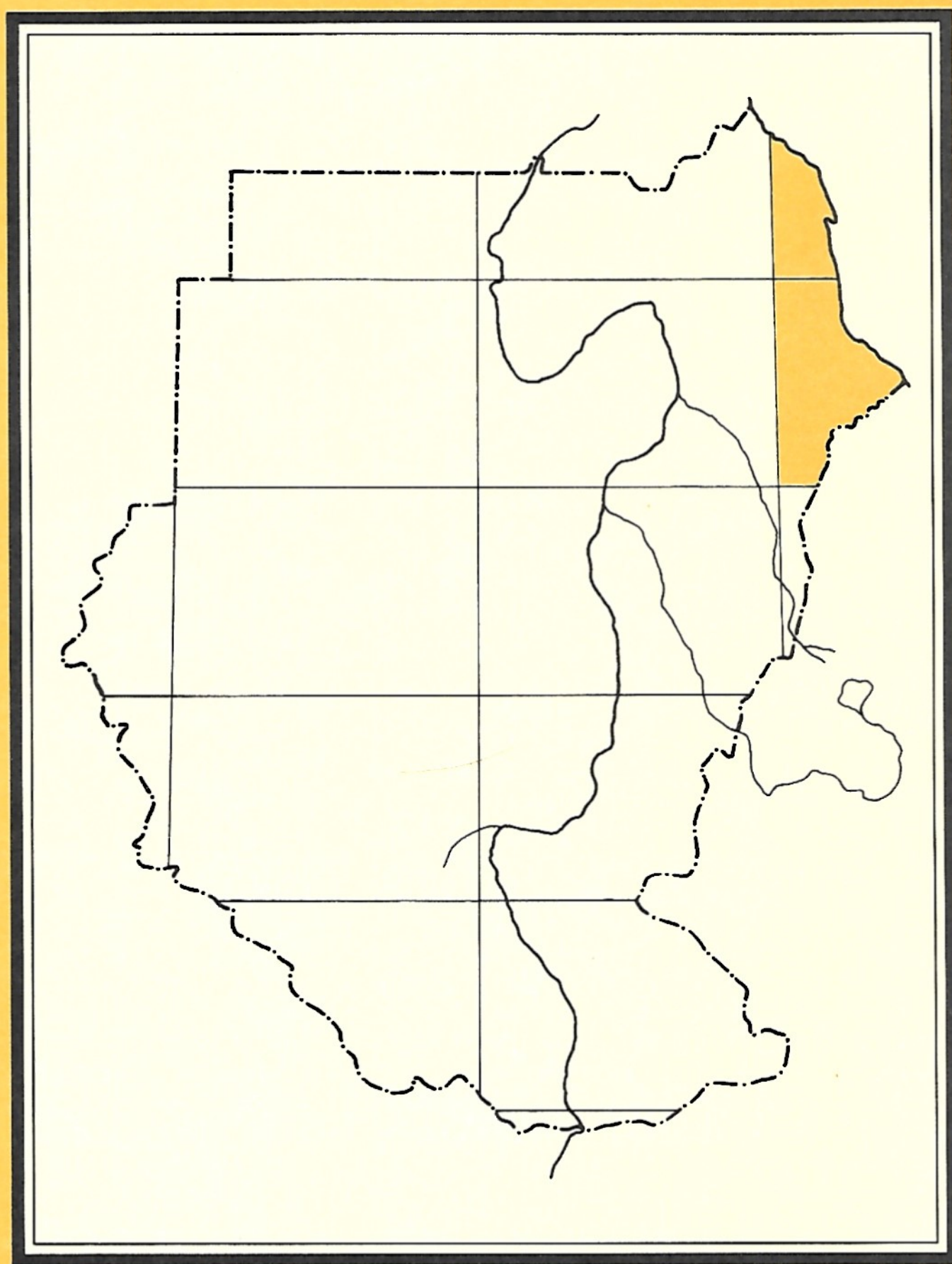


# THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE SUDAN

FRIEDRICH W. HINKEL

VI

THE AREA  
OF THE RED SEA COAST  
AND NORTHERN ETHIOPIAN FRONTIER



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FRIEDRICH W. HINKEL

# THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE SUDAN

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FRIEDRICH W. HINKEL

## THE AREA OF THE RED SEA COAST AND NORTHERN ETHIOPIAN FRONTIER

VI

with an Introduction by

Sir Laurence P. Kirwan, K. C. M. G., T. D.,

M. Litt., F. I. C., F. R. G. S.

and with contributions by

Ulrich Braukämper, Siegfried Grunert, and

Anthony J. Mills



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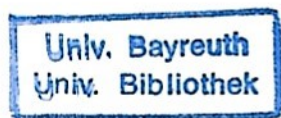
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2400 B.C.

Since about the Vth Dynasty (Sahure, Palermo stone) natural harbours and watering places along the coast are supposed to have been ports of call for the Egyptian ships on their way to the land of Punt where they traded for ivory, ebony, panther skins, gold, myrrh, incense, and other luxury goods (*Urk.*, I, 246) Suakin, Massawa and other natural bays and gulfs lay along the route to the land of Punt. [However, due to eustatic changes of the sea level the coastal line must have been different to the actual one and present harbours may not have existed then.] The earliest inscriptions in the mines and quarries of Hammamat (Egypt) date also from the Vth Dynasty.

2000–1900 B.C.

A written record (from the tomb of Ameni at Beni Hasan) about the gold in the eastern desert dates to the XIIth Dynasty (Sesostris I, 1974–1929 B.C.) of Egypt (*Urk.*, VII. 15,1–11).

c. 1470 B.C.

Queen Hatshepsut resumed the expeditions to Punt, sending 5 ships to the land of incense.

c. 1280 B.C.

Pharaoh Seti I reported to have tried to open a well on the road to the gold mines of Wadi Allaki (cf. Kubban stela 1.20–1).

c. 945 B.C.

An Israelite-Phoenician expedition sent by King Solomon reached Ophir, a land on the southern part of the Red Sea (?) and returned with gold, sandal wood and precious stones.

c. 600 B.C.

Circumnavigation of Africa according to Herodotus (IV. 42) by an Egyptian fleet with Phoenician sailors ordered by the Pharaoh Necho which started in the Red Sea. The story is not generally accepted and is not provable. Some critics go so far as to assess it as a product of Egyptian nationalist propaganda (Lloyd, A. B., 1977).

c. 260 B.C.

Under Ptolemy II (Philadelphus) the agent Eumeden established the trading centre *Ptolemais Theron* (about modern Aqiq) as one of several trading posts set up by the Ptolemies on the Red Sea Coast (cf. Pithom stela, *Urk.* II, 101–103). The merchandise of the centre near modern Aqiq were the elephants which during the Ptolemaic period were captured in the hinterland and the coastal plain south and west of *Ptolemais Theron* for use in the army.

c. 230 B.C.

Eratosthenes used *Ptolemais Theron* as one of the Geodetic Stations in his attempt to reckon the circumference of the earth. (Pliny, *N. H.* VI. 34)

c. 115 B.C.

Agatharchides of Cnidos (c. 170–100 B.C.) wrote 5 books about the Red Sea. Only part of his work survives in Photios (codex 250). He gives an account of the mining methods and the miseries of the people employed. For classical topographical names on the Red Sea coast cf. fig. 6 and 7. At about the same time the Indian coast was directly reached by sailing boats from Egypt (Eudoxus of Cyzicus).

50 B.C.

Artemidorus of Ephesus wrote his *Geographymena* in the form of a periplus, not following the geographical system of Eratosthenes.

c. 50 B.C.

Diodorus Siculus wrote his account of the Ethiopians, the Red Sea area, and the gold mines taking largely from Agatharchides. He mentioned the population on the coastal land which were called the Ichthyophagi, the fish-eaters.

c. 40 B.C.

Cleopatra, the last of the Ptolemies, had trade connections with Arabia as far south as Aden.

c. 30 B.C.

Egypt became a Roman province and the Romans took over the Ptolemaic settlements and worked the gold mines in the Red Sea area. Some remains of the Roman era are found at Isaderheib (Aqiq). At Suakin a cistern at Condenser Island is supposed to be of Roman date and Roman remains (?) were reported to be at J. Bani, west of Suakin.

25 B.C.

Strabo accompanied Aelius Gallus up the Nile as far as the first cataract.

24 B.C.

The expedition of the Roman army led by the Prefect Aelius Gallus to conquer Marib on the Arabian coast ended in a disaster (Strabo XVI. 4.22–24; Pliny, *N. H.* VI, 160).

c. 7 B.C.

Strabo wrote his books on geography which were revised about 18 A.D. He based his geography on Eratosthenes and used information from Artemidorus.

c. 100 A.D.

A 'Red Sea Pilot', the famous '*Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*' was written by an anonymous Greek, whose text has been preserved in manuscripts kept in London and Heidelberg.

c. 140 A.D.

Suakin (*Evangelon portus*) and Port Sudan (*Theon Soteiron*) were harbours known to the Greek geographer Claudius Ptolemaeus (Ptolemy; cf. figs. 6 and 7), whose identifications were based on proposals made by J. W.



Fig. 6

Agatharchides c. 110 B.C.	Artemidorus c. 100 B.C.	Pliny, the elder c. 70 A.D.	Periplus . . . c. 100 A.D.	Ptolemy c. 140 A.D.	I. de Castro 1541 A.D.	Survey map (Modern names, identification)
<i>Χερρόνησος</i>	<i>Βερενίκη</i>	Lepte acra, ab aliis Drepanum Berenice	<i>Βερενίκη</i>	Lepte promontorium <i>Λεπτή ἄκρα</i> Berenice <i>Βερενίκη</i>	(Beronice)	Ras Benas Berenice
<i>Ἀκάθαρτος κόλπος</i>	<i>Ἀκάθαρτος κόλπος</i>	Sinus insulis refertus Pentedactylos mons		Pentedactylos mons <i>Πεντεδάκτυλον ὄρος</i> Agathon insula <i>Ἀγαθῶνος νῆσος</i> Bazium promontorium <i>Βάζιον ἄκρον</i>	Promontorio Pentadàtilon Agathòn	Foul Bay J. Feraid Gezira Zoumroud, Seberged Island, Ophiodes Island (?semi-island N of Marsa Shab, or Marsa Abu el Qasim) Mirear Island (?) Siyal Islands (?)
<i>Ὀφιώδης νῆσος</i>	<i>Ὀφιώδης</i>	Topazos insula  Mareu insulae, aquosae Eratonos insulae, sitientes		Prionotus mons <i>Πριόνωτον ὄρος</i>  Astarte insula <i>Ἀδτάρτη νῆδος</i> Chersonesus <i>Χερσόνησος</i> Mnemeum promontorium <i>Μνημετον ἄκρον</i> Ara Minervae, insula <i>Βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς νῆσος</i> Isiums mons <i>Ἴσιον ὄρος</i> Profundus portus <i>Βαθὺς λιμὴν</i> Dioscurorum portus <i>Διοσκόρων Λιμὴν</i>	Çomol Starta          Igidid  Moamaà  Quilfit Farâte  Raseldoaèr  Magarção  Elmante a sandy island, (not named)	I. Elba Aidhab (?) Gezirat Halaib el Kebir Ras Qubbat 'Isa J. Hadarba Ras Hadarba (Cape Elba) J. Asoteriba Marsa Umbeila Khor el Meroub (C. Müller, 1801) Marsa Marob; Port bifurqué (C. Müller, 1801) Marsa Wasia Abu Woasse (G. Schweinfurth, 1865 a, 343) Marsa Delwein Marsa Shin'ab/J. Dyiba; Khor Chenab (C. Müller, 1801); Abu Mischmisch, (G. Schweinfurth, 1865 a, 347) Ras Abu Shagara; Cape Calmez  (Southern tip of Ras Rawaya)  Mukawwar Island Mayetib Islands Tiflah Island
				Gomadeon insulae duae (Tomadeon insulae) <i>Γομαδαίων νῆσοι δύο</i>		

