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CRANIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 14th - 17th C POPULATION IN LITHUANIA
I. MALE CRANIA

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Human skeletal population from the second half of the second millenium A. D. in Lithuania have hardly been investigated at all, with the exception of some scanty and fragmentary data [5, 10]. Quite naturally, the lack of satisfactory data from this period was one of the reasons why the authors, who had written on the ethnic history of Lithuanians [1, 6, 24], were not able to connect well enough the earlier anthropological facts with the physical type of contemporary Lithuanians and to elucidate exhaustively their ethnogenesis. Such material is of importance in the anthropology of the Balts proper and of the neighbouring peoples, particularly the Slavs.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This report deals with 11 samples of male crania (Table 1), collected in the Institute of History of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and in the Archeological and Ethnographical Museum, Vilinus, and sent to the Department of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology at Vincas Kapsukas University of Vilnius for craniological examination. Most burial-grounds were uncovered and described by V. Urbanavičius, an archaeologist [16 - 23], including the uncompletely excavated yet cemetery in Kavarskas, East Lithuania. According to archaeological findings, all series of skulls belong to the period from the end of the 14th c. to the end of the 17th c. A. D., though rare specimens may belong to the beginning of the 18th c.

The skulls were preserved, minimally repaired and submitted to measurement after R. Martin [9], using an extensive craniometric program (109 metric characteristics). The main statistical parameters were computed in every sample separately; afterwards the data were pooled. The homogeneity of the pooled skull collection was verified on the scale

Tab. 1. The 14th - 17th cc. Lithuanian craniological samples

No	Sample	Region	Period	Amount		
				♂	♀	Total
1	Jakštaičiai	Šiauliai	15 - 17 cc.	23	30	53
2	Kavarskas	Anykščiai	16 - 17 cc.	31	30	61
3	Gėluva	Raseiniai	16 - 17 cc.	44	41	85
4	Sūduva (pooled sample)	Morkūnai near Prienai, and Tursučiai near Kapsukas	17 c.	7	6	13
5	Strėva	Vievis	16 - 17 cc.	6	–	6
6	Ruseiniai	Kėdainiai	14 - 17 cc.	18	9	27
7	Liepiniškės	Utena	15 - 17 cc.	15	11	26
8	Uliūnai	Panevėžys	16 - 17 cc.	3	4	7
9	Skrebinai	Jonava	14 - 17 cc.	28	20	48
10	Rumšiškės	Kaišiadorys	14 - 16 cc.	28	28	56
11	Šlapgiris	Kelmė	15 - 16 cc.	3	4	7
	Total			206	183	389

of intergroup variation of those 18 cranial measurements, that, according to T. A l e k s e e v a [2], show the greatest extent of variability in East Europe and the Caucasus, and, in this sense, are the best for racial diagnosis in this area. In addition, the homogeneity was tested by eliciting the distribution of the 18 measurements. The mutual proximity between various 14th-17th cc. Lithuanian series as well as that between the pooled Lithuanian collection and synchronous neighbouring samples were compared by applying the Penrose's analysis of generalized distance [11, 13]. The Penrose's coefficients were calculated from the same 18 main measurements.

RESULTS

The intergroup variation range of the main cranial measurements is rather low in the 14th-17th cc. Lithuanian male samples in comparison with that in East Europe and the Caucasus, and with the almost synchronous (the 16th-17th) series from Latvia (Table 2). It should be noted, that the variation range increases mostly due to the samples that are not numerous (Tables 1 and 2). For this reason, the extremely scanty series from Šlapgiris (♂3, ♀4), which differed considerably from others in the maximal values of the simiotic and dacryal indices, the nasal height, bizygomatic diameter, the upper facial height, the orbital breadth, and the basi-bregmatic height, as well as in minimal values of the cephalic, nasal and orbital indices, and nasal breadth, was eliminated from further analysis. It is either a casualty, or an anthropological type quite dif-

