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ABSTRACTS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF OSSEOUS PATHOLOGY IN THE MONTEORU POPULATION OF CANDESTI (MIDDLE AGE OF BRONZE)

GEORGETA MIU, DAN BOTEZATU

The study material consists in 183 skeletons of adult, mature and senile subjects, relatively completely exhumed from the Monteoru cemetery/necropolis from Candesti.

The pathological aspects, transferred to the osteo-articulate and dental-maxillary levels, were grouped in three categories: osteopathies, odontopathies, anomalies/abnormalities and strange moods, this manner of approach being illustrated by their incidence linked to the specific features of the lifestyle and geographical environment or of the eating/diet changes. The elements of bone pathology revealed in the osteological series from Candesti, unlike the one from Sarata Monteoru, prove that the two contemporary populations, with similar anthropologic structure, used to live in similar environmental conditions, in sub-hilly areas with favourable climate, which explains the low frequency of rheumatic lesions (about 12% at Candesti and of skeletons from Sarata Monteoru).

PHENOMENES MICROEVOLUTIFS CHEZ LA POPULATION JEUNE

ELENA RADU, CAMELIA SANDRU, LUMINITA CIOTARU, BRANDUSA ORASANU, COSTI CIOTARU

Microevolutionary phenomena in young population. This paper intends to establish the direction of microevolutionary phenomena within a segment of population, represented by, what OMS defined as “transitory adolescence”, towards the young adult phase, aged between 17 and 24. Our data uphold diachronic evolution of the anthropologic structure, during adolescence, dominated by a microsomatic evolution of the cephalic calotte level, sustained by a debrachicephalisation and hipsicephalisation phenomena or by accelerated somatic growing and development (secular trend), between 1976 and 1998.

L'EVALUATION DE LA CROISSANCE FŒTALE ET DU NOUVEAU-NE PAR LES METHODE ANTHROPOLOGIQUES

CRISTIANA GLAVCE, CORNELIA ENACHESCU, LIGIA APAVALOAE, DANA CIRICA

Assessment of the foetus' and new-born's growth through anthropological methods. The intra-uter development of the anthropometric parameters was longitudinally studied: the biparietal diameter and length of the thighbone/femur in 202 fetuses, between the 10th and the 40th weeks. During this period, almost parallel growth of these parameters was established, this being genetically determined and influenced by the maternal mesological conditions. Their growth rate allows a good estimation of the foet growth, in comparison with its age, in different periods of the pregnancy, the index resulted from the t parameters being a more sensitive one. The future new-born's length may be established with a h probability rate using the upmentioned parameters. For the weight and the thoracic circumference, mesological maternal conditions are crucial.

ASPECTS DE LA CLASSIFICATION MATHEMATIQUE EN BIOANTHROPOLOGIE

MARIA VLADESCU, RUXANDRA BALDESCU, GEORGETA RUSU

Mathematical classification in bioanthropology. This study is based on 9 cephalo-facial feature and stature. Starting with D2-Mahalanobis values, present in a large number of villages, certain clusters were f determined using the Ward agglomerative pattern, whose concrete status was then described by transposition into taxonomic morphograms. Finnally, 4 patterns were established: two with alpino-din status, in high areas, another two with dinaro-mediterranean status, in low areas. One can notice that, in 1 research, the geographic environment is an important criterion.

ASPECTS BIODEMOGRAPHIQUES D'UNE RECHERCHE ANTHROPOLOGIQUE DE LA FAMILLE DANS LE COULOIR DE BRAN – BRASOV

ELEONORA LUCA, C. VULPE, IRINA POPESCU, CRISTINA CIOVICA, N. LEASEVICI, MONICA PETRESCU, M. ST. CIUHUTA

Biodemographic aspects of an anthropologic research of the family in the Bran-Brasov Corridor. This i fragment from an ampler study on the families in a high region rural community living in the Bran-Bra Corridor. The subjects come from 141 complete families, from six villages. The data concern the dimens of the nuclear families, the age of marriage, the partners' sexual maturity, the matrimonial assortment,

intergenerational interval and the couples' period of fertility. The results reveal the decrease of the family's size (two children, on average) and of the couple's fertility period, phenomena resulting in the decrease of birth rate and the ageing of the population.

