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THE VALUE OF HISTORICAL OSTEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS: CIRCULATORY HIP DISEASE AMONGST PHILADELPHIA'S BLOCKLEY ALMSHOUSE SKELETAL COLLECTION

THOMAS A. CRIST

Physical anthropologists depend on osteological collections to test and refine their analytical methods to more accurately diagnose paleopathologic lesions and, in the forensic context, identify undocumented human remains. The value of historical skeletal collections, however, extends to the documentation of unusual musculoskeletal disorders of interest not only to paleopathologists but physicians as well. In Philadelphia, thousands of human anatomical specimens in the Blockley Almshouse Skeletal Collection, dating from ca. 1834-1905, provide the opportunity to explore circulatory diseases of the proximal femur including femoral head necrosis, Legg-Calvé-Perthes Disease; and slipped femoral capital epiphysis (SFCE). Circulatory disorders during childhood development are under-represented in the archaeological record but are common today. Consequently, this review underscores the benefits of preserving and maintaining historical skeletal collections to document the untreated progression of these disorders, a rare opportunity typically unavailable in the modern clinical setting.

PRELIMINARY ANTHROPOLOGICAL DATA ON THE OSTEOLOGIC MATERIAL EXHUMED FROM THE POLOCIN ("ISLAZ" LOCATION) AND POGONEȘTI ("LA MOVILĂ" LOCATION) CEMETERIES (IVEȘTI VILLAGE)

GEORGETA MIU

The study provides some preliminary data on the bony materials exhumed from two (Sântana de Mureș - type) cemeteries (necropolises) of the IVth century, in the Bârlad area, namely: **Polocin ("Islaz" location) and Pogonești ("La Movilă" location)**. The bones under investigation belong to two series, one including 46 individuals (33 buried and 13 incinerated) from the bi-ritual cemetery of Polocin, and a latter one, numerically more reduced, and representing the skeleton-like rests of 26 (buried) individuals from the cemetery of Pogonești.

The biomorphological analysis of all cases has evidenced, in both groups, a certain typological polymorphism within which the ethnical components present, *i.e.*, the Mediterranean (better expressed in Polocin) and, respectively, the Nordoid one (more important in Pogonești) are of majority. There are also present, as secondary structural elements, some Dinaroid, Alpinoid and - in only one case - East-Europoid elements.

At Polocin, the funerary practices discovered, along with the mortality ratios, covering all groups of age, evidence the sedentary character of this population, the main occupations of which had been - probably - agriculture, animal breeding (if considering the amounts of offerings found in the graves) and hand - made goods (if considering the pottery objects digger out).

At Pogonești, where a Nordoid typological component is predominant, suppositions may be made on the possible installation of a migratory group (possibly, Gothic), which might have constituted a separate enclave in the vicinity of Polocin, to be assimilated, in time, by its inhabitants.

Nevertheless, up to an exhaustive exhumation of the two necropolises, this idea should be considered only as a hypothesis.

BEHAVIORAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE MUIERII 1 EARLY MODERN HUMAN SCAPULA

ERIK TRINKAUS

The emergence of the Upper Paleolithic has been seen at a watershed in terms of human projectile technology, with the appearance of abundant organic and lithic spear points relative to the Middle Paleolithic, and associated changes in human upper limb anatomy related to throwing. An analysis of the Muierii 1 Early

Upper Paleolithic (EUP) scapula, in conjunction with arm remains from Mladeč, indicates that these EUP humans do not show the upper limb changes associated with projectile throwing. The nature of the habitual spear use patterns in the EUP should therefore be reassessed.

