

front of the cave).

In the years 1984—1985 the research concentrated on explaining the main patterns of settling of the locality in Late Pleistocene.

The final stage of the last glacial is documented by numerous hornstone flakes and by rare finds of crystal tools. The clayey filling of the debris has been affected by a pedogenetic process and it strongly differs from the pure loess in the undersoil and from the older loess sediments containing numerous lenticular sand formations. The loess deposits have yielded hornstone tools of the Magdalenian type (sector A and B) and the femur of a young *Coelodonta antiquitatis*. The sequence of layers continues with a complicated loess development redeposited loesses containing limestone blocks measuring up to 60 cm; the latter are on the floor of the section at the depth of 520 cm. The older loess layers have been interrupted in front of the cave by a 180 cm deep wedge-shaped depression filled with fine debris of sharp edges mixed with game bones (*Rangifer tarandus*, *Equus* sp., *Lepus* sp., *Alopex lagopus*) and with Magdalenian tools. The microfauna points to cold climate.

In order to study the whole section in a complex way numerous samples were taken for micromorphological evaluation of the spils and sediments, to determine their chemical composition and granulometry, the presence of heavy metals and the pollen content. Quantitative samples are taken to separate the remains of the malacofauna.

At the next stage the research will concentrate on the "ante-nave" of the cave. Control probes have revealed that this part of the cave was also inhabited in the Magdalenian times.

Luděk Seitl, Jiří Svoboda

OBITUARY

FRANZ FILCE LEEK

A sad news reached and touched us that Franz Filce Leek suddenly died from an aneurysm, following an operation on his vascular system on January 26, 1985. Born on February 5, 1903 in London, he studied at Kings College Hospital, London. He became dental surgeon and was appointed to Lincoln County Hospital, later he continued his practice at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, till 1971 when he retired.

Deeply interested in ancient cultures, he began as a mature man to start a second career with the study of archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London. Later he specialized in Egyptology under the guidance of

the Pyramid of Cheops at Giza, following mainly earies its sequelae, dental attrition, calculus and bite. To elucidate these conditions he strated microscopic studies of Ancient Egyptian bread and payed also attention to honey, the main sweetening agent of the Ancient Egyptians.

Taking in his hands hundreds of Ancient Egyptian skulls he was struck by the fact that even in members of the highest social stratum he could not detect any evidence of dental interventions. Therefore he began to question the widely accepted view of an early existence of the dentistry as one of the specialized branches of the Ancient Egyptian medicine.

In 1968 the coffin of Tutankhamun in his grave at the west bank of the Nile at Luxor was re-opened and TV-film was made by the BBC-2 producer P. Johnstone, who invited F. F. Leek together with professor of anatomy of the Liverpool University R. G. Harrison to act as scientific advisers. On that occasion he re-examined the age of the King (16—17 years) and the state of his dentition. Basing on this experience he could publish a monograph on the Tutankhamun's human remains using valuable extracts from H. Carter's diary and manuscripts of D. E. Derry with Leek's additions and comments and splendid photographs by H. Burton.

In 1974—1979 he became member of a multidisciplinary team of the Manchester Mummy Project. He contributed by his examination of the dental health of the Manchester mummies and assisted in unwrapping one of them in 1975. He helped the main organizer doctor R. David in preparing two very successfull international symposia "Science in Egyptology" in 1979 and 1984 and became one of its top speakers.

While examining series of Ancient Egyptian skulls, F. F. Leek got a side interest — the study of the technique of brain removal during embalming. He reached new conclusions which were at variance with the traditionally accepted views of Herodotos. Pursuing his search for mummies, he even examined mummified fish.

F. F. Leek was an active member of several British and international scientific societies. His merits in promoting palaeo-odontology were recognized by his nomination into honorary membership of the Swedish Academy of Medical Sciences, of the Dental Association of South Africa, of the Peruvian Orthodontic Society, of the Peruan Academy of Stomatology and of the British Society of Antiquaries.

Everyone who knew Filce as a brilliant speaker will miss him, his enthusiasm, devotion to science and his important conclusions in all future meeting. In the same time, he will be remembered as a charming man and companion with a lasting optimistic smile.

Eugen Strouhal