

The second round table discussed recent experience with treponemas as clues for the past. No microbiological or immunological method can distinguish between their forms causing clinically different pictures. They cannot be considered as three distinct kinds. Modern immunological reactions are satisfactory for the diagnostic of treponematoses in living subjects. It is however not certain if an extract from a bone can preserve the tridimensional protein yielding specific reaction for a treponematoses. A sound evidence can be gained only by fraction of DNA.

The third round table compared the epidemics of syphilis in 1493 with nowadays epidemics of AIDS. The recently occurring picture of quick and very severe "malign syphilis" in patients with combination of syphilis and AIDS recalls of the description of syphilis in 1493 which after some decenia changed to its "classic" chronic course. Was it also caused by some immunodepressor? Or was it due to the change of a non-venereal to a venereal form?

The fourth round table aimed at syntheses of new data to new theories. They were, however, not reached unanimously, and different speakers stuck to their opinions. Most of them seem to accept the unity of treponemas in contrast to their diversity. Several authors argued for the recognition of the existence of at least treponematoses in Europe prior to Columbus (if only its venereal form can penetrate the placental barrier, then also of syphilis). Proofs of the presence of treponematoses in the Americas prior to Columbus were accepted by the majority of the participants.

A few posters (e.g. on syphilis in Ancient Poland, on treponematoses in recent Africa, etc.) and a small exhibition of the Costabelle find complemented the program.

The meeting was closed by an excursion to the town of Hytes. An exhibition on the Russian ship from the time of Catherine the Great, wrecked against the nearby island's rock, and the site of the Ancient Greek emporium Olbia, on the edges of which in Roman time a villa with a cemetery was investigated (yielding the finding of Costabelle) were visited.

Very few scientific meetings can boast with such a perfect organization and excellent hospitality. Moreover, all papers, posters and discussions are intended to be published as Proceedings of the Congress in a year's term by the Archaeological Centre of Var.

Eugen Strouhal

WORKSHOP ON DENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY IN WEIMAR, 1993

The Working group for palaeoanthropology and prehistoric anthropology of the German Gesellschaft für Anthropologie organized under the guidance of Maria Teschler-Nicola a Workshop on Dental Anthropology, its possibilities and limits, in the Thüringische Landesamt für Archäologische Denkmalpflege in Weimar from 25th – 30th October 1993. It was attended by about 50 participants from Germany, Austria and Switzerland together with two representatives from the Czech Republic and one from Norway. Together with physical anthropologists also stomatologists took an active part in communications and discussions aimed at mutual understanding of different terms and concepts.

The program was divided into 6 thematic sections. The first was devoted to the basics of the dental science, including anatomy and morphology (J. Türp), micromorphology of the enamel (R. J. Radlanski), and taxonomical analysis of the enamel prisms contour at the transition of hominoids to hominids (M. Bujati – Narbeshuber). The second section concerned developmental disorders (K. Alt). The third section offered a survey on palaeoanthropology of teeth (W. Henke). The fourth section comprised pathology and epidemiology, including dental caries as an interdisciplinary problem (N. Baum), sequelae of the caries (granuloma and cyst, K. Alt), paradontopathies (T. Strohm, read by K. Alt) and palaeopathologically proved tumours in the jaw region (E. Strouhal). The fifth section on nutrition, age and attrition included a survey on nutrition in prehistory from the archaeological point of view (Ch. Willms), trace element analyses of the enamel (G. Grupe) studies on attrition of permanent

(A. Czarnetski) and of deciduous teeth (T. Knoll and M. Kunter), an analysis of the temporomandibular joint from anatomical, functional and pathological aspects (J. Türp, K. Alt) and an account on artificial changes in human dentition (K. Alt). The sixth section discussed age and sex features. It included sexual diagnosis according to dental measurements (M. Teschler-Nicola), methods for sex determination of subadult individuals according to dental measurements (H. Prossinger), dental eruption order (M. Dokládál), age determination of adults according to dental features (F.-W. Rösing), degenerative changes in the dental substance (T. Solheim), degenerative changes in the dental fixing apparatus (T. Strohm, read by K. Alt), ethnic dental morphologic and metric differentiation (S. Schnutenhaus) and family analysis in prehistoric populations (K. Alt). Each presentation was followed by vivid discussions for which sufficient time was reserved. The proceedings will be published by the Quintessenz Verlag.

