



*DIE WISSENSCHAFTLICHE BEARBEITUNG
DER ANTHROPOLOGISCHEN SERIEN
AUS DEM CHRISTLICHEN NUBIEN*

Im Rahmen der Aktion der UNESCO zur Rettung nubischer Altertümer haben österreichische Expeditionen in den Jahren 1961—1966 das gesamte Gebiet der Ortschaft Sayala, 130 km südlich von Assuan, gründlich durchforscht. Es wurden Bauten und Gräberfelder aus verschiedenen Perioden von der prädynastischen bis zur christlichen Zeit erfasst. Das Fundgut der älteren Perioden wurde nach und nach bearbeitet und die Resultate den internationalen Fachkreisen in Form von Büchern und Zeitschriftenabhandlungen zur Verfügung gestellt. In den letzten Jahren konnten sich die Wissenschaftler Univ. Prof. Dr. Manfred Bietak und Univ. Doz. Dr. Mario Schwarz auch der Bearbeitung der Baudenkmäler und Gräberfelder aus der christlichen Zeit (6.—11. Jahrhundert n. Chr.) gründlich widmen. Dabei hat sich die Notwendigkeit gezeigt, das anthropologische Material, das durch die Grabungen freigelegt wurde, gleichzeitig zu bearbeiten und zur Publikation vorzubereiten. Als Verfasser des ersten anthropologischen Bandes über Sayala mit Hofrat Dr. Johann Jungwirth wurde ich durch die Vermittlung der Österreichischen UNESCO-Kommission nach Wien in die Anthropologische Abteilung des Naturhistorischen Museums eingeladen, um das christliche Skelettmaterial zwischen Februar und Juli 1986 zu bearbeiten.

Das Material besteht aus drei Serien. Die größte umfaßt über 130 Individuen und stammt aus dem erforschten Teil des grossen Gräberfeldes K, der am Hang des Niltals westlich der christlichen befestigten Siedlung lag. Zwei kleinere Serien mit rund 30 Individuen wurden in zwei kleinen Friedhöfen neben der Hauptkirche der befestigten Siedlung (I) und neben der zweiten Kirche, die sich in der Wüste außerhalb der Siedlung (J) befindet, geborgen. Die vorläufigen Resultate der noch nicht abgeschlossenen Bearbeitung zeigen deutlich, daß zwischen den beiden Menschengruppen Unterschiede bestehen, die allerdings noch durch die statistische Bearbeitung in Zusammenarbeit mit Univ. Doz. Dr. Erich Neuwirth deutlich gemacht werden sollen. Das Gräberfeld K, wo das einfache Volk von Sayala begraben wurde, zeigt typische Nubier mit einem beträchtlichen Anteil schwarzafrikanischen Blutes. Es sind mittelhohe Individuen mit mittelstarkem bis grazilem Skelettbau und grazilen, langen und engen Schädeln mit mittelbreiten und mittelhohen Gesichtern, eher breiter Nase mit abgeflachter Wurzel und vorspringendem Oberkiefer (alveolare Prognathie). Falls noch erhalten, ist ihr Haar dunkelbraun und meistens kraus oder wellig. In den zwei an die Kirchen angeschlossenen Gräberfeldern I und J sind neben Individuen desselben Populationstypus auch sämtliche Individuen mit abweichenden Zügen vorhanden, z. B. mit breitem, kurzem und hinten abgeflachtem Schädel und auffallend hohem Gesicht, oder mit sehr robust gebautem Langschädel. Es scheint deswegen wahrscheinlich zu sein, daß zwischen den Vornehmen und Würdenträgern (vielleicht auch Priestern) auch Individuen fremden — ägyptischen oder sogar syrischen — Ursprungs repräsentiert waren.

