

DISSERTATION SUMMARY

Demographical studies on the Late Roman Limes between Szöny (Brigetio) and Visegrád (Pone Navata)

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In the cemeteries along the Limes, frontier of the Roman province of Pannonia, soldiers and civilian were buried. Only the anthropological analysis of the Late-Roman population (4th–5th century) can be fulfilled because of the differences in the funeral habits. The anthropological studies paid little attention to this period and area.

The age determination between 0–22 years is based on the method of Schour-Massler (1941), Stloukal-Hanáková (1978), Schinz et al. (1952) and Ferembach et al. (1979); above 23 years, we followed the method of Nemeskéri et al. (1960). Sex determination was based on the work of Éry et al. (1963). The number of newborns was corrected after Coale and Demény (1966). The following cemeteries have been examined: Tokod–Erzsébet Shaft (Éry 1981), Esztergom–Kossuth Street, Esztergom–Bánom Lane, Visegrád–Diós (Merczi 2001).

In the cemeteries, the proportion of children, especially that of newborns, is very low. After correction of the number of newborns, the proportion of children/adults stands near to the hypothetical distribution. Within the population above 15 years of age in Visegrád and Esztergom–Kossuth Street, there is a lot more men than women, while in Tokod and in Esztergom–Bánom Lane, the proportion of the sexes is balanced.

In Visegrád the most men and women died in the adult age group, between 35–39 years. Between 15–39 years the mortality of men is higher. In Esztergom–Bánom Lane, the most men died between the age of 45–49, while the most women died between 35–39 years of age. Between 15–29 years, the mortality rate of women is higher. In Esztergom–Kossuth Street the most men died between 50–54 years. Almost half of the women died between 45–49 years. Between 15–24 years the mortality of men, between 25–34 years that of women is

more unfavourable. In Tokod, the peak mortality rate of men is between 50–54, that of women 50–54 years; between 20–49 years, more men died than women.

The peak mortality rate of men can be found only in Visegrád in the adult age group, in the other cemeteries in the matured age group. The most women died in the adult age group not only in Visegrád, but in Esztergom–Bánom Lane too. The more unfavourable mortality of women in the adult age group, which can be attributed to the pregnancy and to the complications during the childbearing, cannot be noticed in Visegrád.

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