

**REPERTORY OF THE ANTHROPOLOGIA HUNGARICA
(PRELIMINARIES: CRANIA HUNGARICA).
PUBLICATIONS OF THE
ANTHROPOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (1956–1992)**

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Abstract: The author describes the articles of the *Anthropologia hungarica* journal from start to finish. He writes the bibliographical data of manufactured volumes, the abbreviations, the authors name, the articles title and the page numbers. He complete the records with keywords, with references and with abstracts before 1973(12) volume. These defines are very subjective, of course. The author gives the geographical and subject index and the authors name index. He describes the correct page numbers of the tables, figures, maps, diagrams and photos.

Keywords: *Crania hungarica*, *Anthropologia hungarica*, Hungary, anthropology, bibliography, repertory

Editors and data of volumes

Language of journal: English, French, German, Hungarian.

Topics: anthropology, physical anthropology, historical anthropology, historical anthropological investigation, palaeoanthropology, pathology, paleodemography, humanbiology.

Complement data: the inventory numbers are giving, if the cemetery is in the Department of Anthropology, Hungarian Natural History Museum.

Abbreviations: illustration = (i.) or *Illustr.*, photo = (p.), map = (m.), diagram = (d.), table = (t.), formula = (f.), abbreviation = *abbr.*

Bibliographical data of manufactured volumes

- 1(1). 1956. *Crania hungarica*. Editor: János Nemeskéri. Translation: Margaret Kautezky. Budapest, 1956. 36 p. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Hungarian National Museum, Historical Museum, Rotaprint Factory. Published 2.25 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 250. Manuscript. *Abbr.*: *Crania hung.* 1(1).
- 1(2). 1956. *Crania hungarica*. Editor: János Nemeskéri. Translation: Margaret Kautezky. Budapest, 1956. 37–74 p. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Hungarian National Museum, Historical Museum, Rotaprint Factory. Published 2.25 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 250. Manuscript. *Abbr.*: *Crania hung.* 1(2).
- 2(1). 1957. *Crania hungarica*. Editor: János Nemeskéri. Translation: Margaret Kautezky. Budapest, 1957. 55 p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Hungarian National Museum, Historical Museum, Rotaprint Factory. Published 7 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 250. Manuscript. *Abbr.*: *Crania hung.* 2(1).
- 2(2). 1957. *Crania hungarica*. Editor: János Nemeskéri. Translation: Margaret Kautezky. Budapest, 1957. 59 p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Hungarian National Museum, Historical Museum, Rotaprint Factory.

- Published 7.5 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 250. Manuscript. Abbr.: *Crania hung.* 2(2).
- 3(1–2). 1958. *Crania hungarica*. Editor: János Nemeskéri. Translation: Margaret Kautezky. Budapest, 1958. 126 p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Published: Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Museums' Rotaprint Factory. Published 15 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 350. Manuscript. Abbr.: *Crania hung.* 3.
- 4(1–2). 1961. *Crania hungarica*. Budapest. 1961. 64 [17] p. 29 cm. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Anthropological Department. Manufactured of Museums' Rotaprint Factory. Manuscript. Published 8.25 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 350. Abbr.: *Crania hung.* 4.
- 5(1–2). 1962. *Anthropologia hungarica*. T. I. – IV. *Crania hungarica*. Editor: János Nemeskéri. Translation: E. Böhm. Budapest, 1962. 179 [4] p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manuscript. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 5.
- 6(1–2). 1963. *Anthropologia hungarica*. Editor: János Nemeskéri. Translation: O. Rázt. Budapest, 1963, 166 [20] p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manuscript. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 6.
- 7(1–2). 1966. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Etudes d'Anthropologie Historique concernant le Bassin du Danube Moyen*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Translation: Margaret Kautezky and L. Gozmány. Budapest, 1966. 207 [22] p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Museums' Rotaprint Factory. Manuscript. Published 31.5 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 350. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 7.
- 8(1–2). 1968. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Paleoanthropological studies*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Translation: L. Gozmány. Budapest, 1969. 121 [3] p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Manuscript. Published 16 A/5 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 480. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 8.
- 9(1–2). 1970. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Historico-anthropological studies*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Translation: L. Gozmány. Budapest, 1970. 147 [6] p. 29 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Manuscript. Published 14 A/5 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 480. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 9.
10. 1971. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1971. 158 [13] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Published 14 A/5 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 500. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 10.
11. 1972. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1972. 164 [8] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Published 14.35 A/5 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 500. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 11.
12. 1973. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1973. 114 [6] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Published 13.3 A/5 printed sheet size. Number of copies: 400. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 12.
13. 1974. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1974. 122 [2] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 13.
14. 1975. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1976. 110 [1] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Abbr.: *Anthrop. hung.* 14.
15. 1976–1977. *Anthropologia hungarica*. *Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1977. 190 [5] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department

- of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 15.
16. 1978–1979. *Anthropologia hungarica. Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1979. 123 p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Published 11.2 A/5 printed sheet size. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 16.
17. 1980–1981. *Anthropologia hungarica. Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1982. 121 p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Népművelési Propaganda Iroda. Published 11.2 A/5 printed sheet size. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 17.
18. 1982–1983. *Anthropologia hungarica. Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1983. 84 [4] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 18.
19. 1986. *Anthropologia hungarica. Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth. Budapest, 1987. 91 [3] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Múzsák Educational Publisher Press. Published 8.9 A/5 printed sheet size. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 19.
20. 1988. *Anthropologia hungarica. Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth collaborate Ildikó Pap. Budapest, 1988. 86 [1] p. 24 cm. Hungarian National Museum Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Múzsák Educational Publisher Press. Published 7.86 A/5 printed sheet size. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 20.
21. 1990. *Anthropologia hungarica. Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Tibor Tóth collaborate Ildikó Pap. Budapest, 1990. 80 [12] p. 24 cm. Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Múzsák Educational Publisher Press. Published 9.29 A/5 printed sheet size. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 21.
22. 1992. *Anthropologia hungarica. Studia historico-anthropologica*. Editor: Ildikó Pap. Budapest, 1992. 85 p. 24 cm. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Department of Anthropology. ISSN 0574–3842. Manufactured of Plantin Publisher and Press Ltd. Published 7.9 A/5 printed sheet size. Abbr.: Anthropol. hung. 22.

Publications of the journal

I(1). 1956

1. János Nemeskéri: Avant-propos. 1–2 p.

KEYWORDS: Preface.

BIBL.: 2 p.

2. János Nemeskéri: La population de Csákvár dans l'époque romaine tardive. 3–12 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Csákvár (Fejér county, Hungary) cemetery from Roman Period. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 3 tables.

KEYWORDS: Csákvár, Roman Period, Craniometry, Osteometry.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered table] Csákvár – Époque romaine (IVe siècle). Caractères métriques. 10 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Csákvár – Époque romaine (IVe siècle). Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 11 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Csákvár – Époque romaine (IVe siècle). Mesures des os longe. 11 p.

3. Pál Lipták: Nouvelles contribution à l'anthropologie de l'époque avare entre le Danube et la Tisza. 13–16 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Zagyvarékas (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county, Hungary), Dunaegyháza (Bács-Kiskun county, Hungary) and Vác (Pest county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar Age. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 3 tables. Inventory numbers: 422 – 427, 1048 – 1050, 5662, 7227 – 7228.

KEYWORDS: Zagyvarékas, Dunaegyháza, Vác, Avar Age, Craniometry, Osteometry.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered table] Territoire d'entre le Danube et la Tisza – Époque avare. Caractères métriques. 14 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Territoire d'entre le Danube et la Tisza – Époque avare. Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 15 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Territoire d'entre le Danube et la Tisza – Époque avare. Mesures des os longe. 15 p.

4. Sándor Wenger: Nouvelles découvertes au Tiszántul (au delà de la Tisza) provenant des temps avars. 17–24 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Kondoros (Békés county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar Age. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 3 tables and 5 figures. Inventory numbers: 8302 – 8307.

KEYWORDS: Kondoros, Avar Age, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 24 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered fig.] (m.) Plan du cimetière de Kondoros (époque avar). 17 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 8304 (tombe 3.), Kondoros. 19 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 8305 (tombe 4.), Kondoros. 20 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 8306 (tombe 6.), Kondoros. 21 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 8307 (tombe 7.), Kondoros. 22 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Kondoros – Époque avar. Caractères métriques. 23 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Kondoros – Époque avar. Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 24 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Kondoros – Époque avar. Mesures des os longe. 24 p.

5. Mihály Malán: Sur le matériel anthropologique de la découverte de Nógrádkövesd. 25–32 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Nógrádkövesd (Nógrád county, Hungary) cemetery from Hungarian Conquest Period. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 3 tables and 1 figure. Inventory numbers: 8273 – 8275.

KEYWORDS: Nógrádkövesd, Craniometry, Osteometry, Hungarian Conquest Period.

BIBL.: 32 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 8273 (tombe 3.), Nógrádkövesd. 28 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Nógrádkövesd – Époque de la conquête hongroise. Caractères métriques. 30 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Nógrádkövesd – Époque de la conquête hongroise. Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 31 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Nógrádkövesd - Époque de la conquête hongroise. Mesures des os longe. 31 p.

6. Pál Lipták – János Nemeskéri: Le bibliographie de l'anthropologie historique en Hongrie 1946–1955. 33–36 p.

ABSTRACT: Anthropological bibliography from 1946 until 1955 at the Department of Anthropology.

KEYWORDS: Bibliography of departmental publications.

I(2). 1956

7. János Nemeskéri: La population de Brigetio (II–IVe siècles). 37–46 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes some cemeteries near Szőny (=Brigetio, Komárom-Esztergom county, Hungary) from Roman Period. He writes the cranial

measurements and indices. 2 tables and 1 figure. Inventory numbers: 4794 – 4805.

KEYWORDS: Szőny, Roman Period, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 46 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered fig.] (m.) Plan du cimetière romain de Szőny. 38 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Szőny – Époque romaine (III–IVe siècle). Caractères métrique. 44 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Szőny – Époque romaine (III–IVe siècle). Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 45 p.

8. Pál Lipták: Contributions à l'anthropologie des temps avars de la région de Kiskőrös. 47–52 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes the Kiskőrös-Pohibuj mackó (Bács-Kiskun county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar Age. He writes the cranial measurements and indices. With 2 tables. Inventory numbers: 2872 – 2886, 3458.

KEYWORDS: Kiskőrös, Pohibuj mackó, Avar Age, Craniometry.

BIBL.: 52 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered table] Kiskőrös ("Puhibuj mackó") – Époque avar. Caractères métriques. 50 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Kiskőrös ("Puhibuj mackó") – Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 51 p.

9. Sándor Wenger: Les découvertes anthropologiques de Kunszentmárton provenant de la Période avar. 53–59 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Kunszentmárton (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar Age. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 3 tables and 3 figures. Inventory numbers: 2284, 2493 – 2494. [Unfortunately the material was destroyed].

KEYWORDS: Kunszentmárton, Avar Age, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 59 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 2284. Tombe 2. 54 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 2493. Tombe 8. 55 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 2492. Tombe 10. 56 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Kunszentmárton – Époque avar. Caractères métriques. 57 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Kunszentmárton – Époque avar. Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 58 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Kunszentmárton – Époque avar. Mesures des os longs. 58 p.

10. Mihály Malán: L'anthropologie du cimetière de Bodrogszerdahely (Xe siècle). 61–74 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Bodrogszerdahely (Streda nad Bodrogom, Slovakia) cemetery from the 10th century. He writes the cranial measurements and indices. With 3 tables and 3 figures. Inventory numbers: 3731 – 3733.

KEYWORDS: Bodrogszerdahely, Craniometry, Hungarian Conquest Period.

BIBL.: 74 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 3731. 66 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 3732. 67 p.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (i.) No d'inv.: 3733. 68 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Bodrogszerdahely – Époque de la conquête hongroise. Caractères métriques. 69 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Bodrogszerdahely – Époque de la conquête hongroise. Indices principaux et caractères morphologiques. 70 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Bodrogszerdahely – Époque de la conquête hongroise. Mesures du profil horizontal (Debetz). 71 p.

II(1). 1957

11. Sándor Wenger: Données ostéométriques sur le matériel anthropologique du cimetière d'Alattyán-Tulát, provenant de l'époque avar. 1–55 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Alattyán-Tulát (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar Age. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 14 tables. Inventory numbers: 3464 – 3719, 3935, 6056.

KEYWORDS: Alattyán-Tulát, Craniometry, Osteometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 5 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Répartition des trouvailles archéologiques – Hommes. 6–9 p.
- Table 2: Répartition des trouvailles archéologiques – Femmes. 10–15 p.
- Table 3: Répartition des trouvailles archéologiques – Inf.I. et II., et juvéniles. 16 p.
- Table 4: Répartition des crânes selon le sexe et l'âge. 16 p.
- Table 5: Caractères métriques – Hommes. 17–26 p.
- Table 6: Indices principaux – Hommes. 27–32 p.
- Table 7: Caractères métriques – Femmes. 33–41 p.
- Table 8: Indices principaux – Femmes. 42–46 p.
- Table 9: Caractères métriques – Inf.I. et II., et juvéniles. 47–48 p.
- Table 10: Indices principaux – Inf.I. et II., et juvéniles. 49 p.
- Table 11: Mesure des os longs – Hommes. 50–51 p.
- Table 12: Mesure des os longs – Femmes. 52–53 p.
- Table 13: Moyennes des caractères principaux – Hommes. 54 p.
- Table 14: Moyennes des caractères principaux – Femmes. 55 p.

II(2). 1957

12. János Nemeskéri: Einige Bemerkungen zu V. Lebzelters arbeit „Beschreibung der Skelettreste von Tiszaderzs”. 1–2 p.

KEYWORDS: Comment, Tiszaderzs.

BIBL.: 2 p.

13. Viktor Lebzelter: Beschreibung der Skelettreste von Tiszaderzs. 3–59 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Tiszaderzs (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar Age. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 15 tables. Inventory numbers: 2287 – 2300, 3413 – 3415, 3958 – 3986.

KEYWORDS: Tiszaderzs, Craniometry, Osteometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 39 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Unnumbered table] Typenanalyse (x–49.9, 50.0–54.9, 55.0–x). 35 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Schädelmasse und Indices. Männer. 40–41 p. [Grab No. 9–25.]
- [Unnumbered table] Schädelmasse und Indices. Männer. 41–44 p. [Grab No. 41–89.]
- [Unnumbered table] Variationsbreite und Mittelwerte. Männer. 45 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Schädelmasse und Indices. Frauen. 46–48 p. [Grab No. B–21.]
- [Unnumbered table] Schädelmasse und Indices. Frauen. 48–50 p. [Grab No. 34–67.]
- [Unnumbered table] Variationsbreite und Mittelwerte. Frauen. 51 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Humerus. Männer. 52 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Humerus. Frauen. 53 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Femur. Männer. 54 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Femur. Frauen. 55 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Femur (Indices). Männer. 56 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Femur (Indices). Frauen. 57 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Tibia. Männer. 58 p.
- [Unnumbered table] Tibia. Frauen. 59 p.

III. 1958

14. János Nemeskéri: Avant-propos. 1–2 p.

KEYWORDS: Preface.

15. Tibor Tóth: Profilation horizontale du crâne facial de la population ancienne et contemporaine de la Hongrie. Problème de l'origine des Hongrois. (Horizontal profiling of the facial skeleton of the ancient and contemporary population of Hungary. In connection with the origin of the Hungarian people). 3–126 p.

ABSTRACT: The author publishes his thesis. He writes from 17 cemeteries 489 cranial indices and describes horizontal profiling of the facial skeleton of the ancient and contemporary population of Hungary. With 35 tables and 22 figures. English summary on 64–67 p. Inventory numbers: 1291 – 1310, 2573 – 2607, 5141 – 5172.

KEYWORDS: Copper Age, Roman Period, Avar Age, Hungarian Conquest Period, Alsónémedi, Szentes-Nagyhegy, Budapest-Andor u., Palotabozsok, Dunapentele, Jánoshida-Tótkér puszta, Üllő I, Üllő II, Üllő-Ilona út, Eger, Rád, Kérpuszta, Orosháza-Rákóczi-telep, Mohács-Csele, Rimaszombat, Budapest-Váci út, Budapest-Mester u.

BIBL.: 70–79 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1–3: Matière paléanthropologique en Hongrie. 16 p.
- Table 4: Données craniométriques de certains crânes provenant du cimetière romain tardif d'Intercisa,

¹Intercisa (4th c.), Üllő I. (Avar), Üllő II. (Avar), Jánoshida (Avar), Kérpuszta (11th c.), Üllő-Ilona út (9–11th c.), Eger (10th c.), Rád (10–11th c.), Orosháza-Rákóczi-telep (11–12nd c.), Mohács-Csele (14–15th c.), Rimaszombat (15–17th c.), Budapest-Váci út (17–19th c.), Budapest-Mester u. (18–19th c.)