ALLELE FREQUENCIES OF 12 STR-POLYMORPHISMS IN POPULATIONS OF THE BALKANS

TANJA ARENT, H.-G. SCHEIL, W. HUCKENBECK,
LJUDMILA EFREMOVSKA, H.D. SCHMIDT

Allele frequencies for twelve STRs included in the genRES[®]MPX-3 Multiplex kit (Applied Biosystems) (D2S1338, D3S1358, D5S818, D8S1179, D16S539, D18S51, D19S433, D21S11, FGA, TH01, TPOX and VWA) were analysed in six samples of unrelated individuals: Macedonians and Albanians from Skopje (Republic of Macedonia), Serbs (from the region of Niš, Kruševak, Kraljevo, Čačak and Kragujevac, Serbia, and Serbs residing in Germany), Greeks from Thrace, Aromuns from Stip (Republic of Macedonia, Gramostians) and Aromuns from Dukasi (Albania, Musequiars). A TH01*6.3 allele has been found in a Greek individual and a FGA*41.1 allele in a Macedonian individual from Skopje. The sequences of these two alleles are presented.

ASPECTS CONCERNANT LE DÉVELOPPEMENT MÉTRIQUE CÉPHALO-FACIAL DES ENFANTS ÉCOLIERS AVEC DÉFICIENCES DE LA VUE

ELEONORA LUCA, CORNELIU VULPE, LĂCRĂMIOARA PETRE, MONICA
PETRESCU, MARIUS RADU, FELICIA LUCACI, VALERIA CHILIMENT

In the present paper, we estimate cephalic-facial dimensional development of the children with visual deficiencies from a special school from Bucharest (I-IX classes). 142 subjects (92 boys and 50 girls) between the age of 7 and 17 years-old constitute the group. Because the age and sex-related samples are not statistically representative, it has been used the variable „z”, comparing the children with visual deficiencies with the normal children, related to characteristics, age and sex. Compared to the normal children, the subjects of both sexes have a representatively shorter height of the head, face and nose. The phenotypes are placed mainly inside the interval “ $M \pm \sigma$ ”, but the variations curves are oriented to the small and very small categories, excepting the width of the mandible for both sexes and the width of the forehead for girls. Compared to the deaf-and-dumb children deaf mute children, the children with visual deficiencies have a longer, lower and narrower cephalic calotte, a larger forehead, mandible, and a shorter and broader nose.

THE ASSISTED REPRODUCTION – AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH

CORNELIA RADA

The attempts to make sense of the new reproductive techniques (NRTs) create fundamental ethical, legal and social issues for society in general and clinicians in particular. The fact was outlined and approached in both, the cultural and medical anthropology studies. In this study we proposed to approach the problem raised by the new reproductive technologies to a sample of 1902 subjects from urban area in Romania. We analyze the variability by gender, age groups, place of residence, instruction level regarding perception and degree of agreement, opinion about the appropriate age and marital status of those who may appeal to the assisted reproduction. The statistical data are analyzed using SPSS statistical package program, we employ the Pearson Chi-Square test, nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis Test and the Cluster Analysis regarding the agreement with NRTs

COMPORTEMENT ALIMENTAIRE ET ETAT NUTRITIONNEL DES ADOLESCENTS FRANÇAIS

F. ROVILLÉ-SAUSSE

Introduction: puberty is one period of transformation during which the increase of size and weight is fastest of the life (except the 0-1 year period). This development requires a considerable energy contribution and makes the human body very vulnerable to any food imbalance. It is also a period of hormonal changes which have an influence on the growth, increase the appetite and modify the body composition. In the boy as in the girl, an insufficient supply in quantity or quality can delay the sexual development and decelerate the growth and osseous maturation. In addition, food imbalance forms part of the factors of major risk to develop a cardiovascular disease, which constitutes a priority of public health.

The objective of this research was to study the changes (improvement) of food behavior in a group of teenagers who had taken part during several months, with their professor of life sciences, with a research task on the food and health.

Method: in 2006, an investigation was carried out in a college of the Paris area, near 130 teenagers from 12 to 16 years. Each girl and each boy were weighed and measured in order to determine their nutritional state by the body mass index (BMI). Each young person made the Kidmed test, in order to evaluate the weekly food behavior. From a questionnaire of 16 items whose values are added, one can make a classification of the diet in three groups: very bad quality, need for improvement, optimal diet. Lastly, a food consumption survey of "recall of the last 24 hours" type was carried out, in order to evaluate the daily nutritional intakes (individual and average), and to compare them with the advised nutritional contributions (ANC).

