

SUDAN & NUBIA

The Sudan Archaeological Research Society



Bulletin No. 19

2015





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Front cover: QSAP Dam-Debba Archaeological Survey Project. Site DS7, Ganati: the re-erected columns in the church (photo: Fawzi Hassan Bakhiet).

Sudan & Nubia is a peer-reviewed journal



QSAP Dam-Debba Archaeological Survey Project (DDASP). Preliminary results of the second season

Fawzi Hassan Bakhiet

Introduction

The NCAM mission of the Dam-Debba Archaeological Survey Project sponsored by the Qatar-Sudan Archaeological project, focused on a 195km area along the left bank of the Nile between the Dam site at the Fourth Cataract and the town of ed-Debba downstream, extending to a maximum of 5km into the desert.

In this second season, the mission started work in November 2014 and continued until May 2015; this was divided into three phases: survey, excavation and restoration.

Survey

The survey team¹ investigated over a distance of 27km starting from Mansourkati up to Ambakol, from the flat area covered by sand upstream to Hussienarti, a rocky area. The survey was carried out on foot and by vehicle.

During this survey over 73 new archaeological sites were discovered (Figure 1), ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Islamic periods. The prehistoric sites were very common and mainly identified by the scatter of lithic material and pottery sherds. During this season, four forts were recorded between Wadi en-Noq and Ambakol and two Anglo-Egyptian condominium period sites were also identified in the area of Cannar ferry. It was recognized that the majority of the prehistoric sites found were in the desert area. Post-Meroitic, Christian and Islamic sites were discovered not far from the Nile bank (see Appendix).

The second phase of the ethnographic survey was conducted by Abdel Nasir Sir Al-Khatim, Mohamed Mostafa Al-Nour and Husam El-Din Mohamed. The team studied the oral history, place names and popular beliefs between

¹ Yasin M. Saeed (surveyor), Altayeb Hassan (assistant), Amal Hassan, Inaam Abdelrahman, El Ghazafi Yousif, Magdi Awad (photographer), Safa Ahmed (student), Sabrna Ala Eddin (student), Galal Al-Amin (driver), Nasir Saad (driver), Atif Mohamed (cook), Siddig Hamed (cook).

Mansourkati and Hussienarti. The approach used was dialogue and audio recordings for these interviews, focusing on gathering in-depth stories about some of the sites, especially Hosh Mar. This was mentioned in last year's oral tradition report (Abdel Nasir Sir Alkhatim and Mohamed Mustafa 2014), in addition to the sites of Elhtani fort, Wadi en-Noq (Valley of the camel) and the story about the el-Kulod Agricultural Scheme.

Excavations

DS7, Ganati Church

N 17° 59.670' / E 31° 16.081'

The work continued this season by the NCAM team,² with the aim of excavating the area around the seven granite columns (Plate 1). Each column measures between 2.5-2.6m in length and has a diameter of between 500-860mm; the column at locus F in the southern area is missing. The column bases were all found *in situ* set in the design of a cross (Figure 2), two lines of three columns from west to east. One column was discovered on the north side and one on the south side

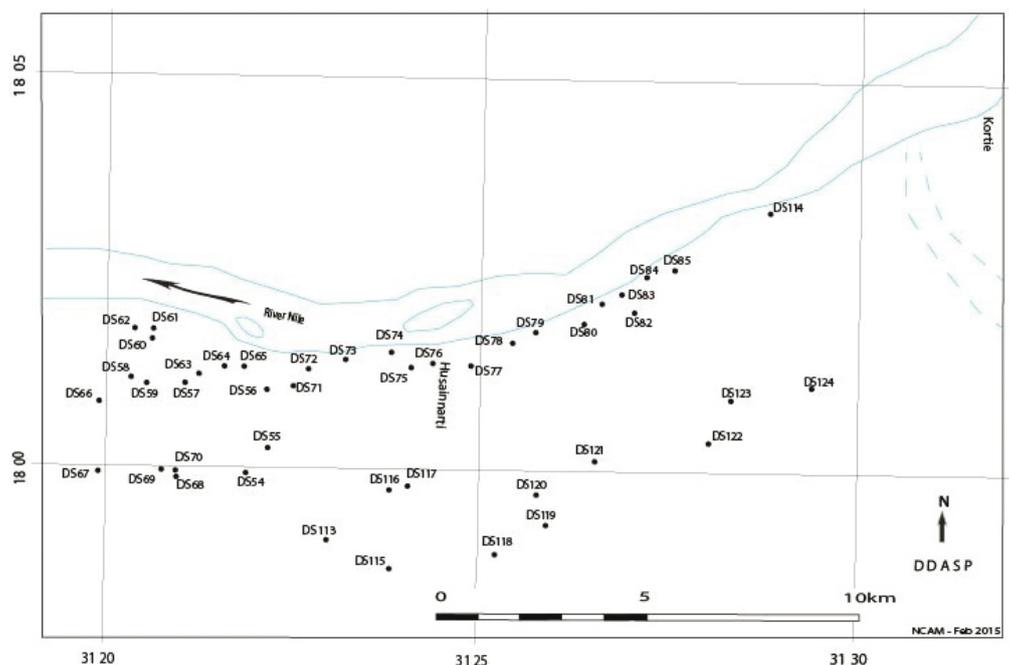


Figure 1. Sites discovered during this 2014-15 season.

(Plate 2). One capital was missing for column C, possibly this has been removed into a local house or is buried within the Islamic cemetery. The cemetery extends to the west and north west of the church, where there are Christian period red bricks and stone.

The main foci for the excavation this season were the following:

- to disengage all the columns and capitals
- prepare the site to re-erect them

² El Ghazafi Yousif (field director), Inaam Abdelrahman, Al-Taher Adam El-Nour, Sawsan Hussien (students), Galal Al-Amin (driver), Nasir Saad (driver), Manahil Mostafa (cook).



Plate 1. Site DS7, Ganati: remains of the church.



Plate 2. Site DS7, Ganati: excavation in the area of the columns.