- selon la profilation horizontale de la face. 21 p.
- Table 5: Répartition des types selon S. Wenger (1953). p. 23.
 - Table 6: Données craniométriques de quelques crânes provenant du cimetière de Jánoshida-Tótképuszta (7e et 8e siècles) selon la profilation horizontale. 23 p.
 - Table 7: Répartition de stypes. Üllői I., Üllő II. 24 p.
 - Table 8: Rapprochement des séries avares provenant de la Hongrie et des représentants des deux grandes races eurasiatiques, selon les coefficients et les indices moyens se portant sur la platitude du crâne facial. 25 p.
 - Table 9: Découvertes avares en Hongrie (7e et 8e siècles). 26 p.
 - Table 10: Découvertes avares en Hongrie (8e siècles). 29 p.
 - Table 11: Découvertes avares en Hongrie (8e siècles). 31 p.
 - Table 12: Rapprochement des crânes avares authentiques et des séries "artificielles" établies sur la base des valeurs (en %) obtenues par les déterminations typologiques de P. Lipták et S. Wenger. 32 p.
 - Table 13: Données craniométriques de la profilation horizontale figurant dans la comparaison des trouvailles anthropologiques avares aux restes osseux des Hongrois conquérants. Femmes. 33 p.
 - Table 14: Les coefficients, et l'indice moyen général de la platitude faciale des Hongrois conquérants comparées aux représentants des deux grandes races eurasiatiques. 34 p.
 - Table 15: Contrôle des conclusions de P. Lipták concernant les composants raciaux des Hongrois conquérants. 35 p.
 - Table 16: Données comparatives. Coefficients (moyenne faciale, moyenne nasale), Indice moyen général. 36 p.
 - Table 17: Coefficients, et indice moyen général (objectifs et hypothétiques) de la platitude faciale des Hongrois anciens, comparativement aux représentants de la grande race mongoloïde. 37 p.
 - Table 18: Probabilité des différences (D) entre les crânes avares et hongrois authentiques et des séries "artificielles" (concernant les crânes authentiques mentionnés) sur la base des marques de la profilation horizontale. Hommes. 39 p.
 - Table 19: Probabilité des différences (D) entre les crânes avares et hongrois authentiques et des séries "artificielles" (concernant les crânes authentiques mentionnés) sur la base des marques de la profilation horizontale. Femmes. 40 p.
 - Table 20: Données comparatives. Üllő-Ilona út (9e et 10e s.) and Zlivka (8e et 9e s.). 41 p.
 - Table 21: Tableau comparatif de quelques séries paléanthropologiques. Hommes. 42 p.
 - Table 22: Tableau comparatif de quelques séries paléanthropologiques. Femmes. 43 p.
 - Table 23: Données comparatives. Eger (10e s.), Zlivka (8e et 9e s.). 44 p.
 - Table 24: Données comparatives. Eger (10e s.), Zlivka (8e et 9e s.), Rád (10e et 11e s.). 44 p.
 - Table 25: Crânes féminins provenant des cimetières d'Eger, de Vorovkoï Vrag et de Kaibel. 46 p.
 - Table 26: Données comparatives. Coefficients (moyenne faciale, moyenne nasale), Indice moyen général. 49 p.
 - Table 27: Données comparatives. Angle nasomaxillaire, Angle zygomaxillaire, Hauteur dacriale, Hauteur simotique, Angle de la proéminence nasale, Indice dacrial, Indice simotique. 50 p.
 - Table 28: Données comparatives. Coefficients (moyenne faciale, moyenne nasale), Indice moyen général. 50 p.
 - Table 29: Données craniométriques montrant des traces de mongoloïdité dans la matière provenant de Rimaszombat (15e – 17e s.). 52 p.
 - Table 30: Rapprochement établi entre les crânes provenant des cimetières de Budapest, selon les indices principaux. 53 p.
 - Table 31: Données biométriques du degré de la platitude faciale des crânes provenant de deux cimetières de Budapest, de l'époque actuelle. 54 p.
 - Table 32: Degré de la platitude faciale (Hongrie). 58 p.
 - Table 33: Degré de la platitude faciale (URSS). 58 p.
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 - Table 35: Tableau comparatif de quelques séries paléanthropologiques. Femmes. 60 p.
 - [Unnumbered table] Mean value of the principal marks of flatness of face in ancient and contemporary skulls discovered in Hungary. 68 p.
 - [Unnumbered table] Mean values of some comparative series. 69 p.
 - [Unnumbered table] Mensuration individuelle de chaque crâne selon les marques de la profilation. 1. Dans la Section Anthropologique du Musée d'Histoire naturelle Budapest. (Énéolithique, Inter-cisa, Üllő I., Üllő II., Jánoshida, Üllő-Ilona út, Orosháza, Képuszta, Mohács-Csele, Rád). 2. Dans l'Institut Anthropologique de l'Université Eötvös Loránd Budapest (Eger, Rimaszombat, Budapest-Váci út, Budapest-Mester utca). p.103–125.
 - Fig. 1. (d.): Comparaison de quelques séries craniologiques selon les valeurs moyennes de la profilation horizontale du crâne facial. 38 p.
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Carte des découvertes anthropologiques en Hongrie analysés selon la profilisation horizontale. 82 p.
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Diagramme épopal de l'indice moyen général concernant la platitude du crâne faciale. p. 83. [Époque, Indice moyen générale].²
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Coefficients de la platitude faciale. p. 84. [Face, Région nasale].
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Angle nasomaxillaire et zygomaxillaire. (Tableau 1.) [Male]. p. 85.³
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Angle nasomaxillaire et hauteur dacriale. (Tableau 2.) [Male]. p. 86.
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Angle nasomaxillaire et hauteur simotique. (Tableau 3.) [Male]. p. 87.
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Angle nasomaxillaire et angle de la proéminence nasale. (Tableau 4.) [Male]. p. 88.
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 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Largeur et hauteur dacriale. (Tableau 6.) [Male]. p. 90.
 - [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Hauteur dacriale et hauteur simotique. (Tableau 7.) [Male]. p. 91.
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² 1. Sibérie, Asie Centrale – URSS. Région de l'Oural. 2. Région du cours moyen de la Volge et celle de la mer d'Azov. 3. Découvertes anthropologiques en Hongrie. 4. Autres trouvailles anthropologiques. 5. Position hypothétique.

³ 1. Sibérie, Asie Centrale – URSS. 2. Régions de la Volga et de mer d'Azov. 3. Découvertes anthropologiques en Hongrie. 4. Position hypothétique.

- [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Angle nasomalaire et hauteur simotique. (Tableau 3.) [Female]. p. 96.
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- [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Angle zygomaxillaire et angle de la proéminence nasale. (Tableau 5.) [Female]. p. 98.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Largeur et hauteur dacriale. (Tableau 6.) [Female]. p. 99.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Hauteur dacriale et hauteur simotique. (Tableau 7.) [Female]. p. 100.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Hauteur dacriale et angle de la proéminence nasale. (Tableau 8.) [Female]. p. 101.
- [Unnumbered fig.] (d.): Hauteur simotique et angle de la proéminence nasale. (Tableau 9.) [Female]. p. 102.

IV. 1961

16. János Nemeskéri – Kinga Éry – Alán Kralovánszky – László Harsányi: Data to the reconstruction of the population of an eleventh century cemetery: Gáva-Market. (A methodological study). 1–64 p.

ABSTRACT: The authors describe Gáva-Market (Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county, Hungary) cemetery from Arpadian Age. They write each properties about graves (Data of the grave, General data of the anthropological finds, Biological data, The characters of the cranium cerebrale et viscerale, Teeth, Characters of the skeletal bones, Constitution, Stature, Pathologic lesions, Representative value of vertebrale column, Diagnosis, Typological character, Other characteristics, Archaeological material). With 15 tables, 2 figures and 16 plates. Inventory numbers: 10281 – 10310.

KEYWORDS: Gáva-Vásártér, Arpadian Age, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 64 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: The division of individuals according to age. 46 p.
- Table 2: Abridged-mortality table. 46 p.
- Table 3: The placing of forearms. 48 p.
- Table 4: Comprehensive table of sex, age, constitution, stature, pathologic lesions defined for the anthropological finds, together with their representative values. 54 p.
- Table 5: Craniometric series. Individual measurements. 55 p.
- Table 6: Craniometric series. Individual indices. 56 p.
- Table 7: Skeletal measurements and indices. Sacrum. 57 p.
- Table 8: Skeletal measurements and indices. Clavícula. 57 p.
- Table 9: Skeletal measurements and indices. Humeri. 58 p.
- Table 10: Skeletal measurements and indices. Radii. 59 p.
- Table 11: Skeletal measurements and indices. Ulnae. 60 p.
- Table 12: Skeletal measurements and indices. Femora. 61 p.
- Table 13: Skeletal measurements and indices. Tibiae. 62 p.
- Table 14: Skeletal measurements and indices. Pelvis. 63 p.
- Table 15: Age distribution of pathological changes. 63 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Deaths. [Non-paginated diagram, between 46–47 p.]

- Fig. 2 (d.): Survivors. [Non-paginated diagram, between 46–47 p.]
- Plate 1 (m.): Gáva-Market cemetery map. [Non-paginated plate, after 64 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Grave No. 6. (Inv. No. 10286). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Lateral, frontal, vertical and posterior views, after 64 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Grave No. 10. (Inv. No. 10290). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Lateral, frontal, vertical and posterior views, after 64 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Grave No. 19. (Inv. No. 10299). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Lateral, frontal, vertical and posterior views, after 64 p.]
- Plate 5 (p.): Grave No. 19. (Inv. No. 10299). [Non-paginated post-cranial photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 6 (p.): Grave No. 32. (Inv. No. 10309). [Non-paginated post-cranial photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 7 (p.): Grave No. 1. (Inv. No. 10281). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 8 (p.): Grave No. 1. (Inv. No. 10281). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 9 (p.): Grave No. 1. (Inv. No. 10281). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 10 (p.): Grave No. 3. (Inv. No. 10283), Grave No. 4. (Inv. No. 10284), Grave No. 5. (Inv. No. 10285), Grave No. 7. (Inv. No. 10287), Grave No. 9. (Inv. No. 10289). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 11 (p.): Grave No. 10. (Inv. No. 10290), Grave No. 11. (Inv. No. 10291), Grave No. 12. (Inv. No. 10292), Grave No. 13. (Inv. No. 10293), Grave No. 16. (Inv. No. 10296). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 12 (p.): Grave No. 18. (Inv. No. 10298). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 13 (p.): Grave No. 24. (Inv. No. 10302), Grave No. 21. (Inv. No. 10301), Grave No. 19. (Inv. No. 10299), Grave No. 17. (Inv. No. 10297). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 14 (p.): Grave No. 28. (Inv. No. 10305), Grave No. 26., Grave No. 29. (Inv. No. 10306), Grave No. 30. (Inv. No. 10307). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 15 (p.): Grave No. 32. (Inv. No. 10309). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]
- Plate 16 (p.): Grave No. 33. (Inv. No. 10310). [Non-paginated archeological photos, after 64 p.]

V. 1962

17. Andor Thoma: Le déploiement évolutif de l'Homo sapiens. 1–113 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes evolution of Homo sapiens merely scientific references and plaster-casts. He wrote this essay in 1961 without he known Debets's some essential works. The author accomplishes some important theories in matter of human evolution. With 2 tables, 5 figures and 6 plates.

KEYWORDS: Homo sapiens.

BIBL.: 96–104 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Moyennes (et nombre de cas) de trois échantillons craniométriques, avec l'écart-type utilisé pour la standardisation. 61 p.
- Table 2: Distances statistiques entre le groupe néandertalien précoce, les Mongoloïdes de type baikalien et les Cro-Magnon du Paléolithique supérieur, calculées par la méthode de Penrose. 61 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Schéma provisoire idéal de l'évolution humaine. 16 p.

- Fig. 2 (m.): L'extension du Paléolithique en Europe, du Sud-ouest vers l'Est. 36 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Profil graphique: comparaison de 6 caractères nétriques des crânes de Skhul avec les caractères correspondants d'autres crânes fossiles et de l'homme récent. 50 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Démonstration du caractère intraspécifique de l'évolution humaine. 80 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Esquisse schématique de l'évolution humaine. 88 p.
- Plate 1: Shanidar I. (after Stewart), Tešik-Taš (Usbekistan) child (plaster), Baikal-type Avar Age male cranium (form Mosonszentjános cemetery, Hungary). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Lateral views, between 114–115 p.]
- Plate 2: Shanidar I. (after Stewart), Tešik-Taš (Usbekistan) child (plaster), Baikal-type Avar Age male cranium (form Mosonszentjános cemetery, Hungary). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal views, between 114–115 p.]
- Plate 3: Shanidar I. (after Stewart), Tešik-Taš (Usbekistan) child (plaster), Baikal-type Avar Age male cranium (form Mosonszentjános cemetery, Hungary). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Vertical views, between 114–115 p.]
- Plate 4: Shanidar I. (after Stewart), Tešik-Taš (Usbekistan) child (plaster), Baikal-type Avar Age male cranium (form Mosonszentjános cemetery, Hungary). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Posterior views, between 114–115 p.]
- Plate 5: Shanidar I. and Baikal-type tunguska cranium (after Roginski), Archaic mongolid cranium (from Ondód cemetery, Hungary). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Lateral and semi-profile views, between 114–115 p.]
- Plate 6: Pithecanthropus II., Ngandong V. and recent Australian cranium (after Weidenreich). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Lateral views, between 114–115 p.]

18. Thoma Andor: A Homo sapiens kibontakozása. (Déroulement of Homo sapiens). 114–178 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes evolution of Homo sapiens merely scientific references and plaster-casts. He wrote this essay in 1961 without he known Debetz's some essential works. The author accomplishes some important theories in matter of human evolution. With 2 tables and 5 figures.

KEYWORDS: Homo sapiens.

BIBL.: 96–104 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Mean of three craniometrical patterns and cases, and the scatter to standardisation. 153 p.
- Table 2: Statistical distance between Early Neanderthal group, Baikal-type mongolids and Upper Paleolithic Cro-Magnon by Penrose method. 153 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Provisionally pattern of human evolution. 125 p.
- Fig. 2 (m.): Stretch of paleolithic from South and West to East. 137 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Abberation diagram: Six metrical characters of Skhul crania comparison other fossil crania and the decent characters of recent human. 146 p.
- Fig. 4: Verification of human evolution. 164 p.
- Fig. 5: Idea of human evolution. 169 p.

19. Die spätmittelalterliche Bevölkerung von Fonyód. 1–166.

ABSTRACT: Die spätmittelalterliche Bevölkerung von Fonyód (Somogy Komitat, Ungarn) von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Anthropologischen Abteilung des Ungarischen Naturhistorischen Museums. With 26 tables, 2 figures and 20 plates. Inventory numbers: 12243 – 12412.

KEYWORDS: Fonyód, Craniometry, Osteometry, Arpadian Age, Middle Ages.

I. [Inhalt]. 1–5 p.

János **Nemeskéri**: Einleitung. 1 p.

Kinga **Éry**: Geschichte des Fundortes und der Ausgrabung. 1–3 p.

Kinga **Éry** – János **Nemeskéri**: Die Methode der Aufarbeitung. 3–4 p.

II. Individuelle Angaben über das anthropologische Material. 5–129 p.

III. Ergebnisse der anthropologischen Analyse. 130–162 p.

Kinga **Éry**: Zustand und Aussagewert des Materials. 130–131 p.

János **Nemeskéri**: Verteilung nach Geschlecht und Lebensalter. 131–133 p.

János **Nemeskéri** – Szilvia **Nozdroviczky**: Demographische Charakteristika. 134–136 p.

Gyula **Dezső** – Sándor **Wenger**: Die metrischen Befunde des Schädelmaterials. 137–144 p.

Gyula **Dezső** – Sándor **Wenger**: Metrische Charakterisierung des Skelettmaterials. 145 p.

Tibor **Tóth**: Gesichtsprofilanalyse. 146–148 p.

Andor **Thoma**: Deskriptiv-morphologische Merkmale. 148–150 p.

Andor **Thoma**: Anatomische Variationen. 150–152 p.

János **Nemeskéri**: Taxonomische und vergleichende Auswertung. 152–154 p.

László **Harsányi** – János **Nemeskéri**: Paläopathologie. 154–158 p.

György **Huszár**: Paläostomatologie. 158–162 p.

Schrifttum [BIBL.]. 163–165 p.

Tafelerklärungen. 166 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1:[Sexual dimorphism. Males and females].130 p
- Table 2:[Sexual dimorphism. Males and females].131 p
- Table 3:Verteilung der Kinder nach Lebensalter. 132 p.
- Table 4: Verteilung in der juvenilen Altersgruppe nach Geschlecht und Lebensalter. 132 p.
- Table 5: Verteilung der Erwachsenen nach Geschlecht und Lebensalter. 133 p.
- Table 6: Mass der Sexualisation der Männer und der Frauen in den einzelnen Altersgruppen. 133 p.
- Table 7: Verkürzte Sterbetafel (beide Geschlechter), Fonyód. 135 p.
- Table 8: Verkürzte Sterbetafel der Männer und Frauen im Erwachsenenalter, Fonyód. 136 p.
- Table 9: Statistische Parameter der wichtigsten metrischen Merkmale der Fonyóder Skelettserie. Die Röhrenknochen sind rechtsseitig. Altersgruppe 23–60. 138–139 p.
- Table 10: Verteilung der metrischen Merkmale der Fonyóder Skelettserie nach Kategorien. Altersgruppe 23–60. Absolute Vorkommen. Die postkranialen Knochen sind rechtsseitig. 140–144 p.
- Table 11:Die Ergebnisse der metrischen Analyse.144 p.
- Table 12:Die Ergebnisse der metrischen Analyse.145 p.
- Table 13: Die wichtigsten Angaben des Gesichtsprofils. [Males]. 146 p.
- Table 14: Die wichtigsten Angaben des Gesichts-

- profils. [Females]. 147 p.
- Table 15: Die biometrische Analyse der Gesichtsfachheit. 147 p.
 - Table 16: Vergleich der wichtigsten Werte der Gesichtsfachheit. 148 p.
 - Table 17: Verteilung der deskriptiven Merkmale der Fonyóder Skelettserie in der Altersgruppe 23–60. Absolute Zahl der Vorkommen. 149 p.
 - Table 18: [Cranial morphological characteristics. Males and females]. 150 p.
 - Table 19: Vorkommen der anatomischen Variationen der Fonyóder Schädelknochen. 151 p.
 - Table 20: Verteilung der pathologischen Veränderungen nach Lebensalter. 154 p.
 - Table 21: Verteilung der Spondylose unter den einzelnen Abschnitten der Wirbelsäule, sowie der Schwere nach. 155 p.
 - Table 22: Verteilung der Spondylose nach Geschlecht und Lebensalter. 156 p.
 - Table 23: Verteilung der wichtigsten pathologischen Veränderungen in der Population von zwei Gräberfeldern aus dem 14–16 Jh. 158 p.
 - Table 24: Gebisszustand der Population von Fonyód. 160 p.
 - Table 25: Gebiss in den Kinderschädeln von Fonyód. 161 p.
 - Table 26: Abrasionsgrad nach Altersgruppen. 161 p.
 - Fig. 1 (d.): Sterbziffern nach Geschlecht und Lebensdauer (D_x), Fonyód. 134 p.
 - Fig. 2 (d.): Überlebensordnung (l_x), Fonyód. 135 p.
 - Plate 1 (m.): Plan der erschlossenen Festung und des spätmittelalterlichen Gräberfeldes von Fonyód. [Non-paginated map, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 2: Grave No. 32. (Inv. No. 12271). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 3: Grave No. 45. (Inv. No. 12285). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 4: Grave No. 54. (Inv. No. 12204). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 5: Grave No. 47. (Inv. No. 12287). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 6: Grave No. 73. (Inv. No. 12314). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 7: Grave No. 111. (Inv. No. 12354). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 8: Grave No. 137. (Inv. No. 12379). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 9: Grave No. 137. (Inv. No. 12379). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 10: Grave No. 21. (Inv. No. 12260). [Non-paginated post-cranial photos, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 11: Grave No. 111. (Inv. No. 12354) and Grave No. 131. (Inv. No. 12376). [Non-paginated post-cranial photos, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 12: Grave No. 31. (Inv. No. 12270), Grave No. 116. (Inv. No. 12360) and Grave No. 101. (Inv. No. 12344). [Non-paginated postcranial photos, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 13: Grave No. 50. (Inv. No. 12290). [Non-paginated microscopic and macroscopic cranial photos, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 14: Grave No. 50. (Inv. No. 12290). [Non-paginated cranial photos, after 166 p.]
 - Plate 15: Grave No. 15. (Inv. No. 12252), Grave No. sporadic (Inv. No. 12406) and Grave No. 48. (Inv.