Tab. 2. The range of intergroup variation of cranial traits

Measurement after R. Martin	East Europe and the Caucasus (T. Alekseeva, 1973)			Lithuania, the 14th - 17th cc.			Latvia, the 16th - 17th cc. (R. Denisova, 1974)		
	Min–Max	$M_1 - M_2$	$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_2} \times 100$	Min–Max	$M_1 - M_2$	$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_2} \times 100$	Min–Max	$M_1 - M_2$	$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{M_2} \times 100*$
SS : SC	39 - 69	30	76.92	41.9 - 50.6	8.7	20.76	42.8 - 55.1	12.3	28.74
75 (1)	23 - 37	14	60.87	25.7 - 32.7	7.0	27.24	24.8 - 32.7	7.9	31.85
DS : DC	44 - 66	22	50.00	54.0 - 60.5	6.5	12.04	52.9 - 64.4	11.5	21.74
I 1 8 : 1	70 - 89	19	27.14	75.8 - 78.7	3.1	4.08	75.0 - 79.6	4.6	6.13
55. n–ns	48 - 58	10	20.83	50.0 - 52.0	2.0	4.00	49.1 - 53.1	4.0	8.15
I 48 54 : 55	45 - 53	8	17.78	46.3 - 49.2	2.9	6.26	46.5 - 51.4	4.9	10.54
45. zy–zy	125 - 147	22	17.60	127.8 - 134.7	6.9	5.40	130.6 - 138.0	7.4	5.66
54. nl–nl	23 - 27	4	17.39	27.9 - 24.8	1.9	8.30	23.9 - 26.0	2.1	8.79
48. n–pr	65 - 76	11	16.92	66.3 - 73.7	7.4	11.16	66.4 - 72.0	5.6	8.43
52. orb. h.	30 - 35	5	16.67	31.4 - 33.7	2.3	7.32	31.5 - 34.6	3.1	9.84
I 39 48 : 45	49 - 57	8	16.32	50.7 - 54.7	4.0	7.89	47.8 - 53.0	5.2	10.88
8. eu–eu	133 - 155	22	16.54	139.5 - 144.4	4.9	3.51	138.3 - 146.4	8.1	5.86
51. mf–ek	39 - 45	6	15.38	40.9 - 42.4	1.5	3.67	42.2 - 44.5	2.3	5.45
I 42 52 : 51	73 - 84	11	15.07	75.3 - 79.5	4.2	5.58	72.7 - 78.8	6.1	3.39
zygomax. angle	120 - 137	17	14.16	116.0 - 124.5	8.5	7.07	125.6 - 130.1	4.5	3.58
1. g–op	171 - 195	24	14.03	180.0 - 189.7	9.7	5.39	179.8 - 189.9	10.1	5.62
17. ba–b	127 - 140	13	10.24	129.2 - 139.3	10.1	7.82	130.8 - 138.6	7.2	5.50
nasomalar angle	134 - 145	11	8.21	133.2 - 140.9	7.7	5.78	136.3 - 143.1	6.8	4.99

* computed by the author of the present report.

ferent from the synochronous Lithuanian samples. However, the answer
to this question goes beyond the scope of the present report.

In the pooled collection of Lithuanian male crania (Table 3), the di-
stribution of main cranial traits for racial diagnosis is close to normal:
the values of the standard deviation and the coefficient of variation are
rather small, the indices of asymmetry and excess in most cases do not
reach the limit of significance.

The majority of the Penrose's coefficients of distance among the 11
Lithuanian skull series (Table 4), is very small (0.03 - 0.29), and this tes-
tifies a close affinity of the samples. A greater distance (0,30 - 0,50)
exists between the crania from Uliūnai, Strėva and especially Šlapgiris,

Tab. 3. The distribution of main measurements in the pooled male
collection of the 14th - 17th cc. Lithuanian crania

Measurement after R. Martin		N	M	σ	V	A	E
	SS : SC	187	46.12	11.34	24.58	0.49	0.29
75 (1)		144	29.27	5.89	20.12	0.43	1.56
	DS : DC	189	57.43	8.98	15.52	−0.13	1.51
I 1	8 : 1	202	77.20	3.75	4.84	−0.35	0.30
55.	n–ns	204	50.71	3.35	6.60	−0.17	0.11
I 48	54 : 55	203	47.61	4.66	9.80	0.32	0.67
45.	zy–zy	192	133.90	5.62	4.24	−0.43	0.07
54.	nl–nl	204	24.09	1.99	8.23	0.01	−0.13
48.	n–pr	185	68.79	4.43	6.43	−0.25	0.15
52.	orb. height	198	31.78	2.09	6.56	−0.12	−0.37
I 39	48 : 45	173	52.03	3.90	7.45	1.15	6.29
8.	eu–eu	205	141.97	5.82	4.10	0.47	1.05
51.	mf–ek	199	41.45	1.89	4.55	0.00	− 0.16
I 42	52 : 51	197	76.63	4.95	6.46	−0.14	0.16
	zygomax. angle	194	121.89	5.37	4.38	0.21	−0.39
1.	g–op	205	183.93	5.98	3.25	0.17	0.07
17.	ba–b	200	135.21	5.08	3.76	−0.09	−0.27
	nasomal. angle	203	138.36	5.36	3.87	0.11	0.80

