

Section HUMANS and ENVIRONMENT

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE GOLDEN HORDE CITY AZAC'S POPULATION

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In total from the Azac's necropolis (the territory of current Azov) 814 skeletons containing 263 male ones, 260 female ones and 268 children's (32.3%, 31.9%, 32.9%) were researched. Besides the research of the summary samples, comparative analysis of the bone material was carried out, the data was taken from different parts of the necropolis that were differentiated by territory, by rites or by peculiarities of a burial (mass graves). The examined samples demonstrate differences not only in the anthropological content but also in paleodemographic and paleopathological aspects. Specific features of the analyzed group were mostly connected with the level of people's well being, professional occupation as well as with the existing rites and gender roles. Among the examined Golden Horde samples, the wealthiest one appears to be a group that was in a possession of the central part of the Azac's necropolis and of the part on the current territory of Moskovskaya street, 95. The central necropolis was covering the richest districts during the whole time the city existed. The burial ground in Moskovskaya str. stands out among other Azac's necropolises due to its specific features of rites and abundance of tools. These groups have the highest ratings of average lifespan and relatively low percentage of episodic stress markers. It should be noted that these groups differed in the types of traumatism in males and apparently in the quality of life for females. In the central burial ground (and only there) there were recorded intravital combat skull traumas, and for the male burials in Moskovskaya str. multiple traumas to the top part of the skull are characteristic. The rate of episodic stress markers and traumatism in female burials in the central burial ground is significantly higher than in the Moskovskaya's burial ground, but the lifespan is shorter.

Key word: Golden Horde, Azac, peculiar parts of the necropolis, paleodemography

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BRONZE AGE FAUNA FROM SALAT TEPE, SOUTH EAST ANATOLIA: COMPARISONS WITH FAUNA FROM UPPER TIGRIS REGION

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This article is mainly concentrated on the changes or continuity in patterns of animal exploitation over time. Salat Tepe is 30 km to the west of Batman in the modern town of Yukarı Salat, ca. 90 km to the east of the provincial center of Diyarbakır and ca. 5 km to the north of the Tigris River. The Upper Tigris Region will be flooded by the lake which will be formed by the Ilisu Dam, thus, it is important to study the animal bones assemblages in order to complete missing information before the dam reservoirs would begin to fill with water. Salat Tepe is a multi-period site and only Bronze Age materials were evaluated in this article. This study addresses the question how faunal remains could add to our understanding of the social and economic organization of the region. In this article the faunal data from several archaeological sites were used, situated in Southeast Anatolia Region and Northern Syria. General view of a faunal assemblage in the Bronze Age indicates occurrence of shift in exploitation across the region throughout the periods, especially for the faunal remains from Southeast Anatolia and Northern Syria. Therefore, faunal analysis is essential to the understanding of both local and regional dietary strategies spanning a Bronze Age and contributes to interpretation of human-animal interaction within the period.

Key words: Salat Tepe, animal bones, zooarchaeology, Bronze Age, South-East Anatolia

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