Das moderne anthropologische Studium befaßt sich auch mit demographischen und paläopathologischen Fragen. Die christliche Population von Sayala wies eine beträchtliche Kindersterblichkeit auf, die die schlechten hygienischen Bedingungen der Ortschaft widerspiegelt. Neben den geläufigen pathologischen Befunden, wie etwa Verletzungen und Frakturen, degenerativen Erscheinungen an der Wirbelsäule oder Zeichen der Anämie bei den Kindern, wurden auch einige

seltene Befunde gemacht. Ein junger Mann war an Tuberkulose erkrankt, die in fast allen seinen Brust- und Lendenwirbeln zur Abszeßhöhlenbildung geführt hat (Pott'sche Krankheit). Dabei wurden zwei Wirbel durch den Ablauf der Eiterung komprimiert und keilförmig umgewandelt, was einen typischen scharfen Buckel verursacht hat. Bei einer reifen Frau wurden viele Metastasenhöhlen eines wahrscheinlichen Brustkrebses im Schädel, im Rumpfskelett und einige auch im Extremitätenskelett entdeckt. Den auffallendsten Befund zeigte die Untersuchung der Gebisse: im Vergleich zu den älteren Populationsserien aus Sayala und zu den zeitgenössischen Serien aus Mitteleuropa war die Karieshäufigkeit auffallend hoch. Die Zahnfäule hat schon Milchzähne von Kleinkindern angegriffen. Die Ursache kann nur vermutet werden — vielleicht in einer sehr hohen Konsumation von süßen Nahrungsmitteln, wie etwa der Datteln.

Eugen Strouhal

ANTHROPOLOGY IN YUGOSLAVIA 1985

International workshop: Anthropology and Health in Dubrovnik (August 26—31, 1985)

The presidium in charge of the Dubrovnik workshop included Professor Linda Benett (U.S.A.), Professor Hubert Maver (Yugoslavia), Professor Derek Roberts (United Kingdom) and Professor Pavao Rudan (Yugoslavia). The event was attended by some 40 participants from 10 countries, most of them from Yugoslavia and from the United States.

This year's Anthropology and Health workshop focused on Palaeodemography, historical demography, population genetics and on genetical epidemiology. The programme was a reaction on the number of advanced methods recently arising in the above branches, and also on the latest achievements and publications that appeared in the recent years.

R. S. Meindel (U.S.A.) dealt with the recent progress in the methods of palaeodemographic reconstruction and presented a method of more accurate dating and determining the sex of adult skeletons. For working out his method he used several unearthened Indian burials and checked the accuracy of dating with the help of special tests.

V. P. Delfino (Italy) presented the latest achievements in a new branch called analytical morphometry, assessing the shapes and curves of the studied objects (parts of human body) with the help of a computer.

R. Macchiarelli and L. Bondioli (Italy) presented a paper on the growing density of the population in the post-Pleistocene Period and on the impact on this development on the reduction of denture.

A. Swedlung (U.S.A.) processed various historical data on infant mortality with regards to variable risk factors.

J. Mielke and L. Jorde (U.S.A.) dealt with the development of the sickness rate on the Aland Islands in Finland.

L. Jorde and P. Durbize (U.S.A.) studied the possibilities of natural selection in the Church of the Latter-day Saints (Mormons) in Utah.

D. K. Evans (U.S.A.) presented the results of his analysis into the demographic and nutritional changes of the inhabitants of the Roatán Island in the course of the recent quarter of a century.

A. Herring (Canada) tried to explain the causes of the relatively low infant mortality in the Jewish population of Gibraltar in the 1870—1929 period.

S. J. Kunitz (U.S.A.) submitted a survey of mortality rate of various populations since the publication of Malthus' Essay on Population up to these days.

N. Wolanski (Poland) compared the demographic and health changes caused by the process of industrialization on the populations of rural areas, small towns and large urban agglomerations in Poland.

M. Prokopec (Czechoslovakia) compared the speed of growth of the Czech and Slovak children in the recent 30 years with regard to the industrialization of Czechoslovakia, namely of Slovakia.

M. Prokopec, L. Dutková (Czechoslovakia) dealt with certain relatively neglected characteristics of the school-children, such as the frequency of wearing spectacles, number of missed hours, character of physical activities and changes in the use of the left hand for writing in the recent twenty years.

M. Prokopec (Czechoslovakia) tackled various demographic, morphological and paleopathological aspects of the research into the prehistorical burial site in Roonka, on the lower Murray River in Australia.

A. K. Stapnes (Norway) called her contribution "Problems of Socialization". She spoke about children with congenital cardiac anomaly prior to, and following the operational intervention and about the importance of the behaviour of the people coming in touch with the child during its rehabilitation.

R. Perizonius (Netherlands) dealt with the uneven development of denture in the course of the historical epoch on the basis of studying skulls coming from various historical periods.

