

Notes for Table 1 : the seventeen samples studied for diachronic change

1. Nijmegen-Oost, cemetery 'Margriet' (NIJ/MA). This Late Roman cemetery has been dated from the end of the 3rd to the final quarter of the 4th century AD. It was situated in the military zone which formed the northern border of the Roman Empire, near the present town of Nijmegen, named after the Roman Noviomagus. Grave goods demonstrate that the local population which was buried in the cemetery maintained close contacts with the Roman occupiers. The skeletal material was poorly preserved (Pot unpublished materials; Zoetbrood 1985, 1986, 1988, 1990).
2. Maastricht, cemetery 'Boschstraat' (MAA/BO). The small and simple graves, the grave-goods as well as excavations around this Merovingian cemetery indicate that agriculturalists and craftsmen, plus their families, were buried here. They were probably of a relatively low socio-economic status. The cemetery is dated from the 7th to the beginning of the 8th century AD (T.A.S.M. Panhuysen 1984; R.G.A.M. Panhuysen *in lit.* 2002; Pot unpublished materials).
3. Lent. This cemetery, dated from 630 to *ca.* 750 AD, belonged to a small agrarian settlement. It is quite probable that the deceased were members of only a limited number of families. Grave-goods indicate some status differences, but generally the socio-economic position of the buried seems to have been rather low (van Es & Hulst 1991; Perizonius & Pot unpublished b).
4. Dorestad. cemetery at 'De Heul' (DOR/HEUL). The early Medieval commercial center Dorestad (which is the present-day town Wijk-bij-Duurstede) probably had a number of cemeteries, two of which have been included in this study. Both have been dated to 700 - 850 AD (*vide* also under 5. below). During this period Dorestad was a prosperous town, which suggests that the economic position of the individuals buried in these two cemeteries, may have been favourable. The skeletal material was badly preserved and, due to the limited time which was available for the extensive excavations, much of the material was lost. At 'De Heul' destruction of the larger part of the cemetery took place already in the 19th century, due to the use of the bones for industrial purposes (van Es 1990; Perizonius & Pot 1981).
5. Dorestad, cemetery at 'De Engk' (DOR/ENGK). *Vide* above. (Pot unpublished materials).
6. Blokhuisen (BLOKH). This cemetery has belonged to a small agrarian settlement (Wüstung). It is dated at *ca.* 1000 to *ca.* 1170 AD. After that date the settlement has completely disappeared. Further information is lacking (Pot unpublished materials).
7. Wijk-bij-Duurstede, cemetery at 'De Frankenhof' (WBD/FRAJ). After the economic decline of Dorestad, a small village remained, which later became part of the new town Wijk bij Duurstede. The cemetery at 'De Frankenhof', dated from *ca.* 850 AD to *ca.* 1700 AD, and situated near the former Sint Antonykapel, contains people from the former village and from the later town. There are no clues as to the economic status of the deceased during the long period in which the cemetery was in use (van Es 1990; Pot unpublished materials).
8. Utrecht, cemetery of the Sint Jacobikerk (UT/STJAC). This cemetery is dated to *ca.* 1175 - *ca.* 1450 AD. The badly preserved skeletal material probably represents the 'average' population of the town of Utrecht during that period. A high percentage of individuals with enamel hypoplasia (16.5%, as compared to only a few in the almost contemporary cemetery of the

Johanniterklooster, also at Utrecht, *vide* under 10, below) suggests that the socio-economic status of the deceased was relatively low (Pot & de Groot 1989).³

9. 's-Hertogenbosch, cemetery of the Minderbroedersklooster, the monks (BO/MI/mo). The cemetery belonging to the Minderbroedersklooster in the town of 's-Hertogenbosch contained monks as well as lay people. The monks were buried in the ambulatory and dated from between *ca.* 1200 and *ca.* 1400 AD, with the emphasis on the first half of the 14th century. There are no further data on this cemetery. The lay people are from a later period (*vide* under 13. below) (Janssen pers. com. 2002. *in lit.* 2002: Pot unpublished materials).

