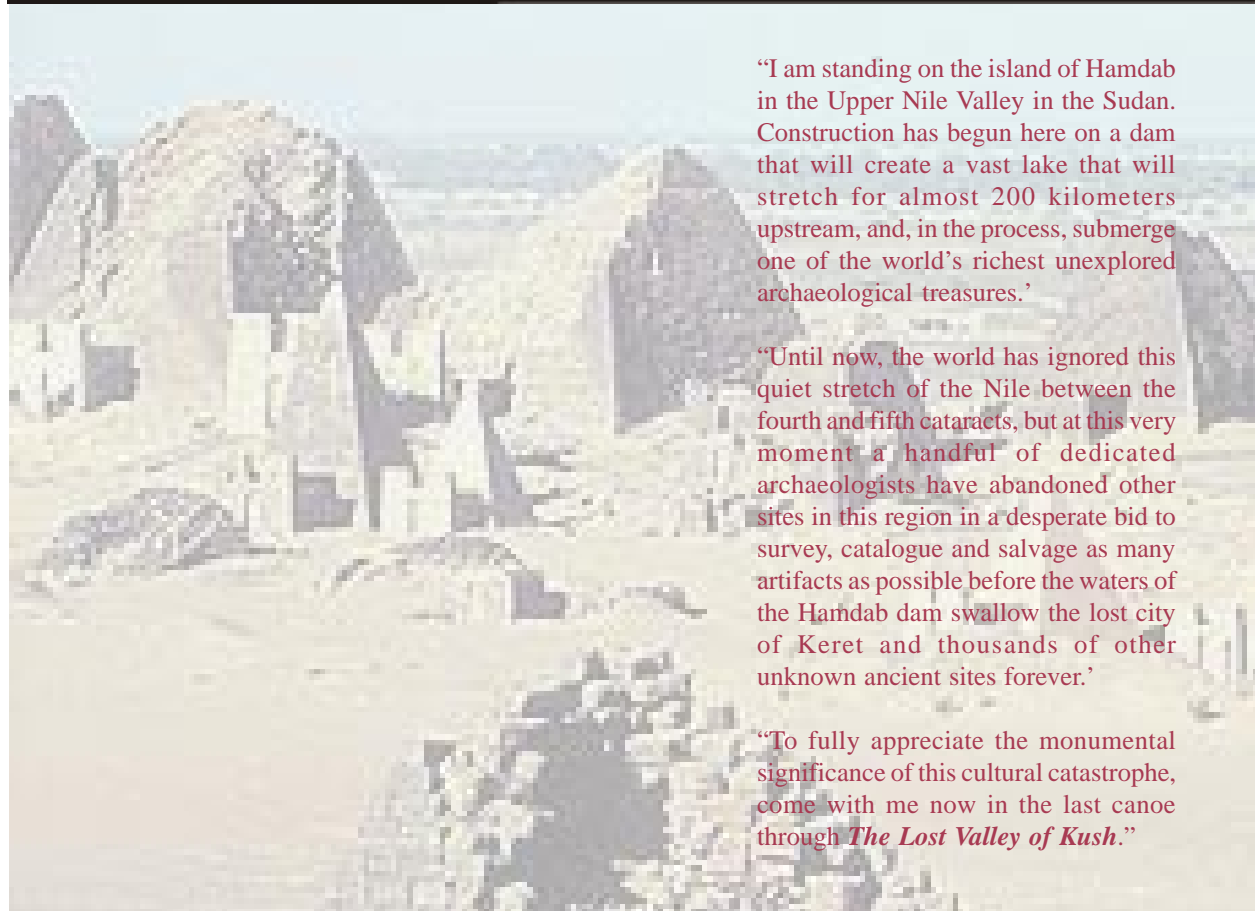


the LAST CANOE
through

THE
LOST VALLEY
OF KUSH



“I am standing on the island of Hamdab in the Upper Nile Valley in the Sudan. Construction has begun here on a dam that will create a vast lake that will stretch for almost 200 kilometers upstream, and, in the process, submerge one of the world’s richest unexplored archaeological treasures.”