No. 12288). [Non-paginated cranial and post-cranial photos, after 166 p.]

- Plate 16: Grave No. 95. (Inv. No. 12338). [Non-paginated cranial photos, after 166 p.]
- Plate 17: Grave No. 95. (Inv. No. 12338). [Non-paginated cranial photos, after 166 p.]
- Plate 18: Grave No. 75. (Inv. No. 12317) and Grave No. sporadic (Inv. No. 12403). [Non-paginated cranial photos, after 166 p.]
- Plate 19: Grave No. 81. (Inv. No. 12324), Grave No. 79 (Inv. No. 12321) and Grave No. 50. (Inv. No. 12290). [Non-paginated cranial photos, after 166 p.]
- Plate 20: Grave No. 69. (Inv. No. 12309), Grave No. 31. (Inv. No. 12270) and Grave No. 97. (Inv. No. 12340). [Non-paginated cranial photos. Frontal, lateral, vertical and posterior views, after 166 p.]

VII. 1966

20. Tibor Tóth: Avant-propos. 1–2 p.

ABSTRACT: Departmental bibliography on 2 p.
KEYWORDS: Preface.

21. Olga Bottyán: Data to the anthropology of the Avar Period population of Budapest. 3–33 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes eight Avar Age cemeteries from Budapest, Hungary. She writes the cranial measurements and indices. With one map, 13 tables and 2 plates. Inventory numbers: 2559, 4856, 4866, 6285–6288, 6289, 6292–6293, 6341, 9022–9034,

KEYWORDS: Avar Age, Craniometry, Osteometry, Budapest-Rákos, Budapest-Rákoshegy, Budapest-Rákoskeresztúr, Budapest-Rákospalota, Budapest-Soroksári út, Budapest-Békásmegyér, Budapest-Szölő utca, Budapest-Törökbálinti út.

BIBL.: 26–27 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Fig. 1 (m.): Map of Budapest. 4 p.]
- Table 1: Distribution per sex and age according to localities. 12 p.
- Table 2: Mean values of male and female skulls and percentals of sexual differences. 14 p.
- Table 3–4: Statistical values of metric data. Males and Females. 16 p.
- Table 5: Individual facial profile data. 18 p.
- Table 6–7: Statistical values of facial profile data. Males and Females. 19 p.
- Table 8: Comparison of some series from the Avar Period (facial profile). 20 p.
- Table 9–10: Comparisons of various Avar Period localities. Males and Females. 22–23 p.
- Table 11–13: Measurements, indices and morphological data. 28–29 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Inv. No. 6285., Inv. No. 6293., Inv. 9024. and Inv. No. 9025. [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 34–35 p.]

22. Gyula Dezső: A population of the Scythian Period between the Danube and the Tisza. 35–83 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Szabadszállás-Józan (Bács-Kiskun county, Hungary) cemetery from Scythian Period. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 14 tables and 14 plates. Inventory numbers: 12816–12966.

KEYWORDS: Szabadszállás-Józan, Craniometry, Osteometry, Scythian Period.

BIBL.: 56–57 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution per sex and age. 52 p.
- Table 2: Brain case measurements. Males. 58–59 p.
- Table 3: Facial skeleton measurements. Males. 60–61 p.
- Table 4: Brain case indices and facial skeleton indices. Males. 62–63 p.
- Table 5: Brain case measurements. Females. 64–65 p.
- Table 6: Facial skeleton measurements. Females. 66–67 p.
- Table 7: Brain case indices and facial skeleton indices. Females. 68–69 p.
- Table 8: Main parameters of cranial measurements. 70 p.
- Table 9: Grouping of absolute measurements. 71 p.
- Table 10–11: Grouping of indices. Brain case and facial skeleton. 72 p.
- Table 12: Measurements of skeletal bones. Males. 73–77 p.
- Table 13: Measurements of skeletal bones. Females. 78–82 p.
- Table 14: Grouping of index values of skeletal bones. 83 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Grave 124. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Grave 177. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Grave 155. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Grave 140. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 5 (p.): Grave 2. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 6 (p.): Grave 45. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 7 (p.): Grave 1. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 8 (p.): Grave 40/b. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 9 (p.): Grave 28. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 10 (p.): Grave 56. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 11 (p.): Grave 54. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 12 (p.): Grave 10. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 13 (p.): Grave 15. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]
- Plate 14 (p.): Grave 41. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 84–85 p.]

23. Kinga Éry: The Osteological data of the 9th century population of Artánd. 85–114 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Artánd (Hajdú-Bihar county, Hungary) cemetery from Hungarian Conquest

Period. She writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 9 tables and 3 plates. Inventory numbers: 9595 – 9841.

KEYWORDS: Artánd, Hungarian Conquest Period, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 87 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Total of individuals at sex and age. Their representation values. 88–93 p.
- Table 2: Parameters of the Male and Female series (Ad.–Mat.). 93–94 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of indices and measurements (Ad.–Mat.). 95 p.
- Table 4: Distribution of morphological traits (Ad.–Mat.). 96 p.
- Table 5: Degree of characteristics at sex determination (Ad.–Mat.). 97 p.
- Table 6: Cranial measurements (Ad.–Mat.). 98–101 p.
- Table 7: Cranial indices (Ad.–Mat.). 102–103 p.
- Table 8: Morphological traits (Ad.–Mat.). 104–105 p.
- Table 9: Post-cranial measurements and indices (Ad.–Mat.). 106–114 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Grave 197., Grave 75., Grave I., Grave 90., Grave 53., Grave 182., Grave 54., Grave 126. and Grave 38. Lateral view. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 114–115 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Grave 197., Grave 75., Grave I., Grave 90., Grave 53., Grave 182., Grave 54., Grave 126. and Grave 38. Lateral view. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 114–115 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Grave 197., Grave 75., Grave I., Grave 90., Grave 53., Grave 182., Grave 54., Grave 126. and Grave 38. Vertical view. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 114–115 p.]

24. Sándor Wenger: Anthropologie de la population d'Előszállás-Bajcsihegy provenant des temps avares. 115–206 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Előszállás-Bajcsihegy (Fejér county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar Age. He writes the cranial measurements. With 38 tables and 3 plates. French summary on 149–150 p. Inventory numbers: 8919 – 8979, 9119 – 9166 and 9209 – 9312.

KEYWORDS: Előszállás-Bajcsihegy, Craniometry, Osteometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 150–151 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Répartition du matériel anthropologique sauvé. 152 p.
- Table 2: Répartition des crânes selon le sexe et l'âge. 152 p.
- Table 3: Répartition du matériel anthropologique apte à l'analyse métrique. 153 p.
- Table 4: Répartition selon le sexe et l'âge des crânes aptes à la mensuration. 153 p.
- Table 5–7: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Hommes. 154–159 p.
- Table 8–9: Mesures et indices des crânes faciaux. Hommes. 160–163 p.
- Table 10–13: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Femmes. 164–171 p.
- Table 14–15: Mesures et indices des crânes faciaux. Femmes. 172–175 p.
- Table 16–17: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Inf.I., Inf.II., Juv. 176–178 p.
- Table 18: Valeurs statistiques des mesures et des indices principaux. 179 p.
- Table 19: Fréquence de groupe des principales mesures. 180–181 p.
- Table 20: Fréquence de groupe des indices principaux. 182–183 p.

- Table 21: Mensuration individuelle de chaque crâne selon les marques de la platitude faciale. Hommes. 184–185 p.
- Table 22: Mensuration individuelle de chaque crâne selon les marques de la platitude faciale. Femmes. 186–187 p.
- Table 23: Mesure des os longs et stature calculée. Hommes. 188 p.
- Table 24: Mesure des os longs et stature calculée. Femmes. 189 p.
- Table 25: Répartition des anomalies cranio-morphologiques. 190 p.
- Table 26: Répartition de crâne d'adultes aptes à l'analyse taxonomique par rapport aux crânes d'adultes sauvés. 191 p.
- Table 27: Répartition de crâne d'adultes aptes à l'analyse taxonomique par rapport aux crânes d'adultes aptes à la mensuration. 192 p.
- Table 28: Caractères principaux des certains groupes. 192–193 p.
- Table 29: Moyennes des mesure et indices des certains groupes. 194 p.
- Table 30–31: Comparaisons régionales de séries d'hommes. 195–196 p.
- Table 32–33: Comparaisons régionales de séries de femmes. 197–198 p.
- Table 34–35: Comparaisons régionales de séries d'hommes. 199–201 p.
- Table 36–37: Comparaisons régionales de séries d'hommes. 202–205 p.
- Table 38: Rapprochement des coefficients et des indices moyens généraux de la platitude faciale. 206 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Grave No. 109. (Inv. No. 9132), Grave No. 51/a. (Inv. No. 8945) and Grave No. 199. (Inv. No. 9251). [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 206–207 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Grave No. 195. (Inv. No. 9244), Grave No. 235. (Inv. No. 9281) and Grave No. 241. (Inv. No. 9285). [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 206–207 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Grave No. 65. (Inv. No. 8953), Grave No. 244. (Inv. No. 9287) and Grave No. 255. (Inv. No. 9294). [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 206–207 p.]

VIII. 1968

25. Tibor Tóth: Data to the anthropology of the Bronze Age population in the Azov-Area. 3–29 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes the Yamnaya culture, Katakombnaya culture and Srubnaya culture from Bronze Age. He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 4 tables and 8 figures.

KEYWORDS: Bronze Age, Craniometry, Osteometry, Azov-area, Yamnaya culture, Katakombnaya culture, Srubnaya culture.

BIBL.: 9 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Means of Middle Bronze Age Series (Azov-Area). 10–11 p.
- Table 2: Some comparative means of different males series. 12–14 p.
- Table 3: Individual data of the Bronze Age series (Azov-Area). 18–23 p.
- Table 4: Maximum length of extremities (mm) from the Middle Bronze Age series. 29 p.

- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Max. breadth of cranium: Byzigomaticum breadth). 15⁴ p.
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Cranial index: Byzigomaticum breadth). 16 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height: Byzigomaticum breadth). 17 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Orbital index: Byzigomaticum breadth). 24 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Nasal height: Upper facial height). 25 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Orbital height: Upper facial height). 26 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Zygomaxillar angle: Nasalspine angle). 27 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Nasomalar angle: Nasalspine angle). 28 p.

26. Kinga Éry: Anthropological studies on a Late Roman population at Majs, Hungary. 31–58 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Majs-Merse dűlő (Baranya county, Hungary) cemetery from Late Roman Period. She writes the cranial measurements and the post-cranial measurements. With 13 tables, 2 plates and one figure. Inventory numbers: 68.1.1. – 68.1.41.

KEYWORDS: Majs, Late Roman Period, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 38–40 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Fig. 1 (d.): Per cent distribution of the dead by age groups 32 p.
- Table 1: Distribution of the population according to age and sex. 40p.
- Table 2: Abridged life. 41 p.
- Table 3: Percentage of the age groups of different populations. 42 p.
- Table 4: Variability of the cranial measurements. 43 p.
- Table 5: Standard deviations of the female population at Majs and Westerhus. 43 p.
- Table 6: Distribution of morphological features. 43 p.
- Table 7: Mean sexual expression values of 22 characteristics of the skeleton. 44 p.
- Table 8: Mean sexual expression values different series. 44 p.
- Table 9: The Penrose-distance of different female population from Majs. 45 p.
- Table 10: Individual representation values, age and sex data. 46 p.
- Table 11/a: Parameters of the male and female series (ad. – sen.) [Cranium]. 47 p.
- [Comment to Table 11/a and 11/b on 48 p.]
- Table 11/b: Parameters of the male and female series (ad. – sen.) [Post-cranium]. 49 p.
- Table 12: Distribution of measurements and indices. 50 p.
- Table 13: Individual cranial and post-cranial measurements and indices. [Males and females]. 51–58 p.
- Plate 1: Majs, Males. Grave 37 and Grave 50. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 58–59 p.]
- Plate 2: Majs, Females. Grave 13 and Grave 36. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 58–59 p.]

⁴Figs. 1–8: Mezolith: Vassilyevka III. Neolith: Vassilyevka II., Vovnighy, Dereivka. Aeneolith Copper Bronze Age: Turkmenia, Harappa, Yamnaya, Katakombnaya (Konduktorova 1956), Katakombnaya (Tóth 1967), Tastu-Butak, Ras-Shamra, Srubnaya, East-Kazakhstan (Andronovo).

27. Sándor Wenger: Data to the anthropology of the Avar Period population of the Transdanubia (The anthropology of the Avar Period cemetery at Kékesd). 59–96 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Kékesd (Baranya county, Hungary) cemetery from Avar age. He writes the cranial measurements and the post-cranial measurements. With 22 tables and 1 plate. English summary on 73 p.

KEYWORDS: Kékesd, Craniometry, Osteometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 74 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sexes and ages. [Crania and extremities, Crania, Postcranial skeleton]. 75 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of sexes and ages. [Total]. 76 p.
- Table 3–8: Measurements and indices (Brain case: Males). 77–82 p.
- Table 9–10: Measurements and indices (Brain case: Females, Juv., Inf. II.). 83–84 p.
- Table 11–12: Measurements and indices (Facial skeleton: Females, Juv., Inf. II.). 85–86 p.
- Table 13: Parameters of the male and female series measurements and indices. 87 p.
- Table 14: Percental distribution of decessive cranial measurements. 88 p.
- Table 15: Percental distribution of decessive cranial indices. 89 p.
- Table 16: Long bones and stature measurements. 90 p.
- Table 17: The main characters of the several groups. 91 p.
- Table 18: The mean values of the main measurements and indices of the several groups. 92 p.
- Table 19: Numerical analysis differences (Cranial series: Males). 93 p.
- Table 20: Numerical analysis differences (Cranial series: Females). 94 p.
- Table 21: Numerical analysis differences (Cranial series: Males). 95 p.
- Table 22: Numerical analysis differences (Cranial series: Females). 96 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Grave No. 123., Grave No. 236. and Grave No. 233. [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 96–97 p.]

28. Olga Bottyán: The outlines of an anthropological reconstruction of the cemetery (XI–XV c.) at Sopronbánfalva, West Hungary. 97–120 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Sopronbánfalva (Győr-Moson-Sopron county, Hungary) cemetery from 11–15th century. She writes the cranial measurements and the post-cranial measurements. With 12 tables. Inventory numbers: 4750 – 4782, 5078 – 5080, 5759 – 5768. English summary on 105 p.

KEYWORDS: Sopronbánfalva, Craniometry, Osteometry, Arpadian Age, Middle Ages.

BIBL.: 106 p.

Illustr.:

- Table 1: The state of preservation. 107 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of the Population at Sopronbánfalva according to Age and Sex. 107 p.
- Table 3–4: Statistical values of metric data. Males and Females. [Measurements]. 108 p.
- Table 5: Statistical values of metric data. Males and Females. [Indices]. 109 p.
- Table 6: Some comparative data. 110 p.
- Table 7: Comparison of cranial measurements. 111 p.
- Table 8: The measurements and indices of the long bones. 112 p.

- Table 9: Cranial measurements and indices. Males. 113–116 p.
- Table 11: Skeletal measurements. Males and Females. 117–118 p.
- Table 12: Skeletal indices. Males and Females. 119–120 p.

IX. 1970

29. Olga Bottyán: A short anthropological analysis of the family cemetery at Sopron-Présháztelep in the IX c. A. D. 3–8 p.

ABSTRACT: The author research a sporadic family burial (10 person) slight from the second half of the ninth century. The bones are rather fragmentary and incomplete. The findings are deposited in the Museum at Sopron. With 1 table.

KEYWORDS: Sopron-Présháztelep, Craniometry.

BIBL.: 8 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Individual data (measurements and indices). 7p.

30. Kinga Éry: Anthropological studies on a tenth century population at Kál, Hungary. 9–62 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Kál (Heves county, Hungary) cemetery from 10th century. She writes the cranial measurements and the post-cranial measurements. With 18 tables, 1 figure and 6 plates.

KEYWORDS: Kál, Osteometry, Craniometry, Hungarian Conquest Period.

BIBL.: 27–32 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Individual representation values, age and sex data. 32–33 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of the population according to age and sex. 33 p.
- Table 3 Abridged life-table. 34 p.
- Table 4: Age group distribution of the Arpadian age model and the population at Kál. 35 p.
- Table 5: Life expectancy in diverse ages of the Arpadian Age model and the population of Kál. 35 p.
- Table 6: Mean sexual expression values of 22 characteristics of the skeleton (15–x years). 36 p.
- Table 7: Sexual expression values series (15–x years). 37 p.
- Table 8: The means of two sex determinative indices in diverse series (15–x years). 37 p.
- Table 9: Parameters of the Male and Female series (20–x years). 39–40 p. (comment to the table on 38 p.)
- Table 10: Variability of the cranial measurements and indices. 41 p.
- Table 11: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev – Debetz (20–x years). 42–45 p.
- Table 12: Distribution of morphological features (20–x years). 46 p.
- Table 13: Distribution of the estimated types of the population (20–x years). 47 p.
- Table 14: Size, shape and generalized Penrose-distance of different series from Kál. 47 p.
- Table 15: Sample sizes and means of series close to Kál. 48 p.
- Table 16: The important means of the Male population in the Southern and Northern wings of the cemetery. 49 p.
- Table 17: Blood group distribution in the Southern and

Northern wings of the cemetery according to [Imre] Lengyel. 49 p.

