

## **Abstract**

Auxological studies in bioarcheology provide valuable information about the health of children in past populations. They show the influence of various environmental factors, non-specific stress or illness during growth. The stress following the growth retardation of subadults who survive until adulthood will influence the function and general health of the entire population. Despite all the achieved results in this field, auxological studies comprise of many problems. It is necessary to remember that the archaeological samples of children who died of unknown reasons are compared with modern growth standards, also the secular trend of recent population needs to be allowed for. The question is whereas the growth of children who died prematurely represents accurately the growth of those who survived until adulthood. Of importance is a precise estimation of age of subadult skeletons. To minimize faults associated to paleoauxological studies in bioarchaeology, it is necessary to compare the samples of related populations where possible, use the same techniques of age-at-death estimation, take account of migrations and so on.