

Anthropology and Anatomy

Results from Anthropological Analysis of Bone Remains in Grave No 1 from Archaeological Site at Kremikovtsi Monastery „St. Georgi Pobedonosets“, Sofia

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In 2015 were held excavations of the archeological site in Kremikovtsi Monastery. Well preserved grave (no. 1) with skeleton in anatomical order, orientated West-East, was uncovered in rock base. In the area of the skull, a structure of four reused bricks was established. Radiocarbon dating shows that the grave no. 1 is from the second half of 15th - first quarter of 16th c. The aim of the present study is to provide detailed anthropological information for the skeleton from grave no. 1: age-at-death, sex, stature, body mass, pathological changes and anatomical variations. In view of the high stature, body mass, massive and long bones with a strong relief, it can be concluded that the male buried individual had a very well developed musculoskeletal system and strenuous physical activity in lifetime. A large number of paleopathological changes have been diagnosed on the skull and trunk bones.

Key words: Kremikovtsi Monastery, Ottoman period, human skeleton, anthropological analysis, paleopathology