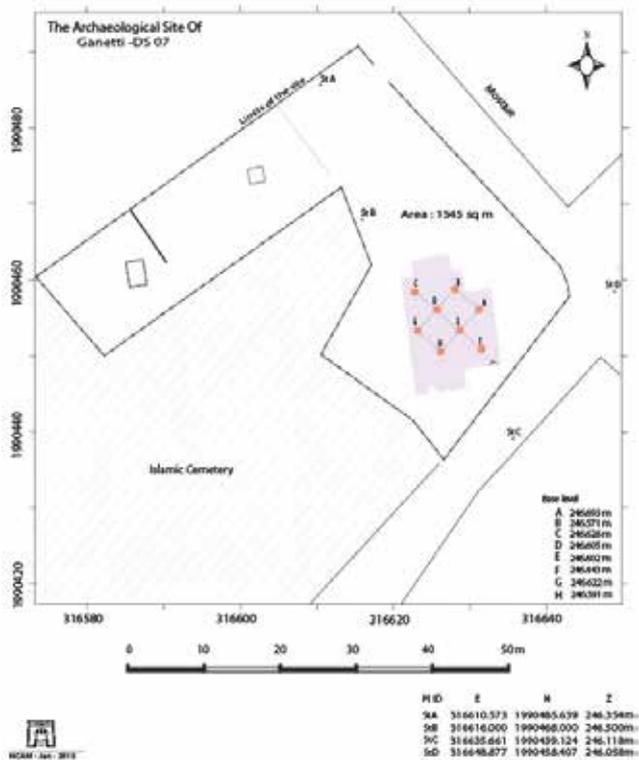


Figure 2. Site DS7, Ganati: plan of the excavation during this season – scale 1:1000.

excavate and investigate three squares (5 x 5m) in different areas to a depth of 500mm
 dig three test pits around the base to reach the lowest layer
 ensure that the bases could withstand the weight of the columns and capitals

The third phase of site work, conducted by the NCAM team³ in collaboration with the British Museum,⁴ was the restoration and re-erection (Plate 3) of all the columns and capitals. These were arranged with their related bases with



Plate 3. Site DS7, Ganati: lifting a column shaft.



Plate 4. Site DS7, Ganati: positioning the upper part of a broken column shaft into place.

³ Alghazafi Yousif, Fawzi Hassan, Osman Alfadel (restorer), Sofyan Mohamed (restorer), Galal Al-Amin (driver), Gasim Hassan (photographer) Motaz Abdeldaim (cook) and Paul Sanitino (Hilti technician).
⁴ Tracey Sweek, stone conservator (British Museum).

Table 1. Heights of the column shafts, bases and capitals.

Column no.	Base	Column shaft	Capital	Total height
A	260mm	Not found	Not found	260+mm
B	274.8mm	2.33m	700mm	3.305m
C	265.9mm	2.35m	440mm	3.056m
D	285mm	2.64m	-	2.925+m
E	267.6mm	2.1m	800mm	3.168m
F	266.2mm	2.38m	520mm	3.166.m
G	262.8mm	2.34m	450mm	3.053m
H	278.5mm	2.38m	Not found	2.658+m

reference to the diameters of the the individual elements (see Table 1). One column shaft and two capitals are missing, and the northern column had been broken into two fragments (Plate 4). A mobile crane, a Hilti coring drill DD EC1, steel dowels and the Hilti Hit adhesive system RE 500 were used in the re-assembly of the columns. The dowels were of a high



Plate 5. Site DS7, Ganati: completing the erection of a column with broken shaft.



Plate 6. Site DS7, Ganati: placing a capital in position.

quality grade stainless steel (316); the length of each dowel was 380mm with a diameter of 20mm (Plate 5). This work was completed successfully with all the columns now standing. The small fissures and joins between the bases, columns and capitals were capped and filled with mortar (Plates 6-8).

A documentary film, recording all phases of the site work during the two seasons, will be aired on local and international television.



Plate 7. Site DS7, Ganati: general view over the church after the re-erection of the columns.



Plate 8. Site DS7, Ganati: the re-erected columns in the church.

DS 1, Hosh Mar

N 18° 02.204' / E 31° 19.283'

The team⁵ from NCAM and the University of Khartoum conducted archaeological mapping and excavation of this large and complex site (350 x 160m) (Plate 9), which comprised *jalous* and mud-brick buildings. The site, situated on the left bank of the Nile between Figeernkuti and Mansourkati close to farmland, was completely covered by more than 5m of sand and in the north-eastern part, has become a rubbish dump for the two villages. The far western structures still stand and have four rooms with a front veranda at the eastern

⁵ Intisar Sigairon, Al-Taher Adam El-Nour, Amal Hassan, Magdi Awad (photographer), Sawsan Hussien (student), Salah Mohamed (driver), Nasir Saad (driver) and Manahil Mostafa (cook).



Plate 9. Site DS1, Hosh Mar: remains of the north-eastern mud-brick structure.



Plate 10. Site DS1, Hosh Mar: remains of the western mud-brick structure.

side (Plate 10). In front of them are the remains of three rows of mud-brick columns that once supported a roof (Plate 11). There are more structures to the south, east and south east of the western complex. Not far from the site's eastern boundary are recently erected small nomadic structures with animal enclosures for goats and camels. Also noted were three mound graves in the western area. According to local



Plate 11. Site DS1, Hosh Mar: remains of three rows of mud-brick pillars.

information, the western part was a *suq* (market) area and the eastern part was a *Hoshin Mar* (Bishara complex).

Some stories indicate that the name 'Hosh Mar' is derived from 'Hosh Om Mar', this means the big yard in the Danagla language. The residential area belonged to Bishara Gaili during the Funj Period (1504-1821); Bishara Gaili was known as Bishara 'the westerner'. Another story indicated that the linguistic origin of the name 'Hosh Mar' is Nubian 'Hoshen Mar'. We noted that these accounts agree on the name of 'Hosh Mar' as originating in the Danagla language.

Surface cleaning on the western part confirmed the function of the site: the western part was a market and the eastern side was an area of settlement. A map has been completed to delimit the boundaries of the site and additionally to allow for an understanding of the spatial distribution of the different units and their ground plans. The distribution of potsherds and other objects on the surface indicate that the site was used during the Christian and Islamic periods. A guard has now been appointed, a fence has been put up facing the direction of the village and five signs have been erected on different sides of the site.