“Until now, the world has ignored this quiet stretch of the Nile between the fourth and fifth cataracts, but at this very moment a handful of dedicated archaeologists have abandoned other sites in this region in a desperate bid to survey, catalogue and salvage as many artifacts as possible before the waters of the Hamdab dam swallow the lost city of Keret and thousands of other unknown ancient sites forever.”

“To fully appreciate the monumental significance of this cultural catastrophe, come with me now in the last canoe through *The Lost Valley of Kush*.”



Khartoum to Cairo by Candian Canoe

PROPOSAL

**“There
are more
pyramids
in ancient
Sudan
than in
the whole
of Egypt.”**

My project is to shoot my canoe trip down the Nile River from Khartoum to Alexandria and create a 13 1/2 hour episodes documenting the history of Nubia (Sudan) from prehistory to present with a focus on the Meroitic period and the events of my the trip down the Nile. My particular interest is the role of the Kandake in Meroitic society, and the relationship between Meroitic and African societies. I also wish to investigate the manner in which kings were chosen in Meroe and the role of the priesthood and Kandake in the choice of king.

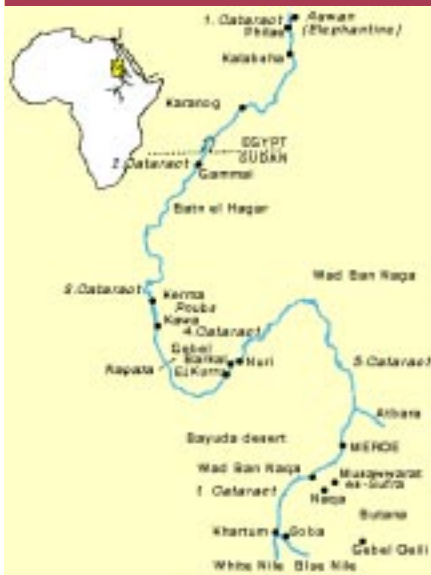
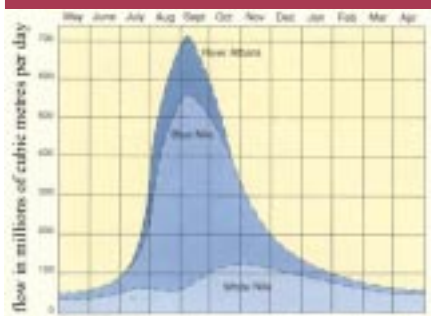
The focus of the series will begin and end with the Sudanese part of the trip from Khartoum to Aswan as that is the true extent of traditional Nubian territories, with the Egyptian leg providing ancient Egyptian references to the Sudan. There is a stretch of river in the upward curve between the fifth and fourth cataracts which is largely uninhabited and unexplored from river level. It is here that I would propose to perhaps find evidence the so-far undiscovered city mentioned in a number of inscriptions as *Krt*. As the Kushite cultures were river dependent, I believe that slow exploration by river is more likely to produce results in that search.

TREATMENT:



The canoe trip from Khartoum to Aswan provides the narrative framework for the series. The Lost Valley of Kush is not hyperbole, as the stretch from the fifth to fourth cataracts has been little explored and within seven years, any potential discoveries in that area will be lost to the world forever as the waters of the Nile begin to back up from the Hamdab dam. The immediacy of the threat from the dam construction provides the through line and adds to the excitement of the series. My intention is to demonstrate the immensity of the potential loss to our own lives by exploring first, the area to be inundated and, secondly, the influences already affected upon us by what is known about past and present Nubian, as well as ancient Kushite and Meroitic societies.

Interviews with archaeologists and others would be placed wherever appropriate. The interviews would be carried on when I visit the site(s) where they are digging, as I will try to time the trip to maximize the number of on-site interviews.



THE JOURNEY:

In all there are 6 cataracts in the Nile River and I will encounter all six in reverse order. This means that my narrative will be in the reverse order of most descriptions of travel on the Nile, but will be effective, I think, as the cataracts will serve as a countdown to the end of the series. And, as the documentary through line revolves about the creation of the Hamdab Dam, it is fitting that the countdown takes us to Abu Simbel, where the massive archaeological effort focused on the relocation of the island of Philae (a traditional Nubian and Kushite sacred pilgrimage site) and the temple at Abu Simbel.