				Satyron mons <i>Σατύρων ὄρος</i>			J. Erba (J. Trebur, R. Moresby, 1841)
				Monodactylos mons <i>Μονοδάκτυλον ὄρος</i>		Sallàqua	Marsa Salak J. Oda (?)
	<i>Ταύρων ἀκρωτήρια</i>	<i>Ταῦροι ὄρη</i>		Taurorum mons (Mons Gaurus) <i>Γαῦρος ὄρος (corr. Ταῦρος)</i>		Arequeà (Bai of 'Agraviados')	Marsa Arakiyai
	<i>Σωτηρίας λιμὴν</i>	<i>Σωτείρας λιμὴν</i>		Myronis insula <i>Μύρωνος νῆδος</i>		Fuxaa	Marsa Fijja J. Bawati
			in alto multae (insulae) in quibus testudo plurima	Theon Soteiron, Deorum Tutorum Portus <i>Θεῶν Σωτήρων λιμὴν</i>		Doroo	Marsa Darur
				Catathrae sive Chelonitides insulae numero duae <i>Κατάθραι νῆδοι αἱ καὶ Χελωνίτιδες δύο τὸν ἀριθμὸν</i>		Dradate	Port Sudan  ? Barr Musa Islands
		<i>Ἴσιδος ὄρος</i>		Evangelon portus <i>Εὐαγγέλων λιμὴν</i>		Çuaquem	Suakin  ?
			Colocasitis insula	Orisitides insulae duae <i>Ὀρισίτιδες νῆσοι δύο</i>		Xabàque Dolcòfallar (?)	Khor Ashat Talla Talla Islands (?)  Ras Maqdam (Ras Houie, G. Valentia, 1813) Trinkitat; Baraka; Tokar Delta
		<i>Ἄσταβόρα ἀπόσπασμα</i>					
			Lacus Monoleus			Daràtala	Dahrat Asis Island Lake Bashiri Amarat Islands; Hagar Islands; Guban Island, (Bakiyai Islands?) (Wellesby Id., G. Valentia) vicinity of Aqiq
	<i>Λατομίαι νῆσοι</i>						
	<i>Πτολεμαῖς πρὸς τῇ θήρᾳ</i>	Ptolemais Epi Theras cognominatà	<i>Πτολεμαῖς ἢ τῶν θηρῶν λεγομένη</i>	Ptolemais Troglodytica/Ptolemais Venationum <i>Πτολεμαῖς Θηρῶν</i>			
				Magorum insula <i>Μάγων νῆσος</i>			
				Ara Eratonis, promontorium <i>Βωμὸς Ἐρωτος, ἄκρον</i>			Ras Shekub (Ras Ahehaz, d'Anville)
				Daphnine insula <i>Δαφνίνη νῆσος</i>			Aqrab Island
				Acanthine insula <i>Ἀκανθίνη νῆσος</i>			
	<i>Σούχου φρούριον Σαβαίτικον στόμα</i>	Oppidum Suche		Sabasticum os <i>Σαβαστικὸν στόμα</i>			? Bahdur Bay (Port Mornington, G. Valentia, 1813)
	<i>Στράτωνος νῆσος Ἐλαία</i>	Stratonis insula Insulae, quae Aliaeu vocantur				? Marate	Ibn Abbas Island Aqiq Kebir (Badour, G. Valentia, 1813)
	<i>Σαβὰ λιμὴν Σαβὰ καὶ κυνήγιον ἐλεφάντων Δημητρίου σκοπιαὶ Βωμοὶ Κόνωνος</i>						Khor Nawarat, Adobana (elephant hunting ground Adobana-Karora)
							Mashatiri Ras Kasar (?)

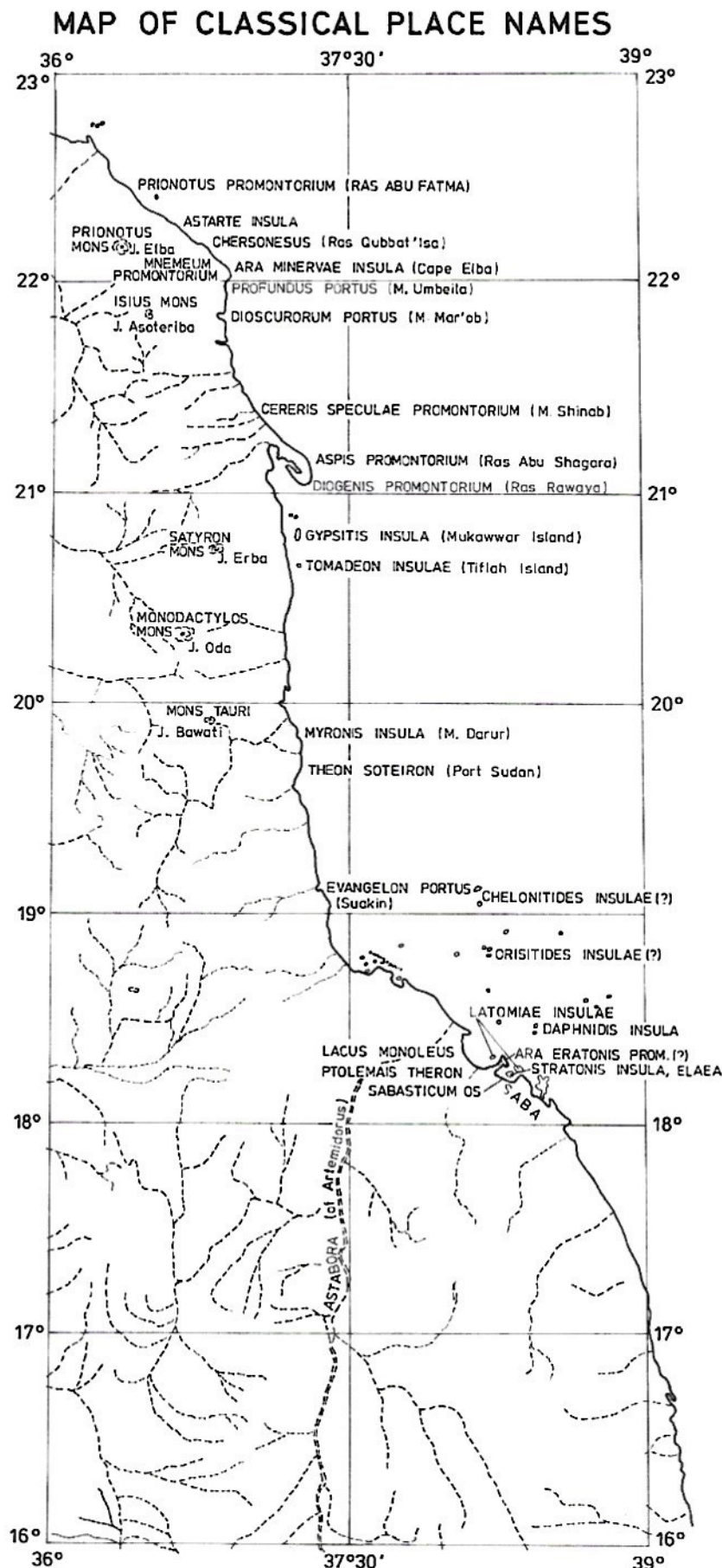


Fig. 7

Crowfoot (1911.a). The latitudes taken from Ptolemy's list are not exact and can be used only in their reference to the sequence of sites. The differences between the latitudes of sites in Ptolemy's list and of their modern equals increase from northern to southern positions. For instance, the latitude of *Ara Minervae* in the north is given as 21°30' N compared with the actual 22° N (i.e. a difference of 30'). *Mons Taurus* in the middle of the area has been placed by Ptolemy at 18° N but lies in actual fact at about 19°54' N (i.e. a difference of 1°54'). Adulis far away in the south lies at about 15°08' N instead of 11°40' of Ptolemy (i.e. a difference of 3°28'). Similar differences are also observed e.g. for the junction of the Blue and White Niles which was placed by Ptolemy in latitude 12° N instead of 15°40' N. These discrepancies were mainly the result of using the smaller circumferen-

ce of the earth reckoned by Posidonius instead of the one of Eratosthenes. Cf. D.1.1.1.

1st and 2nd cent. A.D.

A Roman hegemony in the Red Sea was established.

3rd cent. A.D.

Decline of Roman influence in the Red Sea. The Blemmyes made several incursions into Egypt. Trade declined in the Red Sea but goods from India and China still reached the ports and arrived through Berenice.

c. 525 A.D.

Cosmas Indicopleustes, an Egyptian merchant and seafarer to India and later monk, visited Adulis. He said he copied the Greek inscription of a stela, the famous 'Monumentum Adulitanum', which dates to Ptolemais IV Philopator (222–205 B.C.) and mentions the elephant hunting. 25 years later he wrote his 'Christian Topographie'.

7th cent. A.D.

Arabs of the Hadarma tribe from Southern Arabia settle around Aidhab, Suakin, and its hinterland and mixed with the local Beja population becoming known as Hadareb.

c. 700 A.D.

Arabs of the Hawazin tribe migrated to the African coast and became known as the Halenga finally settling near Kassala (Hamilton, J. A. de C., 1925, 181).

749 A.D.

Abdallah, the son of Khalifa Marwan ibn Mohammed ibn Marwan (Marwan II), the last ruler of the Beni Umayya, after the assassination of his father (132 A.H./749 A.D.) fled from Cairo southwards along the Nile and is said to have made his way to Badi via Suakin and Aqiq (Mas'udi, 1894, 329–330).

8th cent. A.D.



Following the rise of Islam this part of the Red Sea coast was reached by individual Arabs who settled and intermarried with the local Beja population which practised matriarchial succession.

216 A.H./831 A.D.

During the reign of Khalifa Mamun, son of Harun el Rashid, and after a lengthy trouble, the Beja tribes in the Eastern Desert were defeated by the Muslims and a treaty was signed with Kanoun ibn Abd al Aziz, the ruler of the Beja. This contract stipulated that all the land—plains and mountains—from Aswan in Egypt up to the border between Dahlak and Badi would be the property of Mamoun Abdallah ibn Haroun el Rashid and that the Beja should pay an annual tribute. Furthermore, the Beja should not disrespectfully mention the name of Mohammed, or his Koran, or the religion of God, or to kill a Muslim, whether he were a free man or slave, or to assist the enemies of the Muslims. They should not hinder the travels of Muslims through their

U.A.R.	United Arab Republic	ZÄS	<i>Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde</i> (Berlin)
U. of K.	University of Khartoum	ZDMG	<i>Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i> (Wiesbaden)
U.T.M. Grid Univ.	Universal Transverse Mercator Grid University, Universität, Université, Università, etc.	ZES	<i>Zeitschrift für Eingeborenensprachen</i> (Berlin)
unpubl.	unpublished	ZfE	<i>Zeitschrift für Ethnologie</i> (Berlin/Braunschweig)
Urk.	<i>Urkunden des ägyptischen Altertums (Urkunden der 18. Dynastie)</i> , ed. H. Grapow	ZKS	<i>Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen</i> (Berlin)
Verh.	Verhandlung(en)	Zool.	Zoology, zoological, Zoologie, zoologisch(e, en, er, es)
Vol.	Volume(s)	Zs	Zeitschrift
Völkerkdl.	Völkerkundlich(e)	Ztg.	Zeitung
W. (w.)	Width	°	Degree of arc
W	West	'	Minute(s) of arc
Wien.	Wiener	"	Second(s) of arc
Wiss.	Wissenschaft(en)	+	Not checked (reference not seen)
WO	<i>Welt (Die) des Orients</i> (Göttingen, a.o.)	[ ]	Provisionally located; notes and information added by the compiler of A.M.S.
WZUR	<i>Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock</i> (Rostock)		

## D.1.4 Abbreviations and Signs on the Maps

▲	Sufficiently exactly located site	Sh.	Sheikh
●	Insufficiently exactly located site	W.	Wadi
Id. (Ids.)	Island, Islands		Wadi or depression
J.	Jebel		Sand dunes or active silt dunes in Tokar Delta
K.	Khor		
M.	Marsa or Mersa		
Q.	Qubba		
Rly.Sta.	Railway Station		

## D.1.5 Glossary

Words and terms used in the glossary were selected and compiled from the main literature and from the official maps. The written Arabic version is added to avoid confusion.