DS 2, Mansourkati cemetery

The site is situated to the east of the village of Mansourkati, close to the Islamic cemetery, part of which encroaches upon it. A total of 25 graves were excavated during two seasons (Figure 3). The NCAM team⁶ continued to rescue the most threatened mounds in the cemetery (see Mahmoud Suliman Bashir 2014, 156), particularly those bordering the Islamic cemetery (Plate 12) and the ones endangered by communal routes used by the villagers to cross the site to the market. The excavation method adopted was to lay out a square trench



Plate 12. Site DS10, Mansourkati: *Qubbat Sheikh Um-Bab Hamad*.

over the mound and a further trench across the mound, to obtain a clearer understanding of the position of the burial shaft. In the cases where the mound was small, the whole mound was excavated. The burial shafts were circular or

⁶ Al-TaHER Adam El-Nour, Habab Idriss, Inaam Abdelrahman, Amal Hassan, Rihab Khider, Shaza Abdellah (student), Sayed Bashir (student), Rihab Ismael (student), Galal Al-Amin (driver), Nasir Saad (driver) and Manahil Mostafa (cook).

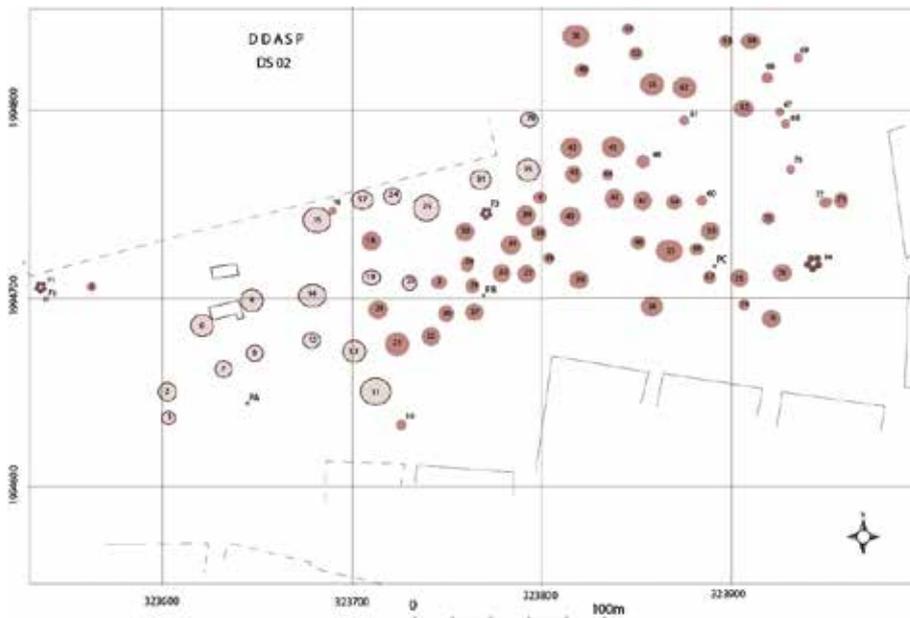


Figure 3. Site DS2, Mansourkati: distribution of tombs excavated over two seasons in the cemetery – scale 1:2000.

nearly circular in shape and covered with a thin layer of yellow windblown sand, followed by a water deposited layer of clays and coarse sands.

Some graves had a ring of quartz pebbles, 100-200mm in diameter, surrounding the outer edge of the shaft, others were also surrounded by black granite stones like T35.

The natural formation visible in the excavated tomb profiles is composed of repeated layers of unconsolidated gravels, sands and clays. The nature of these layers is dry and friable, which makes it difficult in many cases to clean the burial pit edges safely without causing damage. The thickness of this formation, which rests on the alluvium into which the burial pit is usually cut, is more than 2m. The amount of gravel decreases northward where a palaeo-Nile channel is expected and the material becomes siltier in composition. The fill of the graves consisted of gravels and sands, the amount of gravel decreasing with depth.

The preservation of these burials was generally good although some skeletons were discovered incomplete (Figure 4, Plate 13) as a result of looting in antiquity.

A preliminary analysis of 19 individual skeletons was undertaken (see Table 2).⁷ It was observed that there were more female than male skeletons, approximately 79% female and 21% male. From the estimation of age it was observed that the number of middle adult females was higher than young adult females who make up 26.3% of the total population; middle adult females make up 36.8% of the total population.

The pathology

Generally, the community was healthy, there was less disease than, for example, that seen amongst the Meroitic burials at

Berber. It was observed that there were small pits covering most of the bone of skeleton 5, possibly indicating tuberculosis. Also it was observed that one of the females had a knife cut that had healed in the front area of the skull (skeleton 10) (Plate 14). On the left ulna of skeleton 9 was a healed fracture (trauma) and osteoarthritis was widespread.

From the analysis of these individuals, lipping was observed at all of the lumbar vertebrae and on some of the thoracic vertebrae; this indicates the community was doing heavy manual work (probably agriculture).

Dental disease

The analysis from the dental disease revealed they were healthier than those individuals buried during the Meroitic period at Berber. We observed that the caries, calculus, attrition and hypoplasia were common also in this community.



Plate 13. Site DS2, Mansourkati: a crouched inhumation in the cemetery.



Plate 14. Site DS2, Mansourkati: female skull with a frontal knife cut (DS 2/T81).

⁷ This study was made by Mohamed Saad Abdellah (NCAM).



Table 2. Estimation of each individual's age and sex.

(Adolescent = 17-20 years; Young adult = 20-35 years; Mature adult = 35-50 years)

Skeleton no.	Tomb no.	Sex	Age
1	80	female	young adult
2	2	female	middle adult
3	79	female	middle adult
4	23	female	young adult
5	8	female	middle adult
6	19	male	middle adult
7	2	male	young adult
8	13	female	young adult
9	1	female	middle adult
10	81	female	young adult
11	20	male	adolescent
12	9	female	middle adult
13	12	female	young adult
14	6	female	middle adult
15	25	male	young adult
16	78	female	middle adult
17	35	male	middle adult
18	31-1	male	middle adult
19	31-2	male	middle adult