The last two cataracts to be encountered (the first and second cataracts) have been dissolved by the creation of the Aswan dam, but of the others, encountered in reverse order, the Sixth is only 75 km out of Khartoum and marks the first barrier to be overcome before reaching the ancient capital city, Meroe. The fifth and fourth border ancient Napata and the third in the Dongola reach is the most dangerous as it narrows to 50 meters in the gorge. Chances are I may use the ancient course worn in the rock used for millenia to carry the boats past the cataract, but I have talked to people who have shot this stretch of the river in a small outboard boat. I do hope that I will be able to shoot them all. I will have to assess them as I come to them.

As you will see from the map, then, there are four main reaches: between the sixth and fifth, Meroe and the old "island" of Meroe between the Atbara and Blue Nile, the Nile then after the fifth cataract and the junction of the Atbara, it turns to the South until the fourth cataract. Then between the fourth and third Napata, Meroe of the the 1st centuries, BCE and CE it bends around to Kerma. The Nile then turns North and runs through the Dongola reach, the seat of Nubian influence, and sites of a number of Roman and Egyptian forts stretch until the river reaches Egypt proper at the island of Philae by Aswan.

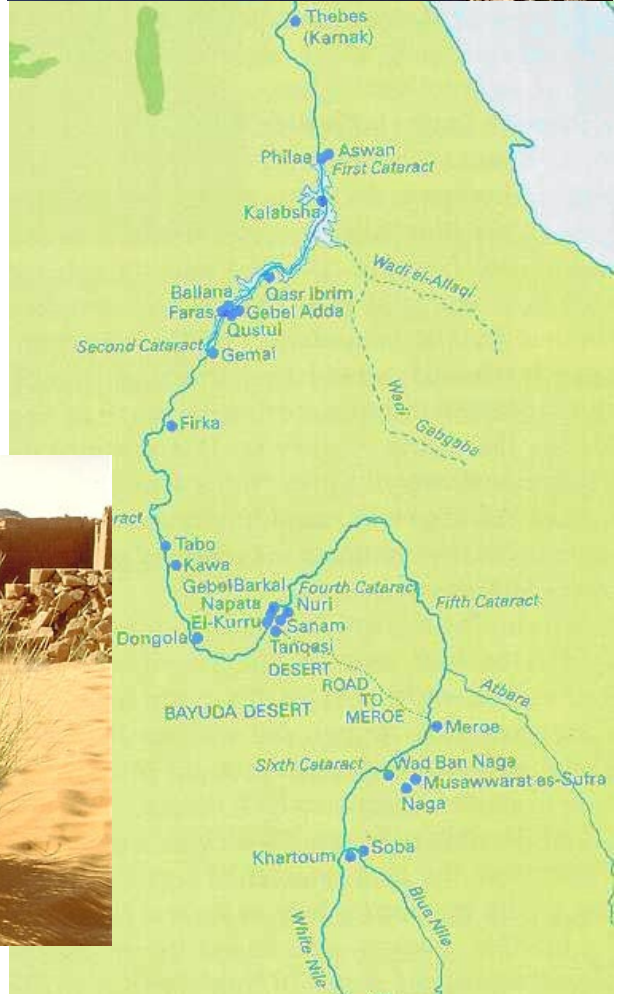
"I am travelling in January to take advantage of the decreased flow of the Nile after the inundation and lower winter temperatures."

The Nile River drops only 400m over a distance of 900 km in the Sudan, but there are five rapids in that reach."