10. Utrecht, cemetery of the Johanniterklooster (UT/JOH). The Johanniters were a rich religious order and its members were generally from the higher socio-economic classes. Almost all buried individuals were males. Their appurtenance to a prosperous group agrees with their considerable stature (1.70 m. on the average, as determined from the femora, according to Trotter & Gleser [1958]) and with the fact that "few to no" (Pot & de Groot 1989: 17) individuals with enamel hypoplasia were observed. The cloister and the cemetery were in use between 1200 and 1528 AD (Pot & de Groot 1989).

11. Hoorn, cemetery of the Sint Agnietenklooster. This cemetery is dated between *ca.* 1400 and *ca.* 1500 AD. In all probability it contained mainly the nuns living in the cloister and maybe a few lay people (e.g. two children). No further research has been executed on the skeletons (Pot unpublished materials; van der Walle pers. comm.).

12. 's-Hertogenbosch. cemetery at Engelen (BO/ENG). Engelen was a small agrarian settlement north to the town of 's-Hertogenbosch. It is now incorporated within this city. The burials yielding the dental sample can be dated between the 13th and the 19th century AD, however, with a strong emphasis on the 15th and 16th century. This was for the larger part a period of conflict in this frontier area between the northern and the southern Netherlands and later during the Eighty Years' War (Janssen 1983; Pot unpublished materials).

13. 's-Hertogenbosch, cemetery of the Minderbroedersklooster, the lay people (BO/MI/lay). The lay people in the cemetery of the Minderbroedersklooster, discussed above under 9. were buried in the period between the end of the 16th century and 1629, on the cemetery of the cloister. In 1629 the cloister was completely destroyed, due to the conquest of 's-Hertogenbosch in the Eighty Years' War (Janssen pers. comm. 2002; *in lit.* 2002; Pot unpublished materials).

14. Utrecht, cemetery of the Sint Jobsgasthuis, the pits (UT/JOB/pi). The Sint Jobsgasthuis was a hospital for the poor, especially founded to nurse patients suffering from syphilis. However, due to the inadequate diagnostic techniques of that period, patients suffering from other diseases were also present. Some of the patients, especially the poorer and the older ones, were taken care of in the hospital during the rest of their life. The great majority of the patients came from Utrecht.

The cemetery consisted of graves (*vide* under 15, below) and of pits (kuilen), functioning as ossuaries for the collective reburial of the contents of the older graves which were regularly cleared. Many of the pits were situated under the actual graves. The pits were dated to *ca.* 1500 -

ca. 1650 AD . Due to the secondary character of their interment, the material was badly preserved (Pot *et al.* 1989).

15. Utrecht, cemetery of the Sint Jobsgasthuis, the graves (UT/JOB/gr). The graves from the Sint Jobsgasthuis cemetery have been dated to *ca.* 1650 - *ca.* 1800 AD (Pot *et al.* 1989).

16. Zwolle, graves from within the Broerenkerk (ZWO/BROE). A very careful excavation was executed in the winter of 1987/1988 in the Broerenkerk at Zwolle. In this case the salvage of the human skeletons was one of the main aims of the excavation. The graves contained people which, although not sufficiently well-off to be able to afford a burial in the main church of the town, could afford it to be buried within a church, i.e. the social middle class. This is confirmed by their professions during life, which could be derived from the church registers for a number of the deceased. It is further confirmed by the percentage of individuals with enamel hypoplasia (12.6.%), which was low compared to the contemporary sample of the cemetery of the Sint Janskerk at 's-Hertogenbosch (*vide* under 17. below).³ The skeletons were dated to *ca.* 1775 AD - 1829 AD. In 1829 a general ban was declared on the interment of people within church buildings (Aten 1992a; Hagedoorn 1992). The analysis of the dentitions has been presented in Bouts *et al.* (1992a, 1992b, 1993), Constandse-Westermann & Bouts (in press) and Constandse- Westermann *et al.* (unpublished).

17. 's-Hertogenbosch, cemetery of the Sint Janskerk (BO/STJAN). This excavation was executed in 1984. Due to building activities, the cemetery and the underlying habitation layers had to be excavated within a period of six weeks, with a small crew. This led to a greater loss of skeletal material than was the case in Zwolle. The deceased (26.2% of which showed hypoplasia) were buried to the north of the church building. They belonged to the poorest part of the population. In most cases their burial was paid for by a local charitable institution. The sample dates from the period *ca.* 1775 - 1858 AD (Maat *et al.* 2002; Portegies 1999; Pot 1988b).