

## NECROPOLA FEUDAL-TIMPURIE DE LA HUDUM (JUDEȚUL BOTOȘANI). STUDIU ANTROPOLOGIC

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THE EARLY FEUDAL NECROPOLE FROM HUDUM (THE COUNTY OF BOTOȘANI) – AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY. The authors of analyze the human osteological material exhumated from the XIII<sup>th</sup> - XIV<sup>th</sup> century old mediaeval necropole of Hudum (Mihai Eminescu village, Botoșani county). The biometric and morphoscopic (individual and populational) study has evidenced that the population of the mediaeval settlement of Hudum is characterized by mezo – or doliocrane, orto- or metriocrane skulls, with frequently eurimetopic, oval forehead, a medium –large or large occiputs, a generally moderate bony relief, with frequently mezenic or leptenic sides (more rarely low-eurian ones), hipsi- or mezoconcic orbitals, a frequently mezorinic or leptorinic nose and – finally – an average supra-medium stature. The typological picture is defined as a proto-mediterranoroid-northen-dinaric complex, in which the protoeuropoidic (more frequent on the masculine skeletons) and mediterranonoid (more frequent of the feminine ones) elements represent the basic autochthonons fund (about 63% with men and about 51% with women of this population, eithen as dominant elements or as influences to a northen-type or dinaroidic fund. The presence of some brahocrane types or of even extreme brahicranes coincides with the contribution brought by certain dinaroid (especially with men) or alpine (met exclusively in women) elements. The authors' conclusion is that the changes having occurred during the great migrations and even later, until the XIII<sup>th</sup> century, have not modified the biological fund of this population, instead they contributed to a slight modification of the relations established among the various anthropological types.