

Under the heading of *general paleopathology* mostly populational studies were presented, concerning an Italian Bronze Age series, remains of children from several Austrian Bronze Age cemeteries, the first anthropological series found in Kuwait and dated Hellenistic period, the Christian population of Sayala in Egyptian Nubia, and the above-mentioned mummies of S. Domenico in Naples. A study on natural mummification of Ancient Egyptian infants and children and a survey of contribution of teratology to paleopathology complemented the program.

In the section on *cranial paleopathology*, a case of a primary malign tumour of the nasoorbital region from S. Domenico, new finds of trephined skulls from different periods of Minorca, an interesting case of a medieval female skull from Norway with the nose cut off (most probably a punished thief) and three cranial anomalies from a nunnery in Belgium were presented.

Vertebral paleopathology dealt with series from the Roman population of Colchester (Britain), victims of the eruption of Vesuvius from Herculaneum and spines of the mummies from S. Domenico.

Sacro-iliac joint paleopathology was studied in individuals of a medieval cemetery at the Christ Church in Spitalfields (England) and in a Pre-Columbian Peruvian skeleton.

Among papers on *traumatology*, four cases of limb amputations from 9th century cemeteries in Moravia, a study on possible medical interventions in the repair of a series of parry fractures from 1st to 17th centuries A. D. in Britain, and a deadly injury caused by a sword in one of the mummies of S. Domenico were included. Besides, a report on artificial postmortal injuries found on human bones from the necropolis at Manika on the Euboea Island (3rd millennium B. C.) and a study on enthesopathies studied in British materials were added under the same heading, in spite of being of different nature.

Research on *paleonutrition* focused on determination of some trace elements in a few series from the Roman period as indicators of diet and contamination, interesting when compared with the present state. An analysis of trace elements showed a diet rich in animal proteins among the members of the aristocracy buried in S. Domenico. Microscopic and chemical analysis of coprolites from an archaeological site near Zape Chico in Mexico provided data on paleodiet as well as on the paleoenvironment, including parasites. Also sheep coprolites from Neolithic sites in France furnished valuable data on ancient diet, climate, parasites and digestive pathology. Nutritional stress was found to have been a possible cause of poor health conditions of prehistoric Ven-100 cemetery in Southern California. Unfavourable nutritional status was determined in the 19th century Negro slaves from Surinam, too.

Dental paleopathology brought evidence of a surprisingly bad state of dental health in an — unfortunately too small — Neolithic sample from Rhodos in comparison with the dentition of people from the site Manika on Euboea. Roman population of Colchester (Britain) showed a somewhat worse dental state than that of the contemporary site at Cirencester. Carious dentitions with paradontic changes were discovered in the mummies of the aristocracy of S. Domenico whose diet was rich in cariogenic sugar and animal proteins.

Infectious paleopathology demonstrated a case of variola detected macro- and microscopically in a mummy of a two-year old infant from S. Domenico (16th cent. A. D.). The virus could be determined by electron microscopy and identified with certainty by an immunological reaction. Similarly, in another mummy of a noblewoman showing multiple skin ulcers, the agent — treponema — could have been demonstrated histologically by indirect immunofluorescence, as well as by its typical features seen in an electron microscope. Two cases of total loss of the head of the femur due to massive pyogenic staphylococcal or tuberculous infections were described in the British material. Five prehistoric skeletons from Denmark were found with ankyloses or restricted movement of the hip fixed in the right angle. Among other possible causes also infectious diseases were taken into consideration.

Under the heading *miscellaneous and single cases* a probable renal calculus found in remains of a 35 year-old female of the Egyptian Old Kingdom was demonstrated. A case of a dilated scrotum of an infant suggesting hernia or a congenital

defect was detected in the mausoleum of Emir Qurqumas in Old Cairo (16th cent. A. D.)