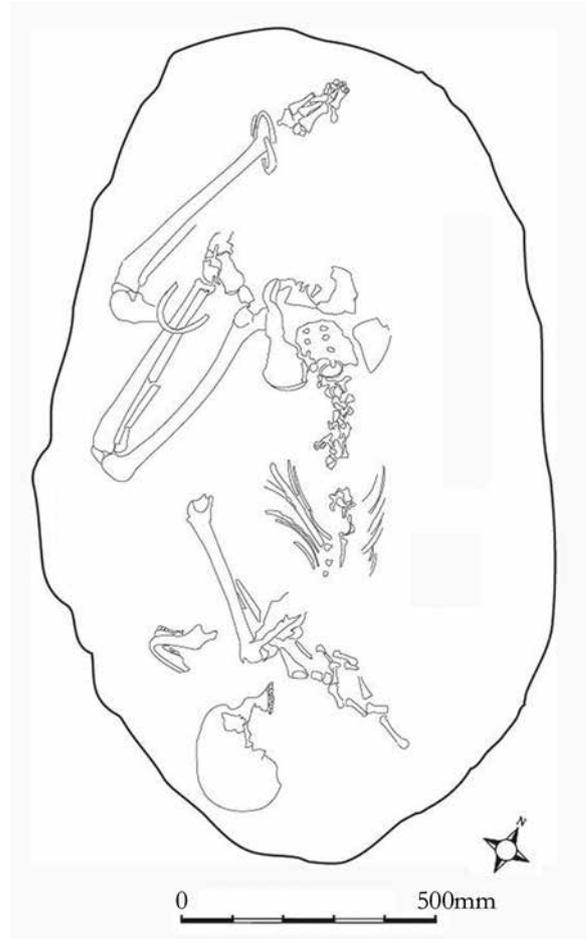


Figure 4. Site DS2, Mansourkati: female skeleton laid on her left side (DS2 T78) – scale 1:15.

Some of them suffered from calcium deficiency, this was displayed in the dental fractures in two individuals.

DS 74, Hittana Fortress

The site is located between the village of el-Kulud and Hussienarti and nearby is the water well of el-Kulud Agricultural Scheme.

It occupies an elevated area of sandstone on the western bank of the Nile and its geographical position is well suited for a defensive structure. The site overlooks the Nile on its northern side where the river bends slightly, so that an in-



Plate 15. Site DS74, Hittana fort: square tower before restoration.

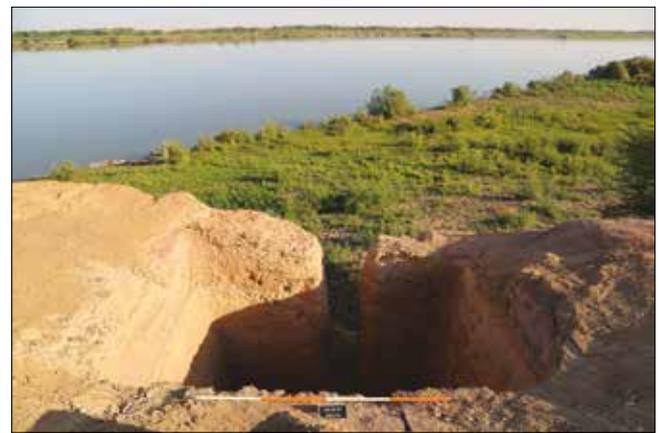


Plate 16. Site DS74, Hittana fort: Deep square structure, general view.

dividual standing on it can see far into the distance. On this hill is a rectangular fort (Figure 5) of which only one ruined square tower survives (Plate 15), constructed of black stone and mud brick (11.5 x 12m). Attached to this tower on the south-east side are the remains of a staircase. In addition there appears to be the foundations of several attached rooms. The north-east tower can be traced from the remains of stone and mud walls. On the north-west side, a foundation was discovered of another small tower facing the Nile.

A deep square structure has been cut into the north

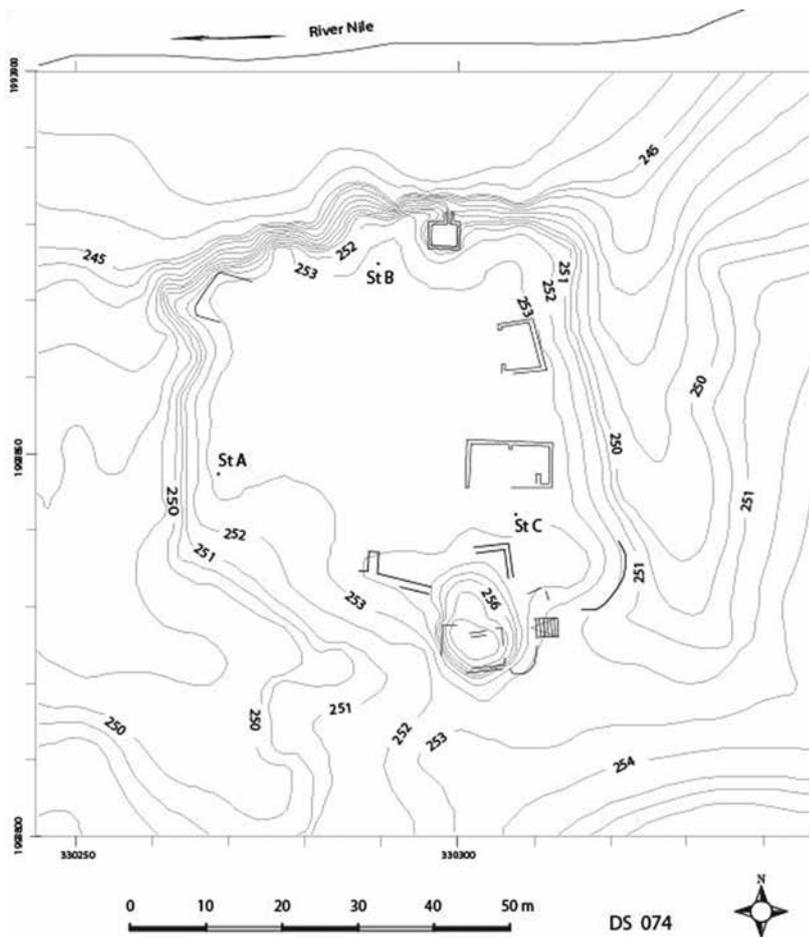


Figure 5. Site DS74, Hittana Fort: plan of the fort showing the tower, mud-brick building and deep square structure, recorded this season – scale 1:1000.

end of the stone outcrop facing the Nile (Plate 16). The pottery distributed on the surface indicates two phases of use, in the Christian and Islamic periods. Oral tradition suggests that the fort had been built before the battle at Korti in 1821. A grid was laid out over the entire site,



Plate 17. Site DS74, Hittana fort: deep square structure from above.

this season's excavations beginning on the eastern wall, the main tower and the deep square structure on the northern part (Plate 17). The site was partly excavated

by the NCAM team,⁸ with a square (10 x 10m) being investigated around the southern-eastern tower to a depth of 300mm, in an area covered by collapsed stones. A photograph taken in 1975⁹ was acquired which shows that more of the tower existed at that time (Plate 18). Some restoration



Plate 18. Site DS74, Hittana fort: main tower as photographed in 1975.

and consolidation of the rectangular tower was undertaken using lime mortar in order to preserve it and to prevent further damage. A guard was also appointed this season.¹⁰

Firstly, the surface was cleaned, then the restoration and consolidation using lime mortar on the south-east elevation was completed. The south-west corner was extensively damaged so this is in the process of resto-



Plate 19. Site DS74, Hittana fort: square tower during restoration.