P. Rudan (Yugoslavia) presented a picture of the historical development of the population structure on the Adriatic islands.

M. T. Smith (U. K.) holds on the basis of the study blood groups that the inhabitants of Cornwall are related with Britons, not with the Welsh, as stated by the special literature.

The results of the five-day workshop were assessed by Professor Evans. The event focused on the basic problems of mankind, and on the basis of the latest achievements of the science some of these problems are seen in a completely different light. The papers documented the continuing micro-evolution of Homo sapiens, the speed up of the development and its increased influence on man, his biology, social and cultural elements. The workshop stated that the exchange of experience and new approaches to the individual problems has contributed a great deal to the further activities of all those who attended the event.

*The Eleventh School of Biological Anthropology in Zagreb
Sept. 2—4, 1985*

The Organization Committee of the School of Biological Anthropology was chaired by Professor H. Maver, with Sanja Lazarević as deputy chairman and Professor P. Rudan as secretary. The staff of the local university and of various research institutes took also active part in the organization of the event. The programme was prepared by Professor Paul Baker from the Pennsylvania University, who chose also the topic: Rapid Modernization in Human Biology and set up the following group of lecturers: M. H. Crawford (U.S.A.), T. Bielicki (Poland), M. Prokopec (Czechoslovakia), A. Basu (India), D. Roberts (United Kingdom). The opening address was delivered by Professor P. Baker.

It was the eleventh School of Biological Anthropology in Zagreb. Similarly as in its previous runs several anthropologists of world fame were invited to prepare their individual papers on a topic chosen by the head of the school. There is a new head of the school every year. The Yugoslav organizers of the event invite as head of the school a leading specialist of world renown. The school is thus an excellent opportunity to acquaint young Yugoslav specialists with leading foreign scholars and with new, often not yet published information.

The school was opened by the Chairman of the Croatian Anthropological Society Professor H. Maver. The opening paper on Rapid Modernization in Human Biology was read by Professor P. Baker (U.S.A.) who chaired the whole event. He pointed out that modernization may have positive effect for certain population, but it can deteriorate living conditions

for the other. He acquainted those present at the event with the results of his research into the Polynesian population of Samoa Island, both in the independent western part of the island, and in its eastern, American part. As comparative group served members of the same population living in the Hawaii Islands. Environmental changes, including the style of life (and nutrition) have influenced the physical and morphological features of the population and had an impact also on their health.

M. H. Crawford (U.S.A.) presented the second paper on the topic: Modernization and Population Structure. He followed four population groups: an ethnic enclave of Polish immigrants living in the industrial zone of Pittsburgh, a fishermen population from the Ramea and Fogo islands in New Foundland, Irish labourers and mixed farming population in Mexico. For the study of populations 3 various methods are applied—synchronous, diachronous and migration methods.

Synchronous method: Various populations are subjected to study at the same time.

Diachronous approach: The same population is studied longitudinally with the help of historical materials and archives.

Migration method: It is used in the anthropology since the times of F. Boas who studied the changes in the body characters of European immigrants and of their descendants in the U.S.A.

Professor Crawford concentrated on mortality, fertility, migration, selection of partners and genetics in 4 selected populations.

T. Bielicki (Poland) presented a paper on the topic: Use of Social Gradients and of Secular Growth Trend as Indicators of Economic Prosperity of the Human Populations. His conclusions were based on data from the research of various groups of the Polish youth divided into groups according to the profession of their parents, their education, body height, size of the community, number of brothers and sisters and origin of the family. The height of the child proper was regarded as the central character of the research.

The following lecture by M. Prokopec (Czechoslovakia) focused on the impact of the process of rapid industrialization, namely in Slovakia, on the growth of children, as compared with the growth of children in the Czech Provinces in the recent 30 years. During the first all-state growth research in the year 1951 Slovak children were on the average much smaller. The growth during the 30 years up to 1981 for each year within the 3 to 18 year age bracket for the Czech and Slovak children were expressed in per cent of the mean value from the year 1951. The growth rate of the Slovak children was much higher. Some indicators of the industrial and agricultural development were documented by data from various statistics.