The oral communications were complemented by several posters, showing a case of ankylotic spondylarthritis, a study on the association of the Harris lines, enamel hypoplasia and porotic hyperostosis with a negative result, examples of congenital anomalies from Neolithic, Roman-time and medieval cemeteries of Poland, a case of cranial traumatism and post-cranial pathology from a Burgundian tomb and a case of vertebral pathology of a medieval elderly male from the vicinity of Vichy (France). Pia Bennike presented a videofilm "The Peasant Physician" made in Kenya by Danish photographers K. and L. Jappe in 1985. The village doctor is shown performing a partial trephination of the skull of a young female.

The meeting was complemented by social dinners, visit of the new Gallo-Roman Museum and a tour of the Old Lyon.

Eugen Strouhal

STILLFRIED — EINE UNIKATE ENTDECKUNG VON SIEBEN SKELETTEN IN EINER VORRATSGRUBE AUS DER ÄLTEREN BRONZEZEIT.

Prof. J. Szilvássy schickte an die Redaktion Aufnahmen des unikatens Fundes von sieben Skeletten, die im Jahre 1976 in einer altbronzezeitlichen Vorratsgrube auf der Fundstelle Stillfried (Niederösterreich) entdeckt worden waren. Weil es



ABB. 1. Die 45 jährige Frau Stillfried 5 und ihr 6 jähriger Knabe Stillfried 6 bei der Freilegung im Jahre 1976. Der Knabe umklammert mit seinen Beinen den rechten Oberschenkel seiner Mutter. Seinen Körper und seinen Kopf hält er der Mutter zugewendet, wie umgekehrt diese Frau, auf dem Rücken liegend, ihren Körper leicht nach rechts zu dem sterbenden Kind dreht. Die Mutter legt offensichtlich gleichsam beruhigend und beschützend ihre rechte Hand auf den rechten Oberschenkel ihres Kindes.

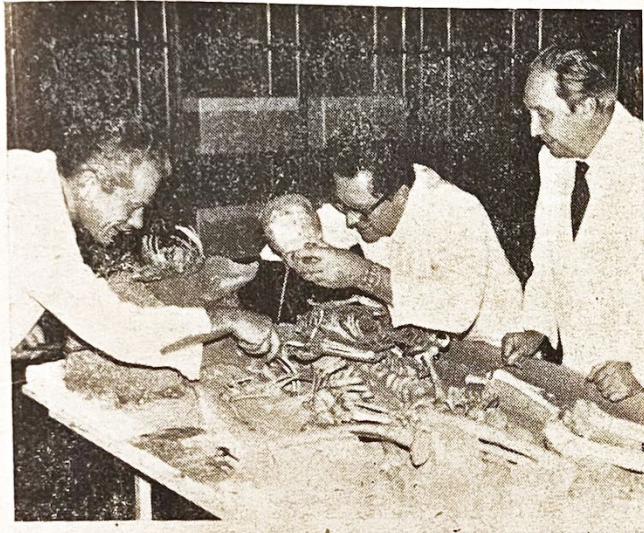


ABB. 3. *Rekonstruktion der Siebenfachbestattung in der Anthropologischen Abteilung am Naturhistorischen Museum Wien.*

ABB. 2. *Die Siebenfachbestattung aus der urnenfelderzeitlichen Speichergrube in Stillfried/March bei der Freilegung im Jahre 1976.*

