

remains of two boys, aged 7 and 14 years, were found in the studied mounds. The 14-year-old boy was diagnosed with a fractured left femur, most likely during his lifetime, and that could be a possible cause of death. This teenager also had “stress marker” on his teeth, which leads to a conclusion about food irregularity in the diet of human groups in the Late Bronze Age. The traces of paleo-disease with similar symptoms were revealed in one of the buried adults in Muradymovskoe settlement (Obydenova, Sherbakov, Shuteleva, 2006). At present this requires further research.

Key words: Late Bronze Age, Southern Transurals, Srubnaya and Andronovskaya cultures, paleo-disease

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PALEOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SKELETAL REMAINS FROM A 10TH-12TH CENTURY AD CEMETERY FROM HUNGARY

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The aim of our study is to present results of the paleopathological investigation of a 10th-12th century AD cemetery from South-East Hungary. The examination of the skeletal remains of 59 individuals was performed using standard macromorphological methods of bioarchaeology. Before the paleopathological analysis of the series, sex and age at death of individuals and state of preservation of the observable skeletal elements were also recorded. In spite of the poor state of preservation, the examined osteoarchaeological series showed a wide range of paleopathological alterations: skeletal traces of degenerative articular changes, traumas and infectious diseases were observed. This presentation focuses on infectious lesions. On the basis of the detected alterations (rib lesions, superficial vertebral changes / hypervascularisation, endocranial alterations and potential stress indicators or infection markers, such as cribra orbitalia and long bone periostitis) the diagnosis of probable early-stage TB was supposed in five cases. Although a positive correlation seems to exist between these alterations and TB, they are not always pathognomonic to tuberculosis. In order to confirm the assumed diagnosis, further biomolecular investigations are planned. A mature female individual showed signs of severe destruction of the right maxilla most probably as a result of periodontal inflammation. The same skeleton revealed skeletal evidence of symbolic trephination on the middle of the sagittal suture. It cannot be excluded that this intervention was made for medicoritual purposes. Our results contribute to improving the knowledge on health status in historic populations of Hungary at the time of political and cultural transition from Eastern traditions to feudalism and Christianity. The support of the Hungarian Scientific Research Fund, OTKA NN 78696 and OTKA N° 78555 is greatly acknowledged.

Key words: paleopathology, Hungary, 10th-12th century AD, tuberculosis, periodontal inflammation, symbolic trephination

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COLOR AND CONSTITUTION: EXPERIENCE OF STUDYING AESTHETIC PREFERENCES

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It is impossible to draw clear interdisciplinary boundaries in the study of color concept regarding interactions between human and color-light environment, and anthropology may be used as a complex approach to this study combining both science and humanities. In this case we can define color preference as part of the