- Table 18: Individual cranial and post-cranial measurements and indices (20–x years). 50–60 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Dendogram of Kál and closest series. 61 p.
- Plate 1: Kál, Males, Grave 9 and Grave 30. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 62–63 p.]
- Plate 2: Kál, Males, Grave 2 and Grave 54. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 62–63 p.]
- Plate 3: Kál, Males, Grave 15 and Grave 58. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 62–63 p.]
- Plate 4: Kál, Females, Grave 10 and Grave 18. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 62–63 p.]
- Plate 5: Kál, Females, Grave 11 and Grave 20. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 62–63 p.]
- Plate 6: Kál, Trepanations, Grave 11, Grave 15, Grave 18 and Grave 75. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 62–63 p.]

31. Sándor Wenger: Data to the anthropology of the early Arpadian Age population of the Balaton Area. (The anthropology of the XI–XII cemetery at Zalavár-Kápolna). 63–145 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Zalavár-Kápolna (Zala county, Hungary) cemetery from 11–12th century. He writes the cranial measurements. He compare the effects with other data of 15 cemeteries. With 23 tables and 8 figures. English summary on 93 p. Inventory numbers: 6830 – 6934, 6936, 6938 – 6968.

KEYWORDS: Zalavár-Kápolna, Craniometry, Arpadian Age.

BIBL.: 93–94 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sexes and ages. 95 p.
- Table 2: Measurements (Brain case: Males). 96–99 p.
- Table 3: Measurements (Facial skeleton: Males). 100–103 p.
- Table 4: Indices (Males). 104–105 p.
- Table 5: Measurements (Brain case: Females). 106–109 p.
- Table 6: Measurements (Facial skeleton: Females). 110–113 p.
- Table 7: Indices (Females). 114–115 p.
- Table 8: Measurements (Brain case: Inf. II. and Juvenis). 116–117 p.
- Table 9: Measurements (Facial skeleton: Inf. II. and Juvenis). 118–119 p.
- Table 10: Indices (Inf. II. and Juvenis). 120–121 p.
- Table 11: Percental distribution of decisive cranial measurements and indices (Brain case). 122 p.
- Table 12: Percental distribution of decisive cranial measurements and indices (Facial skeleton). 123 p.
- Table 13: Parameters of the male series measurements. 124 p.
- Table 14: Parameters of the female series measurements. 124 p.
- Table 15: Parameters of the male series indices. 125 p.
- Table 16: Parameters of the female series measurements. 125 p.
- Table 17: Distribution of morphological characteristics according to age. 126–127 p.
- Table 18: Distribution of stature according to age and morphological groups. Males. 128 p.
- Table 19: Distribution of stature according to age and morphological groups. Females. 129 p.
- Table 20: Numerical analysis of differences (Cranial

series: Males). 130–131 p.

- Table 21: Numerical analysis of differences (Cranial series: Males). 132–133 p.
- Table 22: Numerical analysis of differences (Cranial series: Females). 134–135 p.
- Table 23: Numerical analysis of differences (Cranial series: Males). 136–137 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth) 138 p.⁵
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth) 139 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Orbital index). 140 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 141 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth) 142 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth) 143 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper facial height:Orbital index). 144 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 145 p.

X. 1971

32. Tibor Tóth: Twenty-five years of the Anthropological Department Hungarian Natural History Museum (1945–1970). 5–30 p.

ABSTRACT: The author elaborated history of the Anthropological Department Hungarian Natural History Museum between 1945 and 1970, with especial regard to departmental person. Departmental publications of the research staff (1950–1970). With one table and one figure.

KEYWORDS: History of Collection, History of Department of Anthropology, bibliography.

BIBL.: 28–30 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Fig. 1 (d.): Auxilar-disciplinary aspects of the anthropological analysis of Homo. 17 p.
- Table 1: The distribution of the osteological collection of the Anthropological Department (December, 1970). 21 p.

33. Olga Bottyán: A short anthropological analysis of the cemetery at Csorna-Hosszúdomb. 31–48 p.

ABSTRACT: The author elaborated the Late Avar Period cemetery anthropological finds of Csorna-Hosszúdomb (Győr-Moson-Sopron county, Hungary). She writes the cranial measurements and indices. With 2 tables and 3 plates.

KEYWORDS: Csorna-Hosszúdomb, Craniometry, Late Avar Age.

BIBL.: 44–45 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: More important individual cranial measurements indices and descriptive characteristics of Males and Females (juv., ad., mat.). 46 p.

⁵Figs 1–8: Árpádian Epoch: Zalavár-Kápolna, Képuszta, Veszprém-Kálváriadomb, Székesfehérvár-Bikasziget, Székesfehérvár-Sárkeresztúri út, Székesfehérvár-Sóstó, Székesfehérvár-Százrét, Székesfehérvár-Csákberény[?]. Avar Epoch: Jutas, Várpalota, Szebény, Csákberény, Hegykő, Előszállás, Kékesd.

- Table 2: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev – Debets (20–x years). 47–48 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Grave No. 2. Female, ad. [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 48–49 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Grave No. 6. Female, mat. [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 48–49 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Grave No. 16. Female, ad. [Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 48–49 p.]

34. Kinga Éry: The anthropological examination of a tenth century population at Tengelic, Hungary. 49–89 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Tengelic (Tolna county, Hungary) cemetery from 10th century. She writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With one figure, 13 tables and 8 plates. Inventory numbers: 11485 – 11517.

KEYWORDS: Tengelic, Craniometry, Osteometry, Hungarian Conquest Period.

BIBL.: 65–67 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Fig. 1 (d.): Dendogram of Tengelic and the closest series. 61 p.
- Table 1: Individual age and sex data. 69 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of the population according to age and sex. 70 p.
- Table 3: Abridged life
- Table 4: Age groups distribution of different populations. 72 p.
- Table 5: Sex ratios of tenth century populations. 72 p.
- Table 6: Mean sexual expression values of 22 characteristics of the skeleton (15–x years). 73 p.
- Table 7: Parameters of the Male and Female series (23–x years). 75–78 p. (Comments on 74 and 76 p.)
- Table 8: Variability of the cranial measurements and indices. 79 p.
- Table 9: Distribution of the more important measurements and indices according to Alexeyev – Debets (23–x years). 80–81 p.
- Table 10: Distribution of the more important morphological features. 82 p.
- Table 11: Size, shape and generalized Penrose-distance of different Female series from Tengelic. 83 p.
- Table 12: More important means of the series close to Tengelic. 83 p.
- Table 13: Individual cranial and post-cranial measurements and indices (23–x years). 84–89 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Tengelic. Male 24. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Tengelic. Male 12. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Tengelic. Male 14. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Tengelic. Male 16. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]
- Plate 5 (p.): Tengelic. Male 17. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]
- Plate 6 (p.): Tengelic. Female 3. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]
- Plate 7 (p.): Tengelic. Female I. [Frontal, lateral and

vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]

- Plate 8 (p.): Tengelic. Female II. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 80–81 p.]

35. Sándor Wenger: Contributions à l'anthropologie de la population hongroise du Moyen Age. 91–158 p.

ABSTRACT: The author elaborated the Late Avar Period cemetery anthropological finds of Helemba-Sziget (Chľaba, Slovakia). He writes the cranial measurements and indices and the post-cranial measurements. With 19 tables, 8 figures and 2 plates. Inventory numbers: 12413 – 12555.

KEYWORDS: Helemba-Sziget, Chľaba, Craniometry, Osteometry, Middle Ages.

BIBL.: 127–131 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Répartition du matériel anthropologique sauvé. 132 p.
- Table 2: Répartition des crânes selon le sexe et l'âge. 133 p.
- Table 3–5: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Hommes. 134–136 p.
- Table 6–7: Mesures et indices des crânes faciaux. Hommes. 137–138 p.
- Table 8–10: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Femmes. 139–141 p.
- Table 11: Mesures et indices des crânes faciaux. Femmes. 142 p.
- Table 12: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Inf. II., Juv. 143 p.
- Table 13: Valeurs statistiques des mesures et des indices principaux. 144 p.
- Table 14: Fréquence des groupe de principales mesure. 145 p.
- Table 15: Fréquence de groupe des indices principaux. 146 p.
- Table 16: Mensuration individuelle de chaque crâne selon les marques de la platitude faciale. Hommes. 147 p.
- Table 17: Mensuration individuelle de chaque crâne selon les marques de la platitude faciale. Femmes. 147 p.
- Table 18: Mesure des os longs et stature calculée. Hommes. 149 p.
- Table 19: Mesure des os longs et stature calculée. Femmes. 150 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth).151 p.
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth). 152 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Orbital index). 153 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 154 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth).155 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth). 156 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper facial height:Orbital index). 157 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 158 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): [Inv. nr. 12452 and 12541. Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, after 158 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): [Inv. nr. 12542 and 12547. Frontal, lateral and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, after 158 p.]

XI. 1972

36. Sándor Wenger: Anthropological Examination of the Osteological Material Deriving from the Avar Period Cemetery at Tiszavasvár (Hungary). 5–81 p.

ABSTRACT: The author elaborated the Early Avar Period cemeteries anthropological finds of Tiszavasvári and outskirts (Szabolcs-Szatmár county, Hungary). He publish the results of cranial measurements, cranial morphologic, anomalies and paleopathological defromations. He compare the effects with other data of 22 cemeteries. With 16 tables and 8 figures. Hungarian summary on 35–36 p. Inventory numbers: 10469 – 10481 and 10963 – 11854.

KEYWORDS: Tiszavasvári-Koldusdomb, Tiszavasvári-Petőfi u. 49, Tiszavasvár-Béke Tsz, Tiszavasvári-Zöldmező Tsz, Osteometry, Craniometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 36–38 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sexes and ages (per cemeteries). 39 p.
 - Table 2: Distribution of sexes and ages. 40 p.
 - Table 3: Measurements and indices (Brain case: male). 41–44 p.
 - Table 4: Measurements and indices (Facial skeleton: males). 45–47 p.
 - Table 5: Measurements and indices (Brain case: female). 48–53 p.
 - Table 6: Measurements and indices (Facial skeleton: females). 54–55 p.
 - Table 7: Measurements and indices (Brain case: Inf. I., Inf. II., Juv.) 56 p.
 - Table 8: Measurements and indices (Facial skeleton: Inf. I., Inf. II., Juv.). 57 p.
 - Table 9: Parameters of the male series. 58 p.
 - Table 10: Parameters of the female series. 59 p.
 - Table 11: Percental distribution of decesive cranial measurements. 60 p.
 - Table 12: Percental distribution of decesive cranial indices. 61 p.
 - Table 13: Long bones and stature measurements. Males. 62 p.
 - Table 14: Long bones and stature measurements. Females. 62 p.
 - Table 15: Numerical analysis of differences. Males. 64–68 p.
 - Table 16: Numerical analysis of differences. Females. 69–73 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth). 74 p.⁶
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth). 75 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Orbital index). 76 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 77 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth). 78 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth). 79 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper

⁶Avar Period: Tiszavasvári, Szentés-Kaján, Tiszaderzs, Áporkaiürbőpuszta, Jánoshida-Boldogháza, Kecel I., Üllő I., Üllő II., Alattyán-Tulát, Homokmégy-Halom, Adorján, Tiszavárkony, Váchartyán, Ártánd, Fehértó-A, Szeged-Kundomb. Sarmatian Period: Hódmezővásárhely-Fehértópart, Szentés-Kistóke, Azov-Area, Lower-Volga region, Saratov-group, South-Ural group.

facial height:Orbital index). 80 p.

Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 81 p.

37. Bottyán Olga: Az oroszvári X–XI. századi népesség embertani vizsgálat. (The anthropological examination of the X–XI century population at Oroszvár (Hungary)). 83–136 p.

ABSTRACT: The author elaborated the 10–13th century cemetery anthropological finds of Oroszvár (Rusovce, Slovakia). She publish the results of cranial measurements, cranial morphologic, cranial-angle and post-cranial measurements. With 13 tables. English summary on 107–112 p. Inventory numbers: 4295 – 4709.

KEYWORDS: Oroszvár, Craniometry, Osteometry, Arpadian Age.

BIBL.: 112–115 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- [Table 0]: Distribution per sex and age. 85 p.
- Table 1: Distribution of important morphological and chemical features. 116–117 p.
- Table 2: „Sigma ratio”. 118 p.
- Table 3: Sexual dimorphism. 119 p.
- Table 4: Important taxonomical features. 119 p.
- Table 5: Generalized Penrose–distance. 120 p.
- Table 6: Parameters of the male and female series. 121 p.
- Table 7: Parameters of the facial flatness. 122 p.
- Table 8: Distribution of morphological features. 123 p.
- Table 9: Distribution of measurements and indices according to the classification of Alexeyev – Debets. 124–128 p.
- Table 10: Individual cranial-angle measurements. 129 p.
- Table 11: Individual post-cranial measurements and indices. 130 p.
- Table 12: Individual cranial measurements and indices – males and females. 131–136 p.

38. Henkey Gyula: Rusze-környéki tatárok embertani vizsgálata. [Anthropological research of Ruse regional Tartars]. 137–164 p.

ABSTRACT: The author researches 243 Tartars people at Northeast Bulgaria, Ruse city in 1970. With 8 tables and 8 plates. German summary on 159–162 p.

KEYWORDS: Humanbiology, Recent anthropology, Ruse, North-east Bulgaria, Tartar.

BIBL.: 163 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Statistic parameters of Ruse regional Tartars (24–60 years). 140 p.
- Table 2: Statistic parameters of Ruse regional Tartars (18–23 years). 141 p.
- Table 3: Statistic parameters of Ruse regional Tartars (61–x years). 141 p.
- Table 4: Metrical characteristics of Ruse regional Tartars (24–60 years). 147 p.
- Table 5: Morphological characteristics of Ruse regional Tartars (24–60 years).
- Table 6: Combination of nose profile (Stolyhwo method). 156 p.
- Table 7: Combination of breadth of zygomatic arch. 157 p.
- Table 8: Data of person (48) in Plates. 164 p.
- Plates 1–8: There are six person on every page. Frontal and lateral views. [Non-paginated photos, after 164 p.]

XII. 1973

39. Tóth Tibor: Korai periódusok a magyar nép származásában. (Early Periods in the Etnogenesis of Hungarians). 5–12 p.

ABSTRACT: The author summarizes the results of studies, conducted for fifteen years, on the early periods of the ethnogenesis of Magyars. In a comparative analysis, the numerical data of the osteological remains of more than 4000 individuals, originating from the Soviet Union and Iran, and published by several authors, have been used. According to the results, the area of the anthropological formation of the Protomagars extended from the NW Caspian region to Mugodshar and the Aralian territories. The process of formation can be subdivided into two periods between the XII c. B. C. and the I c. B. C. With 2 figures.

KEYWORDS: Hungarians, Ethnogenesis of Hungarians.

BIBL.: 11–12. p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Fig. 1 (m.): Correlation of the Sauro-Sarmatians and Proto-Ugrians in the North-Caspian Area. 7 p.
- Fig. 2 (d.): Outline of the Ethnogenesis of Proto-Hungarians. 9 p.

40. Bottyán Olga: Mosonmagyaróvár X–XII. századi temetőjének antropológiai értékelése. (An anthropological assessment of the X–XII. century cemetery at Mosonmagyaróvár). 13–40 p.

ABSTRACT: The general analysis and also the sexual dimorphism of the osteological material deriving from the 48 graves, X–XII c. A. D., near Moson-Magyaróvár in the Northern Transdanubia are discussed. An attempt is made to show the ethnic relegation by a comparison, based on the Penrose method, with the materials of approximately contemporaneous and neighbouring cemeteries, and also by recourse to allied sciences (history, archeology, linguistics). With 9 tables. English summary on 24–25 p. Inventory numbers: 9079 – 9118.

KEYWORDS: Mosonmagyaróvár, Craniometry, Osteometry, Hungarian Conquest Period.

BIBL.: 25–27 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: The state of preservation. 28 p.
- Table 2: Distribution per sex and age. 28 p.
- Table 3: Mean values of male and female skulls. 29 p.
- Table 4: Distribution of measurements and indices according to the classification of Alexeyev – Debets. 30 p.
- Table 5: Distribution of important morphological features. 31 p.
- Table 6: Sexual dimorphism. 32 p.
- Table 7: Post-cranial measurements and indices. 33–36 p.
- Table 8: Generalized Penrose-distance of different series from Moson-Magyaróvár. 37 p.
- Table 9: Individual cranial measurements and indices. 38–40 p.

41. Edit Lotterhof: The anthropological investigation of the tenth century population excavated at Nagytarcsa. 41–61 p.

ABSTRACT: By the morphological, metric, and taxonomic study of findings originating from the second half of the tenth century, the present paper proposes to submit new data to the anthropological problems of the Hungarian

Conquest. The population comprises Mediterranean, Nordoid, Cromagnoid and Alpine elements, characteristic of the middle stratum of the Conquest Hungarians; a statement corroborated by the comparative analysis. With 4 tables. Hungarian summary on 51 p. Inventory numbers: 68.18.1. – 68.18.19. and 68.129.1. – 68.129.8.

KEYWORDS: Nagytarcsa, Craniometry, Osteometry, Hungarian Conquest Period.

BIBL.: 52–54 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 55 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of morphological characters. 56 p.
- Table 3: Individual cranial measurements and indices. 57–58 p.
- Table 4: Measurements and indices of the long bones. 59–61 p.

42. Kinga Éry: Anthropological data to the Late-Roman population at Pécs, Hungary. 63–114 p.

ABSTRACT: The measurable osseous material of the IV c. A. D. population at Pécs reflects homogeneity. The general male and female characteristics agree. The taxonomic picture is characterized by the dominance of the Mediterranean racial components. The near parallels of the male series allude to the Mediterranean equally, whereas the female series has no well valuable near connexion with other populations. With 12 tables and 6 plates. Hungarian summary on 75–76 p.

KEYWORDS: Pécs, Craniometry, Osteometry, Late Roman Period.

BIBL.: 76–79 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Individual representation values, sex and age data. 80–81 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of the population according to age and sex. 82 p.
- Table 3: Abridged life. 83 p.
- Table 4: Mean sexual expressedness of different series. 84 p.
- Table 5: Parameters of the male series (20–x years). 88–92 p. (Comment to Table 5–6. on 85–87 p.)
- Table 6: Parameters of the female series (20–x years). 92–95 p.
- Table 7: Variability of the cranial measurements. 96 p.
- Table 8: Variability of the cranial indices. 97 p.
- Table 9: Distribution of the morphological traits. 98–99 p.
- Table 10: Generalized distance of different male and female series from Pécs. 100–101 p.
- Table 11: Individual cranial measurements and indices (20–x years). 102–107 p.
- Table 12: Individual post-cranial measurements (20–x years). 108–114 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Pécs, male, Grave 21. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photo, after 114 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Pécs, male, Grave 58. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photo, after 114 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Pécs, male, Grave 76/a. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photo, after 114 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Pécs, female, Grave 48. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photo, after 114 p.]
- Plate 5 (p.): Pécs, female, Grave 52/b. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photo,

after 114 p.]