Tab. 4. The Penrose's coefficients of distance among the 14th - 17th cc.
Lithuanian male samples

No.	Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Jakštaičiai										
2	Kavarskas	0.13									
3	Gėluva	0.12	0.05								
4	Sūduva	0.23	0.19	0.12							
5	Strėva	0.36	0.29	0.19	0.33						
6	Ruseiniai	0.26	0.17	0.06	0.17	0.23					
7	Liepiniškės	0.25	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.29	0.07				
8	Uliūnai	0.66	0.45	0.29	0.33	0.40	0.24	0.26			
9	Skrebinai	0.14	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.25	0.08	0.10	0.37		
10	Rumšiškės	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.19	0.31	0.14	0.22	0.48	0.11	
11	Šlapgiris	0.62	0.69	0.60	0.51	1.03	0.73	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.71

and other Lithuanian samples. It these three series that are just the scantiest (Table 1). It is to be supposed, that, for this reason, their coefficients do not reflect the real distance among the populations, that have left those graveyards. By the way, R. D e n i s o v a [7] has estimated the Penrose's coefficients in the craniological materials from the 16th - 17th cc. Latvia, and also elicited the greatest distance between those samples that contained only several skulls, but the fact was not commented by the author.

In order to clear up the possible morphological differences in the major ethnographical regions of Lithuania, all cranial samples were alloted to three territorial complexes, namely West (Jakštaičiai and Gėluva), Middle (Ruseiniai, Skrebinai Rumšiškės) and East (Liepiniškės and Kavarskas) Lithuania, and the Penrose's analysis was carried out. The minimum values of the coefficients (0.04 - 0.09) testify to the almost complete morphological kinship of these territorial complexes.

Consequently, a rather narrow range of intergroup variation of main cranial traits among the samples, the normalcy of distribution as well as the results of the Penrose's analysis allow to assert that the pooled cranial collection fom the 14th - 17th cc. Lithuanian burial-grounds represents a quite homogeneous antropological type. Some exceptions can be explained by the insufficient amount of skulls in those samples.

According to the statistical parameters of the pooled Lithuanian collection, this type is notable for its medium dimensions of cranial vault with the tendency of high values of cranial length and basi-bregmatic height. The general shape of the vault is mesocranic. The face is of medium bizygomatic diameter, small but near to medium upper facial height and of mesenic shape. The nasal breadth and height are small, but tend to be medium. The general shape of the nose is mesorhinic, nevertheless, the trend to leptorhiny is distinct. The bridge of the nose is rather high: the simotic index may be characterized as moderate and the dacryal one as large. The nasal bones form a large angle with a general line of a facial profile, thus the vertical profile of the face is sharp. The orbits are low and of medium breadth, their general shape is mesoconchal, but the trend to chamaeconchy is marked, so that they must be defined as subchamaeconochal. The cross-section of the face (a horizontal profile) is strongly pronounced since the nasomalar angle is small and the zygomaxillar one very small.

According to the „Mainzer Verständigung" of craniological typology [14], it is advisable to estimate the distribution of main morphological forms in an investigated population. In this sense, the mesomorphous shape of a skull predominantes in the Lithuanian male sample: mesocrany is combined with orthocrany and mesenic face in one third of the examined crania (Table 5). Dolichocrany and brachycrany happen more seldom but to an equal extent. They are combined with orthocrany and

Tab. 5. The frequency of combinations of morphological forms in the 14th - 17th cc. Lithuanian pooled sample (N) %

