



# SOCIÉTÉ DES CULTURES NUBIENNES

## POUR EN SAVOIR PLUS ...

### THE CONTEMPORARIES

#### **ANNEXE 1**

Together with their Sudanese colleagues, young French experts launched programs and techniques that gave excellent results. A last operation closes the Unesco campaign with the establishment of a map of the heritage and a survey between Dal and Sedeinga, over a concession of 70 kilometres. Near the river, hundreds of sites are located and, in the desert, abandoned settlements confirm the existence of ancient river channels. This survey brings to light 650 sites, two-thirds corresponding to settlements, the rest cemeteries. In this northern state, the study of the cemetery of Missiminia, threatened by the extension of the town of Abri, brings out information that elsewhere has been lost forever, with the filling of the High Dam at Aswan.

From 1972 to 1975, three campaigns excavate 900 of 1600 inventoried graves, covering a period between the Napatan and the Christian eras, that is to say 2000 years of occupation. These operations are conducted by Nigm ed-Din Mohamed Sherif, director of the Antiquities Service of Sudan, and Andre Vila, the first director of the French Section. They were continued in 1975 by Francis Geus.

#### **ANNEXE 2**

Nearby sites are explored by the Sixth Cataract, notably at esh-Shaheinab, revealing a Neolithic phase earlier than that at El-Kadada. The work, directed by Francis Geus and then Jacques Reinold, lasts ten years (1976-1986). The French Section continues with its excavations at Gereif West and Gereif East, suburbs of Khartoum, bringing to light a Neolithic sequence comparable to that of El-Kadada.

From 1963 to 1968 the Italian mission of Michela Schiff Giorgini carries out five campaigns in the Napatan and Meroitic cemetery of Sedeinga. In 1977, the *Institut de France* and the laboratory of the CNRS continue the research, which allows Jean Leclant to expand the *Repertoire d'Epigraphie Méroïtique* (Repertory of Meroitic Epigraphy).

#### **ANNEXE 3**

During the Unesco campaign, the University of Geneva participates in the rescue excavations of Akasha and Ukma near the Dal Cataract. The Khartoum area is also the object of important excavations: the Italians work at El-Geili and the Germans at Meroe, Musawwarat es-Sufra and at Naqa.

Less central areas also attract the specialists: the University of Naples studies Kassala and the Gash delta while the University of Cologne surveys the Libya Sahara. As for the University of Khartoum, it is present at the sites of Meroe and in the region of Erkowit, in the East of Sudan.