A. Basu (India) spoke about the biology of man in India and about the role of biology in the Third World countries in the course of the present rapid social changes. After a general introduction to the problem he mentioned some of the hitherto results of his working group obtained in the Himalayas; there were investigated people of the same ethnic origin, but living at various altitudes above the sea level. The utterly contrasting ecological conditions of the two environments were documented on a set of slides. From the discussion followed that none of the compared groups lives under satisfactory conditions (nutrition, hygienical conditions, parasites, etc.). The research was concerned also with physiological indicators.

D. F. Roberts (United Kingdom) dealt with the genetic changes in populations exposed to the influence of transition to the European industrial model. His research method comprised also several genetic markers (blood groups, etc.).

Poster Conference in Samobor near Zagreb (Sept. 5, 1985)

The programme of the poster conference included 9 papers from various branches of human biology. Following the opening address by Professor H. Maver the chairmanship of the conference was taken over by W. Bernhard from the Federal Republic of Germany.

C. Bagi and col. (Yugoslavia) presented the results of their experimental work on rats, in which they tested the possibility of regeneration of the bone tissue with the help of D. vitamene.

Z. Kaič and col. (Yugoslavia) followed the effects of X-chromosomal aberrations on the morphology of the teeth roots.

S. Plavec and D. Plavec (Yugoslavia) followed high blood pressure and the effect of external factors on children in the 7—15 year age bracket. They documented that certain environmental factors can influence the essential hypertension in children and in adolescents. Of utmost importance are prevention and mental hygiene.

M. Prokopec and L. Dutková (Czechoslovakia) dealt with the frequency of spectacle bearing, left-handedness, number of missed teaching hours and with the character of physical education of children and youth in the Czech Socialist Republic. At 18 years almost one in four youngsters wear spectacles and 9 per cent of the boys and 7 per cent of girls are left-handed, in the recent 10 years the number of re-trained left-handers is on the decrease, roughly 1/2 of the schoolchildren miss less than 50 hours a year, girls have more long-term absences than boys, but with the years these absences show an upward trend in both sexes. 1/3 of boys and 10 per cent of girls say that they carry out some sort of recreational sporting activities. Professor Bielicki has recommended to consider also social aspects in the detailed analysis of the above characteristics.

Lj. Radovančević (Yugoslavia) presented two papers. The first paper concentrated on the results of a neuropsychiatric examination of non-professional drivers older 65 years (intelligence-tests, motoric tests, qualification, accident rate, driving years, etc.). The paper was oriented on the psychogeriatric problems of road safety. It documented the slowing down of the reaction of drivers in old age. It appeared also that the higher IQ of drivers has virtually no influence on the number of road accidents caused by them.

The other paper was concerned with prophylactic and gero-psychiatric measures to cut the number of road accidents. The author based his work on the fact that the highest number of road accidents is committed by young inexperienced drivers, closely followed by the group of old drivers with reduced speed of reaction. The paper is of great topical value as the number of old-age drivers is steadily growing in all countries.

M. T. Smith and R. G. Harvey (United Kingdom) studied the genetic relationship of the inhabitants of Cornwall. On the basis of ABO, MnSs, Rhesus, Duffy and Kell blood groups concluded that the inhabitants of Cornwall are biologically not related with the Celtic populations of western Europe, they are genetically much closer to the Britons than to Continental Europeans.

I. Skrinjarić and col. (Yugoslavia) studied the heredity of Carabelli's trait on the molars in twins, in the first and second dentition. While in the Eskimos this character has not been observed, its frequency varies greatly in other populations, from 5.7 per cent in Arizona Indians (Kraus, 1951), to 90 per cent in Europeans (Scott, 1980). The authors studied the frequency of this character in 95 pairs of twins, 35 of them monozygotic. They distinguished 4 types of Carabelli's trait (according to Kraus) : 0 = absence of the trait, 1 = orifice, 2 = groove, 3 = small trait, 4 = big trait. The total occurrence amounted to 68 per cent (58 per cent in girls and 78 per cent in boys). The monozygotic twins showed a higher degree of concordance (96.4 per cent), as compared with 60.5 per cent in dizygotic twins.