THE LAST CANOE THROUGH
THE LOST VALLEY OF KUSH

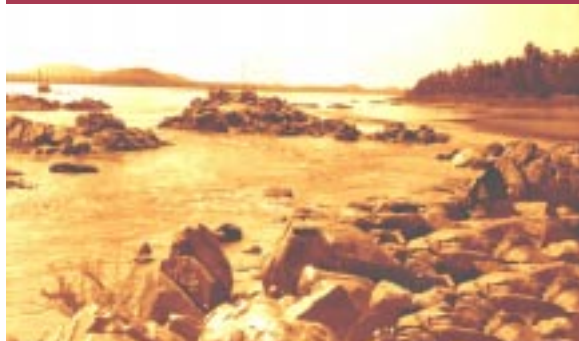
Of some note may be the “unexplored” reach between the fifth and fourth cataracts, and it may be in this area that the expedition may be of some importance. Here the Nile runs through the desert and is relatively uninhabited. This reach has the potential to reveal untold surprises of history. I have found one of the most interesting aspects of desert travel is the fact people do not carry any unnecessary articles with them, and the detritus of thousands of years lies scattered through the landscape, undisturbed since it was left behind. I encountered this in the Judean desert which is nothing but rock. No sand, no wind no plants, no sound; you can hear your own heart beat. I came upon a deserted stone hut and saw Coke cans and candy wrappers. On closer examination, I discovered a squared rusting bucket from the 1800’s, someone’s dessicated sandal, Roman pottery and Phoenician glass from the time of the Caesars. The desert landscape, unchanged by watery weather, natural vegetation or human intervention, forms a tangible link through time we can hold in our hands that doesn’t often occur in more fertile climates.





Fourth Cataract

The average time I have clocked by canoe is some 30 km a day and the trip itself from Khartoum to Aswan is 1200 kilometers. The travel time is approximately 40 days. I have calculated that the trip from Khartoum to Aswan would take two months in total, so the filming would end in late February, Early March, and then I would take another 30 days to get to Cairo and be ready to return to Canada in April or May of 2002.



Third Cataract



Second Cataract

There are also important sites in Musawwarat Butana (Naga and Musawwarat es Sufra) that are being excavated by German teams I would like to visit. By the Fourth and third cataracts the Polish and French universities are quite active. There is some sense of national pride in these sites that would add an international flavour to the series. The Poles are excavating a very interesting site, that of Napata which was the capital of Meroe (for the subject of the capital of Meroe, please see the entry for Laszlo Torok) for some time and was engaged in open frontier skirmishes with the Romans in the time of Octavian. Aminatare, the Queen of Meroe led the fight against the Romans and renewed the contract Meroe had forged over centuries with ancient Egypt.

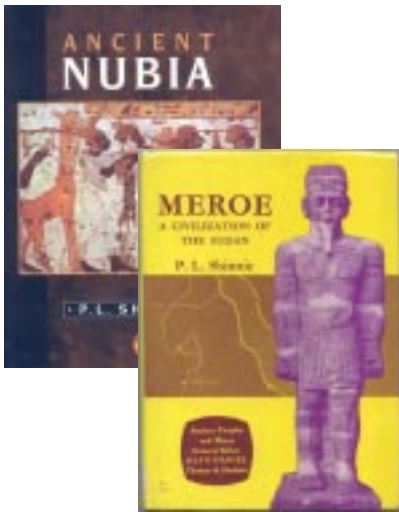


First Cataract

I am hoping to travel in January and February and reach Aswan in that time, and as this is the Sudanese “winter” there should be a great deal of activity along the river. According to most people, it is too hot in the summer to do anything except sit in the shade, but some of the Italian expeditions start later in the year as they are more acclimatized to warmer weather than the expeditions from more northerly latitudes.



Professor Peter Lewis Shinnie



Prof. Peter Lewis Shinnie

c/o Department of Archaeology, 2500 University Drive, N.W.,
Calgary Alberta T2N 1N4

HOME: 908 NW 1st Avenue Calgary AB, T2N 0A5, TEL:403-283-0556

EMAIL: pshinnie@ucalgary.ca

I have met with Professor P.L. Shinnie, Professor Emeritus at the University of Calgary, author of the books: *Meroe: The Lost Civilization of the Sudan*, and *Ancient Nubia*. He is one of the pre-eminent authorities on the archaeology and history of the Sudanese Nile basin. Peter is 82 years old and is now engaged in archaeological exploration in Ghana, but he does return to his home in Calgary and I interviewed him about Meroe there on camera on July of this year. He has given me a number of names to contact regarding this expedition, and almost every expert archaeologist in this area is a graduate student of his. He has given me a number of contacts that I am planning to visit soon for logistical advice and permission to interview them on camera.

