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Department of Historical Anthropology
Institute of Archaeology, Warsaw University

Anthropological Laboratory
State Archaeological Museum, Warsaw

STUDIES IN HISTORICAL ANTHROPOLOGY (vol. 1)

Department of Historical Anthropology
Institute of Archaeology
Warsaw University
PL-00-927 Warsaw, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28
phone: + 48-22-62-00-381 ext. 120, 129 Fax: 26-90-30, 26-75-20
E-mail: Andyuw@Plearn.edu.pl

Anthropological Laboratory
State Archaeological Museum
PL-00-241 Warsaw, ul. Długa 52
Phone: + 48-22-831-32-21 ext. 105, 143 Fax: 831-51-95

Editor-in-Chief
Alina Wiercińska

Editorial Board
Andrzej Wierciński, Karol Piasecki, Janusz Piontek

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FROM THE EDITOR

The historical anthropology (HA) (understood in a narrower scope) is this branch of physical anthropology which concerns microevolutionary and intermingling processes within the range of *Homo sapiens fossils* and *recens*.

It deals with skeletal material, in association with cultural and ecological data, in order to enlighten the changes in populational dynamics and ethnogenesis.

Practically, HA covers the period time from the Upper Paleolithic to the present.

Since there is a lack of a yearbook for HA, we have decided to create such a publication in the form of our „Studies in Historical Anthropology” as a joint publication of the Department of Historical Anthropology at the Institute of Archaeology of the Warsaw University and the Anthropological Laboratory at the State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw.

It is worth emphasising that a close collaboration in HA was developed between both these centers and the Institute of Anthropology of University of Poznań and the Department of Anthropology, Institute of Zoology of the Jagiellonian University.

The present first volume of the „Studies” contains 5 papers. It begins with the application of the conceptual framework of general anthropology to a wide array of archeological data, dated from the Neolithic Period to the early urbanisation, in order to achieve their concise and synthetic interpretation (A. Wierciński).

The second paper (A. Wiercińska) is a pilot-study on the statistics of content of trace elements in three skeletal series descending from very different times, cultures and environments. The study included comparisons of both *substantia spongiosa* and *s. compacta*.

The following two papers (M. Krenz) represent the above mentioned collaboration with the anthropological center of the Poznań University.

The first one yields the results of a comparative analysis of morphological differentiation of skeletal series from Żerniki Górne (corded ware and Trzciniec cultures) on a background of other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age populations from Central Europe. The second one represents survey of Harris lines found in the series from Żerniki Górne in order to estimate trends in the living conditions of the analysed cultures.

The last paper of the volume (K. Piasecki) presents the results of a individual typological analysis, based on the cranometric and cranioscopic data for a series of skulls descending from the tower-shaped tombs in Tumpullo, Peru.

Finally, it should be emphasized that publication of this volume, was financed by the grant No 1H01G07013 which I have received from the Polish State Committee of Scientific Research.

Alina Wiercińska