Miroslav Prokopec, Ludmila Dutková

SYMPOSIUM "FIFTY YEARS OF POLISH EXCAVATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN"

On the occasion of the half-century anniversary of the first Polish-French archaeological excavations at Tell Edfu in Upper Egypt in 1936, interrupted by World War II and resuming new activity at Mirmeki in Crimea in 1956, a festive symposium was organized by the University of Warsaw during 23—25 June 1986. Most attention was devoted to the spectacular development of Polish research in the years following the foundation of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the Warsaw University in 1959.

The opening ceremony of the symposium was introduced by the addresses of prof. G. Białkowski, the rector of the

University, and of the president of the honorary committee prof. H. Jabłoński. Directors and representatives of several foreign institutions, collaborating with the Polish Centre, delivered their greeting addresses, stressing the extent and quality of the Polish share in the international research of the Mediterranean basin. This was followed by a lecture by prof. A. Gieysztor on the relations between archaeology and history.

The inaugural session paid homage to the memory of prof. Kazimierz Michałowski, the founder of the Polish school of Mediterranean archaeology (M. L. Bernhard). With his name also the survey of the 27-year-activity of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology has been connected (W. A. Daszewski). This activity covered various sites in Egypt, as Tell Athrib, Alexandria, Cairo (mausoleum of Emir Qurqumas), Naqlun in Faiyum, Thebes (Deir el-Bahri, tomb of Ramses III in the Valley of the Kings), Dabod in Nubia and Qasr Ibrim (cooperation with the Egypt Exploration Society, London). In Sudan, sites of Faras, Old Wadi Halfa, Old Dongola and Kadero were investigated. Polish archaeologists worked successfully also in Syria (Palmyra), Cyprus (Nea Paphos), and Iraq (Nimrud, valley of Euphrate and Tigris).

Session on Egyptian archaeology was introduced by a balance of its state and further perspectives (J. Leclant), followed by a survey of the Polish research at Deir el-Bahri (J. Lipińska). This research consisted of discovery of paleolithic workshops in the vicinity of the site, of the reconstruction of the temple of Queen Hatshepsut and of the investigation of the debris between it and the temple of Mentuhotep, leading to a discovery of a temple of Thutmose III, whose reconstruction was started. Another report dealt with the excavation and restoration of the temple of King Sety at Gurna by the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo (R. Stadelmann). Recent discoveries of new series of papyri in the temples of Queen Khentkaus (1980) and of King Raneferef (1981) at Abusir by the Czechoslovak Institute of Egyptology yielded not only new sources to the history and economy of royal funeral temples of the 5th dynasty, but also many important notions to the general history of this period (P. Posener-Kriéger). A special lecture analysed historical and archaeological problems of Lower Nubia during Thutmose times (T. Säve-Söderbergh).

Sessions on the Greek and Roman World concerned the hellenistic period of Cyprus (V. Karageorghis), a report on recent restoration work performed by the local museum at Palmyra (Ch. Assad), a survey of the Polish excavations in the Valley of the Tombs at the same site (M. Gawlikowski) and reports on new discoveries in the Bosphorus area by Russian (I. Saverkina) and Polish archaeologists (Z. Sztetyło).

Prehistoric archaeology was represented by the account on Polish surveys at Faiyum, in the region between Faras and Wadi Halfa in Nubia, in the valleys of rivers Atbara and Kasala in Sudan and in the Euphrate valley in Iraq (W. Chmielewski). The Neolithic settlement and burial ground at Kadero (mid-5th millennium B.C.) showed seasonal economy based on cattle breeding and cultivation of sorghum and finger millet (L. Krzyżaniak). New site of the Prepottery Neolithic dated 7th millennium B. C. was discovered in the plain under the Taurus (S. Kozłowski).

The last session was devoted to the results of conservation of monuments and preservation of archaeological sites in Egypt (A. Kadri), Iraq (M. Damerji) and Turkey (E. Akurgal) as well as in sites, excavated by Polish missions (Z. Wysocki). Specialists of the Polish restoration school, experienced in restoration of buildings and whole towns in Poland, start their work immediately after completion of archaeological research and contribute thus to the preservation of monuments and sites.

Eugen Strouhal

6th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR NUBIAN STUDIES

Four years after the last conference at Heidelberg students of culture of ancient Nubia gathered from 11 till 16 August 1986 at Uppsala (Sweden). The meeting was organized by the Institute of Egyptology of the Uppsala University (professors T. Säve-Söderbergh, R. Holthoer and