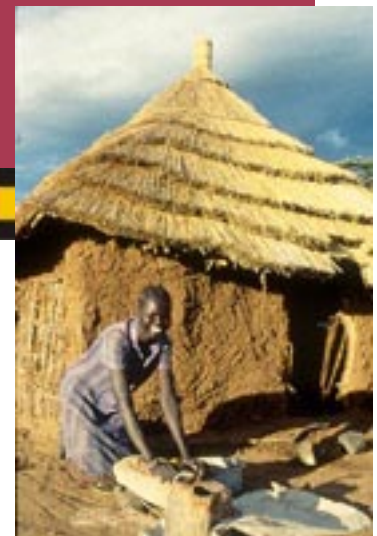
Note:

I wanted to begin the introduction of the interview with Peter at the Winnipeg Public Library where I first read Professor P.L. Shinnie's account of Meroe. Once the introduction and initial interview about Peter's first visit to Meroe by his then boss, Tony Arkell, is over, the establishing shot would open to an image of the bare prairie covered in snow and then fade to the sands of the Sahara.

Glen Balfour-Paul

Crediton, Devon, England. TEL: 0363 772104

Peter gave me this name as a contact as Glen was the British Ambassador to the Sudan in the fifties and knows the area really well. The other reason is that on my way to the Sudan, I will be stopping in England to visit the British Museum and the University of Exeter (where I once worked, has one of the most web-published courses on Nubia).





Miriam Ma'at-Ka le Monges
Associate Professor, California State University, Chico Campus
B.A. Cum Laude, Brooklyn College, 1973
M.S.W., Temple University, 1979
Ph.D., Temple University, 1995

Telephone: 530-892-1773 at home and 530 898-6482 at work
website: <http://www.ecst.csuchico.edu/~panther/black/studies.htm>

Phone: 898-6482 Campus Zip: 550
Building: BUTE, Room 647
Department: SWRK - School of Social Work
Department phone: 898-6204
E-mail: MMonges@csuchico.edu
Web HomePage: <http://www.csuchico.edu/swrk>

Professor Miriam Ma'at-Ka Le Monges

Dr. Le Monges is an Associate Professor of Social Work at CSU, Chico, with major responsibility to, and the Coordinator of, the African American Studies Program. She earned a doctorate in African American Studies at Temple University, and a Masters in Social Work and BA Cum Laude in Education. She is the author of *KUSH: THE JEWEL OF NUBIA: Reconnecting The Root System of African Civilization*, Africa World Press, (1997).

Dr. Monges created a Rites of Passage program for females called Candaces (named after the ruling queens in Ancient Sudan), and is currently writing a book about the program. The workshops use cultural context as an empowerment tool, drawing upon the power and symbolism of long-honored African and African American traditions, customs, spiritual principles, and life lessons from the study of African queens and goddesses; the backbone of which is the Maatian principles of Ancient Egypt.

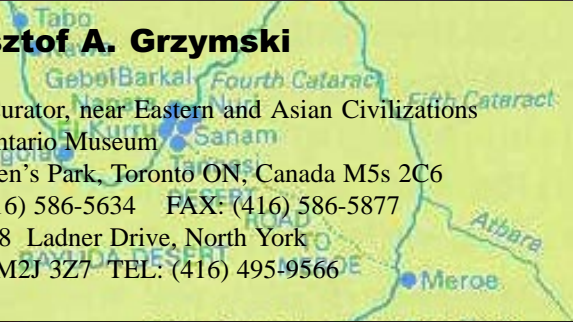
I have arranged to interview Professor Le Monges and videotape a workshop on rites of passage featuring the Kandake of Meroe and other historical role models. This interview and episode is important to the effect that Meroe has had on the rest of the world, even today. Miriam has also expressed willingness to act as an academic advisor to the project.