I 1	I 39						I 2			
	Hyper-euryen	Euryen	Mesen	Lepten	Hyper-lepten	Total	Chamae-cran	Orthocran	Hypsicran	Total
Ultradolichocran	—	—	(1) 0.57	—	—	(1) 0.57	—	(1) 0.51	—	(1) 0.51
Hyperdolichocran	—	(1) 0,57	—	—	—	(1) 0.57	(1) 0.51	—	—	(1) 0.51
Dolichocran	—	(6) 3.45	(16) 9.19	(10) 5.75	(1) 0.57	(33) 18.96	(11) 5.61	(19) 9.69	(10) 5.10	(40) 20.40
Mesocran	(1) 0.57	(25) 14.38	(61) 35.07	(15) 8.62	(1) 0.57	(103) 59.21	(12) 6.12	(69) 35.22	(30) 15.31	(111) 56.65
Brachycran	(3) 1.72	(6) 3.45	(20) 11.50	(3) 1.72	—	(32) 18.39	(1) 0.51	(20) 10.20	(19) 9.69	(40) 20.40
Hyperbrachycran	—	—	(4) 2.30	—	—	(4) 2.30	—	—	(3) 1.53	(3) 1.53
Ultrabrachycran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(4) 2.29	(38) 21.85	(102) 58.63	(28) 16.09	(2) 1.14	(174) 100.00	(25) 12.75	(109) 55.62	(62) 31.63	(196) 100.00

Tab. 6 The distribution of indices in the 14 th-17th cc. Lithuanian pooled collection of male crania (N) °/o

I 13		I 42		I 48	
Stenometop	(65) 32.02	Chamaeconch	(88) 45.60	Leptorrhin	(92) 46.24
Metriometop	(62) 30.54	Mesoconch	(93) 47.67	Mesorrhin	(64) 32.14
Eurymetop	(76) 37.44	Hypsiconch	(13) 6.73	Chamaerrhin	(40) 20.12
Total	(203) 100.00	Total	(194) 100.00	Hyperchamaerrhin	(3) 1.50
				Total	(199) 100.00

mesenic face more often, too. Stenometopic, metriometopic and eurymetopic forehead are found in the frequency (Table 6), and these forms are scattered equally in every category of the vault shape. The amount of mesoconchal and chamaeconchal crania is the same in the collection, and this peculiarity of the skull is not connected with any shape either of the vault or the face — low and middle orbits are combined with every shape of the vault and the face at a quite equal frequency. In the respect of the nasal index, leptorhinic skulls predominate in the collection, the mesorhinic and platyrhinic ones happen at a half frequency and nearly to an equal extent.

In order to find analogies with the 14th-17th cc. collection from Lithuania, possibly the most synchronous samples from the neighbouring territories [1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15] were selected (Table 7), and the Penrose's analysis was carried out. It was not an easy task, because, firstly, only scanty synchronous materials concerning the neighbouring territories are available in the literature, secondly, the described samples of crania are seldom sufficiently numerous and statistically representative, and, thirdly, the series, especially those from abroad of the USSR, usually lack those cranial measurements that are of a great racial diagnostical value in East Europe and the Caucasus, namely the angles of facial cross-section (horizontal profile), the indices of nasal bridge, etc. The summary table of the Penrose's analysis (Table 7) shows the closest distance (the minimum values of the coefficients) between the pooled Lithuanian collection and the series from the immediate neighbouring territories. This is especially true of all the series from Latvia, and in the first place, that from Martinsala, situated in the mouth of the Daugava River, near Riga. The samples from West Byelorussia (Novogrodek), the West Ukraine (Grodek) and North-West Russia (Staraya Ladoga) are close to the Lithuanian collection, too. To all appearances, the area of

Tab. 7. The Penrose's coefficients of distance between the 14th - 17th cc. Lithuanian male sample and synchronous samples from the neighbouring territories

Sample	Period (cc.)	Author	Coefficient
Purgaili (Vidzeme, Latvia)	17 - 18	R. Denisova, 1973	0.20
Selpils (Latvia)	16 - 17	,,	0.24
Saldus, Jaunkandava (Kurzeme, Latvia)**	15 - 16	,,	0.20
Dudinas (the lower reaches of the Daugava River, Latvia)	16 - 17	,,	0.21
Martinsala (the mouth of the Daugava River, Latvia)	14 - 17	,,	0.12
Byelorussia (pooled series)	18 - 19	I. Salivon, 1969	0.31
Byelorussia (Novogrodek)	11 - 12	,,	0.18
West Ukraine (Gródek)	13 - 17	T. Belniak, 1961	0.09*
Nikolskoye (Central Russia)	16 - 18	T. Trofimova, 1941	0.35*
Staraya Ladoga (North-West Russia)	17 - 18	V. Alekseev, 1969	0.14
Szczecinek (Pomorze, Poland)	15 - 18	M. Kaliszewska, 1967	0.32*
Oškobrh (Central Bohemia)**	14 - 17	M. Blajerová, 1974	0.74*

   * the parameters of the nasal bridge and the angles of the facial cross-section are absent.
  ** the samples pooled by the author of the present work.

a similar anthropological type was South-East Baltic region in the second half of the second millenium A.D.