<i>adlib</i>	أدليب	The maritime salt bushes, <i>Suaeda monoica</i> Forsk. and <i>S. fruticosa</i> Forsk.	<i>dirka</i>	دركة	Entrance passage
<i>alim</i>	عالم	see <i>ulama</i>	<i>dihlis</i>	دهليز	Entrance room
<i>atbai</i>	عتباى	(Beja) The plains to the west of the Red Sea Hills	<i>diwan</i>	ديوان	Reception room
<i>atmur</i>	عتمور	Desert; also a place in a desert	<i>dom</i>	دوم	The common branching palm <i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mort.
<i>awlib</i>		(Beja) The Red Sea Hills	<i>dukhan</i>	دخان	Small shop, or workshop, open to the street
<i>bab</i>	باب ، بوابة	Gate, door, town gate, entrance	<i>dukhn</i>	دخن	Col. Ar., the food grain <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> (Burm.) Stapf and Hubbard, the main grain crop in sandy areas
(pl. <i>baurwaba</i> )			<i>dura</i>	درة	The great millet, <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> Pers.
<i>bahr</i>	بحر	River, body of water, sea	<i>durkaa</i>	دركا	Lower part of the hall
<i>beit</i>	بيت	Domestic house	<i>fasaha</i>	فسحة	Anteroom
<i>bir</i>	بر	Well, spring	<i>feddan</i>	فدان	An area of land approximately equal to an acre. 1 feddan=1.038 acres = 0.420 hectares = 4200.883 sq.m.
<i>burma</i>	برمة	An earthen jar	<i>galta</i>	جلطة ، جلوط	Rock pool
<i>darb, derib</i>	درب ، دريب	Street, lane, road	(pl. <i>gulut</i> )	جامع	Mosque, main mosque for Friday's prayers
<i>debba</i>	دبة	Col. Ar., sand dunes. In the Tokar Delta the dunes are mostly composed of silt and are for most part active	<i>gami</i>		
<i>dhow</i>	دهو	see <i>sambuk</i>			
<i>dimin</i>	دمين	A large holding of land, particularly in the Tokar Delta			

D.1 Introduction to the Fascicle

<i>gammam</i>	حمام	A water hole scraped in the sandy bed of a khor but not deep enough to be dignified by the name of a well	<i>kufi</i>	كوفي	Old arabic lapidary script
			<i>kursi</i>	كرسى	Stool; seat for the Imam with reading-desk for the Koran
<i>gitta</i>	قطعة	Ar. for portion. A square of land containing 10 feddans. 16 'gitta' make one 'murabba'	<i>liwan</i>	ليوان	Wing of a house
			<i>madrassa</i>	مدرسة	Religious school
			<i>madua (manaret)</i>	( منارة )	Minaret
			<i>maga'ad</i>	مقعد	A sitting place, reception room
<i>gwineb</i>	جفينب	(Beja) The Red Sea coastal plain	Mahdia	مهديّة	The period (1885-98) when the Sudan was ruled by the Mahdist Khalifa Abdullahi
<i>hababai</i>	هببای	(Beja) Winter trade winds, particularly of the Tokar Delta area. They are easterly to north-easterly and persist until the onset of the winter rains	<i>maidan</i>	ميدان	Open square
			<i>maksura</i>	مقصورة	Wooden grille to separate a room
			<i>maktab</i>	مكتب	Office, school
			<i>mamur</i>	مأمور	Administrative officer junior to D.C.
<i>hafir</i> (pl. <i>hafirat</i> or <i>hafair</i> )	حفير ، حفيرات ،	An artificially excavated surface reservoir	<i>mandara</i>	مندرة	Reception room for male guests
<i>hagar</i>	حفاير حجر	A stone, also used for a hill or rock	<i>markaz</i>	مركز	District; also used for District administration office
<i>hammam</i>	حمام	Private or public bath	<i>marsa</i>	مرسى ، مراسى	Long narrow bight of deep water, penetrating nearly perpendicularly into the coast
<i>hanafiya</i>	حنفية	Well for ritual washing	(pl. <i>marasi</i> )		
<i>haram</i>	حرم	Court yard of the mosque	<i>masgid</i>	مسجد	Mosque used except on Fridays when prayers are made in the main mosque ('gami')
<i>hisn</i>	حصن	Castle, fort	<i>mashrabiya</i>	مشربية	Projecting wooden work; see also 'roshan'. Word derived perhaps from the Arabic 'sharab' (to drink) and point to the special pottery vessels which were placed in the wooden balconies
<i>hod</i>	حوض	(a) Watering place, basin, trough for animals, (b) a compartment of irrigated land, (c) in the Tokar Delta a 'hod' is a basin or unit of 15 to 65 'murabba', each of which is a square of 160 feddans, (d) in the Gash Delta a 'hod' is a large area of 4,000 feddans			
<i>homra (hamra)</i>	حمرة	Red colour pigment	<i>meda</i>	مدة	Water basin for ritual washings
<i>hosh</i>	حوش	Open yard of a house, enclosure	<i>meglis</i> ( <i>majlis</i> )	مجلس	Meeting, gathering, council, sitting room
<i>jebel</i>	جبل	Hill or mountain	<i>mena</i>	مناء	harbour, port
<i>kala</i>	قلعة	Fort, citadel	<i>menara</i>	منارة	Lighthouse
<i>kasr</i>	قصر	House, palace	<i>mesirah</i>	مسيرة	earthenware water jar ( <i>gulla</i> )
<i>khalwa</i>	خلوة	Ar. lit., private room, a Koranic school where religious precepts and literacy are traditionally taught by rote learning	<i>mihrab</i>	محراب	Niche indicating the 'qibla'
			<i>minbar</i>	منبر	Pulpit
			<i>mudir</i>	مدير	Governor
<i>khanjar</i>	خنجر	Beja crooked dagger or knife with almost circular curved terminal	<i>mudiria</i>	مديرية	Province
<i>kharja</i>	خرجة	Terrace for sleeping on the roof	<i>murabba</i>	مربع	Ar. for a square; in the Tokar Delta a division of land of 160 feddans measuring 800 by 840 m., in the Gash Delta the sides of a 'murabba' measure 819.76 m.
<i>khazana</i>	خزانة	Small room, often connected with the 'majlis' or 'meglis'			
<i>khazna</i>	خزنة	Private room, also strong room	<i>murhaka</i>	مرحكة	Col. Ar., a stone used for grinding grain
<i>khor</i> (pl. <i>kheiran</i> )	خور ، خيران	Water-course, usually dry except in rains	<i>musalla</i>	مصلى	Place for praying

<i>peristalith</i>		(Greek) Ring of stones surrounding a cairn or barrow			istic at Erkowit at certain seasons of the year
<i>qibla</i>	قبلة	Praying direction to Mecca	<i>sheikh</i>	شيخ	Chief, elder
<i>qubba</i> (pl. <i>qibab</i> or <i>qubab</i> )	قبة ، قباب	Dome; domed tomb, tomb of a religious man	<i>sherm</i> (pl. <i>shurum</i> )	شرم ، شروم	see <i>marsa</i>
<i>rakuba</i>	راكوبة	A temporary structure made of grasses or mats with a light frame	<i>shidd</i>	شد	'loading up'. Hence a stage on a journey
<i>roshan</i> (pl. <i>rawashin</i> )	روشان ، رواشين	Projecting window or balcony closed by decorative wooden grilles to allow cooling of water in a special pottery jar by evaporation in the current of air	<i>souk</i>	سوق	Market place, bazaar
<i>sahn</i>	صحن	Internal court of a mosque	<i>sur</i>	سور	Town wall, enclosing wall
<i>sala</i>	صالة	An airy place in the house or on the roof terrace	<i>ulama</i> (sing. ' <i>alim</i> )	علماء (عالم)	Religious teachers
<i>salamlik</i>	سلامك	Reception room of the master of the house	<i>ushar</i>	عشر	Col. Ar., the 'Dead Sea Apple', a common bush with milky juice and large globular fruit containing a silky floss. <i>Calotropis Procera</i> Ait.
<i>sambuk</i>	سنبوك	A sea-going deep-keel vessel fitted with lateen sails	<i>wadi</i>	وادي	Dry water course, generally wider than a khor
<i>sania</i>	ثانية	Deep rock-cut well	<i>washm</i> (pl. <i>wushm</i> )	وشم ، (وشوم)	Token or camel-brand of family, kindred or tribe
<i>sharia</i>	شارع	Street	<i>zabtia</i>	ضبطية	police post
<i>shebbura</i>	شبرة	Col. Ar., a sort of type of Scotch mist character-	<i>zawia</i> (pl. <i>zawayya</i> )	زاوية ، زوايا	Small prayer room, chapel
			<i>zeriba</i>	زريبة	An area of land or compound enclosed by a thorn fence.

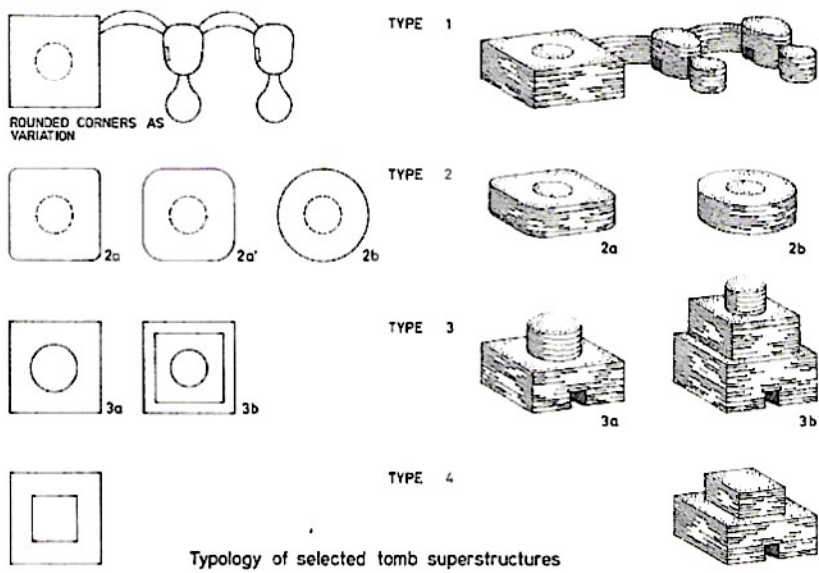


Fig. 10

Nos. 3 and 4 show certain characteristics which made them comparable to variations found in Eritrea and those still in use in Aussa (cf. W. Thesiger, 1935). Whereas the tomb structures of types Nos. 1-4 are found in the southern part of the area (cf. fig. 11) and in general up to 20° N, the northern portion is dominated by the so-called 'tower' type.

Various explanations were given for its occurrence, e.g. as being built as lighthouses for the ships (cf. also Hartmann, R., in *Islam* 1 (1910), 388-390), look-out posts guarding the routes to the gold mines or constructions built by an ancient Pasha of Suakin as a halting place on the road along the coast. In actual fact their distribution matches approximately with that of the gold mines (cf. fig. 11) and these structures are not found only near the coast (for a much bigger type built in 3 tiers (square, octagonal, circular) near the shore of the Mediterranean see Ochsenschläger, E. L., 1979, 503, pl. LXII).

The Muslim influence in the type of 'tower' found in the northern part of the area, north of 19°30' N, is unmistakable. The structures of which the following 23 sites are recorded seem to belong to the end of the 13th/beginning of 14th century and are of funerary character (A. Bazzana, et al., 1983, 5-6; cf. also E.2.1 in NF-37-M).

NF-37-E/21-C-4	Halaib (?qubba)
NF-37-I/4-K-1	Mar'ob (NNW of)
/20-L-1	Eidaratith, Wadi
/20-M-4	Hadai
NF-37-M/5-F-1	Asafra (W of)
/5-F-2	Asafra
/11-F-1	Sieb, Khor (S of)
/11-F-2	Sieb, Khor (S of)
/11-F-3	Sieb, Khor (S of)
/11-R-2	Salala, Bir (E of)
/21-T-1	Gumaderiba, J. (2 towers)
/21-W-1	Demiakwok, Khor
/21-W-3	(not named)
/21-X-1	(not named)
/23-G-1	Garar To Eira, Khor (N of)
/23-L-3	Garar To Eira, Khor (2 towers)
/5-(85)-5	Yawaykurar South, Khor (N of) (3 towers)
/5-(85)-15	Lasiteb South, Khor (S of)
NE-37-A/2-E-1	Haieit, Khor

/2-E-2	Haieit, Khor
/5-C-1	Agwetit, Khor (N of)
/11-R-2	Mog, Khor
/8 (1)	(not named) (2 towers)

Only a few of the 50 cemeteries and other 50 smaller burial sites in the Sudanese part can be dated according to their superstructures and its orientation. Most of the grave sites contain an astonishing variety of different types of superstructures and might have been in use for a long period.