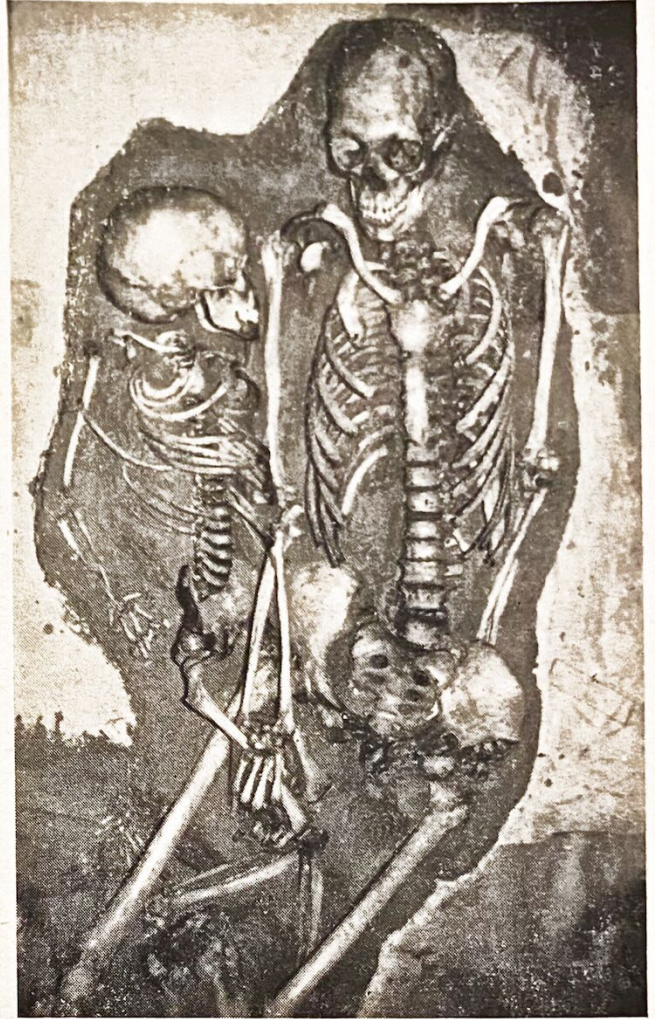


ABB. 4. *Die 45 jährige Frau Stillfried 5 und ihr 6 jähriger Knabe Stillfried 6 bei der Rekonstruktion.*

sich um einen Fund handelt, dessen Verarbeitung unlängst beendet wurde – der Fund selbst ist in Naturhistorischen Museum Wien ausgestellt und in einer neuen Publikation veröffentlicht (siehe Buchbesprechungen Antropologie XXVIII/2-3 – veröffentlichten wir diese Aufnahmen zur Information unserer Lehrer.

J. Jelínek

ANTHROPOLOGIE UND EVOLUTIONSTHEORIE.

Symposium veranstaltet von der Biologischen Gesellschaft der DDR und der Martin-Luther-Universität in Halle-Wittenberg am 15. März 1990 in Halle/Saale.

An diesem zweiten Symposium zur Geschichte der Anthropologie haben etwa 40 Fachleute aus der DDR teilgenommen, welche den breiten Bogen wissenschaftlicher Disziplinen von der physischen Anthropologie über Ethologie und Prähistorie bis zur Philosophie vertreten haben. Das Programm umfaßte 6 Vorträge und 3 Kurzbeiträge, die alle eine interessierte Diskussion hervorriefen.

S. Kirschke (Halle): Begrüßung und Eröffnung. — J. Schuh (Halle): Der biologische Konflikt des Menschen mit der Zeit. Die Beziehung des Menschen zur Zeitordnung von biologischer, individueller und allgemeiner Sicht und deren Auswirkung auf sozialer Ebene. — K. Sommer (Berlin): Zur Variabilität des Menschen; Erscheinungen-Ursachen-Ten-

denzen. Somatisches Konzept des Menschen auf Grund eingehender anthropometrischer Studien an Föten und Individuen aller Altersklassen, Abhängigkeit der festgestellten Unterschiede an sozialen, ökologischen, individuellen und erblichen Faktoren. — G. Tembrock (Berlin): Humanethologie und Evolutionstheorie. Verhaltensbeispiele heutiger Kultur-(Natur-)Völker (Neu-Guinea) zum ökologischen Gleichgewicht und Mutter-Kind-Beziehung als Grundlage soziokultureller Bande. — S. Kirschke (Halle): Anthropologie und Evolutionstheorie – ein mißglückter Anfang? Darwins Stellung zur Applikation der Entwicklungstheorie auf den Menschen. — K. Valoch (Brno): Prähistorische Archäologie und Entwicklungstheorie. Abriß der Abfolge und Entwicklung altsteinzeitlicher Kulturen in der Alten Welt. — R. Lötter (Berlin): Punktualismus, Gradualismus und Anthropogenese. Punktualistisches und gradualistisches Modell der Anthropogenese. — P. Neuhäuser (Halle): Anthropologie, Evolutionstheorie, Conservation Biology – eine Dreieinig-