One has to abandon an attempt to explain the genesis of the anthropological type in the 14th-17th cc. Lithuanian male population because of lack of sufficient data on the more ancient inhabitants of the land. Nevertheless, some sugestions can be made on the basis of the Penrose's analysis, carried out in three Lithuanian skull series dating from different times: the 2nd-4th cc. sample from Middle Lithuania, mostly from Kaunas, investigated by J. Žilinskas and R. Masalskis [25], the 14th - 17th cc. one — practically from the whole of Lithuania with crania from the central regions of the land predominating (the materials of the present report), and the highly representative collection from the 20th c. Kaunas, described by J. Žilinskas and A. Jurgutis [24]. The 14th - 17th cc. sample occupies an interstitial position between the 2nd - 4th cc. and the 20th c. ones (Table 8). This trend remains the same

Tab. 8. The Penrose's coefficients among three Lithuanian series dating from different times

	the 2nd - 4th cc.	the 14th - 17th cc.	the 20th c.
the 2nd - 4th cc.		0.14*	0.55*
the 14th - 17th cc.	0.33		0.19*
the 20th c.	0.94	0.23	

  * g–op, eu–eu and I_1 eliminated.

Tab. 9. Comparison of three Lithuanian male series dating
from different times

(The mean values of the 2nd - 4th cc. sample are considered to be 100%)

Measurement after R. Martin		the 14th - 17th cc.	the 20th c.
	SS : SC	92.30	95.60
75 (1).		94.35	99.38
	DS : DC	98.03	101.27
I 1.	8 : 1	107.46	111.77
55.	n–ns	101.48	105.12
I 48.	54 : 55	97.54	95.55
45.	zy–zy	102.16	101.17
54.	nl–nl	98.97	99.91
48.	n–pr	98.48	97.49
52.	orbital height	102.54	107.13
I 39.	48 : 45	97.69	97.63
8.	eu–eu	103.28	105.28
51.	mf–ek	97.57	95.12
I 42.	52 : 51	104.78	111.84
	zygomaxillar angle	98.51	100.45
1.	g–op	96.03	94.40
17.	ba–b	97.70	94.95
	nasomalar angle	100.45	98.59

when those craniological traits (g-op, eu-eu, I_1) which are mostly subject to epochal changes and which, in this sense, could distort the real picture of kinship among the series, are eliminated from the Penrose's analysis. The 14th - 17th cc. sample keeps its intermediate position when mean values of the two later series (the 14th - 17th cc. and the 20 th c.) are expressed in percentage of those of the early one (the 2nd - 4th cc.), considering the mean values of the last being 100 percent. In comparison with the 2nd - 4th cc. crania, two later samples show an intensive and equal brachycranization of the vault due to the diminution of its length and simultaneous increase in its breadth, both processes going at a rather equal rate. The cranial vault becomes lower. The nasal index diminishes owing to the increase in the nasal height. On the contrary, the orbital index rises due to an even increase in its height and decrease in breadth. The gracilization (narrowing) of the face was occurring more intensively between the 2nd - 4th and the 14th - 17th cc. by an increase in the upper facial height. Since the 14th - 17th cc., the general shape of the face remained almost stable. The indices of the nasal bridge (SS : SC, DS : DC) and the angle between nasal bones and the line of facial profile, the most variable cranial traits in East Europe and the Caucasus [2], fluctuate in three Lithuanian series without any definite trend. The angles of the cross-section of the face (nasomalar and zygomaxillar), though slightly fluctuates, nevertheless, remain stable.

Thus, it is possible to speak about some historical continuity of anthropological types in Lithuania. No matter what types Lithuanians consisted of in the 2nd - 4th cc. or even earlier, they were strongly consolidated in the second half of the second millenium A. D., i. e. they approached nearly the contemporary type. This might be connected with the formation of the state, the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and the development of the Lithuanian ethnical community.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The collection of male crania from the 14th - 17th cc. Lithuanian burialgrounds represents a quite homogeneous anthropological type.

2. This type is notable for mesomorphy, sharp vertical profile and cross-section of the face, the trend to leptorhiny and chamaeconchy.