The last day of the meeting was devoted to an excursion to the Homo erectus site Bilzingsleben, where its excavator Dietrich Mania acquainted the participants with the site and the newest findings of skeletal remains, tools, and other cultural and natural features.

Eugen Strouhal

THE Vth SYMPOSIUM "GROWTH AND ONTOGENETICAL DEVELOPMENT IN MAN"

The Vth international symposium "Growth and Ontogenetical Development in Man" took place on September 2 – 3, 1993 in connection with the XIXth Congress of Czech and Slovak anthropologists. It was devoted to the topic of "Applied anthropometry in medicine" and dedicated to Dr Aleš Hrdlička as a commemoration of the 50th anniversary of his death (September 5th, 1943). The symposium was organized by the Anthropological Institute of the Faculty of Natural Sciences, Charles University in Prague, and by the Czech Anthropological Society.

The first day of the symposium focused mainly on the problems of craniofacial anthropometry, with special concern for its use in plastic surgery. Besides a historical survey of the development of anthropometry, papers were presented on its past and present use in medicine, together with a prognosis of its ever increasing importance. Several contributions dealt with the application of cephalometry in treating patients with various types of facial palatal cleft, lesions, asymmetries, etc. In this context, the lecture of Dr. Ngimo from Singapore plastic surgery clinic was of particular interest. Also the paper presented by Professor Ward from Indianapolis was very interesting, dealing with the use of craniofacial anthropometry in medical genetics. The possibilities of distinction of various syndromes and diagnosing with the help of anthropometry, and consequently its use in preventive care, were also discussed.

Another interesting point is the cephalometric proof of hypertelorism and other morphometric anomalies in new-born children whose mothers make long-term use of antiepileptic drugs.

Besides the above mentioned contributions, the first day of the symposium included papers on the use of anthropometry in diagnosing and checking up post-operation condition of children's craniosynostoses, in estimating the degree of the patients' affection with cystic fibrosis, with various types of bone dysplasia, etc.

The second day of the symposium was marked by a prevalence of lectures dealing with the growth and development of healthy children and by changes in adult populations. The summarized results may be used as a growth – development norm, i.e. for the evaluation of the individual condition in relation to the average population.

In this context, M. Prokopec from Prague delivered one of the most interesting lectures, explaining, mainly to the foreign participants in the symposium, the principles of the monitoring of body height, weight, normal chest circumference and braincase circumference in Czech and Slovak children and youth, carried out regularly every ten years already for the fifth time. This contribution was followed by several reports of the first results from the latest, i.e. the fifth research in this series, dating of 1991.

There were also reports on the results of some methodical studies, e.g. the estimation of different calculations of percentile graphs of various anthropometric features for the estimation of obese patients, etc. From the point of view of clinical anthropology, the relationship between pulmonary functions and the index thoracicus in patients with some types of respiratory diseases seems to represent an interesting question.

The second day was closed by reports relating to the growth and development trends in chest circumference and braincase circumference of Czech and Slovak children and youth; in some cases, they were based on data gathered from several thousands probands during field research.

Like the first part of the symposium, also the second one was followed by an extensive discussion, pointing out the wide possibilities of the use of anthropometry in various medical disciplines and stressing its practical use in ergonomics.

Although the number of presented papers was smaller than in the four previous meetings, the symposium was highly appreciated by the participants. That is why it was agreed that the organization of these meetings will be continued in the future.

