

on Febr. 21 studying the find. R. Broom supported him against sceptics. "The skull is probably the most important find of the forerunner of man. I regard it as the most interesting fossil ever found", told R. Broom to the reporter of Cape Times on Febr. 25, 1925.

After his arrival in Johannesburg Dart described fossil human remains from the south-eastern coast of Africa, found at the Boskop site. In the year 1929 he published a report on the somatic characteristics of the Bantus of south-eastern Africa. In the year 1936 he examined with his collaborators members of the south-eastern group of the San (Bushmen). He returned to fossils following the year 1947, prompted by the keen interest of his young collaborators (namely by his later successor Philip J. Tobias), and with the help of Professor Le Gros Clark, who in contrast to Dart did not hesitate to assign Australopithecus into the evolution line of man. The following research in Kromdraai, Sterkfontein, and on Makapansgat farm yielded thousands of separate teeth and skeletal remains of more than 500 early hominids. Dart described Australopithecus transvaalensis, and a new hominid species called Australopithecus prometheus (suggesting that the species was acquainted with the use of fire), although later it appeared that it was the same species — or a sub-species of Australopithecus africanus transvaalensis. After solving a number of anatomic problems connected with the Australopithecines Dart dedicated much time to the explanation of their cultural level and way of life. He classed them with the group of the so-called osteo-dontoceratic culture, i.e. users of bone tools, animal jaws with sharp teeth as weapons used in baboon hunting. On the argument that the Taungs child had relatively small brain Dart mentioned a series of other hominid characters, such as erected walking, teeth of human type, i.e. characters that might have preceded the increase proper of the volume of the brain. Besides that the brain volume is marked by remarkable individual variability up to these days. Dart taught his pupils to take everything easy and keep smiling, and it was also his main philosophy of life. We can say about him that he has managed to cast light on the evolution of man to farther limits, up to 3—4 mill. years B. P.

M. Prokopenec

**ANTHROPOLOGISCHES MATERIAL AUS DEN GRABUNGEN DER TSCHECHOSLOWAKISCHEN ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN INSTITUTS IM JAHRE 1988**

Das Hauptgewicht der archäologischen Terrainforschungen in der Tschechoslowakei liegt sicher auf den Archäologischen Instituten der Tschechoslowakischen sowie der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Praha, Brno und Nitra und ihren Zweigstellen. Das anthropologische Material wird dann in unterschiedliche Arbeitsstätte zur Beurteilung übergeben und seine Fachbearbeitung und Veröffentlichung folgt manchmal erst nach einigen Jahren, was namentlich die grösseren Serien betrifft, wo die Laborbearbeitung ziemlich lange dauert. Dank der Bereitwilligkeit von Dr. Luboš Jiráň im Archäologischen Institut in Prag, Ing. M. Bálek im Archäologischen Institut in Brno und Dr. M. Vondráková im Archäologischen Institut in Nitra gelang es uns darüber Auskünfte zu bekommen, welche anthropologische Materialien durch die Tätigkeit dieser drei Institute im Jahre 1988 gewonnen wurden. Wir geben sie hier in eine kurzen Übersicht in alphabetischer Anordnung an:

1. Archäologisches Institut der ČSAV in Prag mit seinen Zweigstellen in Böhmen:

- Březno (Bez. Louny), 3 Gräber der Únětitzer Kultur (J. Štauberová).
- Děčín (Bez. Děčín), 41 Skelettgräber aus dem 13. bis 14. Jahrhundert (T. Velimský).
- Holešice (Bez. Most),
  - a) 3 schnurkeramische Skelettgräber (T. Velimský),
  - b) 7 Skelettgräber der Únětitzer Kultur (M. Dobeš),
  - c) 29 jungburwallzeitliche Skelettgräber (P. Meduna).
- Hrdlovska (Bez. Teplice),
  - a) 2 Gräber der Kultur mit Schnurkeramik (J. Beneš),
  - b) 1 Grab mit 2 Skelettbestattungen der Únětitzer Kultur (J. Beneš).

Chrudim (Bez. Chrudim), 2 jungburwallzeitliche Gräber (J. Frolík).

