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**ABSTRACT
BOOK**



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RESULTS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CAROLINGIAN POPULATION FROM THE NECROPOLIS OF SANT PERE, SPAIN

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The archaeological site of Sant Pere is located in the city of Terrassa, 20 km North-West of Barcelona. It consists of three Romanic churches: Santa Maria, Sant Miquel and Sant Pere. The complex comprises a large necropolis with regard to its physical size, chronology and the number of burials. The subject of this presentation is to present the results of the completed osteological analysis of the entirety of the Carolingian population buried in this necropolis. Documented at the site are more than one hundred burials from the Early Middle Ages, excavated between 1982 and 2007. These burials are typically de cubito supine, in a Southwest-Northeast orientation and are simple graves of antropomorphic form. Consequentially the vast size of information obtained in this archaeological site, it could perhaps be one of the biggest Carolingian records from a documented necropolis. To introduce this population we will present the biological profile of the individuals and their pathologies followed then by a comparison to some contemporaneous archaeological sites in Spain. The results of the study show evidence of the biological impact harsh living conditions and physical hardships which characterize medieval times. These include infections, fractures and degenerative pathologies. Due to the amount of information Sant Pere has provided, it is one of the most important necropolis of the Iberian Peninsula.

INVESTIGATING HEALTH STATUS OF THE LATE MEDIEVAL INHABITANTS OF ILOK, EASTERN CROATIA – SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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During the test excavations at the Ilok - Adanski kraj/Krstbajer site in September 2015 a late medieval cemetery was discovered. The excavations were carried out by the Ilok Municipal Museum in cooperation with the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb. The site is located in the eastern part of the town, about 200 meters from the border crossing between Ilok (Croatia) and Bačka Palanka (Serbia). The area excavated so far is quite small (approximately 52 m²), but excavations at the site are planned for near future. The archaeological context and artifacts date the use of the cemetery between the 13th and the 16th century CE, i.e. to the period before the Ottoman conquest of Ilok. It is very likely that the site is a medieval parish cemetery where Ilok's middle class population was buried, as supported by historic documents for the Ilok Lower Town. In total, 30 inhumation burials (all single) have been excavated so far yielding the remains of 29 individuals: eight adult males, six adult females, 11 subadults and four individuals whose sex and age at death could not be estimated with certainty due to bad preservation. Most of the adults are of younger/middle age, and only two individuals reached the age of 50. The frequency and patterning of the long-bone and rib trauma point to accidents as a major cause for the occurrence of these injuries. Most of the subadult skeletons show pathological changes associated with infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, metabolic disorders, and/or anemia. In