Outstanding features of the northern part of the area are the 37 ancient gold mines and workings. Their distribution is confined to the area between 19°30' N and 22° N and covers therefore much the same area where the types of 'tower' are found (cf. fig. 11). Normally, connected with the ancient mines and workings are

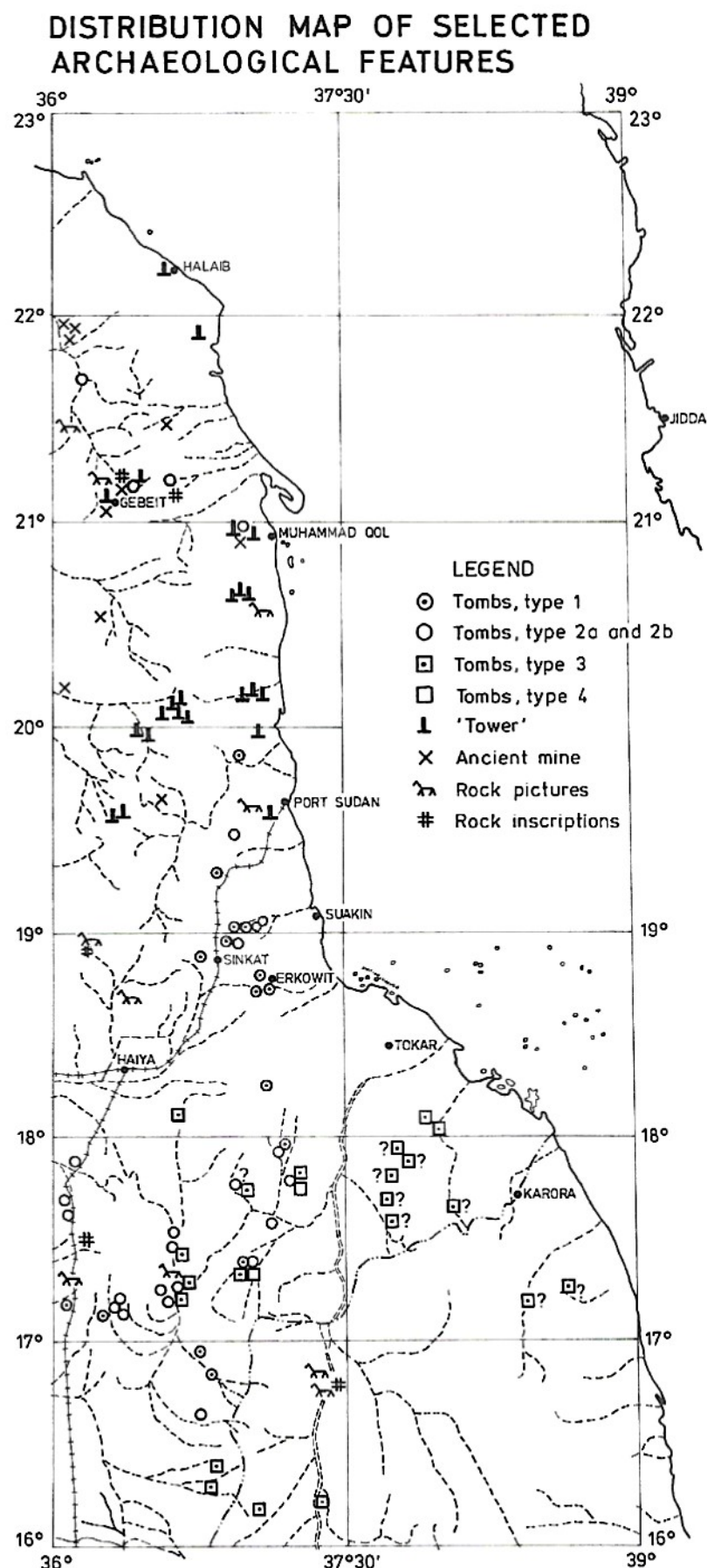


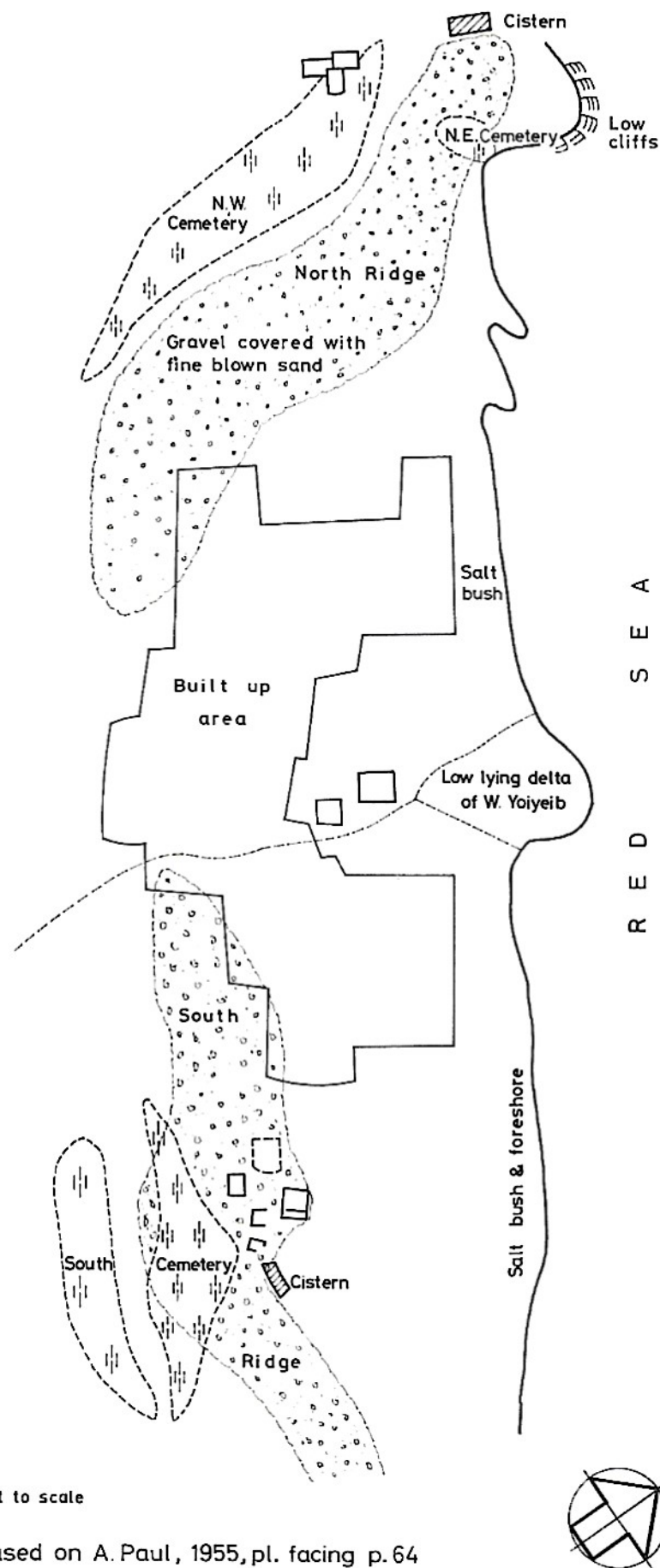
Fig. 11

## Ref.:

- Murray, G. W., 1926.a, 238, map  
 Ahmed Moh. Ali Hakem, et al., 1979, 99–100, fig. 4  
 Éliséeff, N., et al., 1981, 32–33, fig. 4  
 A.M.S. VI, fig. 12.

NF-37-E/14-T-(1-5)

AIDHAB



Not to scale

Based on A. Paul, 1955, pl. facing p. 64

Fig. 13

NF-37-E/14-T-2

22°19'47" N,  
36°29'32" E

AIDHAB

For other spellings and names see NF-37-E/14-T-(1-5).

**Habitation site.** The descriptions available of the building remains by the first visitors are very meagre. J. Th. Bent (1896, 336) speaks only of mounds and apparently means mainly the graveyards. G. W. Murray writes that the "ruins are all of rubble, there being no good building-stone near, and the houses were very small. They were no doubt roofed

with matting ...". Earlier, Maqrizi had stated that most of the houses were made of reed and that the settlement had no (enclosing) walls. A. Paul reports a few traces of permanent buildings on the southern ridge.

The town site is described as consisting of a number of rectangular enclosures with some rooms in one corner or along one or two walls. A. Paul gives a description of one of the enclosures in the S end of the town. The walled space measured about 15 by 24 m. with an entrance in the N wall and rooms in the SW corner. The building material consisted of coral lumps in mud or lime mortar.

**.a Excavations.** The Mission Soudano-Française started in 1981 with sondages in the central area of the site.

– a pit on the SW slope of the ridge where there were several circular mounds covered with sherds (squares 65 and 66 of the expedition). A sondage in one of the mounds revealed the stratigraphy of the occupation debris and the accumulation of sand after the abandonment of the place.

– a sondage in the centre of the habitation revealed remains of a plastered wall of coral blocks more than 1.50 m. high (square 58).

**.b Objects.** According to the different reports the site is very rich in small objects. Finds include fragments of red, black, and brown pottery, glazed and unglazed ware, green and blue-grey celadon, green, blue and amethyst glass from Egypt and sometimes a sherd of fine blue-lettered porcelain of Chinese origin. The amount of celadon is remarkable and is extensively distributed on the site. A. Paul concluded from this that most of the town ruins belong rather to warehouses and caravanserais than to dwellings. The many broken pieces must be the result of breakage in transit.

Beside the amount of glass, potsherds, and celadon, there are a few items which needs more explanation. G. E. R. Sandars in 1930 found a 2-spouted bronze lamp (S.N.M. 2664), the lid and handle of which are missing (see fig. 14). According to an answer of the Dept. of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Brit. Mus., to a request by the C.f.A., the object is not of the expected Roman origin but its form may have derived from a Roman sample. It was suggested to inquire at the Coptic Museum in Cairo (S.A.S. file No. CA/36-2. Letter of F. Addison of 24. 7. 1930; reply of 8. 8. 30).

Other objects of interest were the porcelain found on the site. Samples collected by G. W. Murray in 1925 were studied by R. L. Hobson (1926/27; 1957) and classified as of pre-Ming, i.e. Yüan or Late Sung origin.

Another type of object of great interest is the glass from the site. There is a report about some of the glass in the S.N.M. written by D. B. Harden in the publication about the excavation at Soba in 1950–52 (P. L. Shinnie, 1961, 69–76). The examination of the glass fragments included specimens from the S.N.M. collection Nos. 2665 and 5058, 10541, and 11398. They were divided by Harden into 10 categories, based partly on the shape and partly on decoration, and ranging from 8th to 15th centuries A.D.

In 1979 the Mission Soudano-Française collected 99 pottery sherds which included the imported ware (porcelain, celadon) as well as local utility ware. Drawings of some of the objects are provided by Bazzana, A., et al., 1979, ann. 3–5. The same expedition collected another 3229 objects in 1981 for study. Objects in the possession of the S.N.M. and belonging to earlier collections were also studied, not so much for their material and decoration as for the profiles of rim sherds. Drawings of a portion of the material are given (Éliséeff, N., et al., 1980, 57–64), particularly S.N.M. 2666 and 5058.

Objects from the site of Aidhab are catalogued in the S.N.M. as follows:



Port which dates back at least to the 19th century. The harbour is well sheltered (see fig. 15) against the N wind by the Gezirat Halaib el Kebir which it is proposed to be identified with Ptolemy's *Astarte insula* (cf. E.2.2).

Ref.:

- Heuglin, Th. v., 1860, 334–335  
 Schweinfurth, G., 1864, 332  
     1864.a, 313 (19.–29. 4. 1864)  
     1865.a, 321–339 (19.–29. 4. 1864)  
     1922, 50–72 (19.–29. 4. 1864)  
     1925, 67–95 (19.–29. 4. 1864)  
 Bent, J. Th., 1896, 336  
 Ball, J., 1912, 160, 373  
 Kammerer, A., 1929, I, 75, fig. 8 (Bay of Halaib)  
 Handbuch für das Rote Meer, 1937, 198, 199 [52], 200  
 Red Sea Pilot, 121980, 107  
 Halaib, 1886 map  
 Survey Office, Khartoum, *Survey Map NF-37-E* (former 36-E)  
 A.M.S. VI, fig. 15.

NF -36- E / 21 -C -1

HALAIB

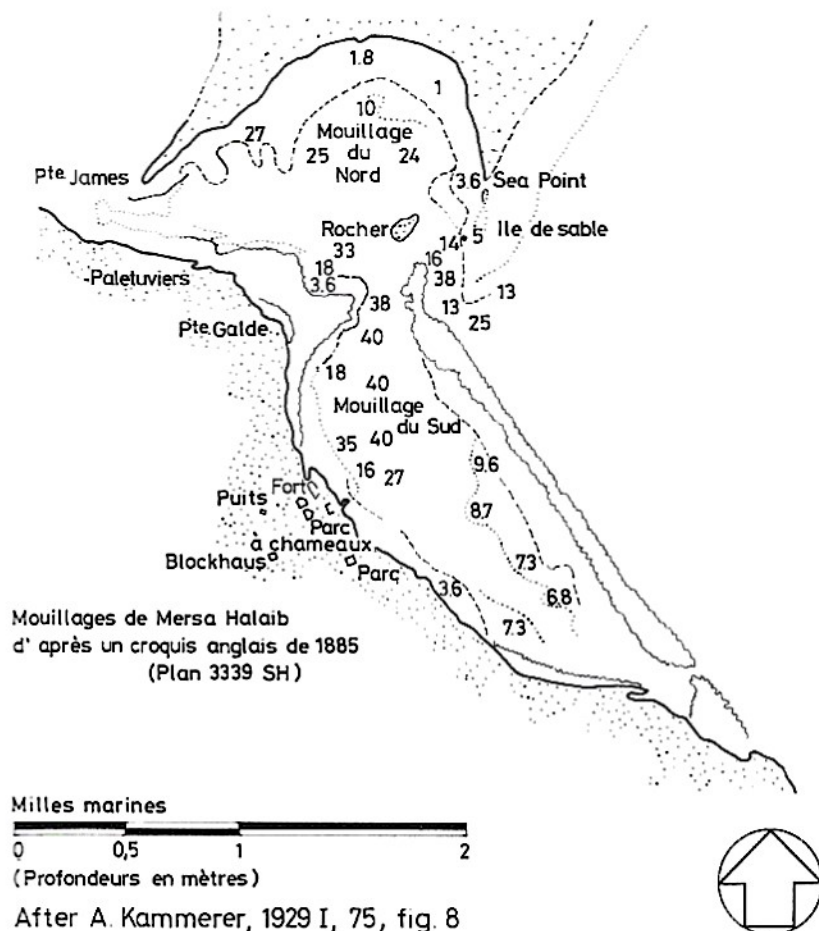


Fig. 15

NF-37-E/21-C-2

Approx. 22°13'24" N,  
 36°38'54" E

HALAIB

For other spellings and names see NF-37-E/21-C-1.