⁸ Yasin M. Saeed (surveyor), Fawzi Hassan (field director), Habab Id-riss, Amal Hassan, Shaza Abdellah (student), Sayed Bashir (student), Rihab Ismaeel (student), Galal Al-Amin (driver), Nasir Saad (driver) and Manahil Mostafa (cook).

⁹ Jamal El-Sheikh Abd Elhafeez archives. Jamal, from Hussienarti, is interested in local history and ethnography.

¹⁰ The site is well known by the village men and children who use it like a tourist area during their festivals.

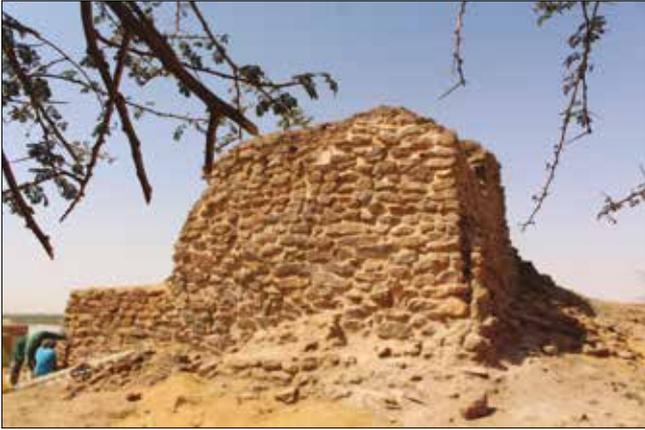


Plate 20. Site DS74, Hittana fort:
square tower after restoration.

ration (Plates 19 and 20). The deep square structure cut at the north end of the outcrop was also cleaned. This was to shed light on the original purpose for this deep cut in the rock. It possibly may have been a cistern to store river water during the summer months as there is an opening that faces the river (Plate 21).



Plate 21. Site DS74,
Hittana fort: doorway in
the deep square structure,
facing towards the Nile.

Next season will begin with the excavation of DS 63; this has already been mapped. Many fine archaeological objects have been found on the surface of the site (Plate 22), indicating that it dates to the Neolithic period. Site DS 76, where pottery sherds of the *Kerma Classique* period were found on the surface (Plate 23), will also be excavated. These sites illustrate the richness of this region.



Plate 22. Site DS63: hand axe.



Plate 23. Site DS76: Kerma period sherds from black-topped bowls.

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Appendix 1. List of new sites discovered 2014-2015.

Site	Location	Co-ordinates	Period	Descriptions
DS54	Adawab	N 18°00.302' E 31° 22.159'	Prehistoric	<i>Jebel</i> on which are several rock shelters mainly associated with a very few pieces of pottery & extensive lithics.
DS55	Adawab	N 17° 59.996' E 31° 21.842'	Prehistoric	Large area covered by lithics which have been washed from the top of the <i>jebel</i> . The site is in danger from gold mining activities.
DS56	Adawab	N 18° 01.025' E 31° 22.115'	Unidentified	More than 3 mound graves consisting of black stone. A few lithic tools were found on the surface.
DS57	el-Kulud	N 18° 01.101' E 31° 20.979'	Prehistoric	Spread of lithic tools on the surface (flakes) in hilly area which is endangered. The site is divided into four parts (A, B, C and D).
DS58	Mansourkati	N 18° 01.181' E 31° 20.304'	Prehistoric and Christian	An area measuring 150m N-S by 100m E-W, on a flat surface with a spread of lithics and Christian period pottery sherds.
DS59	Mansourkati	N 18° 01.004' E 31° 20.469'	Prehistoric and Christian	Scattered materials on the surface include Christian period potsherds & lithics.
DS60	el-Karaba	N 18° 01.692' E 31° 20.579'	Unidentified	Total of 7 tumuli, 8-11m diameter, 600mm high, which may date to the Post-Meroitic period. Spread of potsherds & lithics on its surface.
DS61	el-Kulud	N 18° 01.827' E 31° 20.582'	Prehistoric	A big oval-shaped mound approximately 20 x 80m with an extensive scatter of lithics & potsherds on the surface.
DS62	el-Kulud	N 18° 01.838' E 31° 20.369'	Prehistoric	Sandy mound with scatter of stone tools and potsherds on the surface. The site is close to the agricultural area.
DS63	el-Kulud	N 18° 01.231' E 31° 21.172'	Prehistoric	Rounded mounds with a gravel and stone superstructure, large spread of lithic material on the surface.
DS64	el-Karaba	N 18° 01.320' E 31° 21.533'	Unidentified	Several tumuli similar to DS 2 (Mansourkati) which can be dated to the Post-Meroitic period. Largest has a diameter of 11 x 11m; the smallest has a diameter of 5 x 5m.
DS65	Adawab	N 18° 01.301' E 31° 21.806'	Unidentified	Several tumuli composed of gravel; some pottery sherds and lithics are spread on the surface.
DS66	Mansourkati (Hilat Wad Abass)	N 18° 00.877' E 31° 19.901'	Prehistoric	Flat area with large spread of lithics & pottery sherds. The size of the site: N-S. 1.5km/E-W. 1km. The southern point: N 18° 00.094' / E 31° 19.936'.
DS67	South of Mansourkati distance from DS66: 950m	N 17° 59.582' E 31° 19.889'	Unidentified	A slightly elevated area extending for 1km, on which are several stone features: 1. stone structures: irregular & circular shape. Example of measurement: 9 x 7m; 2. 8 tumuli, a small example measured 4 x 5m. No pottery sherds were found.
DS68/A	Adawab	N 17° 59.189' E 31° 20.920'	Prehistoric	A small <i>jebel</i> with a rock outcrop/rock shelter?
DS68/B	Adawab	N 17° 59.245' E 31° 20.764'	Unidentified	Stone structures located to the west of DS68/A.
DS68/C	Adawab	N 17° 59.248' E 31° 20.760'	Prehistoric/ unidentified	Settlements and tumuli located on the foot of the <i>jebel</i> west of DS68/B
DS69	Adawab	N 18° 00".023' E 31° 20".671'	Unidentified	Stone structures and tumuli over an area 500m E-W by 800m N-S.
DS70	Adawab	N 17° 57.747' E 31° 20.880'	Prehistoric	Large flat settlement area, spread of lithic materials & pottery sherds.
DS71 A	Malalih	N 18° 00.427' E 31° 21.361'	Unidentified	Concentration of rock outcrops composed of black granite; some lithics but no pottery sherds.
DS71 B	Malalih	N 18° 01.099' E 31° 22.488'	Unidentified	Several graves & stone structures (e.g. 1.8 x 1.8m) located amongst a concentration of rock outcrops alongside a small <i>kebor</i> north of Jebel Almalalieh.
DS72	Wadi el-Arees	N 18 01.328' E 31 22.685'	Prehistoric Kerma/Christian	Large settlements & cemetery consisting of several tumuli and high <i>koms</i> composed of gravel.
DS 73	Wadi el-Arees	N 18° 01.465' E 31° 23.231'	Christian and Islamic	Modern Islamic cemeteries with remains of red bricks. Extensive spread of lithics & Christian & Islamic pottery sherds.



