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DISTRIBUTION OF GENETIC TRAITS IN HUNGARIAN POPULATIONS

Relativity of Hungarian and Finnish populations remains unproved in genetical sense. However there is some evidence that in Hungarian population genetical heterogeneity exists. Recently anthropologist, T. Tóth searching settlements in different parts of Hungary referred to the mosaicism of the dermatoglyphical traits in Hungarians.

Now Hungarian population is mixed with people of various origin. It was overrun by a lot conquerors, some people escaped to this territory, others settled down in its deserted lands, thus these "alien" people caused considerable changes in the gene stock. In spite of all this there are still settlements mostly inhabited by traditional Hungarian population whose close examination may lead us to answer who the Hungarian's ancestors were and where should we search for the ancient relatives.

Evaluating the Hungarian population's ABO blood group distribution a large scale of changing of gene frequencies and significant differences as well were found between two parts of the country in East-West directions. This fact should be taken into consideration in case of comparing Finnish and Hungarian people.

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THE KAMA BASIN REGION POPU- LATION DWELLING IN EARLY'-IRON CENTURY – MIDDLE AGES (MAIN TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT)

The analysis of various building materials in the Kama basin region reveals that the basin dwelling stereotype at least since ananyin period was a land log house of rectangular form. Evidently at that time there appeared log house technique – the main constructive way of Kama basin region construction. Such factors as ecology and techni-economic level

of the communities were of great importance in the initial distribution of this innovation.

The peculiar element characteristic of local dwelling construction as experts point out was a tambour in the pre-entrance. The origin of this tradition can be traced to a rather archaic buttress marking the entrance in ananyin dwelling. Owing to the adaptation mechanism this tradition found its realization in the taiga zone where continuous evolution can be observed since glyadenov period up to ethnographic contemporary time. In Southern regions (pyanoborsky-mazuninsky areal) a tambour in the pre-entrance was evidently not so widely spread as in the North.

The process of hearth improvement is prevalent in the interior of the Kama basin region dwellings throughout the whole period what's more it mainly concerns the transformation of hearth construction.

As for the dwelling hearth though many variants are known it is possible to observe the tendency of constructing one main hearth in the centre. By the end of the first millennium the dwelling with a hearth and pit-storage in the centre becomes the integral part of ancient-perm dwelling construction. However this process was first of all connected with strengthening of separate family standing, firstly big patriarchal one, then – a small monogamic one.

Heiki Valk

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THE REFLECTIONS OF REGIONAL CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE ESTONIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL OF THE 13TH–17TH CENTURIES

According to archaeological data, since the middle of the 13th century the culture of southern Estonia has greatly differed from that of the northern and western parts of the country. The differences can, firstly, be observed in the burial customs of the local village cemeteries which, in spite of the violent Christianization in the early 13th century, were widely used in the whole Estonia up to