Well marked on the map. R. Moresby and T. Elwon mentioned the good water from the wells about 500 yards from the beach. J. Ball reported about 5 wells at a distance of c. 100 m. from the fort (/21-C-3).

Ref.:

- Moresby, R., & Elwon, T., 1841, 189  
 Schweinfurth, G., 1864, 332 (May 1864)  
     1865, 322  
     1922, 51–52  
     1925, 69  
 Ball, J., 1908  
     1912, 160, 249  
 Survey Office, Khartoum, *Survey Map NF-37-E* (former 36-E).

NF-37-E/21-C-3

Approx. 22°13'24" N,  
 36°38'54" E

HALAIB

For other spellings and names see NF-37-E/21-C-1.

Old Fort indicated on the map. This seems to be the structure which was built in 1887 and completed in May 1889 after the battle of 19. 4. 89. In 1896 J. Th. Bent mentioned a "White-washed fort" at Halaib around which a few Egyptian soldiers lived in brushwood huts. A description of the small 2-storey building of about 10 m. width and of irregular octagonal plan is given by J. Ball. There is also a so-called "block-house" about 400 m. SW of the fort (see fig. 15).

Ref.:

- Wingate, F. R., 1891 (?1968, 341 [fn. 1 wrongly referring to near Aqiq]), 451  
 Bent, J. Th., 1896, 336  
 Ball, J., 1912, 160  
 Jackson, H. C., 1926.b, 138 (19. 4. 1899)  
 Paul, A., 1954 (?1971, 116)  
 Red Sea Pilot, 121980, 107  
 Survey Office, Khartoum, *Survey Map NF-37-E* (former 36-E)  
 A.M.S. VI, fig. 15.

NF-37-E/21-C-4

Co-ordinates  
 undetermined

HALAIB

For other spellings and names see NF-37-E/21-C-1.

Tower (?grave monument) on higher ground close behind the fort (/21-C-3) was recorded by C. T. Madigan. The building is constructed on a square plan and was compared in its measurements with the one N of Khor Agwetit (NE-37-A/5-G-1) with sides of about 3.35 m. length and a height of about 4.60 m. The thickness of the walls was measured as 75 cm. On each side there is a window opening in the upper part of the structure but there is no entrance. The Halaib monument was built of local stone with selected quoins and set in mortar. The roof is domed (?by corbelling) and the corner ornaments protrude above the level of the wall. Judging from the photograph published by C. T. Madigan (1922, 72, fig. 2) it seems that the walls were once plastered.

Madigan thought that the building was comparatively recent. Neither J. Ball in 1908 nor J. Th. Bent in 1896 remarked on the tower.

The architecture of the building reflects the type of the *qubba*. It is felt that the function of all such buildings called 'tower' in the reference sources and listed under this term in the A.M.S. might be a special local kind of grave monument.

Ref.:

- Madigan, C. T., 1922, 79, fig. 2  
 Monneret de Villard, U., 1935, I, 277.

NF-37-E/21-P-1

22°03'45" N,  
 36°32'35" E

BA'ANIT, WADI

Well marked on the map. Cf. E.3, note 1.

NF-37-E/21-U-1

BA'ANIT, WADI

22°02'55" N,  
 36°31'30" E

Well marked on the map. Cf. E.3, note 1.



seems misleading and *A.M.S.* will not follow this term. On the other hand, suggestions by the Italian mission for dating the site of Isaderheib differ very much from previous proposals and conclusions. The stelae and stone circles which were considered as being from the post-classical period and even very late are dated by the Italian mission to the 2nd or 1st millennium B.C. The plastered remains are dated on the grounds of their finishing to the 2nd cent. B.C. No dates after this period for any superstructures were proposed by the mission.

Until a more thorough investigation is carried out on the site and new data are made available, *A.M.S.* will follow in general the proposals by J. W. Crowfoot and L. P. Kirwan for the different periods of occupation and activities. Their observations of Hellenistic influence and the conclusions derived from the reuse of some of those blocks in later structures, as well as their suggested sequences and associations on the site are presently convincing.

One of the important questions will be solved when it is determined whether the ridge is of natural or artificial origin.

Ref.:

- S.A.S. file No. CA/31-1-7 (L. P. Kirwan's Survey 1938-39)  
 CA/46 ("Ancient remains on the coast south of Tokar," by J. W. Crowfoot, 20. 3. 1907)  
 CA/46-3 ("Note on Akik and the islands," by D. Newbold, March 1930)
- S.A.S. Ordinance 2 (1952) (Aqiq)  
 S.A.S. dossier "AQIQ"  
 Moresby, R., & Elwon, T., 1841, 162  
 Beke, C. T., 1858, 112-113  
 Reil, O., 1869, 370 (9. 2. 1868)  
 1870, 34  
 Heuglin, Th. v., 1867, 171 fn. 1 ("verlassene Ortschaften")  
 1877, I, 45  
 Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 533-537  
 Hebbert, H. E., 1936, 193  
 Bloss, J. F. E., 1936, 275  
 Handbuch für das Rote Meer, 31937, 235  
 Paul, A., 1954.b (21971, 32)  
 Hofmann, I., 1975, 92-93  
 Desanges, J., 1978, 274  
 Hinkel, F. W., Diary, 22. 4. 1978  
 Cremaschi, M., et al., 1986, 46-47  
 Survey Office, Khartoum, *Survey Map NE-37-F* (former 46-F)  
*A.M.S.* VI, fig. 67.

NE-37-F/21-D-3

Co-ordinates  
 undetermined

#### BAKIYAI ISLANDS

Other spellings and names:

- Aggeeg Seggeer (R. Moresby & T. Elwon, 1841, 162)  
 Aghig Soghayer (E. Combes, 1846, II, 349)  
 Aqiq el Sogheier (Th. v. Heuglin, 1877, I, 47)  
 Akik Sugheir (J. W. Crowfoot, 1911.a, 537).

**Site of settlement** was observed on the southern tip of one of the Bakiyai Islands by Th. v. Heuglin in 1875. He described the site as consisting of building remains made of partly hewn blocks, and of debris, of ash and pottery.

In December 1907 J. W. Crowfoot went to one of the small islets in order to visit the remains. He did not consider them very old and thought that they may have belonged to the predecessors of the Suakin merchants. Remains of old buildings were also reported from one of the three Bakiyai Ids. by D. Newbold in 1930.

Note: O. Reil in 1868 (1869, 371) was told by the *mamur* of

Adobana that at one of the smaller islands ruins of a Greek town could be seen. From the context in his article it is not even clear whether the Bakiyai Islands are referred to.

Ref.:

- S.A.S. file No. CA/46-3 ("Note on Akik and the islands," by D. Newbold, March 1930)  
 Reil, O., 1869, 371  
 1870, 35  
 Heuglin, Th. v., 1877, I, 47  
 Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 537.

[NE-37-F/21-D-4]

Co-ordinates  
 undetermined

#### PTOLEMAIS THERON

Other spellings and names:

- Ptolemais Venationum* (Ptolemy, 1801, 756)  
*Ptolemais Epitheras* (*Epi-Theras*, Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 530).

Meaning of the name:

Ptolemais of the Hunt.

**Ancient harbour** established (about 267/266, acc. to G. M. Bauer, 1985, 7) as a trading centre by Eumedes, an agent of Ptolemy II, Philadelphus (286-246 B.C.) although the harbour may have been used even before that date (cf. Pithom stela, *Urk.* II, 101-103). Strabo (*Lib.* XVI. 4.7) reports that Eumedes enclosed a kind of peninsula with a ditch and earth wall without having the consent of the local tribes but he-by friendly address-was able to gain them over and made them friends. It is now generally accepted that the coast at Aqiq or near to it is the site of the ancient port (cf. /21-D-2).

From this trading centre of *Ptolemais Theron* the hunters went into the hinterland in order to catch elephants for the Ptolemaic armies. In the end, African elephants were found useless when confronted with Indian ones and so these activities stopped at the harbour.

Agatharchides of Cnidus (c. 170-100 B.C.) described the difficulties of the embarkation of elephants, which were probably found in the upper Baraka valley and hills as well as in the country S of Aqiq. These are places where elephants were still found in the 19th century. But even without the embarkation of elephants, the harbour remained for centuries one of the principal ports in the region between Berenice and Massawa.

According to the writer of the 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea', *Ptolemais* was the place where ivory and tortoise shell was traded in the first century A.D. But it was known that there was no real port and the mainland had to be approached by small boats.

Pliny, the Elder (*Lib.* VI. 34) recorded that the port of *Ptolemais Theron* was one of the Geodetic Stations used by Eratosthenes (c. 282-202 B.C.) in his attempt to reckon the circumference of the earth. After Ptolemy (about 150 A.D.) the harbour was not mentioned and probably had ceased to be of importance for the trade in the Red Sea. After some centuries, the port of Badi on Er Rih Island became famous through the Arab geographers.

Note on the location: From the archaeological point of view the site of ancient *Ptolemais Theron* is not yet precisely located and it has not yet been proven that the remains are covered by the modern settlement of Aqiq. The *A.M.S.* number is therefore only provisional and may perhaps be changed in future. The only possible hint to the ancient settlement could be the remains of a small (artificial?) ridge just south of the huts of modern Aqiq where Muslim graves are now a prominent feature (Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 533).

Cf. NE-37-F/21-D-2; NE-37-F/21-J-2.



this portion it seems that the stones of the structure have not long ago been carried away (?for building purposes) and a long small depression in the main direction marked the original continuation of the structure.

The shortage of time did not permit further examination of the site. It might be possible that the structure represents the foundation of an old supply line of fresh water from the hills to the coast where the Ptolemaic harbour (/21-D-4) is supposed to have been in antiquity. If this interpretation will prove right, the direction of the aqueduct will perhaps help to locate the site of the ancient port. However, if the direction keeps to the north, the site of the Ptolemaic settlement should be some kilometres E of modern Aqiq, near the beginning of the spit of land named Istahi on the map.

Note: Already Th. v. Heuglin (1875, 367) pointed to the fact that drinking-water had to be brought to Aqiq from Khor "Adomana" (Adobana) 4-5 miles away.

Ref.:

Hinkel, F. W., *Diary*, 22. 4. 1978.

NE-37-F/21-J-3

Co-ordinates  
undetermined

AB SENAB, JEBEL

Other spellings and names:

Af Senab (Th. v. Heuglin, 1877, I, 46).

Old Muslim graveyard on the foot of J. Ab Senab was noted by Th. v. Heuglin in 1875. The superstructures are described as cairns of rough stones, some with upright slabs as tall as a man, of schist and sometimes with a rectangular enclosure.

Ref.:

Heuglin, Th. v., 1877, I, 46-47, 240 (4. 2. 1875).

NE-37-F/21-W-1

18°02'45" N,  
38°07'10" E

MAKTAF, KHOR

Well marked on the map. Cf. E.3, note 1.

NE-37-F/21-Y-1

18°00'10" N,  
38°13'05" E

HARUF

Well marked on the map. Cf. E.3, note 1.

NE-37-F/22-B-1

18°13'15" N,  
38°18'10" E

AQIQ KEBIR

Ibn Abbas Id. (Bahdur Id.)

Other spellings and names:

Old Akik (S.A.S. file No. CA/46 ("Ancient remains of the coast south of Tokar," by J. W. Crowfoot, 20. 3. 1907)

Abu Nabas (S.A.S. file No. CA/46-3 ("Note on Akik and the islands," by D. Newbold, March 1930)

Elaea (Artemidorus, ap. Strabo, 1917-32, VII, 319)

Elaia (Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 539)

Badour (G. Valentia, 1813, III, 15)

Port Mornington (G. Valentia, 1813, III, 18; as a more general name for the protected anchorage place N and W of Aqiq Kebir and bay around Ibn Abbas Island).

Badur (Th. v. Heuglin, 1860, 339)

Aghig Kébir (E. Combes, 1846, II, 349).

For name "Bahdur Island" see also H. de Monfreid, 1976, 105-106.