DS74	Wadi el-Arees (Hittana Fort)	N 18° 01.576' E 31° 23.816'	Christian and Islamic	Large fort facing the Nile, walls built of stone & mud bricks with a clear SE tower & a plundered one on the NW part to control the Nile. Two small rooms cut into the sandstone hill had been found on the northern site.
DS75	Hussienarti	N 18° 01.247' E 31° 24.143'	Unidentified	Graves mound located amongst a concentration of rock outcrops.
DS76	Hussienarti	N 18° 01.480' E 31° 24.392'	Christian or Post-Meroitic	Several tumuli composed of black granite with a large spread of red polished pottery sherds & human bones, the result of disturbance.
DS77	Hussienarti	N 18° 01.392' E 31° 24.876'	Unidentified	Several tumuli composed of black granite; some seashells were found & also black-topped pottery sherds.
DS78	Hussienarti	N 18° 01.700' E 31° 25.451'	Unidentified	Several <i>koms</i> similar to the Post-Meroitic tumuli with spread of lithics.
DS79	El-Ghoraiba	W. point N 18° 01.847' E 31° 25.761' E. point: N 18° 01.962' E 31° 26.175'	Post-Meroitic	Several tumuli to the SW of the Islamic cemeteries.
DS80	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 01.980' E 31° 26.473'	Christian?/ unidentified	Several tumuli composed of black granite.
DS81	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 02.219' E 31° 26.703'	Post-Meroitic, Christian, ?unidentified	Several tumuli composed of black granite; more than 50 tumuli circular in shape with a large spread of Christian pottery sherds and human bones.
DS82	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 02.093' E 31° 27.133'	Unidentified	Several tumuli composed of black granite. No pottery sherds or lithics have been found on the surface.
DS83	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 02.326' E 31° 26.965'	Christian	Tumuli composed of gravel with a few pieces of stone; Christian pottery sherds.
DS84	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 02.544' E 31° 27.303'	Unidentified	Tumuli composed of black granite stones. Only a broken ring stone was found.
DS85	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 02.653' E 31° 27.699'	Unidentified, Christian	An isolated tumulus located near to the Nile, spread of Christian pottery sherds, lithic and fossilized trees, after small <i>kebor</i> , remains of 3 stones structures were also found.
DS86	Wadi el-Arees	N 18° 00.790' E 31° 22.973'	Unidentified/ prehistoric	More than 30 tumuli composed of gravel. An extensive spread of lithics but no pottery sherds were found. The site had been divided into 3 sections (A, B and C).
DS87	Wadi el-Arees	N 18° 00.152' E 31° 23.490'	Unidentified	Several tumuli composed of gravel with few black stone outcrops. Large extensive spread of lithics.
DS88	Wadi el-Arees	N 18° 00.380' E 31° 24.033'	Post-Meroitic or Christian	More than 15 circular tumuli, similar to the Post-Meroitic examples – sandy gravel inside the black granite revetment.
DS89	Wadi el-Arees	N 18° 00.848' E 31° 23.827'	Unidentified	A large settlement on a gravel plain & cemetery areas with extensive spreads of pottery sherds.
DS90	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 00.711' E 31° 24.760'	Prehistoric / unidentified	Mound composed of black granite possibly disturbed graves & settlement area. Large spread of pottery sherds, & some fossilised trees were distributed on the site.
DS 91	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 01.020' E 31° 25.130'	Unidentified	Several stone features have been observed on the <i>wadi</i> banks.
DS 92	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 01.454' E 31° 27.243'	Unidentified	Several circular tumuli with black granite on the outside while the inside was composed of sandy gravel soil; large pieces of pottery sherds were found on one spot & some fossilised trees.
DS 93	Wadi en-Noq	N 18° 02.053' E 31° 28.342'	Unidentified	More than 5 tumuli of black granite varying in size. No archaeological material was found.
DS 94	Ambakol	N 18° 02.524' E 31° 28.503'	Unidentified	<i>Jebel</i> of medium elevation on the top of which is a single black granite tumulus with the remains of a stone wall foundation on the southern part of it, while the western part is composed of an oval stone foundation with an entrance (850mm) facing N. Measurement E-W 11.5m, N-S 7.3m.

