

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. Bátor).
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. Bátor).
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 Isesi 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 stabile 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. Grilleteo (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. Macke (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. Josset (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

economic troubles as the result of natural disasters and continuing warfare in the south.

The proceedings were plenary using modern facilities of the university Sharjah Hall. First day morning was devoted to "convention and invention in Meroitic art", introduced by Hauptreferat of *S. Wenig* (Berlin, DDR) on permanence and change in Kushitic art. He discussed different styles of the XXVth dynasty in Egypt and in the Napatean region. *L. Török* (Budapest) presented results of his recent study of the unpublished pottery finds from Garstang's investigations of the city of Meroe. He found a rich evidence of decorated ware which was known until now only from the north of the Meroitic kingdom and considered a specific trait there.

The evening session offered results of recent research. *S. Donadoni* (Rome) explained his finding of a Napatean palace at Jebel Barkal and *A. Tigani* (Khartoum) presented short notes on the fauna of Meroe.

Second day morning Meroitic burial customs were discussed, starting with the Hauptreferat on the same topics by *F. Geus* (Lille). He pointed out the broad variability of Meroitic customs in contrast to the uniformity of Egyptian burials in coffins. *A. A. Gasm El-Seed* (Khartoum) gathered all evidences for mummification in the Napato-Meroitic royal tombs, which began with adoption of different Egyptian customs at the beginning of the XXVth dynasty and lasted, however in a very debased form, until the end of the Meroitic Kingdom. *F. El-Sheikh Babiker* (Khartoum) reported on burial customs observed in the tumuli of the region of Sarurab, 35 km north of Omdurman, investigated by the Department of Archaeology of the Khartoum University.

Papers on recent research continued in the evening. *T. Kendal* (Boston, USA) found on Gebel Barkal evidence of a scaffolding connecting once the mountain with the projecting pinnacle, constructed most probably by means of two shadufs. It enabled to carve a panel with inscriptions by Taharka and Nastasen and probably to dress a statue at the front face of the pinnacle in the height of 65 m above the ground level. According to iconographic evidence the pinnacle was considered a gigantic ureus with a White Crown of Upper Egypt marking the southern frontier of Egypt and later guarding the royal seat at Napata. *A. M. Ali El-Hakem* (Khartoum) introduced his remarks concerning temple M 250, the so-called Sun Temple at Meroe.

Third day morning was reserved for historical problems of the Dodekaschoinos. *S. B. Dafaalla* (Khartoum) dealt with the question of ejection of the Nobatae and their replacement by the Blemmyes during the 4th cent. A. D. and with the relation between the local rulers and the Byzantine government. *E. Strouhal* (Prague) introduced his hypothesis on the coexistence of both Blemmyes as rulers and Nobatae as their subjects and tried to explain the deep differences between the contemporary sites — Wadi Qitna and Kalabsha on one hand, Sayala on the other hand — ethnically, the first representing the Nobatae, the second one the Blemmyes.

The following session around noon was dedicated to Meroitic language studies. *A. Orlando* (Khartoum) summed up the up-to-date knowledge of several Meroitic words, *R. Stevenson* (Eastbourne, England) tried to elucidate the linguistic position of the Meroitic from the Nilo-Saharan view. In the discussion *F. Hintze* (Berlin) announced his prepared publication comparing Meroitic and old Nubian languages which could have had a common ancestor. Nevertheless, the problem of the Meroitic language remains fully open.

Fourth day morning was reserved for the question of the impact of Egyptian religion on the Meroitic society. The Hauptreferat by *J. Yellin* (Wellesley, MA, USA), containing a detailed elaboration of the theme in chronological periods starting with first contacts in the Old Kingdom and ending with the Late Meroitic period, was read in absentia. *P. Behrens* (Köln am Rhein) discussed the worship of Amu and problems of the ram iconography in the Kushitic sphere.

The evening session was focused to the very actual problem — conservation of the Sudanese archaeological sites. *A. Tigani* (Khartoum) demonstrated the extent of their endanger by socioeconomic changes with growth of the population and pressure for enlarging the cultivated area. He urged for creation of a Sudanese antiquities catalogue, revision of antiquities laws, founding of an antiquities police and compilation of a master plan for priorities of rescue archaeology. A National Council of Antiquities should be established as the

major body responsible for conservation of archaeological sites and monuments. *H. H. Mukhtar* (Khartoum) spoke about the contribution of museum conservation techniques in safeguarding endangered monuments.