K. Hajniš

PALAEOANTHROPOLOGICAL AND PALAEOPATHOLOGICAL RESEARCH DURING THE EES-LEIDEN MUSEUM MISSION AT SAQQARA 1994

Activities of the season involved (1) continuation of the systematic investigation of the human remains found in the tomb of Maya and Meryt and (2) excavation of the human remains in and around the superstructure of the newly found double tomb of Pay and Raia.

1. Human skeletal remains from Shaft complex XIV, dated by shabtis and pottery from the end of the Late Period to the beginning of the Ptolemaic Period (Schneider 1991: 12, 14), were studied.

Also in this shaft complex human bones of different individuals were scattered throughout the main room and mostly broken by the activities of grave robbers. Only two skeletons, found in superposition, preserved their position *in situ*. Less scattered and better preserved were the remains in the four niches of the main chamber, but several bones were lacking there also, being either displaced into the main chamber or totally smashed by the robbers.

In coping with this situation anatomical method had to be used in reconstruction of the number of buried individuals and their basic demographic characteristics. Reconstruction of individuals was possible only from the remains of children and juveniles. A total of 66 individuals were determined, 36 of them occupying the space of 13.95 m² of the main chamber and 20 the area of 11.25 m² of the sum of the four niches (measurements by Schneider 1991: 12).

From the total 10 (15.15 %) were immatures and 56 (84.85 %) adults. Immatures comprised 1 new-born, 4 small children (2–6 year-old), 2 bigger children (6–8 year-old) and 3 juveniles (14–18 year-old). Adults could be divided into 29 (51.8 %) males and 27 (48.2 %) females. While immatures were clearly under-represented, both sexes approached the expected equilibrium.

Morphologically, the buried persons belonged to the local Memphite Egyptian population without any evidence for foreign immigrants. Their anthropometric and descriptive features were recorded to be elaborated together with material from other shafts and areas of the tomb respecting their dating.

Social state of the buried can be assessed by the frequency of brain removal, the most demanding part of the embalming process. Among adults, from the total of 40 preserved skulls, 7 (17.5 %) showed evidence for brain removal, in 6 (15.0 %) structures in the nasal cavity were found intact, and 27 (67.5 %) were impossible to be evaluated.

As observed in previous shaft complexes, also in the present one some rarely occurring epigenetic features were present in a higher frequency than usually. For shaft complex XIV we may quote metopism, present in 5 (12.5 %) skulls, absent in 24 (60.0 %) skulls, and not evaluable in 11 (27.5 %) skulls. The individuals with metopism were 2 males and 3 females.

The palaeopathological picture of this population sample was dominated by degenerative-productive diseases (arthrosis of large joints; osteophytosis, osteoarthrosis and osteochondrosis of the spine; and general osteophytosis, DISH). Besides two benign tumours, another one which could be malignant was disclosed. Traumatism and inflammation were rare, but there was a quite rare case of a pseudoarthrosis at the distal end of the femoral neck. An isolated osteomyelitis of the greater trochanter brought most probably the first evidence for the occurrence of tuberculosis in this population. In dental pathology sequelae of heavy abrasion and paradentosis caused more damage than the relatively rarer caries. For further study of palaeopathology the X-ray examination of selected cases in the field laboratory of the National Research Centre on the premises of the EAO at Giza proved to be of the utmost importance.

2. Since the season's excavations were limited only to the superstructure of the double tomb of Pay and Raia, mostly scattered bone fragments were found. Their importance can be assessed only by future excavation of the substructure to ascertain whether they were parts of the burials of the original tomb owners.

Moreover, eight more or less complete secondary burials were found in the superstructure or outside it. These were remnants of two children and of an adult mummy (courtyard of Pay), two well preserved mummified feet (east of NE corner of Raia) and four undisturbed burials in or on reed mats placed in the marl layer just south of the superstructure of the double tomb. Three children's and one adult skeletons, dated by pottery and jewelry to late New Kingdom, were unearthed.

The newly excavated human remains were put at the end of the season into the north depository of Horemheb, while the studied material from the tomb of Maya and Meryt was stored in the south depository of Maya.

REFERENCE

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