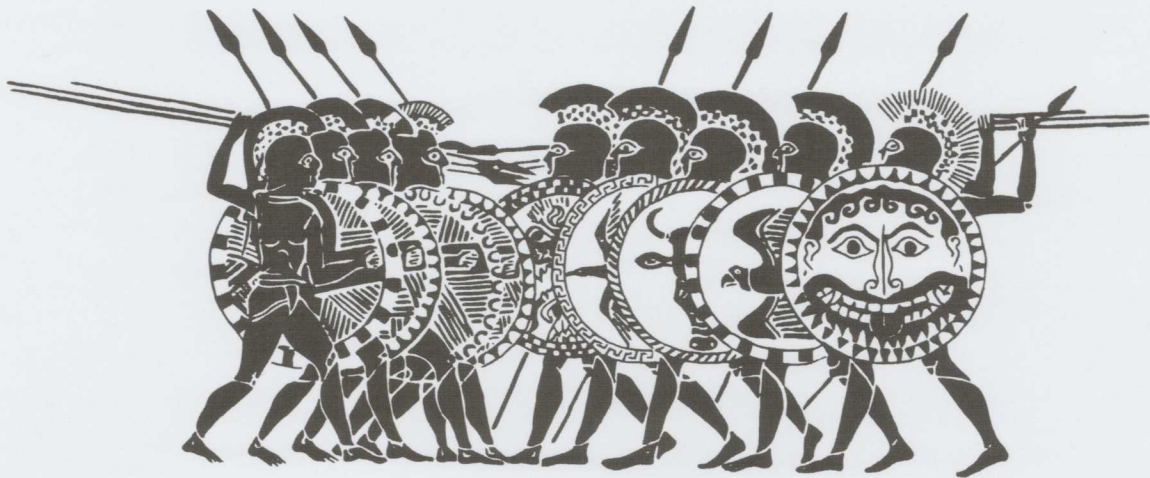


INTERNATIONAL
ANCIENT WARFARE
CONFERENCE



Gothenburg 28-30 June 2016



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

Session 2 - Room D 411

11.20-12.00	Rasmus Birch Iversen <i>Moesgaard Museum</i>	<i>Changing Weapons, Changing Warfare, Changing Rituals and Changing Society in Southern Scandinavia from the pre-Roman to the Migration Period and Beyond.</i>
12.00-12.40	Željka Bedić <i>Anthropological Centre, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts,</i>	<i>Anthropological Analysis of Perimortem Trauma in the Skeletal Sample from Udbina - St. Jacob site, Croatia (1490s)</i>
12.40-14.10	Lunch	
14.10-14.50	T. Fernández-Crespo <i>University of Oxford</i> J. Ordonez <i>University of the Basque Country</i>	<i>The 300 of San Juan ante Portam Latinam. New Radiocarbon Dates and Socio-Paleodemographic Implications of a Possible Late Neolithic/Early Chalcolithic Massacre in the Mid-Upper Ebro Valley (North-Central Spain).</i>
14.50-15.30	Stuart McCunn <i>University of Nottingham</i>	<i>Supply and Command: The Quaestor Exercitus</i>
15.30-15.50	Coffee Break	
15.50-16.30	Jeroen Wijnendaele <i>Ghent University,</i>	<i>Kingship in the Late Antique West (c. 400 - 500 CE). Ethnic Leaders, Territorial Rulers or Military Managers?</i>
16.30-17.10	Kyle Shi-CongFan Chaing	<i>Virgins and the Persians: Sexual Violence against the Captured Roman Women in the Romano-Persian Wars</i>
17.10-17.50	David Colwill <i>Cardiff University,</i>	<i>So Contrary to his Mild and Generous Nature: Aemilius Paullus' Mass Enslavement of the Molossians</i>

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Anthropological analysis of perimortem trauma in the skeletal sample from Udbina - St. Jacob site, Croatia

The fall of Constantinople fundamentally changed the political and military situation in Europe, and was quickly followed by further Ottoman expansion into Europe. In 1463 the Kingdom of Bosnia was conquered leaving Croatia at the mercy of continuous akinji raids. These raids were characterized by the plunder of Christian territories, taking large amounts of slaves while at the same time avoiding fortified towns and direct military conflict. One of these raids resulted in The Battle of Krbava Field in 1493. The battle was fought between Jakub pasha of the Ottoman Empire and an army of Croats under Duke Derenčin. The Croatian army intercepted the Ottoman force but applied poor tactics that resulted in total defeat. From then on, according to local tradition, the field is known as the "Field of Blood". In the last two decades archaeological excavations were conducted in the area near Krbava Field, at the site of St Jacob's Cathedral in Udbina. Across several seasons 308 burials were recovered. Archaeological material dates the use of the cemetery to the Medieval and Modern Period. Osteoarchaeological analysis of the remains shows the presence of 360 individuals. Sex, age at death and pathological conditions were analyzed following standard anthropological criteria. A total of 193 males, 74 females, 90 subadults and 3 skeletons of undetermined sex were recorded. This presentation will focus on 29 males that exhibited perimortem trauma (trauma that occurred around the time of death) most of which were inflicted with sharp-edged instrument e.g. swords, sabres or knives. Males without perimortem trauma lived five years longer (40.7 yr) than males with perimortem trauma (35.5 yr) which is statistically significant. Considering that younger males exhibited perimortem trauma, there is a possibility that these were soldiers killed during The Battle of Krbava Field.