- Plate 6 (p.): Pécs, female, Grave 60. [Frontal, lateral and vertical views. Non-paginated cranial photo, after 114 p.]

XIII. 1974

43. Wenger Sándor: Déldunántúl avarkori népességének embertani problémái. (On the anthropological problems of the Avar Age populations in the Southern Transdanubia). 5–86 p.

ABSTRACT: A summary is given partly of the results concerning the anthropological analysis of an Avar Age osteological material excavated at Toponár in the Hungarian Transdanubia, partly of its connections with the published series of the Great Migration excavated in the regions of Transdanubia and Czechoslovakia. With 21 tables, 8 figures and 3 plates. English summary on 15–20 p. Inventory numbers: 68.151.1. – 68.151.46. and 71.2.1. – 71.2.101.

KEYWORDS: Toponár, Osteometry, Craniometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 20–22 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Anthropological material explored. 25 p.
- Table 2: Distribution per sex and age groups of excavated skulls. 26 p.
- Table 3: Measurements and indices. Brain case – males. 27–32 p.
- Table 4: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – males. 33–37 p.
- Table 5: Measurements and indices. Brain case – females. 38–43 p.
- Table 6: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – females. 44–49 p.
- Table 7: Measurements and indices. Brain case – Inf. I. 50 p.
- Table 8: Measurements and indices. Brain case – Inf. I. and Inf. II. 51 p.
- Table 9: Measurements and indices. Brain case – Inf. II. and Juv. 52 p.
- Table 10: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – Inf. I. 53 p.
- Table 11: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – Inf. I. and Inf. II. 54 p.
- Table 12: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – Inf. II. and Juv. 55 p.
- Table 13: Angles and morphoscopic characteristics – males. 56–60 p.
- Table 14: Angles and morphoscopic characteristics – females. 61–65 p.
- Table 15: Parameters of the male series. 66 p.
- Table 16: Parameters of the female series. 67 p.
- Table 17: Distribution of the principal measurements. 68 p.
- Table 18: Distribution of the principal indices. 69 p.
- Table 19: Distribution of craniomorphological anomalies. 70 p.
- Table 20: Long bones and stature measurements – males. 71–72 p.
- Table 21: Long bones and stature measurements – females. 73–74 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (M8:M45). 77 p.⁷
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of some male series.

(M48:M45). 78 p.

- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (M48 : 52:51). 79 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (54:55 : 52:51). 80 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (M8:M45). 81 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (M48:M45). 82 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (M48 : 52:51). 83 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (54:55 : 52:51). 84 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Characteristic type of the taxonomic groups in the Avar Age cemetery at Toponár. 1. Cromagnoid-A type male skull. 2. Nordoid type female skull. 3. Mediterranean type male skull. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 86-87 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Cromagnoid-B type female skull. 2. Gracile mediterranean type female skull. 3. Alpine type male skull. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 86-87 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Anomalies pathological changes, trephination. 1. Os incae tripartitum. 2. Os bregmaticum. 3. Extremely excline margin of mandibular angle. 4–6. Teeth cast owing to oral diseases, atrophied alveoli. 7. Peg-shaped Protuberantia occipitalis externa. 8. Anomalous dens canina. 9. Trephination. [Frontal, lateral, vertical and semi-profile views. Non-paginated cranial photos, between 86-87 p.]

44. Edit Lotterhof: Some Data to the Anthropology of the Population of North Plain in the Arpadian Age. 87–122 p.

ABSTRACT: In this paper author is examining the osteological material of an Arpadian cemetery from the North Plain. She elaborates the material of an altogether 108 graves. She gives a general characterization of the males and females. She discusses different anatomical variations and abnormalities. Some special interest is paid to a symbolic trepanation on a male and a female skull. The taxonomic analysis shows that the anthropological facies of the males and females is different. Finally author compares her material with other series excavated also in Hungary. With 9 tables. Hungarian summary on 95–96 p. Inventory numbers: 5475 – 5555 and 6599 – 6619.

KEYWORDS: Tiszalök-Rázom puszta, Arpadian Age, Osteometry, Craniometry.

BIBL.: 96–99 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 102 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of morphological characters. 103 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev-Devetz. 104–106 p.
- Table 4: Taxonomical analysis. 107 p.
- Table 5: Parameters of the male and female series. Cranium and Post-cranium. 108–109 p.
- Table 6: Individual measurements and indices – Males. 110–113 p.
- Table 7: Individual measurements and indices – Females. 114–115 p.
- Table 8: Measurements and indices of the long bones – Males. 116–119 p.
- Table 9: Measurements and indices of the long bones – Females. 120–122 p.

⁷Toponár, Jutas, Öskü, Várpálot, Szebény, Csákberény, Hegykő, Előszállás, Kékesd, Környe, Nové-Zámky.

XIV. 1975

45. Bottyán Olga: Pókaszeptek kora-avarkori temetőjének antropológiai értékelése. (Anthropologische Auswertung des Pókaszeptker Friedhofes aus der Früh-awaren Periode). 5–56 p.

ABSTRACT: The anthropologic research of the Pókaszeptek's (SW-Transdanubia) cemetery from the early avar period. This study deals with the general analysis of the Pókaszeptek cemetery and with the sexual dimorphism of this too. Pókaszeptek is situated in South West-Transdanubia (a Hungarian territory between the rivers Danube and the Drava), its cemetery contains 248 graves dating from the period of the early Avars. A comparison of 36 male and 26 female series is elaborated according to Penrose's method. These series date from diverse periods and the localities are situated in Hungary and in its neighbourhood. The results of the comparison mentioned above are completed with investigations of the related branches of learning like history and archeology to clear the problems of the ethnology. With 11 tables. German summary on 24–27 p. Inventory numbers: 10802 – 10815, 68.26.1. – 68.26.86, 68.27.1., 68.127.1. – 68.127.16., 168.156.1. – 68.156.41, 69.1.1. – 69.1.20., 72.3.1. – 72.3.146., 73.1.1. – 73.1.15.

KEYWORDS: Pókaszeptek, Early Avar Age, Osteometry, Craniometry.

BIBL.: 27–31 p.

- Table 1: Distribution of preservation. 34 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of sex and age. 35 p.
- Table 3: Adult data of sex and age. 36–37 p.
- Table 4: Data of measurements and indices. 38 p.
- Table 5: Distribution of some morphological characters. 39 p.
- Table 6: „Sigma ratio”. 40 p.
- Table 7: Sexual dimorphism. 41 p.
- Table 8: Generalized Penrose-distance. 42 p.
- Table 9: Distribution of some metrical data and indices. 43–44 p.
- Table 10: Cranial measurements and indices. Males and females. 45–51 p.
- Table 11: Skeletal measurements and indices. Males and females. 52–56 p.

46. Sándor Wenger: Paleoanthropology of the population deriving from the Avar Period at Fészerlak-pusztá (Transdanubia). 57–110 p.

ABSTRACT: The results of an anthropological study of skeletal finds recently excavated in Southern Transdanubia (Hungary) and those of comparisons with the series excavated in this territory and published previously are given. With 17 tables, 2 plates and 8 figures. Hungarian summary on 67–70 p. Inventory numbers: 72.5.1. – 72.5.66.

KEYWORDS: Fészerlak, Osteometry, Craniometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 71–72 p.

- ILLUSTR.:
- Table 1: Anthropological material explored. 74 p.
 - Table 2: Distribution per sex and age groups of excavated skulls. 75 p.
 - Table 3: Measurements and indices. Brain case – males. 76–77 p.
 - Table 4: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – males. 78–79 p.
 - Table 5: Measurements and indices. Brain case – females. 80–82 p.
 - Table 6: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – females. 83–85 p.

- Table 7: Measurements and indices. Brain case – Inf. I. and II. 86–87 p.
- Table 8: Measurements and indices. Facial skeleton – Inf. I. and II. 88–89 p.
- Table 9: Angles and morphoscopic characteristics – males. 90–91 p.
- Table 10: Angles and morphoscopic characteristics – females. 92–93 p.
- Table 11: Parameters of the male series. 94 p.
- Table 12: Parameters of the female series. 95 p.
- Table 13: Distribution of the measurements. 96 p.
- Table 14: Distribution of the principal index. 97 p.
- Table 15: Anatomical variations. 98 p.
- Table 16: Long bones and stature measurements – males. 99 p.
- Table 17: Long bones and stature measurements – females. 100 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Characteristic types of the taxonomic groups in the Avar Age cemetery at Fészerlak-pusztá. 1. Cromagnoid-A type male skull. 2. Atlanto-Mediterranoid type female skull. 3. Gracile Mediterranean type female skull. [Non-paginated photo between 102–103 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Characteristic types of the taxonomic groups in the Avar Age cemetery at Fészerlak-pusztá. 1. Os bregmaticum. 2–3. Anomalus dens caninus. 4. Ossification of lumbal vertebra. 5. Pathological left humerus. [Non-paginated photo between 102–103 p.]
- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth). 103 p.⁸
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth). 104 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Upper facial height:Orbital index). 105 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of some male series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 106 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Max. breadth of cranium:Byzigomaticum breadth). 107 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper facial height:Byzigomaticum breadth). 108 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Upper facial height:Orbital index). 109 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of some female series. (Nasal index: Orbital index). 110 p.

XV. 1976–1977

47. Tajti T. Zsuzsa – Tóth Tibor: Adatok Délkelet-Dunántul avarkori népességének embertanához. (Data to the anthropology of Avar Period population of the South-eastern Transdanubia). 5–124 p.

ABSTRACT: Study gives a detailed analysis of anthropological finds of two cemeteries (Bóly, Nagyharsány) in the Avar period. Besides craniometrical data, extremities are also evaluated. According to the measurements of the femora and tibiae, the males and females of Bóly are more robust, while the population of Nagyharsány is more gracile. With 36 tables, 3 plates and 16 figures. English summary on 26–27 p.

KEYWORDS: Osteometry, Avar Age, Bóly, Nagyharsány.

BIBL.: 27–29 p.

ILLUSTR.:

⁸Fészerlakpusztá, Toponár, Jutas, Öskü, Várpalota, Szébény, Csákberény, Hegykő, Előszállás, Kékesd, Környe, Nové-Zámky

- Table 1: Age and sex distribution. Bóly A and B cemeteries. 32 p.
- Table 2: Average indices and metrical data of cranial. Bóly A and B cemeteries. 33–36 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of morphological characteristics. Bóly A cemetery. 37 p.
- Table 4: Distribution of some cranial morphological characteristics. Bóly A and B cemeteries. 38 p.
- Table 5: Some data and indices of long bones (females). Bóly A and B cemeteries. 39–42 p.
- Table 6: Some data and indices of long bones (males). Bóly A and B cemeteries. 43–46 p.
- Table 7: Distribution of platymery index. Bóly A and B cemeteries. 47 p.
- Table 8: Distribution of platycnemic index. Bóly A and B cemeteries. 48 p.
- Table 9: Distribution of stature (male and female). Bóly A and B cemeteries. 49 p.
- Table 10: Stature of parameters. Bóly A and B cemeteries. 49 p.
- Table 11: Maximum length of long bones (female). Bóly A and B cemeteries. 50 p.
- Table 12: Maximum length of long bones (male). Bóly A and B cemeteries. 51 p.
- Table 13: Distribution of age and sex. Nagyharsány cemetery. 52 p.
- Table 14: Average indices and metrical data of cranial. Nagyharsány. 53–54 p.
- Table 15: Distribution of morphological characteristics. Nagyharsány cemetery. 55–56 p.
- Table 16: Distribution of some cranial morphological characteristics. Nagyharsány. 57 p.
- Table 17: Some data and indices of long bones (females). Nagyharsány cemetery. 58–65 p.
- Table 18: Some data and indices of long bones (males). Nagyharsány cemetery. 66–73 p.
- Table 19: Distribution of platyméria. Nagyharsány cemetery. 74 p.
- Table 20: Distribution of platyknémia. Nagyharsány cemetery. 75 p.
- Table 21: Distribution of stature (male and female). Nagyharsány cemetery. 76 p.
- Table 22: Stature of parameters. Nagyharsány cemetery. 76 p.
- Table 23: Maximum length of long bones (female). Nagyharsány cemetery. 77 p.
- Table 24: Maximum length of long bones (male). Nagyharsány cemetery. 78 p. profilation
- Table 25: Parameters of facial flatness (male). Bóly VI–VIII. c. 79–80 p.
- Table 26: Parameters of facial flatness (male). Nagyharsány VII. c. 81–82 p.
- Table 27: Parameters of mandible. Bóly VI–VIII. c. 83 p.
- Table 28: Parameters of mandible. Nagyharsány VII. c. 84 p.
- Table 29: Comparison of Avar Age series. (female). 85–89 p.⁹
- Table 30: Comparison of Avar Age series. (male). 90–94 p.
- Table 31: Comparison of several series (female). 95–97 p.
- Table 32: Comparison of several series (male). 98–99 p.
- Table 33: Parameters of facial flatness (female). 100–101 p.
- Table 34: Parameters of facial flatness (male). 102–103 p.
- Table 35: Parameters of facial flatness (female). Avar Age series. 104 p.
- Table 36: Parameters of facial flatness (male). Avar Age series. 105 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Bóly, Inv. No. 66.1.12., 21(B) Grave, Male. Bóly, Inv. No. 66.1.32., 46(A) Grave, Female. Bóly, Inv. No. 66.1.33., 47(A) Grave, Male. [Non-paginated photo between 108–109 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Bóly, Inv. No. 66.1.44., 59(A) Grave, Male. Bóly, Inv. No. 66.1.48., 63(A) Grave, Male. Nagyharsány, Inv. No. 65.2.11., 26 Grave, Male. [Non-paginated photo between 108–109 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Nagyharsány, Inv. No. 65.2.9., 24 Grave, Male. Nagyharsány, Inv. No. 65.2.49., 71 Grave, Male. Nagyharsány, Inv. No. 65.2.54., 76 Grave, Female. [Non-paginated photo between 108–109 p.]
- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of male series. (M8:M45). 109 p.¹⁰
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of male series. (8:1):(M45). 110 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of male series. (M48:M45). 111 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of male series. (Naz. Index:Orb. Index). 112 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of female series. (M8:M45). 113 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of female series. (8:1):(M45). 114 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of female series. (M48:M45). 115 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of female series. (Naz. Index:Orb. Index). 116 p.
- Fig.9(d): Comparison of male series. (Zm:M77). 117 p.
- Fig. 10 (d.): Comparison of male series. (M77: M75₁). 118 p.
- Fig. 11 (d.): Comparison of male series. (Zm:M75₁). 119 p.
- Fig. 12(d): Comparison of male series. (SS:DS). 120 p.
- Fig. 13(d): Comparison of male series. (Zm:DS). 121 p.
- Fig. 14 (d.): Comparison of male series. (M77:DS). 122 p.
- Fig. 15 (d.): Comparison of male series. (SS:M77). 123 p.
- Fig. 16 (d): Comparison of male series. (SS:Zm). 124 p.

48. Sándor Wenger: Analyses anthropologiques de nouvelles découvertes de Keszthely (Transdanubie) provenant de l'époque avar. 125–190 p.

ABSTRACT: The anthropological analysis of the skeletal remains exposed in the Avar Age cemetery at Keszthely-Belváros (centre of Keszthely) and its correlational topographic comparison with the Great Migration series excavated in Czechoslovakia and with the Late Roman Age series from the Transdanubia in Hungary. With 18 tables, 2 plates and 8 figures. Inventory numbers: 3989 – 3993, 4184 – 4195, 9495, 10444 – 10464, 11385 – 11400, 11406, 12046 – 12071, 12781 – 12813, 68.75.1. – 68.75.4.

KEYWORDS: Keszthely-Belváros, Keszthely-Deák Ferenc u, Keszthely-Óvoda, Keszthely-Sörkert, Keszthely-Méntelep, Keszthely-Reischl kert, Keszthely-Helikonliget, Keszthely-Zárda, Keszthely-Általános Iskola, Craniometry, Osteometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 142–144 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Répartition de matériel anthropologique

⁹Jutas, Öskü, Szébeny I., Csáberény, Hegykő, Előszállás, Környe, Kékesd, Bagyog, Bóly, Nagyharsány.

¹⁰Avar Age: Jutas, Öskü, Szébeny I., Csáberény, Hegykő, Előszállás, Környe, Kékesd, Bagyog, Bóly, Nagyharsány. Roman Period: Csákvár, Intercisa, Brigetio. Sarmatian Period: Hungary, Azov-Area.

- sauvé. 146 p.
- Table 2: Répartition des crânes selon le sexe et l'âge. 147 p.
 - Table 3: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Hommes. 148–151 p.
 - Table 4: Mesures et indices des crânes faciaux. Hommes. 152–153 p.
 - Table 5: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Femmes. 154–158 p.
 - Table 6: Mesures et indices des crânes faciaux. Femmes. 159–161 p.
 - Table 7: Mesures et indices des crânes cérébraux. Inf. I., Inf. II. 162 p.
 - Table 8: Mesures et indices des crânes faciaux. Inf. I., Inf. II. 163 p.
 - Table 9: Angles et caractères morphoscopiques. Hommes. 164 p.
 - Table 10: Angles et caractères morphoscopiques. Femmes. 165–166 p.
 - Table 11: Valeurs statistiques des mesures et des indices principaux. Hommes. 167 p.
 - Table 12: Valeurs statistiques des mesures et des indices principaux. Femmes. 168 p.
 - Table 13: Fréquence de groupe des principales mesures. 169–170 p.
 - Table 14: Fréquence de groupe des principales mesures. 171–173 p.
 - Table 15: Variations anatomiques. 174 p.
 - Table 16: Mesure des os longs et stature calculée. Hommes. 175 p.
 - Table 17: Mesure des os longs et stature calculée. Femmes. 176–177 p.
 - Table 18: Comparaisons des indices de courbe malare. Hommes. 178–179 p.
 - Plate 1 (p.): Les types caractéristiques des groupes taxinomiques du cimetière de Fészerlakpuszta. 1. Type caractéristique du Ier groupe, Homme, Atlanto-Méditerranéen. 2. Type caractéristique du IIe groupe, Homme, Cromagnoïde-A. 3. Type caractéristique du IV groupe, Femme, Méditerranéenne, gracile. [Non-paginated photo between 182–183 p.]
 - Plate 2 (p.): Irrégularités pathologiques. 1. Fracture de l'os radius droit. 2. Facette coccygienne pathologique. 3. Mandibule angulaire. 4. Mandibule à alvéolaires atrophiés. 5. Ossification vertébrale. [Non-paginated photo between 182–183 p.]
 - Fig. 1 (d.): Comparaison de séries d'Hommes. (Diamètre transversal max.:Diamètre bizygomatoque). 183 p.¹¹
 - Fig. 2 (d.): Comparaison de séries d'Hommes. (Hauteur faciale supérieure: Diamètre bizygomatoque). 184 p.
 - Fig. 3 (d.): Comparaison de séries d'Hommes. (Hauteur faciale supérieure:Indice orbitaire). 185 p.
 - Fig. 4 (d.): Comparaison de séries d'Hommes. (Indice nasal: Indice orbitaire). 186 p.
 - Fig. 5 (d.): Comparaison de séries de Femmes. (Diamètre transversal max.:Diamètre bizygomatoque). 187 p.
 - Fig. 6 (d.): Comparaison de séries de Femmes. (Hauteur faciale supérieure: Diamètre bizygomatoque). 188 p.
 - Fig. 7 (d.): Comparaison de séries de Femmes. (Hauteur faciale supérieure:Indice orbitaire). 189 p.
 - Fig. 8 (d.): Comparaison de séries de Femmes. (Indice nasal: Indice orbitaire). 190 p.