After the Friday's break, the last fifth morning was filled up with some additional papers. *K. A. Ahmed* (Khartoum) summed up results of his recent stratigraphic investigation of the enclosure wall around the Royal City at Meroe, dated beginning of the 3rd cent. B. C. He denied its strategic function and put forward an hypothesis that it served more probably as a dike protecting the core of the city against Nile floods. *P. Lenoble* (Paris) presented a preliminary report on excavation of the biggest out of the six important tumuli at Hobagi near Shendi, dated end of the 3rd or beginning of the 4th centuries A. D. The deceased male lay on a wooden bed and the burial chamber was overfilled by pottery jars, bronze vessels, bronze decorative objects, 685 bronze points, 11 iron spears with semilunar appendices and two swords. Subsidiary burials were located in the perimeter of the tumulus. This burial is of an undoubtedly royal character and fits to the period of the decline of the central power in the closing period of the Meroitic Kingdom. *A. Abd el-Magid* (Khartoum) discussed the role of the Late Meroitic pastoralism in the process of the late domestication of African cereals. *L. Török* (Budapest) closed the programme with his evaluation of the contribution of Sudanese archaeology to the history of the Ancient World. Today it is clear that we are not dealing with a provincial copy of the Ancient Egyptian culture, but with a highly developed independent culture with African roots. Only several spots of it are known, mostly only partially and much informations are hidden in unpublished reports and in museums' stores. The great work of unraveling its history is still ahead.

Eugen Strouhal

COLLOQUE INTERNATIONALE „LE PEUPLEMENT MAGDALÉNIEN“. PALEOGEOGRAPHIE PHYSIQUE ET HUMAINE. CENTENAIRE DE LA DÉCOUVERTE DE L'HOMME DE CHANCELADE. CHANCELADE, 10.—15. OCTOBRE 1988

Die Tagung zum hundertsten Jahrestag der Entdeckung des Skelettes von Chancelade unweit von Périgueux fand unter der Obhut mehrere Institutionen statt und wurde organisatorisch vom Laboratorium für Anthropologie der Universität Bordeaux I in Talence gewährleistet. Von mehr als 100 Teilnehmern aus 12 Ländern (Frankreich, Belgien, Schweiz, BRD, Dänemark, Italien, Spanien, Großbritannien, Israel, USA, ČSSR, UdSSR) wurden etwa 50 Vorträge vorgebracht. Darin wurden sowohl menschliche Skelettreste aus dem Magdalénien als auch Fragen der Umwelt, der Verbreitung und des kulturellen Inhalts behandelt. Aus Norditalien und aus der UdSSR wurde über Grabungen berichtet, die zwar einen anderen Technokomplex betreffen, mit dem Magdalénien jedoch gleichzeitig auftreten. Eine Belebung der Vortragsreihe bildete eine Darstellung der Handhabung von Speerscheudern, der praktische Versuche mit nachgebildeten Geräten und Waffen folgten. Man konnte sich überzeugen, daß mit Hilfe solcher Geräte geschleuderte Speere ihr Ziel mit ziemlicher Wucht treffen müssen, wobei die Treffsicherheit und die erreichte Entfernung bei den Paläolithikern infolge ihrer Übung gewiß bedeutend größer war.

Im Musée du Périgord in Périgueux wurde zu dieser Gelegenheit eine Sonderausstellung „Autour de l'Homme de Chancelade“ eröffnet, welche in Exponaten und Abbildungen eine Einführung in die Welt des Magdalénien darbietet (Umwelt, Stein- und Knochenindustrie und besonders Kunst). An außergewöhnlichen Schaustücken kann man eine Rekonstruktion des gepflasterten Hüttengrundrisses von Le Breuil (Grabung J. Gaussen) und das Skelett von Chancelade erwähnen. Auch die Fundstelle des Skelettes Abri Raymonden bei Chancelade wurde besucht.

Zum Abschluß des Kolloquiums wurden zwei Exkursionen organisiert; eine ins Tal der Vézère und die zweite ins Tal des Isle. An dieser zweiten konnte man auf der Fundstelle Le Breuil bei Neuvic einen anderen kleineren gepflasterten Grundriß, der von J. Gaussen aufbewahrt wird, besichtigen. Allerdings muß erwähnt werden, daß diese Struktur mancherlei