



SOCIÉTÉ DES CULTURES NUBIENNES

POUR EN SAVOIR PLUS ...

THE MODERN EXPLORERS

ANNEXE 1

On the advice of the French horticulturalist Louis Jumel, the pasha of Egypt, Mohamed Ali (1805-1848) had developed the cultivation of cotton in the Egyptian delta at the beginning of the XIX Century. He ordered the re-excavation of old canals and the construction of a dam to the north of Cairo (begun in 1835 and completed in 1890). This allowed for three harvests per year. This system of regulating the Nile was completed in 1902 with the dam of Asyut in Middle Egypt and the first Aswan dam that controlled the effects of the high and low floods.

ANNEXE 2

This survey made it possible to study some forty cemeteries and the forts of Ikkur and Kuban. With this data, Reisner established a typology of the cultures of Lower Nubia that had no writing: this includes the famous A-Group (Neolithic populations, ca. 4100-2800 BC) and B-Group (post-Neolithic populations ca. 2400-1550 BC), terms still in use today. A post-Meroitic period was also identified (after the IV Century AD) with the sites of Karanog, Areika and Shablul; the Welsh scholar, Francis L. Griffith, was the first to study the writing.

ANNEXE 3

The rigorous nature of his observations ultimately confirmed its Nubian character. He established an almost continuous chronology of the Napatan and Meroitic kings (second half of the first millennium BC to the beginning of our era). Through his excavations he studied the temples and pyramids at Jebel Barkal, the royal cemeteries at El Kurru, Nuri and Meroe. In 1927, he began the survey of the fortresses of the Second Cataract: Shelfak, Uronarti, Mirgissa, Semna and Kumna.