Libkovic (Bez. Most),

a) 1 Grab der Trichterbecherkultur (M. Dobeš),

b) 4 Únětitzer Skelettgräber (M. Dobeš),

c) 4 latènezeitliche Gräber (M. Dobeš),

d) eine näher nicht angegebene Anzahl der Gräber aus dem Friedhof des mittelalterlichen Wüsting Nesvětica (V. Brych).  
 Milá (Bez. Most), 1 Grab aus der jüngeren Römerzeit (Z. Smrž).  
 Naší (Bez. Chomutov), 3 Brandgräber der Knovizer Kultur (Z. Smrž).

Nové Sedlo (Bez. Louny), 10 Gräber mit Schnurkeramik (M. Dobeš).

Podlesice (Bez. Chomutov), 1 latènezeitliches Grab (J. Beneš).

Praha (Bez. Praha 1), Prager Burg, 5 jungburwallzeitliche Skelettgräber im Ludwigsflügel des alten Palastes (J. Boháčková, J. Frolík, J. Žegklitz).

Sázava (Bez. Kutná Hora), 80 mittelalterliche Skelettgräber (P. Sommer).

Skršín (Bez. Most), Bruchstücke menschlicher Knochen in einem Siedlungsobjekt der Trichterbecher-Kultur (J. Blažek).

Soběsuky (Bez. Chomutov),

a) 4 Gräber mit der Schnurkeramik (M. Dobeš),

b) 10 Gräber der Únětitzer Kultur (M. Dobeš).

Stadice (Bez. Ústí nad Labem),

a) 7 latènezeitliche Gräber (D. Koutecký),

b) 14 Skelettgräber der Jungburwallzeit (D. Koutecký).

Velim (Bez. Kolín), 4 Gräber aus der mittleren bis jüngeren Bronzezeit im Bereich der Ansiedlung (J. Hrala, M. Vávra, Z. Sedláček).

Velemyšleves — Minice (Bez. Louny), 1 Brandgrab der Knovizer Kultur (Z. Smrž).

Vršany (Bez. Most), bisher 50 Skelettgräber aus der jüngeren Burgwallzeit (J. Klápště).

Zaječice (Bez. Most), 2 Gräber mit schnurkeramischer Ausstattung (T. Velimský).

Zákolany — Kováry (Bez. Kladno), 20 Skelettgräber der jüngeren Burgwallzeit auf der Anhöhe Budeč (T. Krutina).

2. Archäologisches Institut der ČSAV in Brünn, Grabungen in Mähren:

Borkovany (Bez. Břeclav), 1 slawisches Grab (M. Geisler).

Borotice (Bez. Znojmo),

a) 6 Gräber der Věteřover Kultur (S. Stuchlík),

b) 16 Gräber aus der Völkerwanderungszeit (S. Stuchlík).

Brno — Uhelná ul. (Bez. Brno), mittelalterliche Gräber aus dem alten jüdischen Friedhof (R. Procházka).

Bulhary (Bez. Břeclav), 4 Gräber aus der jüngeren Burgwallzeit (P. Dvořák).

Hulín (Bez. Kroměříž),

a) 1 Grab der Kultur mit Schnurkeramik (L. Šebela),

b) 3 Bestattungen der Věteřover Kultur (L. Šebela).

Komořany (Bez. Vyškov), 6 Gräber der schnurkeramischen Kultur (M. Čížmár).

Lužice (Bez. Hodonín), 23 Gräber aus der Völkerwanderungszeit (Z. Klanica).

Mikulčice — Valy (Bez. Hodonín), 3 slawische Gräber (Z. Klanica).

Mikulčice — Kostelisko (Bez. Hodonín), 40 slawische Gräber (Z. Klanica).

Náměšt na Hané (Bez. Olomouc), 2 Brandgräber der Trichterbecherkultur (M. Šmíd).

Prušánky (Bez. Hodonín), 47 slawische Gräber (Z. Klanica).

Velešovice (Bez. Vyškov),

a) 1 Kinderskelett der Kultur mit mährischer bemalten Keramik (J. Unger),

b) 4 Gräber der Kultur mit Schnurkeramik und der Únětitzer Kultur (J. Unger).

Vyškov (Bez. Vyškov), 2 Gräber aus der Völkerwanderungszeit (M. Šmíd).