Results: with the Kidmed test, the answers of the girls and boys were not significantly different. On the other hand, there was a difference related to the age (better scores among the teenagers <14 years) and to the BMI (better scores among the teenagers in overweight). The evaluation of the daily nutritional intakes shows an unbalanced food. It thus seems that the work of investigation undertaken with their professor of life sciences was profitable since they have a good knowledge of the concept of healthy food. But the change of behavior will be progressive.

NEW ASPECTS ON THE PATHOLOGY OF DERMATOGLYPHICS IN INFANTILE AUTISM

ANA ȚARCĂ, CONSTANTIN BARABOLSKI

The present paper resumes an older study (performed in 2003, on 137 subjects, 67 boys and 70 girls) – on a higher number of subjects – of the autistic syndrome from the perspective of dermatoglyphic pathology. In this new, improved version, the study analyzes 207 autists (104 boys and 103 girls) with ages between 2.5 and 18 years, all coming from Moldova, from whom 414 finger and palmar prints had been taken over. A first observation to be made is that the series of autists investigated in 2008 shows the same distortions or dermatoglyphic anomalies as that of 2003, the slight differences recorded, not exceeding 2%, occurring rather accidentally, and not as a result of sampling, the more so that both groups of affected patients maintain the same tendency of distribution of these distortions as a function of sex, laterality and on the 5 cumulated fingers, too, which is significantly different from the case of the reference.

Present in both boys and girls and on both hands of the affected subjects of both series, the distortions put into evidence in autists were also present in the patients with epilepsy and sekulary IEP-es investigated in 2002 and 2004 – which indicates a unitary dermatoglyphic behavior in brain affections. The explanation is that the encephalon comes from the same embryonal foil, "*the ectoblast*", as the skin, so that any disorder produced at brain level has repercussions on the epidermal papillary ridges, as well. The results obtained, supporting the conclusions of the study on autism, contribute to a better knowledge of the indices of dermatoglyphic diagnosis of the autistic syndrome, to be further employed as "*markers*" for a timely discovery of the persons risking to be affected by such a severe malady, so extensively present in the Romanian population, in general, and in that of Moldova, especially.

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNANT LES DERMATOGLYPHES DIGITO-PALMAIRES CHEZ DEUX POPULATIONS DE L'OLTÉNIE

CORNELIU VULPE, ELEONORA LUCA, MONICA PETRESCU

The study of dermatoglyphes in the investigated populations adds new elements to existing data shown in "The Anthropological Atlas of Oltenia". Digital and palmary dermatoglyphes are explored and commented upon for 601 individuals of both sexes from the Castranova and Peștișani areas. Findings reveal coexisting convergent and divergent

patterns in individuals from the two communities which account for structural population characteristics as well as for some variability trends. As a rule, the paper contributes data that corroborate the range of parameters common to Romanian populations.

LE CERF VAINCU CHASSE À COURRE ET NÉO - RURALITÉ EN BRETAGNE

Liviu MANTESCU

Following the French rural sociological studies of the '80s and late '90s, this article is an attempt to enlarge the definition of neo-rurality in the French context, by analyzing the usages of landscape and natural resources among two different populations: the locals and the newcomers. Hunting, mushroom gathering or sports and long walks in the woods are usages socially and culturally embedded, some of them, like the venery, being strongly ritualized. Moreover, these usages are identity marks, commonly shared in the case of the local population, but individually assumed in the case of newcomers. As the neo-rural population reaches almost half of the total population studied, the traditional usages of hunting are re-questioned, and in return, the proprietors of the forest restrict more and more the access for the newcomers and tourists. Thus, the conflict is not simply between different usages but more between different representations of the natural environment. In capturing these social representations I applied a method of inquiry based on the use of photography in interviews.