DS95	Ambakol	N 18° 02.278' E 31° 28.105'	Unidentified	More than 8 tumuli consisting of black granite and gravel.
DS96	Ambakol	N 18° 02.701' E 31° 28.157'	Christian?	Several tumuli consisting of black granite, highly affected by random gold mining.
DS97	El-Agab	N 18° 03.200' E 31° 28.371'	Post-Meroitic?	More than 18 tumuli composed of small black granite and gravel. On the western part a few metres from the Nile there is a pyramidal memorial, the same form as that of Jackson Pasha at Merowe. The northern part of this structure was disturbed by random gold searchers.
DS98	El-Agab	N 18° 03.272' E 31° 28.426'	Unidentified	Located on the northern part of DS97, more than 5 irregular stone structures, differing in size and shape, with large spread of pottery sherds and lithics.
DS99	Ambakol	N 18° 03.304' E 31° 28.556'	Christian?	A large stone structure lies about 240m from DS98 on top of a high hill facing the Nile. It measure about 13 x 3.5m; its surface is covered by sand.
DS100	Ambakol	N 18° 03.330' E 31° 28.821'	Unidentified	A large settlement of more than 31 stone structures with an extensive spread of pottery sherds and lithic material on its surface. They were rectangular & circular in shape.
DS101	Ambakol	N 18° 03.409' E 31° 28.924'	Unidentified	Irregular or square stone structures extending over an area that measured 264 x 150m. Surrounded by acacia trees.
DS102	Ambakol	N 18° 39.324' E 31° 29.115'	Unidentified	A total of 4 <i>koms</i> (Dim. 3-1.5m) irregular shape plundered by local people; some lithic material and pottery sherds were found.
DS103	Ambakol	N 18° 03.549' E 31° 24.401'	Unidentified	Several tumuli composed of black granite, of irregular shape surrounded by rock outcrops, with large spread of lithics and pottery sherds.
DS104	Ambakol	N 18° 03.322' E 31° 29.809'	Unidentified	A total of 8 tumuli (dia. 8.5m) composed of small black granite.
DS105	Ambakol	N 18° 03.709' E 31° 29.882'	Unidentified	A large cemetery located on a plain; it has a circular shape covered with small gravel & pebbles.
DS106	Ambakol	N 18° 03.953' E 31° 30.080'	Christian	Settlement area located on high area extending 200m N-S by 400m E-W. The area is covered with red-brick fragments and pottery sherds, part of the site is eroded due to agricultural activities. Some box graves were found.
DS107	Ambakol	N 18° 04.109' E 31° 30.929'	Islamic	2 mud-brick Islamic tombs (<i>qubba</i>) surrounded by modern Islamic graves. The first one is for Sheikh Madeni Wed Alazerg, the upper part of it, surviving to a height of about 8m, is broken. The doorway is oriented to the west (height 1.7m). The preservation of the second <i>qubba</i> is good especially on the top of the upper part (pointed). Height of about 5m. Large spread of pottery sherds and lithics.
DS108	Ambakol	N 18° 02.586' E 31° 28.766'	Prehistoric, Islamic	The site lies on high mound covered by sand mixed with gravel and pebbles and has an 'L'-shaped stone structure (dim. 11 x 11m). Extensive spread of lithic material. Qubbat en-Nasrani, pyramid-shaped memorial with wall extending off to the east, west & north from its corners.
DS109	Ambakol	N 18° 07.543' E 31° 27.055'	Christian or prehistoric?	Located on a high area covered with outcrops rock & gravel of different shape and size. The graves vary in size and shape. The site is entirely covered with lithic materials & pottery sherds.
DS110	Ambakol	N 18° 02.487' E 31° 29.659'	Unidentified	More than 20 graves covered with sand, black stones & pebbles. The site is much disturbed by gold mining.
DS111	Ambakol	N 18° 02.843' E 31° 29.906'	Unidentified	A large circular grave consisting of black granite stones and gravel. Much disturbed by gold mining.
DS112	Ambakol	N 18° 03.115' E 31° 30.637'	Unidentified	More than 5 graves of small size. Large spread of lithics. Much disturbed by gold mining.
DS113	Ambakol	N 17° 59.050' E 31° 22.974'	Unidentified	15 tumuli of various shapes, distributed on the top of hills, with an extensive spread of lithics.
DS114	Ambakol Cannar Ferry	N 18° 03.330' E 31° 28.821'	Unidentified	A large settlement area, about 140m from the riverbank, with buildings of various shapes – rectangular, circular and squares. The surface is covered with small black stone and gravel. Extensive spread of lithics and pottery sherds.



DS115	Ambakol 5km from the river	N 17° 58.734' E 31° 23.855'	Unidentified	An isolated <i>kom</i> of oval shape 2 x 3m, on the flat area. A few lithics found.
DS116	Wadi el-Arees 3km from the river	N 17° 59.813' E 31° 23.851'	Unidentified	Large mound on a flat area, covered by granite. It has an irregular shape, it might be a complex of graves?? Large spread of lithics on the surface. The site is in danger from random gold mining.
DS117	Wadi el-Arees 3km from the river	N 17° 59.832' E 31° 24.888'	Unidentified	17 tumuli located on the gravelly area covered by outcrops; with various shape (circular and oval). Their diameters vary from 2.5m to 12m.
DS118	Ambakol 5km from the river	N 17° 58.935' E 31° 25.225'	Prehistoric	Flat area with large spread of lithics but no pottery sherds found.
DS119	Ambakol 4km from the river	N 17° 59.332' E 31° 25.969'	Unidentified	An isolated tumulus 5.6m in diameter, on an outcrop, surrounded by several low hills. Some lithic material is scattered on the surface.
DS120	Ambakol 4km from the river	N 17° 59.733' E 31° 25.816'	Unidentified	An isolated circular <i>kom</i> in an area of outcrops, 5m in diameter and 450mm high. There was no archaeological material on the surface. The site is endangered by mining activities.
DS121	Ambakol 3.6km from the river	N 18° 00.169' E 31° 26.643'	Prehistoric	An extensive spread of lithics on the surface, located on the gravelly plain.
DS122	Ambakol 4.6km from the river	N 18° 00.414' E 31° 28.171'	Prehistoric	More than 5 semi-complete fossilised trees varying in sizes (one is more than 13m tall), on the gravelly plain. Some lithics were found on the surface.
DS123	Ambakol	N 18° 00.948' E 31° 28.41'	Unidentified Christian??	6 graves mounds scattered on gravelly and sandy area. The mounds vary in size and shape.
DS124	Ambakol 4km from the river	N 18° 01.147' E 31° 29.384'	Unidentified	Several tumuli covered with stone, pebbles and gravel, varying in shape and size (2m high). A stone structure was found on the SW of the site while there are some box graves nearby. The surface was scattered with lithics and some Christian pottery sherds.
DS125	Ambakol SE of the village	N 18° 01.856' E 31° 30.24'	Unidentified	Circular stone and gravel structure, with a diameter of 8m and 1.5m high. It was found on the <i>wadi</i> bank, about 307m from the river bank. No archaeological material was found.
DS126	Figeernkuti	N 18° 02.509' E 31° 19.481'	Anglo-Egyptian Condominium	Three structures dating to the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium in the cultivated area. 1. A reception building still used by farm workers; 2. flour mill: N 18° 02.356', E 31° 19.713' in ruins, the only standing part is the entrance; 3. Jackson Pasha <i>sari</i> , the land is said to have been bought by Jackson who built this <i>sari</i> and paved all the way from the building to the riverside. Now it is the property of the Al Sayed Ali Amirkhani family.

