

ARCHAEOGENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE HUNGARIAN CONQUEST PERIOD CEMETERY KAROS-EPERJESSZÖG III.

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In this study 19 skeletons /11 men, 5 women and 3 children/, derived from a well-documented 10th century cemetery at Karos – Eperjesszög III, were included. Burial site and bones were archeologically and anthropomorphically well defined before analysis. Based on serogenetic examination /ABO blood type determination/ Imre Lengyel established the probable kinship relations between the specimens. To clarify the genetic relationships between individuals DNA was extracted from tooth and bone samples of the ancient remains. The maternal lineages based on mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms, the paternal Y-chromosomal lineages, as well as autosomal short tandem repeats were analysed. The genetic data contradict most of the paleoserology results.

Keywords: *archaeogenetic, mitochondrial DNA, Y-chromosomal DNA, short tandem repeats*