Small stone built mosque in the sheikh's village of Badour on the edge of Ibn Abbas Island was described by G. Valentia

whose ships 'The Panther' and 'Assaye' anchored at 'Panther Bai' somewhere before Ibn Abbas Island in 1805.

Ref.:

Valentia, G., 1809, II, 265-270 (26.-29. 1. 1805)

1811, II, 250-255 (26.-29. 1. 1805)

1813, III, 15-21 (26.-29. 1. 1805)

Moresby, R., & Elwon, T., 1841, 160

Heuglin, Th. v., 1860, map 15 (inset).

NE-37-F/22-B-2

18°13'15" N,  
38°18'10" E

AQIQ KEBIR

Ibn Abbas Id. (Bahdur Id.)

For other spellings and names see NE-37-F/22-B-1.

Remains of Khalwa and ablution place of Sidi Osman el Mirghani are reported to be at Aqiq Kebir, the ruined town site of the late 19th century where inhabitants of Aqiq took refuge during the Mahdiya (Jackson, H. C., 1926.b, 85). In 1907 only 5 families were living close to the ruins of Aqiq Kebir and the island was considered to be a resort for smugglers and slave-dealers from the Rashaida or Zebaydia tribe.

Ref.:

S.A.S. file No. CA/46 ("Ancient remains on the coast south of Tokar," by J. W. Crowfoot, 20. 3. 1907)

Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 540-541.

NE-37-F/22-B-3

Approx. 18°13'10" N,  
38°18'50" E

IBN ABBAS ISLAND

Other spellings and names:

Stratonis insula (Artemidorus, ap. Strabo, *Lib. XVI*. 4.8)

Marate(?) (de Castro, J., 1833, 81)

Badur Aqiq (Th. v. Heuglin, 1860, 339)

Badhour (H. de Monfreid, 1976, 101)

Bahdur Island (Survey Map NE-37-F).

For the name of the island see /22-B-3.

Cisterns close to the modern ruins of Aqiq Kebir have been mentioned by R. Moresby & T. Elwon (1841, 160) and described by Th. v. Heuglin who visited the island in 1857. He described the place as being a quarter of an hour NE of the village on a little gully of perhaps artificial origin. Under the surface Heuglin was told there were over 200 cisterns with small circular openings, each about 120 to 180 cm. deep and about 2 sq.m. in space. M. v. Beurmann, however, recorded the lack of water on the island and the need to bring it from the mainland (1862, 96). According to him there were nearly 1,000 inhabitants on the island.

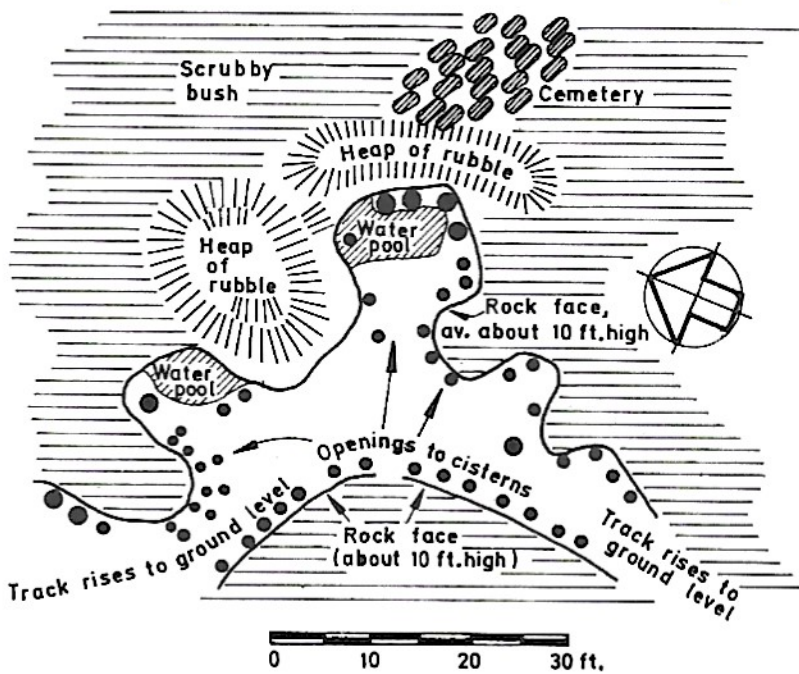
In 1907 J. W. Crowfoot paid a visit to the island and inspected the cisterns which he found at the end of a natural wadi. There "a square pit has been excavated some 10 or 12 feet deep and 8 or 10 yards across. At the two outer corners of this pit two other roughly quadrilateral cuttings have been extended in turn at the extreme corners. The whole excavation looks, therefore, like a wide V-shaped quarry cut in the natural coral rock. After heavy rains, the whole quarry is a pool of water, and to prevent the water from evaporating, wells have been sunk all over the bottom of the quarry and especially at the foot of the sides. The mouths of these wells are about 2 feet in diameter, and the reservoirs spread out beneath in a beehive shape, often supported on pillars." In one of the cisterns Crowfoot saw a room with 5 arches. After the rains the well mouths are closed with wood and stones to prevent fouling and evaporation. Crowfoot estimated the number of them to be at least sixty. He further noted that there are similar cuttings in other parts of the island but they

E. Unit Map

were no longer in use. The cisterns at Ibn Abbas Island were considered by Crowfoot as of a much older type than the mediaeval cisterns found at Badi (/22-I-2) and he ventured to connect them with the time of the port of *Elaea* of Artemidorus.

L. S. Anderson (1939, 277-280) described the cisterns of Ibn Abbas Islands as lying about 800 yards E of the village site. They are situated along the base of a 3 m. elevation and consist of 52 circular openings in the ground (fig. 68). These openings were cut into the level coralline stone and measure up to 90 cm. in diameter. 15 cm. below the surface the cistern proper opens out and reaches normally 1.20 m. depth. The largest cistern is about 3 x 5.5 m. in area. In the large cisterns rock pillars had been left in the hewing to support the thin limestone roof. See fig. 69.

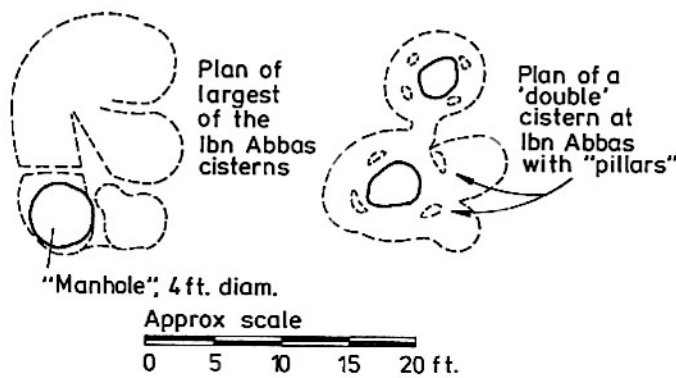
NE-37-F/22-B-3 IBN ABBAS ISLAND



After L.S. Anderson, 1939, 278

Fig. 68

NE-37-F/22-B-3 IBN ABBAS ISLAND



After L.S. Anderson, 1939, 279

Fig. 69

There are also dividing ridges left in the floor. The workmanship in the coralline rock was done with considerable care using a chisel of about 1 in. cutting width. The capacity of the group of cisterns was estimated by L. S. Anderson to be about 27,000 gallons (c. 120,000 litres). He stressed the point that the cisterns—unlike the mediaeval ones at Badi are not distributed among the former individual dwellings but are concentrated in a certain area. Anderson concludes that they therefore represent an early form of a "municipal undertak-

ing". How far the natural conditions demanded the concentration and grouping at this particular site is not clear from the descriptions.

Crowfoot in 1907 stated that rain water drains from the higher eastern part of the island and thereby fills the cisterns. However, Anderson concluded that there are no traces of a system to collect rain water and he thought that the water was transported from the mainland.

Note: For the legend about the cisterns and the name of Bahdur Island see H. de Monfreid, 1976, 105-106. The island seems to be the one called 'Marate' by J. de Castro (1833, 81). This proposal is made by A.M.S. and takes into consideration the description of the island and its surrounding by de Castro and not so much the similarities in names (cf. note in /15-T-1). Th. v. Heuglin reported that the inhabitants were 'Belau' or 'Bälau'.

Ref.:

S.A.S. file No. CA/46 ("Ancient remains on the coast south of Tokar," by J. W. Crowfoot, 20. 3. 1907)  
 S.A.S. Ordinance 2 (1952) (Bahdur Island)  
 S.A.S. dossier "BAHDUR ISLAND"  
 de Castro, J., 1745-47, 114-115 (22. 2. 1541)  
 1833, 81 (22. 2. 1541)  
 Moresby, R., & Elwon, T., 1841, 160  
 Heuglin, Th. v., 1860, 339-340 (28. 7. 1857), map 15 (inset)  
 1875, 367  
 1876, 110  
 1877, I, 46  
 Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 541  
 Henderson, K. D. D., 1935.c (21954, 35)  
 Kammerer, A., 1936, 84-85 (Marate, but identified with Amarat Island)  
 1937, 321 (Marate, but identified with Amarat Island)  
 Anderson, L. S., 1939, 277-280  
 Cumming, D. C., 1940.b, 231 fn. 9  
 Monfreid, H. de, 1976, 103-104  
 A.M.S. VI, figs. 68, 69.

NE-37-F/22-B-4

18°13' N,  
 38°19' E

IBN ABBAS ISLAND

For other spellings and names see NE-37-F/22-B-3.

**Old Fort** marked on the map. At the upper end of a natural depression at the centre of the island there are the remains of a small fort. No more information about the nature, age, etc., of the site was available.

Ref.:

S.A.S. file No. CA/46 ("Ancient remains on the coast south of Tokar," by J. W. Crowfoot, 20. 3. 1907)  
 CA/46-3 ("Note on Akik and the islands," by D. Newbold, March 1930)  
 Crowfoot, J. W., 1911.a, 541  
 Survey Office, Khartoum, *Survey Map NE-37-F* (former 46-F).

NE-37-F/22-B-5

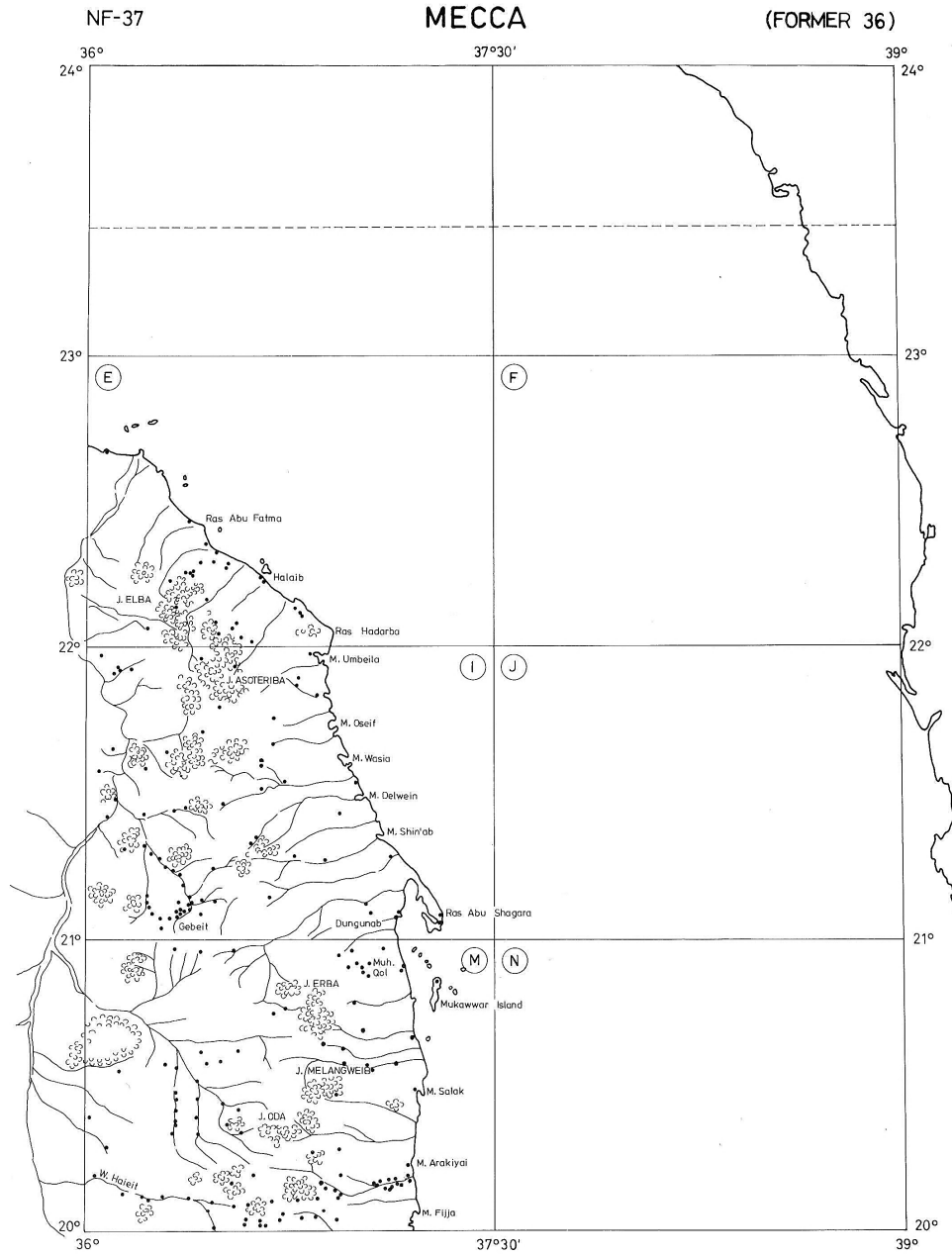
Co-ordinates  
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IBN ABBAS ISLAND