3. The Lithuanian sample is akin to the synchronous series from the immediate northern and eastern neighbouring territories.

4. It is possible to trace some historical continuity of anthropological types in Lithuania between the first and second millenia A. D.

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CHARAKTERYSTYKI KRANIOLOGICZNE LUDNOŚCI LITWY Z XIV - XVII WIEKU. I. CZASZKI MĘSKIE

GINTAUTAS ČESNYS

Zbadano czaszki pochodzące z litewskich serii z drugiej połowy obecnego tysiąclecia. Materiał obejmuje łącznie 206 czaszek dorosłych mężczyzn z 11 stanowisk (zestawienie w tab. 1). Całość zbadanego materiału wykazuje dużą jednorodność pod względem kraniometrycznym (parametry rozkładów cech zawierają tabele 2 i 3). Serie wykazują podobieństwo do współczesnych im materiałów z sąsiadujących z Litwą terytoriów. Odległości Penrose'a pomiędzy badanymi seriami przedstawia tabela 4, a pomiędzy ogółem badanych i materiałami wybranymi do porównań — tabela 8.

KONFERENCJA NAUKOWA Z OKAZJI 200-LECIA DZIAŁALNOŚCI KATEDRY ANATOMII PRAWIDŁOWEJ UNIWERSYTETU WILEŃSKIEGO

Pod patronatem Ministerstwa Wyższego i Średniego Szkolnictwa Specjalnego Litewskiej SSR, Uniwersytet Wileński im. V. Kapsukasa zorganizował w 1975 roku konferencję naukową poświęconą dwusetnej rocznicy utworzenia Katedry Anatomii. W kilku sekcjach wygłoszono 83 referaty, których streszczenia opublikowano w postaci materiałów pokonferencyjnych.

Antropologów zainteresować mogą referaty prezentowane w pierwszej sekcji poświęconej badaniom anatomicznym i socjalno-higienicznym. Referat wprowadzający S. Pavilonisa dotyczył historii Katedry Anatomii od czasów jej założenia w 1775 roku przez Mikołaja Rene. Historię tej Katedry przedstawił autor wymieniając kolejnych kierowników i ich ważniejsze zasługi oraz organizację wspaniałego muzeum anatomicznego, liczącego w 1842 roku 2769 preparatów. W drugim, międzywojennym okresie, działalności Katedry Anatomii w Uniwersytecie Stefana Batorego, przypadającym na lata 1919 - 1939, szczególnie zasłużył się M. Reicher, kierujący Katedrą od 1921 do 1939 r. Katedra uzyskała w tym czasie bogatą kolekcję kraniologiczną i na nowo zorganizowano bogate muzeum anatomiczne. Z uznaniem wspomina się o działalności tej Katedry w dziedzinie antropologii, morfologii i genetyki populacyjnej. W okresie wojny większość zbiorów uległa zniszczeniu i trzeci powojenny okres działalności Katedry polegał na organizowaniu jej od podstaw. Jednakże tradycja badań antropologicznych została zachowana.

W ciekawym referacie W. Nainys omówił problematykę badań antropologicznych w Kowieńskim Instytucie Medycznym, w którym przed II wojną antropologię rozwijał J. Żylinskas, współautor wydanej w 1939 roku „Crania lithuanica". Po wojnie wykonywano tu badania siodła tureckiego, a zwłaszcza zmian pośmiertnych cech antropometrycznych i rekonstrukcji wysokości ciała na dużym zbiorze kości osób zmarłych w różnym wieku. Szczególne zasługi są tu udziałem W. Nainysa, autora monografii poświęconej problemom antropologii stosowanej do identyfikacji medyczno-sądowej. Kolejny, interesujący referat G. Česnysa dotyczył typologii czaszek męskich z cmentarzysk XIV - XVII w. Litwy. Z innych referatów na uwagę zasługuje „Fizyczny rozwój noworodków w zależności od okresu ciąży" I. Ališuskasa, G. Česnysa, A. Venckauskasa, w którym podano dane liczbowe długości i ciężaru ciała noworodków w wieku od 28 do 42 tygodnia ciąży. Sezonowość wrodzonych anomalii w Wilnie przedstawiono w referacie R. Mikenene. Rozwój fizyczny 1000 dzieci i młodzieży z wrodzonymi wadami serca omówiony został przez A. Adomajtisa.

Andrzej Malinowski (Poznań)