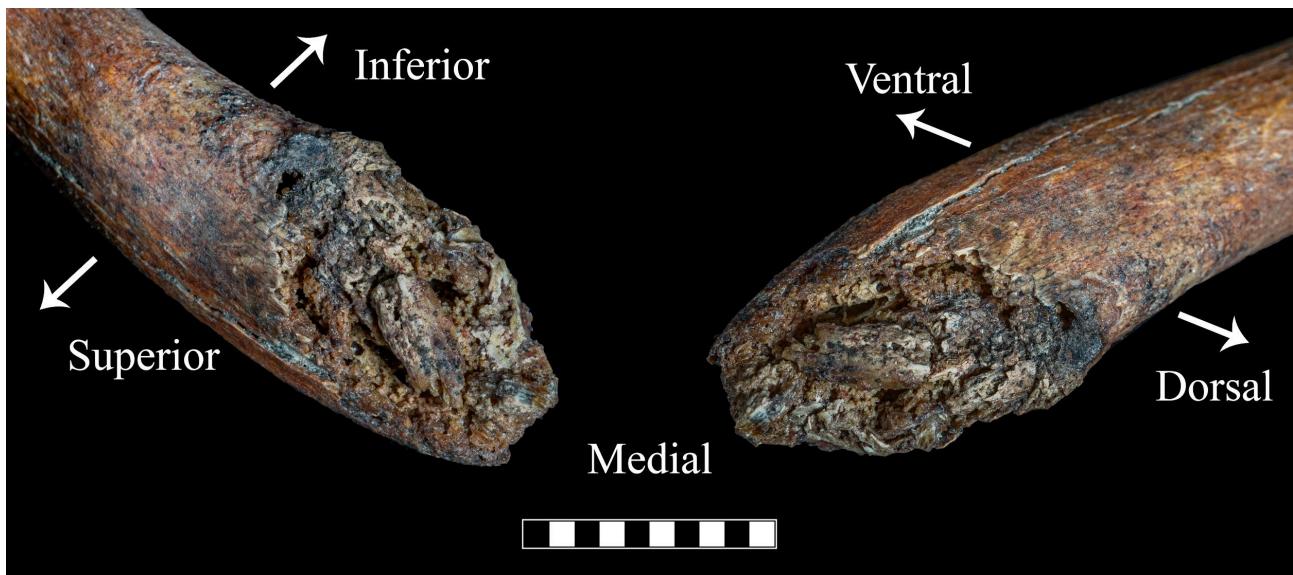


Figure SI7 – Damage to the left clavicle, different views. Scale in mm.



Figure SI8 – Damage to the left clavicle; images obtained through macrophotography and photo stacking. Four views of the crushed fragment of cortical bone embedded in intertrabecular ossification, whose margins show bone resorption.



Figure SI9 – Damage to the left clavicle; images obtained through macrophotography and photo stacking. Four views highlighting resorbed trabeculae and intertrabecular ossification.



Figure SI10 – Dentoalveolar damage showing the broken left upper M2. A: From the occlusal-buccal view, it is possible to appreciate the portion broken at the CEJ. B: From the occlusal-lingual view, the damage to the root is visible.

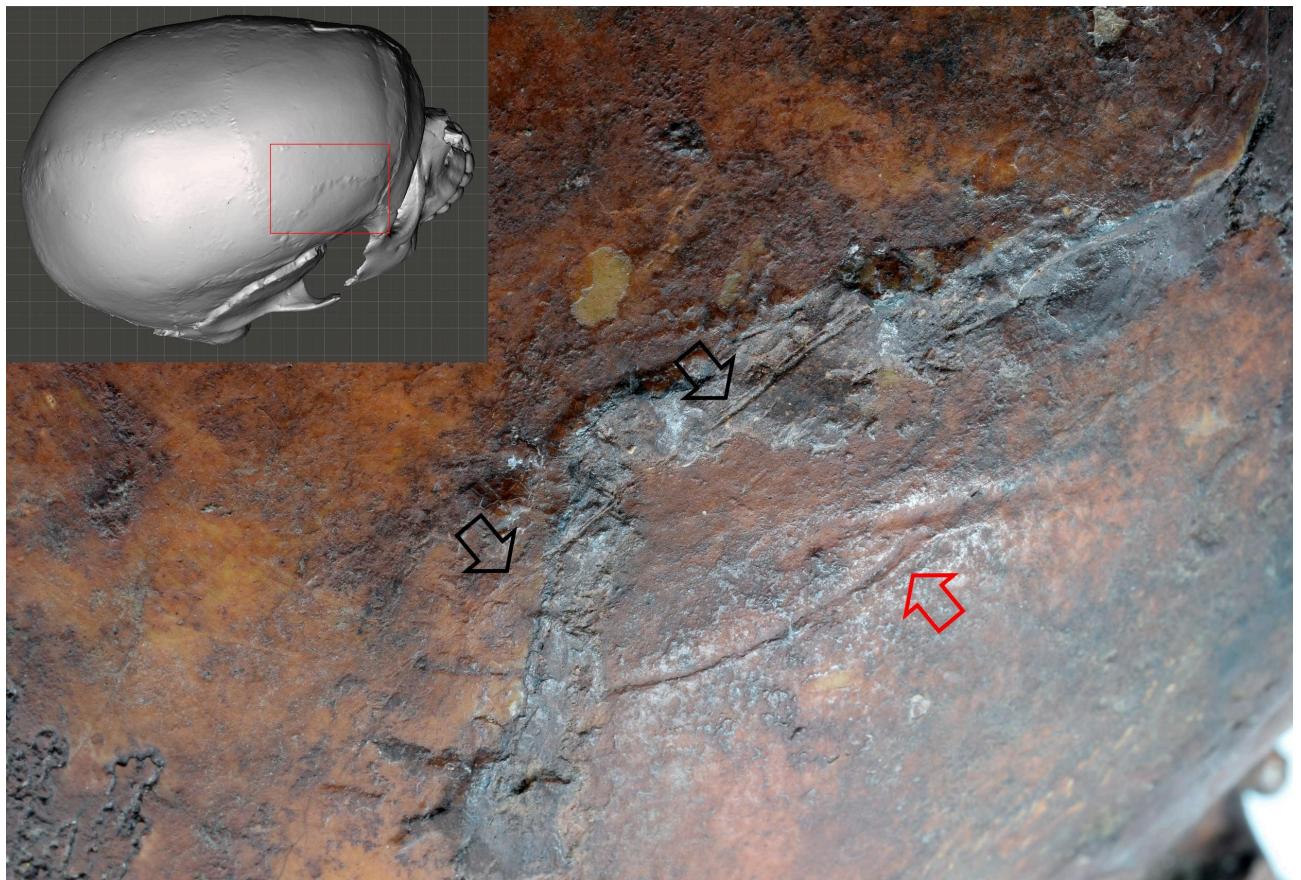


Figure SI11 – Linear marks in the cranial vault of the Principe that are not suggestive of trauma. Right side of the cranium. The black arrows indicate markings probably due to the use of a craniometer, both in the plaster (left) and in the bone surface (right). The red arrow indicates the furrows probably due to uncommonly large vascular impressions (frontal grooves).



Figure SI12 – Linear marks in the cranial vault of the Principe that are not suggestive of trauma. Left side of the cranium. Scale in mm.



Figure SI13 – Linear mark attributed to a tooth score or claw swipe in the left parietal. Scale in mm.