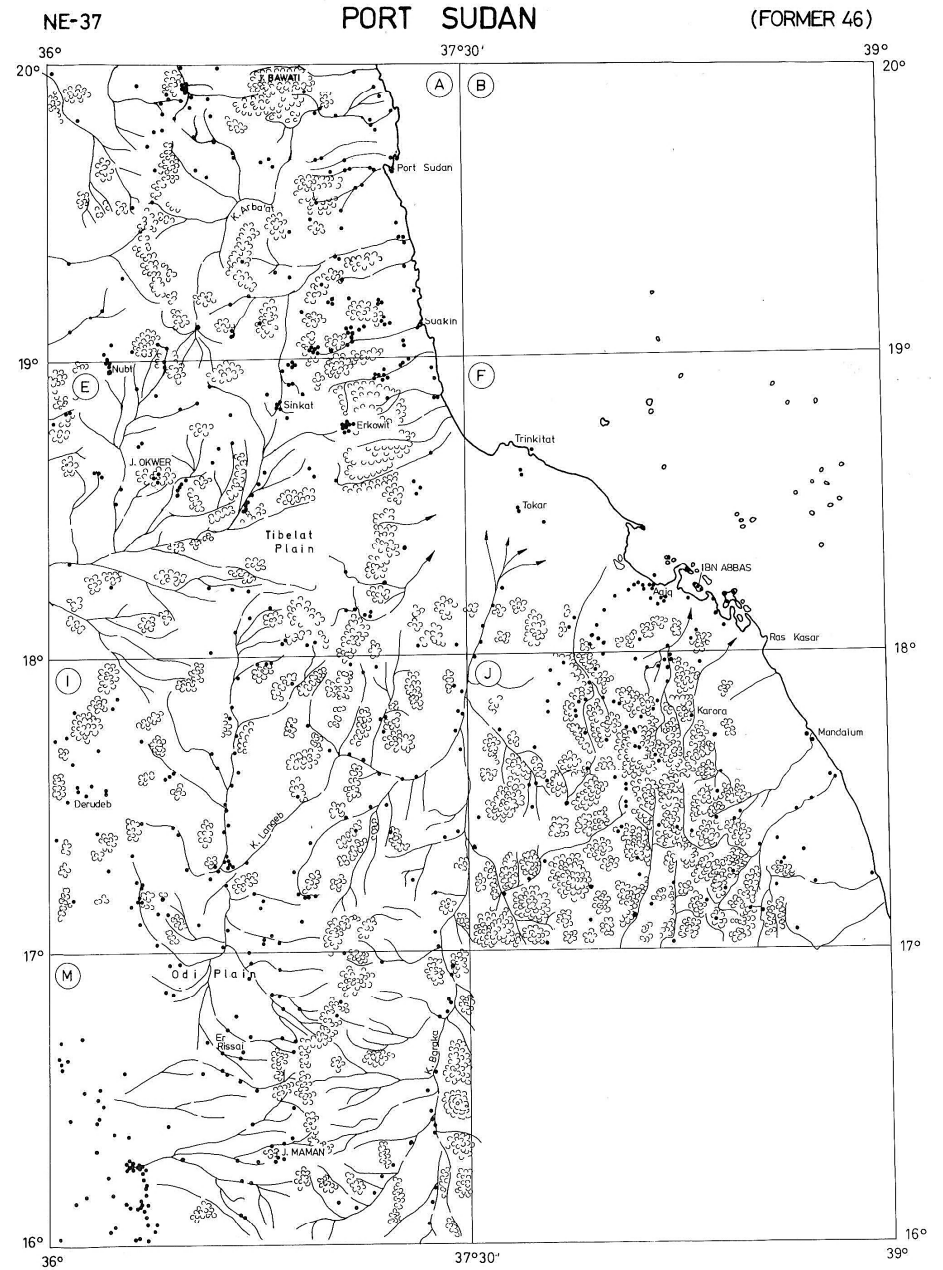
For other spellings and names see NE-37-F/22-B-3.

**Surface finds** of fragments of Roman(?) glass and Chinese(?) pottery were made on the island by Flight-Lieut. Ritchie in 1931. The objects are catalogued in the S.N.M.

Note: The dating of the glass fragments to a Roman origin is quoted from the accession card.



Based on I.M.W. 1:1,000,000 Series 1301, Sheet NF-37  
Edition 3-GSGS, Issue 1956

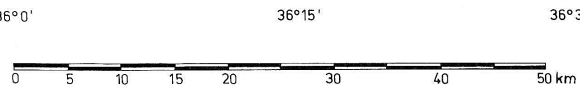
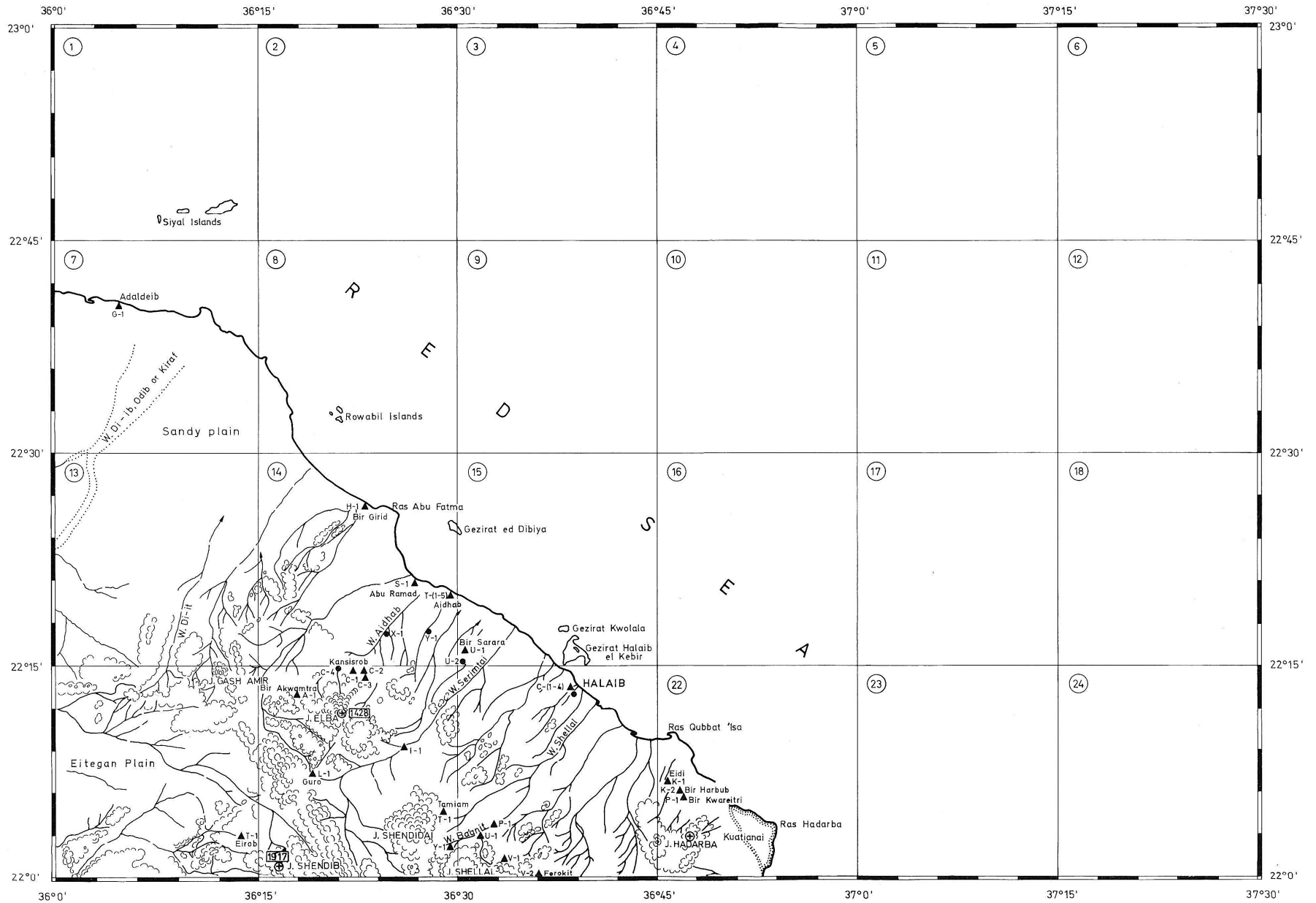


Based on I.M.W. 1:1,000,000 Series 4646, Sheet NE-37  
Edition 2-GSGS, Issue 1956

NF-37-E

# HALAIB

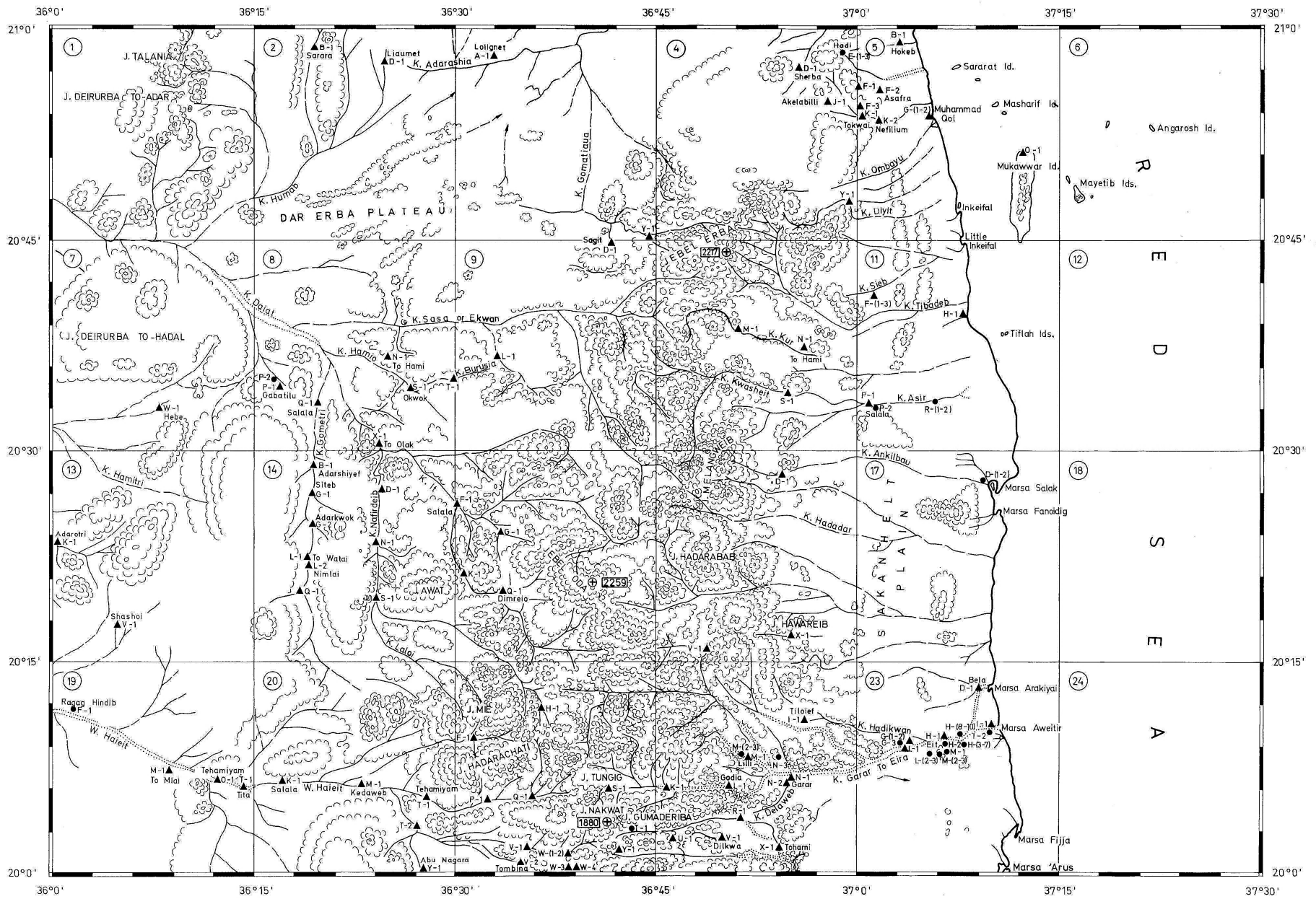
(FORMER 36-E)



