



THE RESEARCH OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL MATERIAL FROM ANUBEION IN SAKKARA 1982

On the invitation of the Egypt Exploration Society (London) I spent October and November 1982 arranging and processing the anthropological material obtained during the excavations realized by the Society in the years 1977-1980. The excavations were led by Professor Dr. Harry S. Smith in Site No. 5 of the ancient Ptolemaic temple city of Anubeion. The site is in the rock cover of the north-eastern corner of the burial temple of the Teti Pyramid. The anthropological material consists of two stratigraphically and chronologically different groups.

The older group comes from the stratigraphic phase I from the areas connecting the two grave pits coming from the period of the New Empire (obviously from the Ramesian period). They are poor burials, most probably from the period of the 21st-22nd dynasties, containing only craniological material. The remains are well preserved, in many cases with traces of mummifying and excerebration. A total of 50 individuals have been distinguished, 9 non-adults and 41 adults, among them 23 males, 17 females and one individual of undeterminable sex.

The younger material comes from the burial of Phase II and dates to the 6th-4th centuries B.C.; the upper limit is tentative only, the lower is exact, given by the dating of the foundations of the temple city of God Anup. The burial forms part of a larger necropolis of the Later Period and is situated along the southern and northern side of the road leading the Nile Valley to the well-known Serapeum (burial of the sacred Apis bulls). Most graves were individual burials, but there was a small number of double-graves among them too. The skeletons lay stretched on their backs, only some of them show traces of quite superficial mummifying.

E. Strouhal

THE FOURTH EUROPEAN MEETING OF THE PALEOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATION

The Paleopathology Association founded by T. A. Cockburn and other participants of the international autopsy of the ancient Egyptian mummy PUM II on February 1/2, 1973 holds its annual scientific conference or symposium in the U. S. A., mostly in connection with the annual congress of the American Anthropological Association. Besides that it calls every two years an independent separate meeting of its European members and paleopathologists; the Fourth European Meeting of the Paleopathology Association took place between September 16-19, 1982 in Middleburg, the picturesque centre of the Zeeland Province in the Netherlands.

The meeting was organized in an exemplary way by Professor Dr. G. T. Heneveld, from the Pathological Institute of the University of Utrecht in co-operation with Dr. W. R. K. Periozonius from the Institute of Human Biology of the same university. The event was attended by some 70 anthropologists, pathologists, parasitologists and clinicians from 11 European countries. Most Participants came naturally from the host country, the Netherlands, from the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France, Spain and Belgium. By one delegate each were represented Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary and Yugoslavia. The executive body of the Paleopathology Association was represented by

Mrs. Eve Cockburn, delivering an inauguration address following the opening speech by G. T. Heneveld. The meeting was attended also by Dr. J. Andersen, a Danish pathologist, at present active in Ethiopia, and Dr. Sh. T. Brooks from the U. S. A.

The first two days of the meeting were held in the Municipal Concert Hall of Middleburg, for the third day the participants of the meeting were taken by coach to Belgium, to the new university campus in Antwerp, hosting the 37th Antwerp Days of Medicine. Within the framework of the Days of Medicine was held a joint session of the Association for the Study of Medicine in the Past "Nonnius" and of the Palaeopathology Association. There were several social events in Antwerp and in Middleburg.

To acquaint you with the wide scope palaeopathology covers at present let me present a chronological list of papers read by the participants:

P. L. Bennike (Copenhagen, Denmark), Organizational methods and results from the Danish Palaeopathology Project. R. Watermann (Neuss, FRG), Paläopathologie am Niederrhein: Ausgrabungen und Sammlungen. T. S. Constandse-Westermann and R. R. Newell (Utrecht, Netherlands), Mesolithic trauma: demographical and chronological trends. D. A. Birkett (Linthorpe, UK), Osteochondritis dissecans in ancient populations. J. M. Rogers (Bristol, UK), Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis in ancient populations. W. Groenman-van Waateringen and H. Herschel (Amsterdam, Netherlands), How healthy were the feet of our predecessors? K. Petsch, J. Jonas and E. Rieder (FRG), Changes in cranial facial morphology since the medieval period. F. Metz Guillon (Caen, France), Palaeopathology of the Merovingian necropolis at Verson (5th-8th cent. A.D.). J. M. Reverte (Madrid, Spain), Bone pathology in the medieval population of Thirmes (Soria, Spain). A. T. Clason (Groningen, Netherlands), Lessons from animal palaeopathology. I. Kühl (Schleswig) and M. Schultz (Göttingen, FRG), Cremation of a diseased young/middle adult woman of early Latène period from Schleswig-Holstein, North Germany. J. Huizinga (Utrecht, Netherlands), A peculiar case of dwarfism in Africa. D. Campillo and J. M. Barbera (Barcelona, Spain), Dental mutilations in the pre- and protohistory of the Iberian Peninsula. K. Petsch, G. Kregeler, D. Buhmann and K. Weimar (Homburg/Saar, FRG), Dental status in skulls from a medieval graveyard in Wiebelskirchen. J. Wind (Amsterdam, Netherlands), Evolutionary biology and pathology. R. Grilletto (Torino, Italy), Un cas de "spina bifida" dans la nécropole RH5 du Sultanat de l'Oman. W. Scholz (Hamburg, FRG), Das praekolumbische Peru: paläopathologischer Aspekt. M. Schultz (Göttingen, FRG), Pathological alterations in the skeletons of the pre-Columbian settlement of Culhuacán, Mexico. A. T. Sandison (Glasgow, UK), Trauma and arthritis in pre-European contact Australian aborigines. J. Wind (Amsterdam, Netherlands), C. T. study of temporal bone of the australopithecinae and Homo erectus. D. M. O'Sullivan (Leicester, UK), St. Bees man: the discovery of a preserved medieval body in Cumbria. E. Tapp (Preston) and D. M. O'Sullivan (Leicester, UK), St. Bees man: the autopsy findings. F. F. Leek (Aldbury, UK), The dentition of the St. Bees man. F. F. Leek (Aldbury, UK), The palaeopathology of skeletal remains of some relatives and courtiers of the Pharaoh Cheops, c. 2650 B.C. E. Strouhal (Prague, Czechoslovakia), Palaeopathology of the Late Period population of Abusir (Egypt). E. Rabino-Massa (Torino, Italy), Post-parum inversion of the uterus in an Egyptian dynastic mummy.