EVOLUTION OF MORTALITY, IN THE XXTH CENTURY, WITH THE POPULATIONS OF TWO RURAL COMMUNITIES OF THE BACAU COUNTY

MARIA STIRBU, GEORGETA MIU, MARIA ISTRATE, CATALIN FEDOR

The data from this paper were gathered from the civil status registers and were statistically processed, each decade. Separately calculated, for each sex were the frequency of the demises for each age group and the average age of demise, both for the whole of the deceased people and, separately, for the deceased people age 20-x years. Analysing the patterns for old groups, one can realize that the evolution, during the 20th century, within both communities, is the classic one. Thus, the demise curve for young generations, aged between 0-19, is descendant, while the one for old generations, over 60 years, is ascending. The decreasing of the mortality for young generations and the increasing of the mortality for old generations are ampler, beginning with the 8th decade and are due to the bettering of the economic conditions, especially of the hygienic-sanitary ones.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE DEGREE OF DEMOGRAPHIC OPENING IN THE VILLAGES OF FARAOANI AND PRAJESTI

MARIA ISTRATE, MARIA STIRBU, ANGELA SIMALCSIK

The present paper is part of complex anthropological studies regarding certain communities from the Central Moldavian Plateau with a predominant catholic confession. The authors approach the analysis of demographic opening degree of the populations at Faraoani and Prajesti. The study material comes from civil status archives of the town halls from the Faraoani and Traina (for Prajesti) communes. The authors have established that, during the XXth century, the endogamy degree was higher at Faraoani than at Prajesti. The lower endogamy degree at Prajesti could be due to the higher frequency of orthodox families, but also to the disadvantaged position of this region regarding commuting possibilities.

PROPOS SUR LA CROISSANCE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DES ADOLESCENTS DE CHISINAU (REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA)

ANGELA SIMALCSIK, ROBERT-DANIEL SIMALCSIK

Aspects of adolescents' growth and development in Chisinau (Republic of Moldova). Studying adolescents' development level in Chisinau, certain anthropometric measurements were made on 100 adolescents.

subjects, having in view the weight, the height, the Rohrer index and the puberty level, comparing them with a group of adolescents from Iasi (Romania). We established that, not only the average stature/height value but also the weight ones are slightly inferior in the adolescents in Chisinau, comparatively with the ones from Iasi. The temporary sexual dimorphism of their stature/height ends between the ages of 12 and 13, in both cities, while the crossbreeding of the weight curves occurs between the ages of 13 and 14 for the adolescents from Chisinau, and between 12 and 14 for those in Iasi.

L'ADOLESCENCE – CONFLICT DE DEVELOPPEMENT

ELENA RADU, BRANDUSA ORASANU, CAMELIA SANDRU, LUMINITA CIOTARU, COSTI CIOTARU

Adolescence, development conflict. During adolescence, there is a lack of synchronism between or somato-endocrine development and his psychological development, the body changes possibly be precocious or belated, compared with the psychological features. This disparity determines what Negreanu named “conflict in development”, which influences the adolescents in different measures. One can suggest two possibilities for the psychopathology, determined by “the conflict in development”: it can appear during childhood or it can shape during adolescence. Anyway, a pathological aspect can be complete only in adulthood, because of the fluidization of the psychological structure, present in adolescence.

DERMATOGLYPHICS RISK INDICATORS FOR CARDIO-VASCULAR DISEASES

ANA TARCA

The paper presents a study of dermatoglyphics pathology, using a sample of 95 subjects (40 males and 55 females) with different cardiovascular diseases, including congenital heart malformations, from whom 190 fingerprints were collected. It comes out that the patients' affection rate is linked to certain abnormalities, present in the dermatoglyphic picture, which have deep medical implications and whose frequency rate proved to be higher for men, where the congenital heart malformations have a 65% rate, *versus* 24% for women. Most of the studied dermatoglyphic anomalies have equal or higher frequency as compared to other congenital or hereditary diseases, but only four of them can be considered specific for cardio-vascular diseases.

INDIVIDUAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE INTEGRONIC THEORY (II)

CORNELIA GUJA, IOAN OPRESCU, CALIN E. DOLCOS

The subject of the paper answers the question: *How are the integration and the coexistence of human individual achieved within the population he/she comes from?* and is based on the hypothesis of informational similarity between them, which can be described and better understood with the help of concept of interface. There are transfers, processing, memorizations, codifications and informat decodifications in both of them, creating a real *bio-informational metabolism*. The pair of concept *system/interface* becomes a working instrument for the theory we compiled: *the integronic theory*. In order to study the human individual within "Individual Anthropology", we used two approaches: experimental, based on longitudinal research, and theoretic, based on building up anthropodiagrams. During ontogenesis, individuals appear in a series of similar, but, at the same time, different hypostases. We considered such a series as a *proper population*. We evidenced a transfer of meaning between each individual's personal features and the features of the population he/she belongs to.

LA FREQUENCE DES GROUPE SANGUINS DU SYSTEME OAB ET DE LEURS FACTEURS HEREDITAIRES EN TRANSYLVANIE

CORNELIU VULPE, MARIA VLADESCU, ELEONORA LUCA

Frequency of blood groups of the OAB system and their hereditary influences, in Transylvania. The author studied the serologic aspect in 4 towns and 6 villages from Transylvania, on 2835 subjects of both sexes. 73 registrations were compared with other authors' data so that finally 73 places (11 towns and 62 villages) were examined all over Transylvania, on 76.935 subjects (men and women). The frequency of blood groups (OAB), of the hereditary influences (p, q, r) and of the biochemical index (Hirszfeld) was calculated for each sample. No matter the size of the sample, its geographic position or its urbanization degree, the registered frequency constantly followed the same scheme: $A > O > B > AB$ and $r > p > q$. In keeping with the frequencies resulted from this study, in accordance with the distribution schemes and with the biochemical index, the conclusion was that people living in Transylvania fit in the variability limits typical for European populations.

L'ETUDE DU POLYMORPHISME DU CHROMOSOME Y PAR L'ANALYSE DU MARQUEUR YAP CHEZ LA POPULATION DE LA REGION DE NEAMT

FLORINA RAICU

Study of the polymorphism of the Y chromosome, based on the analysis of the YAP marker, in a sample population from the Piatra Neamt region. The Y chromosome is one of the most interesting chromosomes far as its implications in the population anthropology studies is concerned, because of the mutations present in the specific Y region. The Y Alu Polymorphic Marker (YAP), identified in the Yq11 region, is placed *in situ* which is present in some people and absent in others. From this point of view, there is an important heterogeneity between different human populations, the frequency of the presence being low

established for a certain number of populations. This study intends to detect the distribution of the frequency of the YAP element within the population from Neamt region. The established value of the YAP frequency is slightly close to the one of other Romanian populations from the rest of Europe, fact that underlines genetic homogeneity of the European populations. On the contrary, one can observe an important difference between the Romanian and European values and the African and Japanese ones.

TABLEAU PASTORAL DE LA PARENTE DANS UN VILLAGE TRANSYLVAIN

MARIN CONSTANTIN

Kinship pastoral picture in a Transylvanian village. Conceived as a case study, the article approaches pastoral content of kinship in the Transylvanian village of Tilisca. As kinship within the rural community from Eastern Europe has a cognatic character, we examine the way in which the ovine property equity influences the descent type and inheritance, marriage and godparenthood, the neighbourhood and the social organisation. The transhumant herders of Tilisca have perpetuated centuries-old kinship patterns under bilateral, *i.e.* cognatic form. The pastoral property acquires thus an important symbolic function, being a criterion of making and development of kin structures while explaining, from such a point of view, present prosperity of the Tilisca village.