XVI. 1978–1979

49. Ildikó Pap: Data on the anthropology of the population of North-East Transdanubia. 5–76 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examines the osteological material of 308 graves of the 11th–12th century cemetery of the Esztergom Railway station. First a general characterization of males and females is given, the occurring anatomical variations and abnormalities. The results of the evaluations of primary and secondary taxonomical characteristics are published with a comparison to other Hungarian series. With 27 tables and 27 figures. Inventory numbers: 10588 – 10666.

KEYWORDS: Esztergom-Vasútállomás, Arpadian Age, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 13–16 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 6 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of morphological characters. 19 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev-Debetz. 20–23 p.
- Table 4: Taxonomical analysis. 24 p.
- Table 5: Anatomical variations and abnormalities. 24 p.
- Table 6: Parameters of the male series. Cranium. 25–26 p.
- Table 7: Parameters of the female series. Cranium. 27–28 p.
- Table 8: Parameters of the male and female series. Post-cranium. 29 p.
- Table 9: Parameters of the facial flatness. Males. 30 p.
- Table 10: Parameters of the facial flatness. Females. 31 p.
- Table 11: Size-, shape- and generalized Penrose-distance of different male series from Esztergom. 32 p.
- Table 12: Size-, shape- and generalized Penrose-distance of different female series from Esztergom. 33 p.
- Table 13: Some comparative indices of neuro- and splanchnocranium. Males. 34–36 p.
- Table 14: Some comparative indices of neuro- and splanchnocranium. Females. 37–39 p.
- Table 15: Some comparative means of different craniological series. Males and females. 40–42 p.
- Table 16: Comparison of some male series. 43 p.
- Table 17: Comparison of some female series. 43 p.
- Table 18: Comparison of some craniological series. 44 p.
- Table 19: Individual cranial measurements. Males. 45–46 p.
- Table 20: Individual cranial indices. Males. 47 p.
- Table 21: Individual cranial measurements. Females. 48–49 p.
- Table 22: Individual cranial indices. Females. 50 p.
- Table 23: Measurements, indices and morphoscopical data of the facial flatness. Males. 51 p.
- Table 24: Measurements, indices and morphoscopical data of the facial flatness. Females. 52 p.
- Table 25: Fragmentary (not measurable) anthropological material. 53–55 p.
- Table 26: Measurements of the long bones. Males. 56 p.
- Table 27: Measurements of the long bones. Males. 57 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Comparison of male series. (M8:M45). 63 p.¹²

¹¹ Epoque Avar: Keszthely-Belváros, Fészerlakpuszta, Toponár, Jutas, Öskü, Várpalota, Szébeny, Csákberény, Hegykő, Előszállás, Kékesd, Környe, Nové-Zámky. Epoque Romain: Sud-Est de la Transdanubie, Bogád, Csákvár, Intercisa, Brigetio, Majs.

¹² Alpár, Pusztapáka, Csepel-Királydomb, Fiad-Kérpuszta, Kiskunfélegyháza-Alpári út, Csongrád-Felgyő, Veszprém-Kálváriadomb, Cegléd, Csátalja, Jászdózsa-Kápolnahalom, Csákberény, Szaázhalombatta-Dunafüred, Zenta-Páphalom, Székesfehérvár-Bikasziget, Székesfehérvár-Sárkeresztúri út, Székes-

- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of male series. (8:1 : M45).63p
- Fig.3(d.): Comparison of male series. (M48:M45).64p
- Fig. 4 (d.): Comparison of male series. (M48 : 52:51). 64 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Comparison of male series. (54:55 : 52:51). 65 p.
- Fig. 6 (d.): Comparison of female series. (M8:M45). 65 p.
- Fig. 7 (d.): Comparison of female series. (8:1 : M45). 66 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Comparison of female series. (M48:M45). 66 p.
- Fig. 9 (d.): Comparison of female series. (M48 : 52:51). 67 p.
- Fig. 10 (d.): Comparison of female series. (54:55 : 52:51). 67 p.
- Fig. 11 (d.): Correlation of male series. 68 p.
- Fig. 12 (d.): Correlation of male series. 68 p.
- Fig. 13 (d.): Correlation of female series. 69 p.
- Fig. 14 (d.): Correlation of female series. 69 p.
- Fig. 15 (d.): Comparison of male series. (ZM:M77). 70 p.¹³
- Fig. 16(d):Comparison of male series. (SS:DS). 70 p.
- Fig. 17(d):Comparison of male series. (ZM:DS). 71 p.
- Fig. 18(d):Comparison of male series. (M77:DS). 71 p.
- Fig. 19(d):Comparison of male series. (SS:M77). 72 p.
- Fig. 20(d):Comparison of male series. (SS:ZM). 72 p.
- Fig. 21 (d.): Comparison of female series. (ZM:M77). 73 p.
- Fig. 22(d):Comparison of female series. (SS:DS). 73 p.
- Fig. 23 (d.): Comparison of female series. (ZM:DS). 74 p.
- Fig. 24 (d.): Comparison of female series. (NM:DS). 74 p.
- Fig. 25 (d.): Comparison of female series. (SS:M77). 75 p.
- Fig. 26 (d.): Comparison of female series. (SS:ZM). 75 p.
- Fig. 27 (d.): Comparison of some craniological series. Europoids (North R. SU), Europoids (South R. SU), Europo-mongoloids, Mongoloids, Conquering Hungarians, Fiad-Képuszta, Orosháza-Rákóczi-telep, Helemba-Sziget, Fonyód, Nagykörös, Esztergom. 76 p.

50. Ildikó Pap: Data on the anthropology of the Arpadian age population of the plain between Rivers Danube and Tisza. 77–116 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examines the osteological material of 63 graves originating from the environs of Nagykörös. The results of the general anthropological analysis and the evaluation of primary and secondary taxonomical characteristics are given, compared with several series from the Arpadian age. With 14 tables and 4 figures.

KEYWORDS: Nagykörös, Gurmannelhalom, Boldogasszonyhalom, Szórhalom, Csíkvár, Középgógány, Lúdas-dűlő, Craniometry, Arpadian Age.

BIBL.: 81–83 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 78 p.

fehérvár-Sóstó, Székesfehérvár-Szárzsrét, Gáva-Vásártér, Orosháza-Rákóczi-telep, Fonyód, Téglás-Angolkert, Békés-Povádúg, Szatymaz-Vasútállomás, Aldebrő-Mocsáros, Sopronbánfalva, Baja-Pető, Kardoskút-Fehértó, Zalavár-Kápolna, Helemba-Sziget, Oroszvár, Mosonmagyaróvár, Nagytálya, Tiszalök-Rázompuszta, Nagykörös, Esztergom.

¹³Figs. 15–26. Europoids, Mongoloids, Conquering Hungarians, Helemba-Sziget, Oroszvár, Nagykörös, Esztergom.

- Table 2: Parameters of the male series. 87–88 p.
- Table 3: Parameters of the female series. 89–90 p.
- Table 4: Parameters of the facial flatness. Males. 91 p.
- Table 5: Parameters of the facial flatness. Females. 92 p.
- Table 6: Size-, shape- and generalized Penrose-distance of different male series from Nagykörös. 93 p.
- Table 7: Size-, shape- and generalized Penrose-distance of different female series from Nagykörös. 94 p.
- Table 8: Some comparative indices of neuro- and splanchnocranium. Males. 95 p.
- Table 9: Some comparative indices of neuro- and splanchnocranium. Females. 96 p.
- Table 10: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev-Debetz. 97–100 p.
- Table 11: Individual cranial measurements. Males. 101–105 p.
- Table 12: Individual cranial measurements. Females. 106–108 p.
- Table 13: Measurements, indices and morphoscopy data of the facial flatness. Males. 109–110 p.
- Table 14: Measurements, indices and morphoscopy data of the facial flatness. Females. 111 p.
- Figs. 1–2 (d.): Correlation of male series. 115 p.
- Figs. 3–4 (d.): Correlation of female series. 116 p.

51. Sándor Wenger: The application of a new combined index in home anthropology. 117–123 p.

ABSTRACT: Craniometric survey concerning the Giardina index and the application of a combined index in comparing certain male and female series deriving from the Avar period. With 1 table and 2 figures.

KEYWORDS: New craniometric index.

BIBL.: 120–121 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: The mean values of the Giardina index for male and female series from the Avar period. 119 p.
- Fig. 1: Male series cranial index (8:1 : 17:1). 122 p.
- Fig. 2: Female series cranial index (8:1 : 17:1). 123 p.

XVII. 1980–1981

52. Tibor Tóth: Anthropological results concerning the ethnogenesis of Hungarians. 5–22 p.

ABSTRACT: Investigations of widest range have been carried out by author during the last 20 years concerning the problems of ethnogenesis of Hungarians. Paper summarized the obtained results from the fields of somatology, paleoanthropology and ethnic odontology. With 6 tables and 8 figures.

KEYWORDS: Ethnogenesis of Hungarians.

BIBL.: 7–8 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Averages and frequency of some principal somatological characters (men). 9 p.
- Table 2: Some comparative data of shovel-shaped incisors in different ethnic groups (males). 10 p.
- Table 3: Some comparative indices of the neuro- and splanchnocranium (males and females). 11 p.
- Table 4: Some comparative data of the neuro- and splanchnocranium (males). 12 p.
- Table 5: Some craniometrical data from Central Danubian Basin (males). 13 p.
- Table 6: Some craniometrical data from Central Danubian Basin (females). 14 p.

- Fig. 1(d): Comparison of some Hungarian groups. 15 p.
- Fig. 2 (d.): Comparison of some Hungarian and other groups. 16 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Comparison of some Hungarian and other groups. 17 p.
- Fig. 4 (m.): Anthropological complexes and dialect areas of recent Hungarians. 18 p.
- Fig. 5 (d.): Morphogenetic processes in the Central Danubian Basin. 19 p.
- Fig. 6 (m.): Correlation of Sauro-sarmats and Protougrians (I. Mill. BC). 20 p.
- Fig. 7 (m.): Correlation of tribes in Uralo-Caspian zone (Bronze Age). 21 p.
- Fig. 8 (d.): Topography of craniological series and living male groups from Central Danubian Basin. 22 p.

53. Márta Ferencz: Some data to the palaeo-anthropology of the Avar Period's population in Hungary. 23–64 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examines the anthropological material of 401 graves of the Avar period cemetery of Vác-Kavicsbánya. She gives a general characterization of males and females, and introduces the anatomical variations and abnormalities which occur in this material. She evaluates the primary and secondary taxonomical characteristics. At the end she makes a comparison from several viewpoints with other Avar period series of Hungary. With 17 tables and 27 figures.

KEYWORDS: Vác-Kavicsbánya, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 32–34 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 35 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of craniums by sex, age and preservation. 35 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev and Debetz. 36–37 p.
- Table 4: Parameters of male series. 38 p.
- Table 5: Parameters of female series. 39 p.
- Table 6: Distribution of morphological characteristics. 40–41 p.
- Table 7: Anatomical variations and abnormalities. 42 p.
- Table 8: Parameters of the facial flatness – Males. 43 p.
- Table 9: Parameters of the facial flatness – Females. 43 p.
- Table 10: Taxonomical analysis. 44 p.
- Table 11: Size-, shape- and generalized Penrose-distance of different male and female series from Vác-Kavicsbánya. 45 p.
- Table 12: Size-, shape- and generalized Penrose-distance of different male and female series from Vác-Kavicsbánya. 45 p.
- Table 13: Some comparative indices of the neuro- and splanchnocranium – Males. 46 p.
- Table 14: Some comparative indices of the neuro- and splanchnocranium – Females. 46 p.
- Table 15: Comparison of some male series. 47 p.
- Table 16: Comparison of some female series. 47 p.
- Table 17: Comparison of the PFC and IC values of some series. 48 p.
- Figs. 1–2 (d.): Comparison of male series. 51 p.¹⁴
- Figs. 3–4 (d.): Comparison of male series. 52 p.
- Figs. 5–6 (d.): Comparison of male and female series. 53 p.
- Figs. 7–8 (d.): Comparison of female series. 54 p.
- Figs. 9–10 (d.): Comparison of female series. 55 p.

- Figs. 11–12 (d.): Correlation of male series. 56 p.
- Figs. 13–14 (d.): Correlation of female series. 57 p.
- Figs. 15–16 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 58 p.
- Figs. 17–18 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 59 p.
- Figs. 19–20 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 60 p.
- Figs. 21–22 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 61 p.
- Figs. 23–24 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 62 p.
- Figs. 25–26 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 63 p.
- Figs. 27 (d.): Comparison of some craniological series. 64 p.

54. Ildikó Pap: Anthropological investigation of the Arpadian Age population of Szabolcs-Petőfi utca. 65–107 p.

ABSTRACT: In this paper can be found the elaboration of 377 individuals' osteological material of the 10th–12th century population originating from North-East Hungary. The author provides new data for a better knowledge of the palaeoanthropological problems of this area. With 15 tables and 27 figures. Inventory numbers: 71.16.1. – 71.16.35., 72.1.1. – 72.1.145., 72.4.1. – 72.4.60. and 79.3.1. – 79.3.144.

KEYWORDS: Szabolcs-Petőfi utca, Arpadian Age.

BIBL.: 71–73 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 66 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of sex and age. 74–77 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of morphological characters. 78 p.
- Table 4: Parameters of the male and female series. – Cranium. 79 p.
- Table 5: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev and Debets. 80–81 p.
- Table 6: Parameters of the male and female series – Post-cranium. 82–83 p.
- Table 7: Anatomical variations and abnormalities. 84 p.
- Table 8: Parameters of the facial flatness – Males. 85 p.
- Table 9: Parameters of the facial flatness – Females. 85 p.
- Table 10: Taxonomical analysis. 86 p.
- Table 11: Comparison of Alexeyeva's special indices – Males. 87–88 p.
- Table 12: Comparison of Alexeyeva's special indices – Females. 88–89 p.
- Table 13: Comparison of craniological series males and females. 90 p.
- Table 14: Comparison of some facial flatness' data males and females. 91 p.
- Table 15: Comparison of some craniological series males and females. 91 p.
- Figs. 1–2 (d.): Comparison of male series. 94 p.¹⁵
- Figs. 3–4 (d.): Comparison of male series. 95 p.
- Figs. 5–6 (d.): Comparison of male and female series. 96 p.
- Figs. 7–8 (d.): Comparison of female series. 97 p.
- Figs. 9–10 (d.): Comparison of female series. 98 p.
- Figs. 11–12 (d.): Correlation of male series. 99 p.
- Figs. 13–14 (d.): Correlation of female series. 100 p.
- Figs. 15–16 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 101 p.
- Figs. 17–18 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 102 p.
- Figs. 19–20 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 103 p.
- Figs. 21–22 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 104 p.

¹⁴Figs. 1–14: Sequences of compared series is the same as in Table 13. Figs. 15–26: Sequences of compared series is the same as in Table 15. Figs. 27: Sequences of compared series is the same as in Table 17.

¹⁵Figs. 1–14: Sequences of compared series is the same as in Table 11–12. Figs. 15–26: Sequences of compared series is the same as in Table 14. Figs. 27: Sequences of compared series is the same as in Table 15.

- Figs. 23–24 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 105 p.
- Figs. 25–26 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 106 p.
- Figs. 27 (d.): Comparison of some craniological series. 107 p.

55. Tibor Tóth: The Anthropological Department in the history of Hungarian anthropology. (Appendix: Departmental publications of the research staff 1950–1980). 109–121 p.

ABSTRACT: On the occasion of the Centenary of the foundation (1881) of the Anthropological Institute of Budapest University author gives a short review of the scientific work done by the Anthropological Department (269 publications).

KEYWORDS: History of Department of Anthropology, Bibliography of departmental publications, Aurél Török, Lajos Bartucz, János Nemeskéri, Sándor Wenger, Mihály Malán, Pál Lipták, Erzsébet Bártai, Márta Deák, Tibor Tóth, Andor Thoma, Gyula Dezső, Kinga Éry, Olga Bottyán, Zsuzsa Tajti, Edit Lotterhof, Ildikó Pap, Márta Ferencz, Erzsébet Fóthi.

BIBL.: 110–111 p.

XVIII. 1982–1983

56. Tibor Tóth: In memoriam Sándor Wenger (1916–1983). 5–7 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes Sándor Wenger's path of life and his papers published between 1952 and 1979.

KEYWORDS: In memory, Sándor Wenger, Bibliography.

ILLUSTR.:

- Photo of Sándor Wenger. [Non-paginated photo before 5 p.]

57. Márta Ferencz: The Avar-age cemetery at Solymár. 9–41 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examines anthropological finds found in the 127 graves of the 7th–8th century cemetery of Solymár. She publishes the averages of measurements and indices, the scale of variations and the dispersion beside the general characterization of the series. She discusses the anatomic variations and anomalies that occur. Finally an evaluation of the primary and secondary taxonomical characteristics and a multi-aspect comparison to other Avar period series is given. With 15 tables, 5 plates and 27 figures. Inventory numbers: 72.2.1. – 72.2.62. and 72.6.1. – 72.6.24.

