Welcome to the 21st Congress of the *European Anthropological Association*.

Welcome to *University of Southern Denmark*.

Welcome to *ADBOU*.

And not the least welcome to *Odense*, **the city of fairytales**.

At ADBOU we take pride in being chosen to host the 21st congress of the EAA. We, ADBOU, are the Research Unit of Anthropology of the Dept. of Forensic Medicine at SDU here in Odense. ADBOU is one of two national institutions that curate human skeletons from archaeological excavations and perform forensic anthropological analyses. The ADBOU collection is large - around 17.000 skeletons primarily from the Danish medieval period - but there are many other collections like it. What makes the ADBOU collection unique are all our guests, who visit us to carry out research and utilize the excellent documentation brought about in close collaboration with the museums and archaeologists who excavated the skeletons. We maintain and develop the collection not to store bones but to provide material for research into once living populations, under our motto: "The living - not the dead". By facilitating this kind of research we want to contribute to bridge the gap between our understanding of human life and health in the past and in the present. We sincerely hope that this 21st congress of the EAA will contribute to the fruitful exchange of ideas among anthropologists of all kinds.

Scientific Committee

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In our recent work, it became clear that the Heath-Carter somatotyping in children and adolescents is possible using bioimpedance analysis – the most widespread method of body composition research in population studies. The availability of mass population bioimpedance data in many countries, including Russia, makes it possible to extract more complete knowledge on biological variation of the somatotype. Here, we describe the results of validation of our previously obtained bioimpedance-based formulae, and present the revised formulae for the evaluation of the endomorphy and mesomorphy ratings of the Heath-Carter anthropometric somatotype in various study groups of the European and East Siberian parts of Russia (total n=8,250), along with data on age- and sex-related variability of the somatotype. Historical aspects and methodological issues of this approach are discussed.

Pleistocene human traces in Ankara province, Turkey (2017) (Poster)

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Anatolia is one of the leading places that have hosted the beginning of the civilizations on the world since the people of the Paleolithic period live and settle on the grounds because of its geographical position. Every new study that conducted, scientifically supports this truth by bringing new findings to the light. Revealing stone tools from Paleolithic period as a result of the studies and archeological excavations in Ankara, which is the capital city of Republic of Turkey, shows that city's history dates back to long before than preliteracy. In Turkey, in 2017 studies which are conducted with the aim of tracking prehistoric people's movements and traces in Ankara and its region, new findings and areas are detected in respect of Paleolithic period. In the research which was conducted in Ankara's Elmadağ, Gölbaşı, Bala, Kalecik, Çankaya and Kahraman Kazan districts, many biface, core, Levallois point, edge scraper, blade and flake typologically belongs to the Lower and Middle Paleolithic period were found.

The influence of oral health on the mandibular cortex in three archaeological populations from Croatia (Poster)

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Three skeletal series from Croatia were examined for four dento-alveolar pathologies: caries, calculus, alveolar resorption and tooth wear. Digital orthopantomograms were recorded and the mandibular cortical index (MCI) was determined. The aim of the study was to establish differences in MCI values between the three populations, and possible influence of oral health status on mandibular cortical bone quality. The first series consisted of 26 skeletons from Šibenik Sv. Lovre site (10th – 13th century), the second of 33 skeletons from the late medieval Dugopolje site (13th - 16th century) and the third of 18 skeletons from the early modern Koprivno Vlach site (16th -18th century). Results showed no statistically significant differences in MCI between three groups. Of the four examined dento-alveolar pathologies, only tooth wear showed significant positive correlation with MCI. MCI was in positive correlation with age

in the complete sample. In conclusion, aging and mastication forces were factors influencing cortical bone quality.

Modern studies lack evidence of an association between nutrition and height in developing countries

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Recent data on body height lead to the hypothesis that nutrition lacks significant influence on growth.
We analyzed anthropometric (height, BMI, skinfold thickness, elbow breadth) and socioeconomic data of some 6700 6-12 year old children from India (1982, 2011) and Indonesia (2018), and longitudinal data of the Young-life-Study to study the influence of nutrition on height.
Complex statistical modeling showed that in Ethiopia, Vietnam, Peru and India family nutritional situation does not influence height of children. There is no association between skinfold thickness and body height neither in Indonesia nor in India. Quite in contrast, the by definition, stunted Indonesian children (West-Timor) appear healthy and well-nourished with normal values for skinfold thickness and other anthropometric parameters. These findings seriously question current concepts of growth regulation, in particular the currently used WHO criteria of malnutrition

Food for thought: isotopic mixing models applied to data from early Neolithic Turkey and Greece.

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Collagen stable isotopes (□13C, □15N) in archaeological human bones are commonly interpreted by bivariate plots and univariate statistics. This permits the assessment of the gross trophic level; however, an isotopic sourcing reveals much more information about the biomass contribution of selected food end-members. Since it is assumed that the Neolithic transition was accompanied by dietary change, stable isotopic ratios of human and animal bones from the early Neolithic site of Nevalı Çori (Turkey; ca 8500 BCE), and five sites in Greece (Alepotrypa, Franchthi, Mavropigi, Theopetra, Xirolimni; ca 6800-3200 BCE) were re-interpreted by use of concentration-dependent mixing models provided by IsoConc and SISUS. While the largely vegetarian diet of the humans from Nevalı Çori was confirmed, new staples became visible in the later Greek populations indicative of chang-ing subsistence economies.

Sex estimation in intact and fragmentary crania using 3D derived interlandmark distances

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