3. Archäologisches Institut der SAV in Nitra und seine Zweigstellen in der Slowakei:

Bajč (Bez. Komárno),

a) 1 neolithisches Grab in der Ansiedlung, Želiezovce-Gruppe (I. Čeben),

b) 31 Gräber aus dem 9. bis 13. Jahrhundert (Fortsetzung der Notgrabung, M. Ruttkay).

Borovce (Bez. Trnava), 51 Gräber aus dem 8. bis 11. Jahrhundert (D. Stašková-Štukovská); in dieser Fundstelle wurden insgesamt schon 158 Gräber entdeckt.

Bratislava (Bez. Bratislava), 4 Skelette und Bruchstücke von weiteren 10 Skeletten aus der Latènezeit (P. Baxa).  
 Bratislava — Rusovce (Bez. Bratislava), 3 Skelette aus der römischen Kaiserzeit (M. Slivka).  
 Čalovo (Bez. Dunajská Streda), 16 Gräber aus der slawisch-awarischen Zeit des 7.—8. Jahrhunderts (J. Hromada).  
 Čataj (Bez. Bratislava-vidiek), 19 Gräber aus der slawisch-awarischen Zeit, Fortsetzung der langdauernden Forschungsarbeit, bei der schon 245 Gräber dieser Datierung entdeckt wurden (B. Chropovský, J. Hromada).  
 Hôrka (Bez. Poprad), während der Grabung in dieser paläolithischen Fundstelle wurde ein menschlicher Schädel gefunden, aber seine genaue Datierung wird erst später auf Grund der Expertisen angegeben (L. Kaminská).  
 Ludanice — Mýtina Nová Ves (Bez. Topolčany), 134 Gräber der Nitra Gruppe der älteren Bronzezeit; in dieser Fundstelle wurden seit dem Jahre 1982 schon insgesamt 405 dieser Datierung entdeckt (J. Batora).  
 Mužla — Čenkov (Bez. Nové Zámky), 22 Gräber aus der mittleren Burgwallzeit aus dem 9.—10. Jahrhundert (M. Hanuliak, I. Kuzma).  
 Nitra — Burg (Bez. Nitra), 21 Gräber aus dem Hochmittelalter (B. Chropovský, G. Fusek).  
 Nižná Myšľa (Bez. Košice), 37 Gräber der bronzezeitlichen Otomani Kultur; bei der systematischer Grabung in dieser Fundstelle wurden schon 385 Gräber entdeckt (L. Olexa).  
 Šurany (Bez. Nové Zámky), 14 Gräber der Nitra Gruppe der älteren Bronzezeit (J. Batora).  
 Vyškovce nad Iplom (Bez. Levice), 83 Gräber aus dem 8. Jahrhundert (G. Nevizánský).

Es ist leider nicht in unseren Kräften auch einen Überblick über die Forschungstätigkeit der übrigen Institutionen zu bekommen, die auch Grabungen unternehmen, namentlich der Museen und der Zentren der Bodendenkmalpflege. Die vorliegenden Angaben beinhalten aber sicher eine überwiegende Mehrheit der neuen Zuwächse am anthropologischen Sammlungsgut.

M. Stloukal

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY  
 AT THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL  
 CONGRESS OF EGYPTOLOGY IN CAIRO 1988

International congresses of Egyptology reflect clearly the multidisciplinary character of this branch of science. The recent 5th congress held in Cairo from October 29 to November 3, 1988, gathered more than 500 hundred participants of different specialties who delivered as much as 350 papers. In order to accommodate them and leave time for discussions, five parallel sessions were organized in the Arab League building in Cairo.

Among the various sections, a separate one was organized for physical anthropology, following the tradition started by the present referee and Y. Coppens during the 2nd congress in Grenoble 1979. The growing importance of this discipline emerged not only from the great number of submitted papers, some of which had to be arranged also in different other sections, but also from their importance, well reflected by the large audience surpassing the relatively small space of the available conference room.