KEYWORDS: Solymár, Avar Age, Craniometry.

BIBL.: 16–18 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 19 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of crania. 19 p.
- Table 3: Parameters of male and female series. 20 p.
- Table 4: Distribution of morphological characteristics. 21 p.
- Table 5: Individual measurements and indices of males. 22 p.
- Table 6: Individual measurements and indices of females. 22 p.
- Table 7: Anatomical variations and anomalies. 23 p.
- Table 8: Parameters of the facial flatness – Males. 23 p.
- Table 9: Parameters of the facial flatness – Females. 23 p.

- Table 10: Taxonomical analysis. 24 p.
- Table 11: Size-, shape- and generalized Penrose-distance of different male and female series from Solymár. 25 p.
- Table 12: Some comparative indices of the neuro- and splanchnocranium – Males and females. 25 p.
- Table 13: Comparison of some male series. 26 p.
- Table 14: Comparison of some female series. 26 p.
- Table 15: Comparison of the PFC and IC values of some series. 27 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Solymár, Grave No. 20. Male, Adultus, d. [Non-paginated photo, in 4 views, between 24–25 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Solymár, Grave No. 25. Male, Maturus, n. [Non-paginated photo, in 4 views, between 24–25 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Solymár, Grave No. 49. Male, Maturus, crA. [Non-paginated photo, in 4 views, between 24–25 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Solymár, Grave No. 79. Female, Adultus, eu-si. [Non-paginated photo, in 4 views, between 24–25 p.]
- Plate 5 (p.): Solymár, Grave No. 82. Female, Adultus, Cham.-eut/n. [Non-paginated photo, in 4 views, between 24–25 p.]
- Figs. 1–2 (d.): Correlation of male series. 28 p.¹⁶
- Figs. 3–4 (d.): Correlation of male series. 29 p.
- Figs. 5–6 (d.): Correlation of male and female series. 30 p.
- Figs. 7–8 (d.): Correlation of female series. 31 p.
- Figs. 9–10 (d.): Correlation of female series. 32 p.
- Figs. 11–12 (d.): Correlation of male series. 33 p.¹⁷
- Figs. 13–14 (d.): Correlation of female series. 34 p.
- Figs. 15–16 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 35 p.¹⁸
- Figs. 17–18 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 36 p.
- Figs. 19–20 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 37 p.
- Figs. 21–22 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 38 p.
- Figs. 23–24 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 39 p.
- Figs. 25–26 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 40 p.
- Figs. 27 (d.): Comparison of some craniological series. 41 p.¹⁹

58. Tatjana Dmitrijevna Gladkova – Tibor Tóth: Dermatoglyphics and ethnogenesis of Hungarians. 43–52 p.

ABSTRACT: Comparison of dermatoglyphics data of 13 Hungarian local groups with those of 19 European and Asian peoples is presented. With 5 tables and 3 figures.

KEYWORDS: Dermatoglyphics, Hungarians, Ethnogenesis.

BIBL.: 45–46 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: The finger patterns frequency (%) and indices. 47 p.
- Table 2: Frequency of basic types of main palm lines ABCD (%). 48 p.
- Table 3: Frequency of palmar patterns and accessory

¹⁶Sequences of series of Figures 1–10 are the following: **1.** Alattyan-Tulát 7–8th c., **2.** Budapest környéke 6–8th c., **3.** Budapest-Népstadió 6–9th c., **4.** Csáberény 6–7th c., **5.** Csepel-Szabadkikötő 7–8th c., **6.** Előszállás-Bajcsihegy 6–7th c., **7.** Környe 6–7th c., **8.** Szekszárd-Palánk early avar, **9.** Tiszavasvár early avar, **10.** Üllő I 8th c., **11.** Üllő II 8th c., **12.** Váchartyán 7–8th c., **13.** Vác-Kavicsbánya 7–8th c., **14.** Solymár 7–8th c.

¹⁷Sequences of series of Figures 11–14 are the same as in Table 12.

¹⁸Sequences of series of Figures 15–26 are the same as in Table 13.

¹⁹Sequences of series of Figures 27 is the same as in Table 15.

- and axial triradii (%). 49 p.
- Table 4: Range of dermatoglyphical data of Hungarian males belonging to 13 local groups (%). 50 p.
- Table 5: Some dermatoglyphical traits of different peoples (males) (%). 52 p.
- Fig. 1 (m.): Map of the distribution of the studied Hungarian groups. 51 p.

59. Ildikó Pap: The elaboration of the anthropological material of the cemeteries Tímár I and Tímár II. 53–64 p.

ABSTRACT: Elaboration of 46 individuals originating from the 10th century cemeteries of Tímár I and Tímár II (North-East Hungary). With 7 tables. Inventory numbers: 71.9.1. – 71.9.25., 79.1.1. – 79.1.15. and 71.10.1. – 71.10.6.

KEYWORDS: Tímár, Hungarian Conquest Period, Craniometry, Osteometry.

BIBL.: 54 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Parameters of facial flatness – Tímár I. 55 p.
- Table 2: Individual cranial measurements and indices – Tímár I. and Tímár II. 56 p.
- Table 3: Parameters of long bones – Tímár I, males. 55–58 p.
- Table 4: Parameters of long bones – Tímár I, females. 59–60 p.
- Table 5: Parameters of long bones – Tímár II, males and females. 61–62 p.
- Table 6: Characterization of the fragmentary material – Tímár I. 63–64 p.
- Table 7: Characterization of the fragmentary material – Tímár II. 64 p.

60. Ildikó Pap: Anthropological investigation of a postcranial series from the Arpadian age (Nagykőrös, Hungary). 65–74 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examines the postcranial material of the cemeteries of Nagykőrös (plain between the rivers Danube and Tisza). With 3 tables.

KEYWORDS: Nagykőrös, Gurmánhalom, Boldogasszonyhalom, Szórhalom, Csikvár, Középgógány, Lúdas-dűlő, Osteometry, Arpadian Age.

BIBL.: 66 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Parameters of the male and female series – Post cranium. 67–69 p.
- Table 2: Individual measurements of the male long bones. 70–71 p.
- Table 3: Individual measurements of the female long bones. 72–73 p.
- [Unnumbered table]: Appendix. [Inventory numbers, Grave numbers, Sexes, Ages, Sites]. 74 p.

61. Tatjana Dmitrijevna Gladkova – Tibor Tóth: The differentiation of the skin patterns in the territory of Hungary. 75–84 p.

ABSTRACT: Comparative dermatoglyphic analysis of 21 local groups (2720 individuals) of the Hungarian male rural population is presented. The great majority of the groups is characterized by the Europoid elements except Taktabáj, Szendrő and Rozsály. With 5 tables and 4 figures.

KEYWORDS: Dermatoglyphics, Őrség, Milejszeg, Kunhegyes, Jászapáti, Gacsáji, Mezőkövesd, Taktabáj, Himód, Karcag, Gyöngyöstarján, Kisfalud, Szendrő, Kustánszeg, Becsvölgye, Petrikeresztúr, Csonkahegyhát, Jászárokszállás, Jászfényszaru, Szikszó, Matolcs, Rozsály.

BIBL.: 78 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Formulas of the finger pattern distribution of Hungarians. 79 p.
- Table 2: Finger pattern frequency (%) and indices. 80 p.
- Table 3: The ending of the lines ABCD (%). 81 p.
- Table 4: Frequency of basic types of main palm lines ABCD (%). 82 p.
- Table 5: Frequency of palm patterns, accessory and axial triradii (%). 82 p.
- Fig. 1 (m.): Map of the distribution of the studied Hungarian groups. 76 p.
- Fig. 2 (d.): Group distribution based on the frequency of whorls and hypothenar patterns. 83 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): The arrangement of the compared groups in respect of eight finger and palms traits. 84 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): The arrangement of Hungarian groups according to middle taxonomical distance from Yakuts and Sum Hungarian. 84 p.

XIX. 1986

62. Tibor Tóth: Anthropology of postglacial historic populations. 5–10 p.

ABSTRACT: A brief survey of the paleoanthropological investigations carried out in Hungary during the last three decades. The list of a number of publications is also given. This paper was presented on 1 April 1985 at the scientific meeting held on the occasion of Prof. L. Bartucz's Birthday Centenary at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

KEYWORDS: Holocene, Postglacial geologic period, Hungary.

BIBL.: 7–10 p.

63. Tibor Tóth: Some main problems in the anthropology of North Caspian Proto-Hungarians. 11–21 p.

ABSTRACT: A short summary of the results of the paleo-anthropological, odontologic and somatologic investigations published during the last five years. With 2 tables and 3 figures.

KEYWORDS: North Caspian, Proto-Hungarians.

BIBL.: 13–14 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Some comparative indices of the neuro- and splanchnocranium (males and females together). 15–17 p.
- Table 2: Some comparative data of different morphological systems (males). 18 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Topography of craniological series. North Caspian region. 19 p.
- Fig. 2 (d.): Topography of some ethnic groups. Mongoloids and Veddo-Australoids. 20 p.
- Fig. 3 (m.): Principal morphogenetic trends. 21 p.

64. Márta Ferencz: Anthropological analysis of Avar-age series from the location Csepel-Szabadkikötő. 23–49 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examined the anthropological finds of 31 7th–8th century individuals which were collected in a rescue excavation carried out during the construction of the Free Port of Csepel. The averages of measurements and indices are published as well as the range of variations and the similarity to other Avar-age series is studied by the author. With 15 tables and 22 figures. Inventory numbers: 9405 – 9434 and 78.10.1.

KEYWORDS: Csepel-Szabadkikötő, Avar Age, Craniometry.

BIBL.: 27–28 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 29 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of crania. 29 p.
- Table 3: Parameters of male series. 30 p.
- Table 4: Parameters of female series. 31 p.
- Table 5: Distribution of morphological characteristics. 32–33 p.
- Table 6: Parameters of the stature. 33 p.
- Table 7: Parameters of the cranium – Males. 34 p.
- Table 8: Parameters of the cranium – Females. 34 p.
- Table 9: Individual data of the facial flatness – Males. 35 p.
- Table 10: Individual data of the facial flatness – Females. 35 p.
- Table 11: Parameters of the facial flatness – Males. 36 p.
- Table 12: Parameters of the facial flatness – Females. 36 p.
- Table 13: Taxonomical analysis. 37 p.
- Table 14: Comparison of some male series. 38 p.
- Table 15: Comparison of some female series. 38 p.
- Fig. 1–5: Comparison of some male series. 39–41 p.
- Fig. 6–10: Comparison of some female series. 41–43 p.²⁰
- Fig. 11–16: Comparison of some male series. 44–46 p.
- Fig. 17–22: Comparison of some female series. 47–49 p.

65. Ildikó Pap – Éva Susa: Complex anthropological analysis of the cemetery of the comitat center at Visegrád. 51–91 p.

ABSTRACT: A detailed anthropological, pathological and serological examination and comparative analysis of 208 individuals from the 11th–12th century cemetery of Visegrád (Várkert, Magyar Nemzeti Bank üdülő – Castle garden, National Bank holiday resort). With 19 tables, 6 plates and 21 figures.

KEYWORDS: Visegrád-Várkert, Craniometry, Osteometry, Arpadian Age.

BIBL.: 56–58 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 52 p.
- Tables 2–3: Parameters of the male and female cranial series. 59 p.
- Table 4: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alexeyev – Debets. 60–63 p.
- Tables 5–6: Parameters of the male and female post-cranial series. 64 p.
- Table 7: Distribution of the morphological characteristics. 65 p.
- Table 8: Anatomical variations and abnormalities. 66 p.
- Table 9: Parameters of the facial flatness – Males. 67 p.
- Table 10: Parameters of the facial flatness – Females. 67 p.
- Table 11: taxonomical analysis. 68 p.
- Table 12: Distribution of blood groups. 68 p.
- Table 13: Blood group distribution of some Middle Ages samples. 69 p.
- Table 14: Individual cranial measurements – Males. 70–71 p.
- Table 15: Individual cranial measurements – Females. 72 p.
- Table 16: Individual measurements of the male long

bones. 73–76 p.

- Table 17: Individual measurements of the female long bones. 77–78 p.
- Table 18: Results of blood group investigations. 79 p.
- Table 19: Characterization of the fragmentary material. 80–83 p.
- Figs. 1–4 (d.): Comparison of male series. 86 p.
- Figs. 5–8 (d.): Comparison of male series. 87 p.
- Figs. 9–12 (d.): Correlation of male (Figs 9–10) and female (Figs 11–12) series. 88 p.
- Figs. 13–16 (d.): Comparison of some male series. 89 p.
- Figs. 17–20 (d.): Comparison of some female series. 90 p.
- Figs. 21 (d.): Comparison of some craniological series. 91 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Scaphocephalic skull (Grave No. 146). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]
- Plate 2/1 (p.): Spina bifida L₅, S₁ (Grave No. 143). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]
- Plate 2/2 (p.): Foramen transversarium bipartitum (Grave No. 154). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]
- Plate 3/1 (p.): Healed fracture of left clavicle (Grave No. 146). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]
- Plate 3/2 (p.): Spondylotic vertebra (Grave No. 159). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Visegrád, Grave No. 176, male, maurus (pn). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]
- Plate 5 (p.): Visegrád, Grave No. 186, female, maurus (n). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]
- Plate 6 (p.): Visegrád, Grave No. 179, male, maurus (p). [Non-paginated photo, after 91 p.]

XX. 1988

66. Tibor Tóth: On early prehumanization. 5–7 p.

ABSTRACT: The fossil primate finds, especially the Rudabánya specimen No. 77 (RUD-77), represent a very significant group on account of the early steps in human evolution.

KEYWORDS: Prehumanization, Rudapithecus hungaricus, Ramapithecus.

BIBL.: 6–7 p.

67. László Kordos: Comparison of early primate skulls from Rudabánya (Hungary) and Lufeng (China). 9–22 p.

ABSTRACT: This paper contains a comparative morphological analysis of the 10 myrs old Rudapithecus hungaricus (Rudabánya) and on the 7 myrs old Sivapithecus lufengensis (Lufeng) skull finds. The skull finds registered as RUD-77 and P.A. 677 show considerable similarity in the cerebral regions while there are basic morphological differences in the characteristic of the facial parts of the skulls. These similarities and differences between the taxa Rudapithecus hungaricus and Sivapithecus lufengensis. With 2 tables, 1 list and 7 figures.

KEYWORDS: Rudapithecus hungaricus, Sivapithecus lufengensis, Lufeng, Rudabánya.

BIBL.: 22 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Fig. 1 (i.): Frontal and lateral views of the Rudapithecus hungaricus and the Sivapithecus lufengensis skulls. 10 p.
- Fig. 2 (i.): Reconstructed top view of the Rudapithecus and the Sivapithecus lufengensis skulls. 13 p.
- Fig. 3 (i.): Frontal view of the orbital region of the Sivapithecus lufengensis and the Rudapithecus hungaricus. Reconstructions. 13 p.

²⁰Sequences of series of Figures 1–10 is a follows: 1. Áporikai-Ürbőpuszta, 2. Budapest környéke 6–8th c., 3. Budapest-Népszínház 6–9th c., 4. Csáberény 6–7th c., 5. Előszállás-Bajcsihegy 6–7th c., 6. Környe 6–7th c., 7. Üllő I 8th c., 8. Üllő II 8th c., 9. Vác-Kavicsbánya 7–8th c., 10. Váchartyán 7–8th c. Sequences of series of Figures 11–22 is the same as in Table 14.

- Fig. 4 (i.): Lateral view of the zygomatic region. *Rudapithecus hungaricus*, *Sivapithecus lufengensis* (P. A. 677), *Sivapithecus lufengensis* (P. A. 644) and recent chimpanzee with the measuring points and arches. 13 p.
- Fig. 5(i): Sagittal section of the subnasal region. 16 p.
- Fig. 6 (i.): Vertical section of the different hominoid-hominid remnants, with the measuring points of the depth of the palatine, and the trend of the molar axis. (Nine illustrations). 16 p.
- Fig. 7(i): The maxillary arch. (Four illustrations). 21 p.
- Table 1: Measurements of *Rudapithecus hungaricus* (RUD-77) and the *Sivapithecus lufengensis* (P. A. 677). 11 p.
- Table 2: The angles of the zygomatic region. 15 p.

68. Tibor Tóth: On the flatness of the facial skeleton in Men. 23–30 p.

ABSTRACT: Having compared oecumenically the osteological remains from skeletalized populations the author outlines the problem of the development of facial flatness. With 4 tables.

KEYWORDS: Facial flatness, Pösch's Bushmen collection.

BIBL.: 25–26 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Facial skeleton flatness in the Pösch's Bushmen-collection. 27 p.
- Table 2: Numerical comparison of the facial skeleton flatness (males). 28 p.
- Table 3: Numerical comparison of the facial skeleton flatness (females). 29 p.
- Table 4: Distribution of the flatness metric categories. 30 p.

69. Erzsébet Fóthi: The anthropological investigation of the Avar-age cemetery of Fészerlak. 31–53 p.

ABSTRACT: The author carried out anthropological research of 224 graves, the majority of which derives from 8th century cemetery of Fészerlak. The most important anthropological measurements and those of averages are published along with the anatomic variations and anomalies. This series was compared to 22 other series from the Avar period by using Penrose's method. With 11 tables, 2 figures and 2 plates. Inventory numbers: 83.4.1. – 83.4.110.

KEYWORDS: Fészerlak, Craniometry, Osteometry, Avar Age.

BIBL.: 42–43 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 32 p.
- Table 2: Parameters of male and female series. 33 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of measurements and indices according to Alkseev – Debets. 34–35 p.
- Table 4: Distribution of morphological characters. 36 p.
- Table 5: Anatomical variations and abnormalities. 38 p.
- Table 6: Individual cranial measurements and indices – Males. 44–45 p.
- Table 7: Individual cranial measurements and indices – Females. 46–47 p.
- Table 8: Parameters of males and female series. Post-cranium. 48 p.
- Table 9: Measurements of long bones – Males. 49–50 p.
- Table 10: Measurements of long bones – Females. 51–52 p.
- Table 11: Generalized Penrose-distance of different male and female series from Fészerlak. 53 p.
- Fig. 1 (d.): Relation between body weight and stature. 40 p.
- Fig. 2 (m.): Geographical location of the series. 53 p.
- Plate 1: Grave 119. [Non-paginated photo, between 53

and 55 p.]

- Plate 2: Grave 120. [Non-paginated photo, between 53 and 55 p.]

