

TIPOLOGIA ANTROPOLOGICĂ A UNOR POPULAȚII MEDIEVALE ȘI CONTEMPORANE DIN MOLDOVA

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY OF SOME MEDIAEVAL AND CONTEMPORARY POPULATIONS IN THE MOLDAVIE. The paper discusses the anthropological structure and biological evolution in time of the medieval population of Răchiteni (the county of Iași), comparatively with the present -day population. Analysis of the main cephalo-facial and bodily sizes and proportions has evidenced a similar biomorphological and typological structure. Thus, the skull of the two series is not different, being, on the average, brachychrane and, respectively, brachycephal, hypsychrany – hypsycephaly, metriochrany – metriocephaly, the forehead being eurimetopic and the occipital bone predominantly middle bulged. The face is generally mesenic, the nose is leptorhine with the old populations and incipiently camerhine with the new ones. Mention should be also made of other modifications that have appeared in time in the biological evolution of the Răchiteni population, expressed by a tendency of brachycephalisation and also by an increase in stature of the actual population. Typologically, both populations are characterized by the same Dinaro-Mediterranean-Northern common fund in which the Mediterranean and Proto-Europoid elements represent an irrefutable proof on the presence of the native population in this region, as well as of their continuity along the centuries.