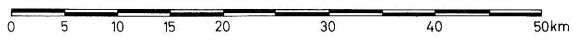
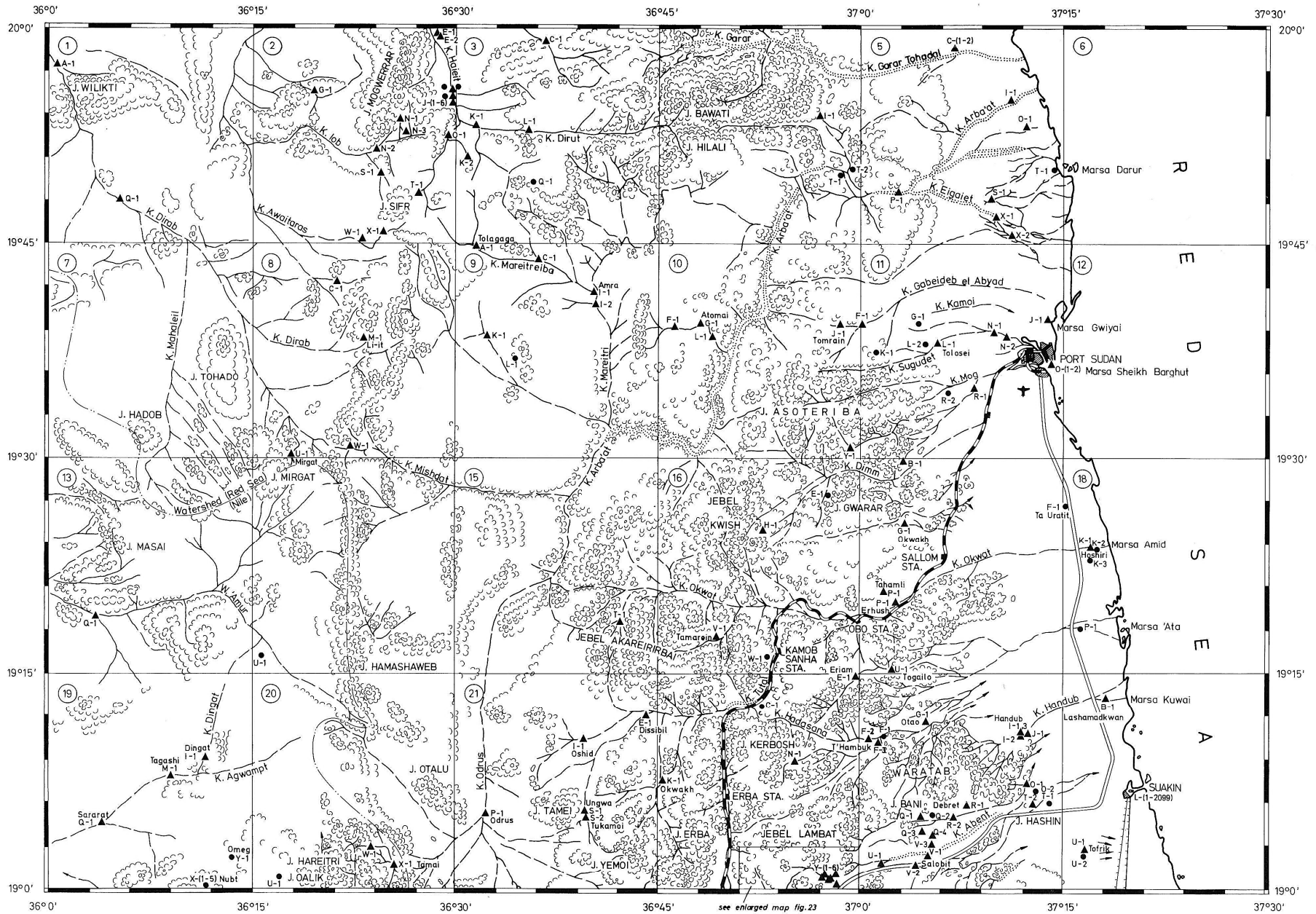
Based on 'Sudan 1:250,000' Sheet [NF-37-E]  
 (former 36-E), Issue Nov. 1935







Based on 'Sudan 1:250,000' Sheet [NF-37-M] (former 36-M), Issue July 1931



see enlarged map fig. 23

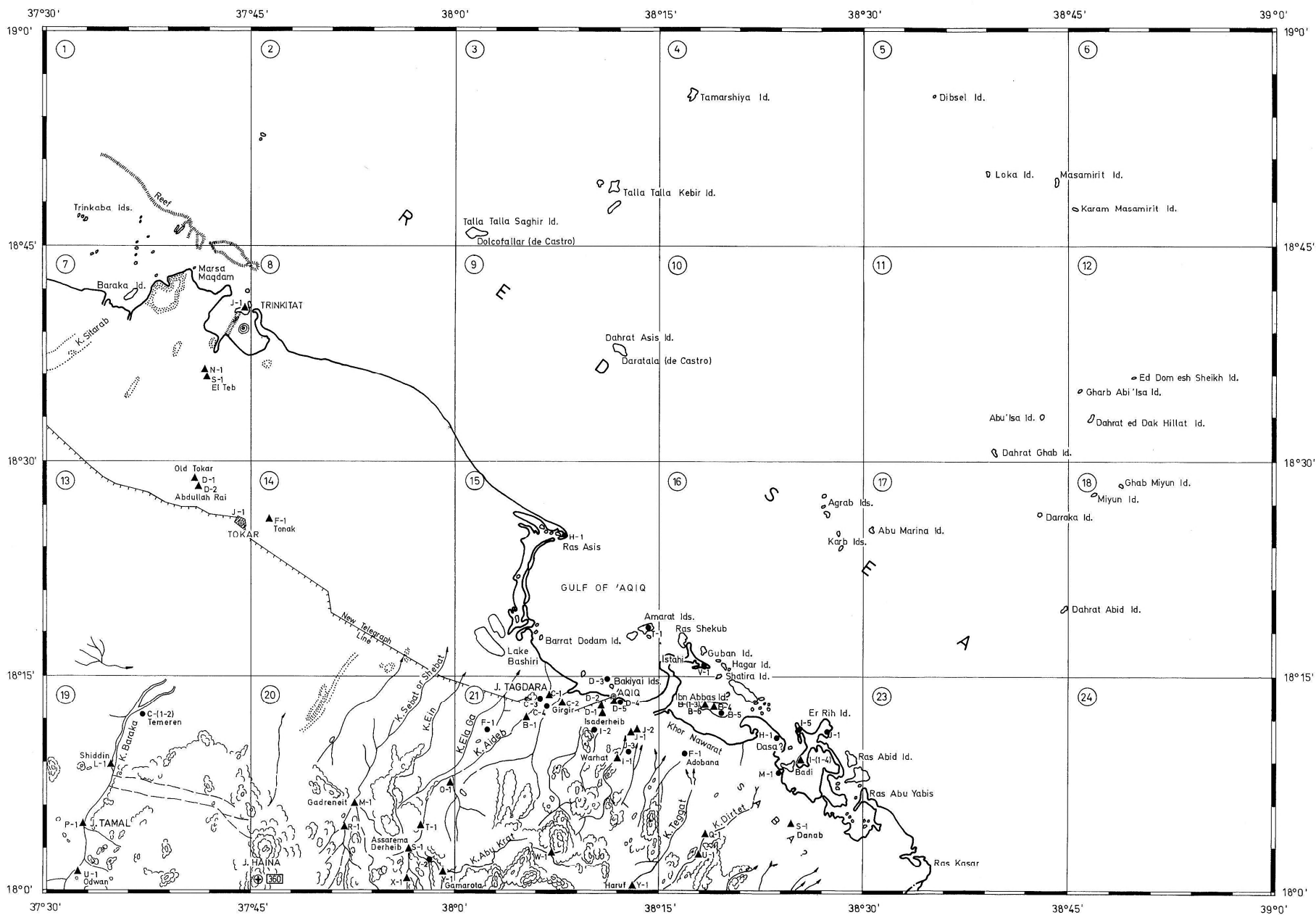
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NE-37-F

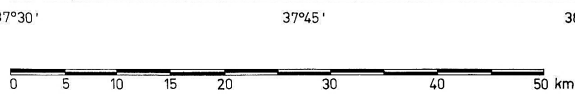
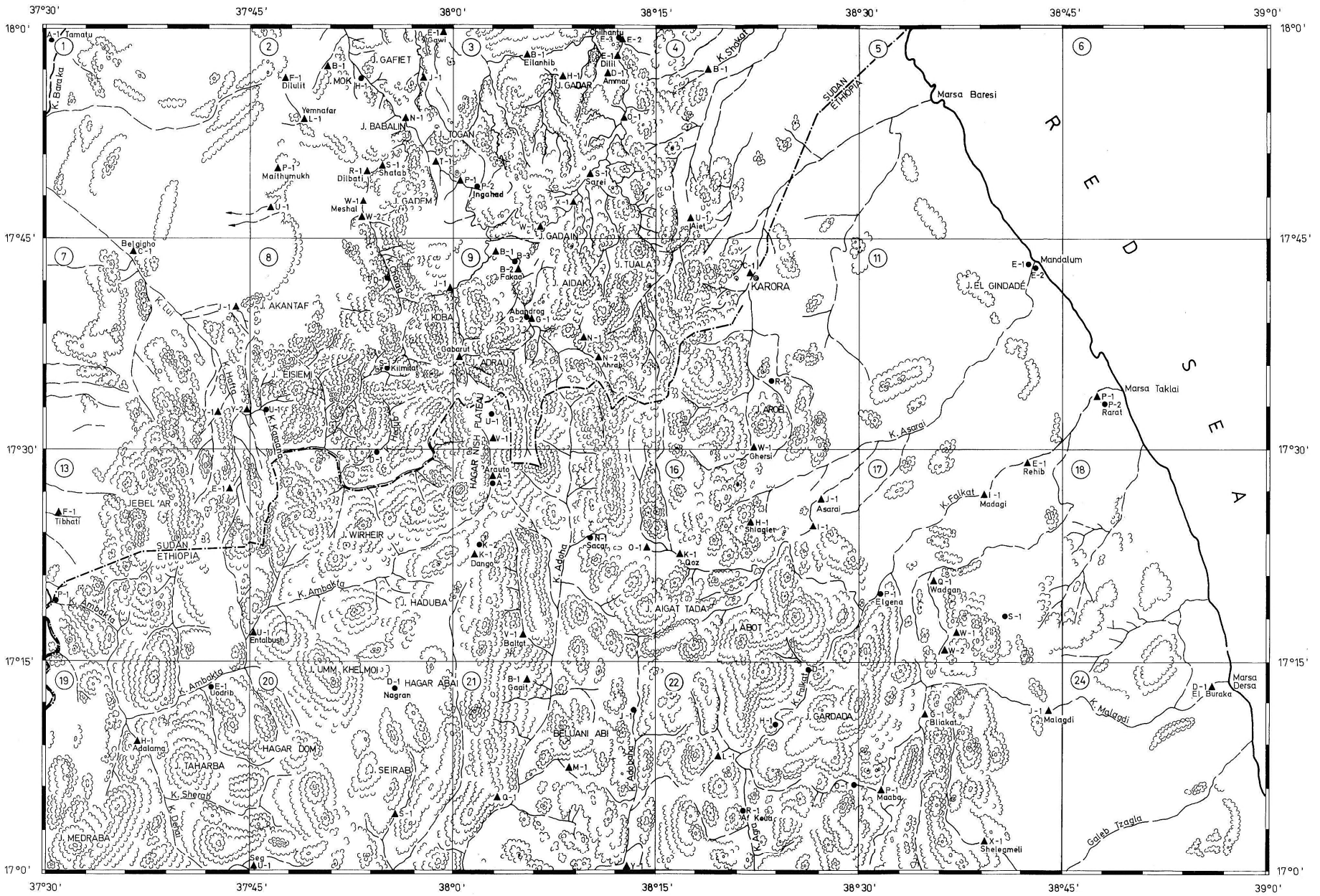
TOKAR

(FORMER 46-F)



Based on 'Sudan 1:250,000' Sheet [NE-37-F] (former 46-F), Issue 1939





Based on 'Sudan 1:250,000' Sheet [NE-37-J]  
(former 46-J), Issue Jan. 1940