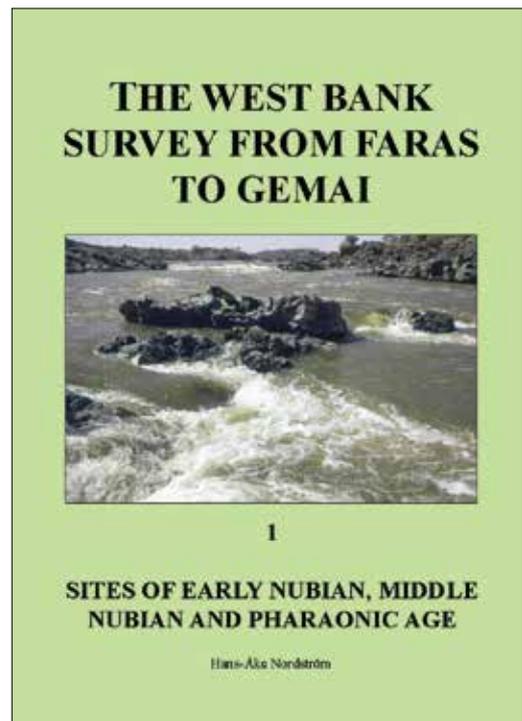
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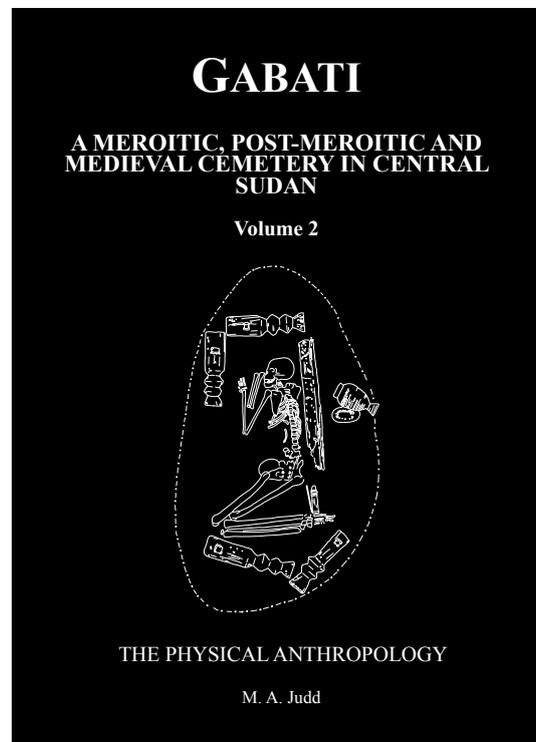
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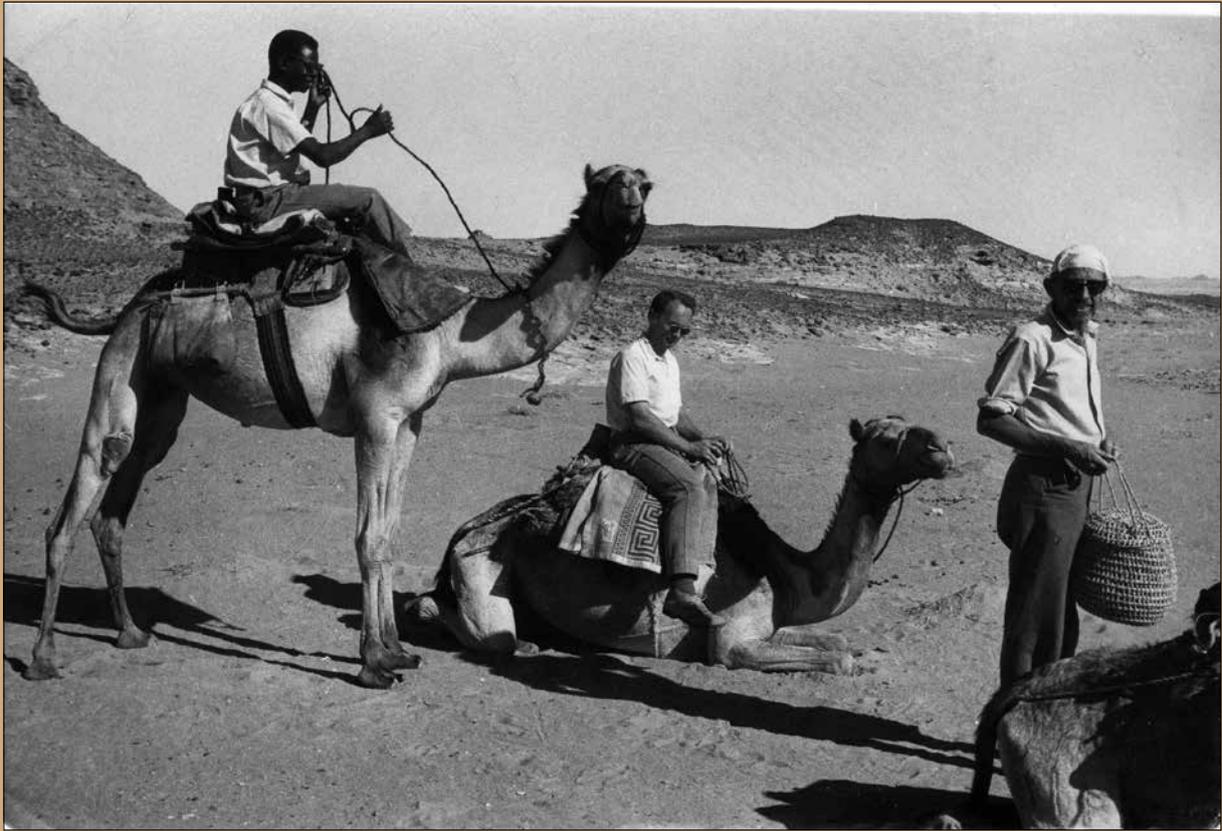
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Members of the University of Ghana Expedition to Sudan. John Alexander (centre), James Anquandah (left), Tony Bonner (right) (photo: SARS Alexander Archive, ALE P003.05).



The Debeira West excavation team 1964 with amongst others, Peter and Margaret Shinnie, John Alexander, John Anquandah and Tony Bonner (photo: SARS Alexander Archive, ALE P003.04).