Physical anthropology section was scheduled on October 30 both morning and afternoon. R. Lichtenberg (Paris) presented results of his radiological studies of mummies from Doush, Oasis of Kharga, dated 1st—5th cent. A. D. They revealed the mode of life and several interesting pathological findings (typhoid, bilharziosis, filariasis, dracunculosis etc.). J. -L. Heims (Paris) in collaboration with the previous author confronted in the same material radiologically determined measurements of the mummies with classical osteometry on a number of already skeletized individuals, finding a great similarity between them. Most individuals were of Upper Egyptian population type (resembling mostly to Strouhal's series from Monfalout), no Negroes were present and people of European origin (the true Romans) were rare. F. Y. Ahmed and A. B. Afifi (Cairo) gathered foetal and postnatal evidence on the existence of premaxilla in man as reply to its denial by Wood and al. (1967). J. E. Harris (Ann Arbor, USA) with collaborators examined skull from tomb no. 55 at the

Valley of Kings near Luxor. Correcting the position of the jaws, the authors found it most similar to the skull of Tutankhamun and concluded that it most probably belonged to his brother Smenkhkare, as suggested previously by some authors. F. H. Hussien (Cairo) complemented this study with a new examination of the postcranial skeleton, which she attributed to a gracile male aged over 35 years. M. Kaczmarek (Poznań) reported on examination of four children and six adults from the Neolithic site Kadero, north of Khartoum. Because of the very poor preservation of the material, she based her study on dental non-metric traits. J. E. Harris and F. H. Hussien devoted their attention also to the mummy of Amenhotep III which was found in a previous X-ray survey dissimilar when compared with all other kings from the XVIIth through XXth dynasties. Its very large skull and some other feature resemble, however, the statuary representing king Akhenaton. E. Strouhal (Prague) identified several members of the family of the Vth dynasty king Djedkare Iseki who were found in mastabas at Abusir, recently excavated by the Czechoslovak Institute of Egyptology. The same author discussed morphology of the Wadi Qitna population (Egyptian Nubia, 3rd—5th cent. A. D.) in comparison with preceding and contemporary Nubian samples. J. E. Harris examined by tracing, digitizing and scanning hundreds of skulls from the Nubian site Gebel Adda dated from 200 through 1700 A. D. He did not find any differences between chronological stages, the morphology being stable and homogenous.

Further papers with anthropological contents were dispersed into various other sections. In the archaeological section on October 30, as complement of the paper by L. Bareš (Prague), reporting a Middle Kingdom burial at the 5th dynasty necropolis of Abusir, E. Strouhal dealt with physical features of the deceased, a male called Khuyankh, who suffered with tuberculosis of his spine. In the section on museum collections on October 31, R. Grilleto (Torino) demonstrated a burial in a basket, containing the skeleton of a 35 year old female with a renal calculus. In the Graeco-Roman section on November 2, A. and Ch. Mache (Hem, France) presented preliminary results of their investigations of a series of skulls from the Valley of Queens near Luxor. The material showed a greater variability than the standart Giza E series, most probably — in the reviewer's opinion — because of its great chronological range from XXth dynasty through to the 3rd cent. A. D. Morphologically the series resembled mostly to the Ptolemaic-Roman sample from Dendera.

The remaining papers connected with anthropology were part of the section on Ancient Egyptian Medicine on November 3. H. Strandberg (Helsinki) discussed the use of mummy powder in Scandinavia during the 17th and 18th centuries A. D. together with its broad therapeutic range. E. Rabino-Massa (Torino) tried to find relationship between professions and pathology in Ancient Egypt according to iconography and human skeletal remains of the Marro collection in Turin. R. Perizonius (Utrecht), quoting recent methods of amplification of the DNA by Pääbo and Ehrlich, urged Egyptologists to submit to the Virology Department, University of Amsterdam, samples of tissue suitable for studies of ancient DNA, especial viral. Z. El-Dawakhly (Cairo) gathered iconographic evidence on handicapped people and their role in the Ancient Egyptian society. J. Jossset (Lyon) reported his CT examination and autopsy of a Ptolemaic mummy which belonged to a 40 year old male. Interesting results were gained by analysis of resin and bitumen.

Eugen Strouhal

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR  
 MEROITIC STUDIES IN KHARTOUM 1989.

This meeting, dealing with history and other aspects of the ancient Kushitic Kingdom, was organized by the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, University of Khartoum, from January 9 till January 14, 1989. For the first time research workers gathered in the country, on whose territory the ancient kingdom was located. It enabled presence of a large number of Sudanese archaeologists, historians, linguists and other specialists, in the same time, however, many outstanding scholars from Europe or United States were absent, due to the distance of Khartoum and recent