70. Kinga Éry: Anthropological studies on an early Avar period population at Bačko Petrovo Selo (Yugoslavia). Part 1: Individual metric data. 55–66 p.

ABSTRACT: Present study gives the individual metric data of the bone remains of an Avar period population from the turn of the 6th–7th centuries. With 4 tables.

KEYWORDS: Bačko Petrovo Selo, Péterréve, Early Avar Age, Osteometry, Craniometry.

BIBL.: 56 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Individual male cranial measurements (20–x years). 57–58 p.
- Table 2: Individual female cranial measurements (20–x years). 59–60 p.
- Table 3: Individual male post-cranial measurements (20–x years). 61–62 p.
- Table 4: Individual female post-cranial measurements (20–x years). 63–66 p.

71. János Csapó – Ildikó Pap – László Költő: Archeological age determination of fossil bone samples containing protein based on amino acid racemization and epimerization. 67–86 p.

ABSTRACT: The authors have adapted a method for determining the ages of fossils, using the method of isoleucine and other protein amino acid racemizations. By measuring D-allo-isoleucine bone samples over 50,000 years, by the fast racemization amino acid D- and L-versions, followed by ion exchange column chromatography separation with chiral silica gel layer the ages of bone findings between 5,000 and 50,000 years could be determined with the error of the analytical method (for D-allo-isoleucine $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 15\text{--}20\%$ for the other amino acids). A proposal is made for determining bone samples with the approximate age of 1,000 years, with the possible application of amino acids with sulphur and with fatty acids. With 4 tables and 5 figures.

KEYWORDS: Amino acid racemization, Amino acid epimerization.

BIBL.: 84–86 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Amino acid contents of some fossils. 68 p.
- Table 2: Rate of racemization of free amino acids during the hydrolysis with 6 M HCl (%). 71 p.
- Table 3: Rate of racemization of free amino acids bounds in protein during the hydrolysis with 6 M HCl (C). 72 p.
- Table 4: Effect of racemization during hydrolysis of protein on the age of fossil bones. 74 p.
- Fig. 1a (d.): The amino acid composition of recent porcine bone +50 nanomol D-allo-Ile. 76 p.
- Fig. 1b (d.): The amino acid composition of woolly Rhinoceros bone. 76 p.
- Fig. 2 (f.): An outline of the reaction sequence used for this synthesis of FDAA reagent and for the derivatization of L- and D-isomers. 77 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): Separation of D- and L-amino acids on spheri-5, RP-18 10 cm x 4.6 mm I.D. column by reverse phase HPLC. 78 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): Chiral plate for control of optical purity by thin layer chromatography based on ligand exchange. Optical resolution of DL- and L-amino

acids on chiral plate produced by Macherey-Nagel. 80 p.

- Fig. 5 (d.): Procedures of age determination based on the amino acid racemization. 82–83 p.

XXI. 1990

72. Tibor Tóth: The beginning of modern trends in Hungarian anthropology. In memoriam of J. Nemeskéri (1914–1989). 5–10 p.

ABSTRACT: The author describes the Hungarian anthropology in the 20th century and János Nemeskéri's path of life. Nemeskéri's papers published between 1938 and 1965 are listed by Irma Allodiatoris (1958): Anthropological bibliography of Carpathian Basin. Budapest, Akadémiai Press, 183 pp., and Tibor Tóth (1982): The Anthropological Department in the history of Hungarian anthropology. – *Anthropologia hungarica* [1980–81] 17: 109–121.

KEYWORDS: In memory, János Nemeskéri, bibliography.

BIBL.: 8–10 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Photo of János Nemeskéri. [Non-paginated photo, between 4–5 p.]

73. László Kordos: Analysis of tooth morphotypes of Neogene Hominoids. 11–24 p.

ABSTRACT: In order to obtain a correct interpretation of the phylogenetic relations of *Rudapithecus hungaricus* from the Rudabánya locality (Hungary) 72 M₃ tooth morphotypes of Hominoids from Africa, Europe and Asia were analyzed. The joined evaluation of five characteristics (cingulum, fovea anterior, extra conulus between the Med and End, and the End Hld, and fovea posterior) have been accomplished. Similar morphotypes could be found with the African Early and Middle Miocene and the European Middle Miocene Great Apes. However, these differ from the Eurasian Turolian Hominoids which are similar with each other. Probably the method elaborated for the Hominoids cannot be directly applied for the Hominoids. With 1 table and 4 figures.

KEYWORDS: Hominoids, Rudabánya, *Rudapithecus hungaricus*, M₃ tooth.

BIBL.: 16 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: List of the analyzed Hominoids and Hominids morphotypes of M₃. 17–18 p.
- Fig. 1 a–c (i.): The 72 M₃ teeth of Hominoids and Hominids included into the morphotype analyses. The numbers agree with those of Table 1. 19–21 p.
- Fig. 2 (i.): The five characteristics with their code numbers studied in the course of the morphotype analyses of M₃ teeth. 22 p.
- Fig. 3 (d.): The five-character morphotypes of the analyzed Hominoids and Hominids according to their chronological position. 23 p.
- Fig. 4 (d.): The number of the characters the other populations differ from the predominant morphotype of the M₃ of Siwalik (22122).

74. Erzsébet Fóthi – Ákos Fóthi: Cranio-logical and palaeosomatological investigation on some series from the Central Danubian Basin. 25–32 p.

ABSTRACT: The authors assumed that nutrition has more

effect on the growth of long bones than on the growth of skulls. Ten series were analyzed from the Central Danubian Basin. The series were characterized by male mean values. A great number of cluster analyses was carried out first based on craniological data and later based on postcranial data of the same series and the results were compared. The difference of the two sequences of investigation indicated differences or similarities in the way of life and social status. The archaeological data also supported this conclusion. With 3 tables and 2 figures.

KEYWORDS: Central Danubian Basin, Cluster analysis.

BIBL: 28 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Skull measurements of the series. 29 p.
- Table 2: Absolute measurements of long bones. 30 p.
- Table 3: Stature, body weight and postcranial indices. 31 p.
- Fig. 1 (m.): Geographical distribution of the series. 29 p.
- Fig. 2 (d.): Dendograms produced by different types of clustering. 32 p.

75. Kinga Éry: Anthropological studies on an early Avar period population at Bačko Petrovo Selo (Yugoslavia). Part 2: Analysis of the data. 33–53 p.

ABSTRACT: The present study gives a short analysis of an Avar age population from the turn of the 6th–7th centuries. The total of the anthropological features of the Bačko Petrovo Selo population is different not only from the contemporary population of the Carpathian Basin of the 6th to 7th centuries, but also from that of the population of the 8th to 9th centuries. Consequently it may be supposed, that populations of similar features, which came to the Carpathian Basin during the Avar period, did not represent great masses. With 12 tables and 8 plates.

KEYWORDS: Bačko Petrovo Selo, Péterréve, Early Avar Age.

BIBL.: 37–39.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Individual sex and age data. 40–41 p.
- Table 2: Age and sex distribution. 42 p.
- Table 3: Degree of sexualization of the examined traits (18–x years of age). 43 p.
- Table 4: Parameters of the male crania (18–x years of age). 44 p.
- Table 5: Parameters of the female crania (18–x years of age). 45 p.
- Table 6: Parameters of the male and female postcranial bones (18–x years of age). 46–47 p.
- Table 7: Descriptive characters of the cranium. 48–49 p.
- Table 8: Frequency of non-metric traits and some anomalies. 49 p.
- Table 9: Frequency of spondylolysis in various populations. 50 p.
- Table 10: Taxonomic distribution. 50 p.
- Table 11: Generalized Penrose distances between Bačko Petrovo Selo and other series – Males. 51–52 p.
- Table 12: Main data of Bačko Petrovo Selo and the two similar series – Males. 53 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Grave No. 51. Male. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Grave No. 78. Male. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Grave No. 37. Male. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Grave No. 44. Male. Frontal, lateral and

vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]

- Plate 5 (p.): Grave No. 129. Female. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]
- Plate 6 (p.): Grave No. 46/a. Female. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]
- Plate 7 (p.): Grave No. 86. Female. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]
- Plate 8 (p.): Grave No. 134. Female. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 54–55 p.]

76. Márta Ferencz: Anthropological investigation of the Avar period population of Kaba. 55–68 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examines the osteological material of 139 graves from the 8th century cemetery of Kaba. A general anthropological characterization of the series, secondary taxonomical analysis and comparison to other Avar period series are given. With 8 tables, 4 figures and 3 plates.

KEYWORDS: Kaba, Avar Age, Craniometry.

BIBL: 58–59 p.

ILLUSTR:

- Table 1: Distribution of crania. 60 p.
- Table 2: Parameters of male and female series. 61 p.
- Table 3: Distribution of morphological characteristics. 62 p.
- Table 4: Individual measurements and indices of males. 63 p.
- Table 5: Individual measurements and indices of females. 64 p.
- Table 6: Taxonomical analysis. 65 p.
- Table 7: Size, shape and generalized Penrose distance of different male and female series of Kaba. 65 p.
- Table 8: Some comparative indices of the neuro- and splanchnocranium - Males and females. 66 p.
- Figs. 1–2 (d.): Comparison of male series. Sequences of series of Figs. 1–4. are the same as in Table 8. 67 p.
- Figs. 3–4 (d.): Comparison of female series. Sequences of series of Figs. 1–4. are the same as in Table 8. 67 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): Kaba, Grave No. 16. Male, Adultus, cr(x), pin-teeth. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 68–69 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Kaba, Grave No. 145. Male, Adultus, crB-x. Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 68–69 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Kaba, Grave No. 148. Male, Adultus, cr(x). Frontal, lateral and vertical views. [Non-paginated photo, between 68–69 p.]

77. László Józsa – Ildikó Pap: Morphology and differential diagnosis of porotic hyperostosis on historical anthropological material. 69–80 p.

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out macroscopic, microscopic and electron microscopic analyses of the structure of porotic hyperostosis on historical and recent autopsy material. All three types of porotic hyperostosis (porotic, cribrotic, trabecular) were examined. Clinical patterns and their differential diagnosis were discussed. With 2 tables and 15 plates.

KEYWORDS: Porotic hyperostosis.

BIBL.: 75–77 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Diseases and conditions inducing PH. 78 p.

- Table 2: Differential diagnosis of PH on historical material. 79 p.
- Plate 1 (p.): X-ray picture of a „hair on end” case. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 2 (p.): Symmetrical porotic hyperostosis on the forehead and the orbita. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 3 (p.): Several types of lesions on the same skull (arrow). [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 4 (p.): Irregular cavities formed by the spongiosa. Spongiosa opens outwards (10x). [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 5 (p.): Hyperplastic and irregular cancellous structure in the depth of diploe. Stereomicroscopic picture. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 6 (p.): Cribrotic type with thin irregular trabeculae. HE staining. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 7 (p.): Polarization image of the bone of Plate 6. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 8 (p.): Trabecular type with thick, hyperplastic bone tissue. Stereomicroscopic image. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 9 (p.): Light microscopic structure of the cancellous bone. Toluidin blue staining. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 10 (p.): Irregular collagen structure within the trabeculae. Polarization microscopic image. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 11 (p.): Cavities on the external surface with destroyed cortical osseous lamellae around them. SEM. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 12 (p.): Trabeculae of various thickness surround a complicated system of cavities. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 13 (p.): Secondary cavities within trabeculae (arrow). The fibrils running from the bark-like surface of spongiosa. SEM. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 14 (p.): No normal lamellar structure is visible within this broken bone trabecula (arrow) but coral-like structure are. SEM. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]
- Plate 15 (p.): Newly formed trabeculae (T) protruding above the level of lamina externa (LE). SEM. [Non-paginated photo, after 80 p.]

XXII. 1992

78. Ildikó Pap: In memoriam Dr. Tibor Tóth (1929–1991). 5–6 p.

ABSTRACT: On the 3rd of October, 1991 a heart attack killed Dr. Tibor Tóth, Doctor of Biological Sciences and director (ret.) of Department of Anthropology of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. Hungarian anthropology lost one of the most significance scientists from the post-war period. Dr. Tibor Tóth clearly recognized the significance of Hungary within the Great Migration and the duty to preserve as much of the human remains of our history as possible. In his industrious life he published 126 articles in Hungarian, Russian, English, German and in French. Scientific periodicals of Hungary, of the Soviet Union, of Mexico, of Finland, of Italy and of East Germany published his works. With one picture.

KEYWORDS: In memory, Tibor Tóth.

ILLUSTR.:

- Photo of Tibor Tóth. 5 p.

79. Ildikó Pap – Szabolcs Makra: List of Dr. Tibor Tóth's scientific publications. 7–16 p.

ABSTRACT: Tibor Tóth's scientific publications, educational articles, book reviews, reports and commemorations from 1956 until 1990.

KEYWORDS: Tibor Tóth, bibliography.

80. Tibor Tóth: Somatology and paleo-anthropology of the Hungarians (to the problems of their origin). 17–39 p.

ABSTRACT: The present English text of the author's doctoral thesis is the translation of the original word published in Russian, in Moscow, in 1977. On the 2nd of May, 1977 the subject-matter of the dissertation was reviewed by the author at a special meeting held in the Department of Anthropology of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. According to the decision passed by the National Postgraduate Degree Granting Board of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences dissertation was defended the 10th February, 1978 at a joint session of the Anthropological Research Institute of the Moscow State University and of the Anthropological Chair above-mentioned University. The dissertation has been accepted with an unanimous consent.

KEYWORDS: Hungarians, Paleoanthropology of Hungarians, Somatology of Hungarians, Tibor Tóth's thesis.

BIBL.: 38–39 p.

81. Márta Ferencz: Medieval cemetery at Cegléd-Nyúlfülehalom. 41–56 p.

ABSTRACT: The author examined the osteological material of 70 individuals originating from 52 graves from the 11th–12th century cemetery of Cegléd-Nyúlfülehalom. A general anthropological characterization of the series, secondary taxonomical analysis and comparison to other Arpadian age series are given. With 10 tables, 6 figures and 2 photos (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). Inventory numbers: 99.4.1. – 99.4.71.

KEYWORDS: Arpadian Age, Cegléd-Nyúlfülehalom, Middle Ages, Craniometry, Arthrosis deformans (p.), Ossa Wormiana (p.), Békés-Povádzúg 10th–12th c. (d.), Cegléd 11th–12th c. (d.), Kardoskút-Fehértó 11th–12th c. (d.), Kiskunfélegyháza-Alpári út 11th–13th c. (d.), Nagykörös 11th–13th c. (d.), Orosháza-Rákócziutlep 10th–12th c. (d.).

BIBL.: 44–45 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Distribution of sex, age and preservation. 46 p.
- Table 2: Distribution of crania. 46 p.
- Table 3: Parameters of male and female series. 47 p.
- Table 4: Individual measurements and indices of males. 48–49 p.
- Table 5: Individual measurements and indices of females. 50 p.
- Table 6: Distribution of morphological characteristics. 51 p.
- Table 7: Individual parameters of stature. 52 p.
- Table 8: Anatomical variations and abnormalities. 52 p.
- Table 9: Size, shape and generalized Penrose distance of different male and female series from Cegléd-Nyúlfülehalom. 53 p.
- Table 10: Some comparative indices of the neuro- and splanchnocranium. Males and females. 53 p.
- Fig. 1 (p.): Cegléd-Nyúlfülehalom, Grave No. 42. Male Maturus (arthrosis deformans on the long bones). 54 p.
- Fig. 2 (p.): Cegléd-Nyúlfülehalom, Grave No. 51. Male Maturus (ossa Wormiana, sacrum bifidum). 54 p.

• Figs. 3–4 (d.): Comparison of male series. Sequences of series are the same as in Table 10. 55 p.

• Figs. 5–6 (d.): Comparison of female series. Sequences of series are the same as in Table 10. 56 p.

82. László Józsa – Ildikó Pap – Erzsébet Fóthi: The occurrence of spina bifida occulta in Medieval and contemporaneous Hungarian populations. 57–60 p.

ABSTRACT: No significant difference was found between the historical (4.2 %) and contemporaneous groups (2.3 %) in the frequency of spina bifida occulta in the Hungarian populations. The authors describe the occurrence of spina bifida in two Hungarian populations: one from the 10th–17th centuries (113 male and 120 female from Karos-Eperjesszőg 10th century, Tiszafüred 11th century, Budapest-Timur street 11th century, Rakacszend 12th–17th centuries, Szakony 11th century, Tímár I. and Tímár II. 10th century) and the other of the present day (300 persons). With 1 table.

KEYWORDS: Spina bifida.

BIBL: 60 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Table 1: Incidence of spina bifida occulta in Hungarian populations of the 10th–16th centuries. 58 p.

83. Gábor Tóth – Botond Buda: Severe cervical spina bifida in 16–18th century fossil material. 61–66 p.

ABSTRACT: The authors examined the closure deficiency of the vertebra of a fragmentary male skeleton from a 16–18th century cemetery, Hungary, Transdanubia. The serious grade lesion affected the cervical section (vert. c. I–VI). With 4 photos (figures).

KEYWORDS: Spina bifida, Cervical vertebrae (p.), Malformation (p.), Meningomyelocele (p.).

BIBL: 63–64 p.

ILLUSTR.:

- Fig. 1 (p.): The cervical vertebrae examined. 65 p.
- Fig. 2 (p.): The X-ray photo of the cervical vertebrae. 65 p.
- Fig. 3 (p.): Child with meningomyelocele from Bing's book (1945). 66 p.
- Fig. 4 (p.): Photo of the malformation from the book of Törő – Csaba (1964) taken by Berndorfer. 66 p.

84. Csaba Horváth – Ildikó Pap: Aurél Török (1842–1912). A biographical sketch of the life of ponori Aurél Török (Thewrewk). (Based on the articles of L. Bartucz). 67–69 p.

ABSTRACT: „This life, this work served as examples in the past but they set examples for the present and the future, too. They might motivate us to look incessantly for the ways and means leading to the flourishing of anthropology still suffering such a hard fate in our country” (Bartucz 1962). With one picture.

KEYWORDS: In memory, Aurél Török.

ILLUSTR.:

- Photo of Aurél Török

85. Csaba Horváth – Ildikó Pap: List of Dr. A. Török's scientific publications. 70–85 p.

ABSTRACT: Aurél Török's scientific publications from 1864 until 1908 and papers on Dr. A. Török from 1878 until 1992.

KEYWORDS: Aurél Török, bibliography.

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²¹ With bold = about him/her

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