Krzysztof A. Grzymiski

Senior Curator, Near Eastern and Asian Civilizations
Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park, Toronto ON, Canada M5S 2C6
TEL: (416) 586-5634 FAX: (416) 586-5877
HOME: 8 Ladner Drive, North York
Ontario M2J 3Z7 TEL: (416) 495-9566



I have contacted Professor Grzymiski by telephone and met with him at the Royal Ontario Museum and discussed the feasibility of the project at the end of January of 2002, and he has agreed to be interviewed on camera. I also talked with him at the 10th International Conference on Nubian Studies, and he is an extremely insightful thinker. His paper at the conference revealed an extremely insightful mind in relating his archaeological experience to everyday observations. He has been very helpful in directing my research into Nubian archaeology. Grzymiski was born in Kalisz, Poland, studied Mediterranean archaeology at the University of Warsaw (MA) and African archaeology at the University of Calgary (PhD) under Peter. Since joining the ROM in 1984 his activities encompassed three different streams: field archaeology, museum curatorship and university teaching. Grzymiski's field projects are carried out in Egypt and in Sudanese Nubia. His museum activities after the 1992 opening of the permanent Egyptian and Nubian galleries at the ROM concentrated on curating special exhibitions such as the "Gold of Meroe" (1994) and the "Egyptian Art in the Age of the Pyramids" (2000). As a teacher Grzymiski teaches courses in Nubian archaeology and culture at the University of Toronto and supervises doctoral dissertations in Egyptian and Nubian archaeology. If I cannot interview Krzysztof during the trip, I will arrange to speak with him in Toronto.



Dr. Ali Osman Mohamed Salih

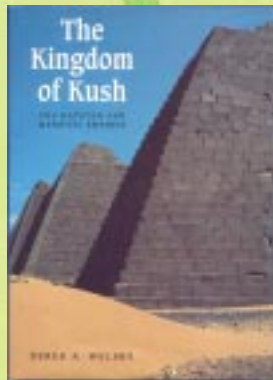
Professor, Head of Archaeology, University of Khartoum
Department of Archaeology, University of Khartoum
P.O. Box 35, Khartoum - Sudan, Fax: +249-11-780773.
* P.O. Box: 321, Khartoum - Sudan

Graduate student and friend of Peter Shimniet's, Ali Osman oversees field projects at Meroe, in the Bauda-Sarurab region north of Omdurman, and on the Red Sea coast and is currently engaged in projects in the Third Cataract region of north Sudan and at Meroe. Ali Osman has also collected folk tales about the sacred sites of the Sudan, traditionally told by Sudanese grandmothers to their grandchildren. When examined, these tales present us with truths not only about life, but also about the ancient cultures that preceded modern societies. Dr. Osman has agreed to talk with me on camera about Nubian culture and also to share the stories of his childhood with the world. Dr. Osman is a great conversationalist and has a most amazing voice that seems to fill the room in which he is talking.



Derek A. Welsby

Department of Egyptian Antiquities, British Museum
 President of The International Society for Nubian Studies
 Great Russell Street London WC1B 3DG
 TEL: 020 7323 8311 FAX:020 7323 8303
 Derek Welsby 020 7323 8500
 dwelsby@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk
 EMAIL: welsbysjostrom@compuserve.com



Derek is the President of the international Society for Nubian Studies as well as Honorary Secretary for the Sudan Archaeological research Society. His passion and commitment to Nubian Archaeology is matched by his encyclopedic knowledge of the area. Professor Welsby led an archaeological expedition to the Dongola Reach, just below Lake Nasser. In the 1996/97 season, three sites were chosen for investigation: two cemeteries of the Ancient and Middle Kerma periods (2500-2050 BC and 2050-1750 BC respectively) and one building of the Classic Kerma period (1750-1550 BC). Derek's book, *The Kingdom of Kush* is the most accurate and up-to-date on the Meroitic era.

During my trip Derek will be excavating with the Sudan Archaeological Research Society in the area upstream of the Hamdab Dam site with Vivian Davies and Isabella Sjoström excavating unexplored territory. I intend to interview Derek, Isabella and Vivian about their work with SARS, the discoveries in the Dongola Reach and hopefully explore the reason for their passion for Nubian Archaeology.



SURVEY: White Nile survey (el Kawa)

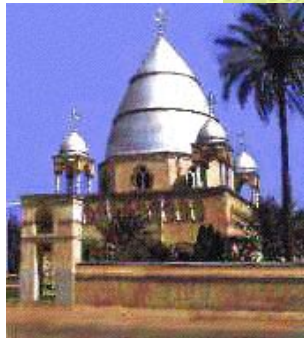
Inclusive all periods.

Khider Adam Eisa

NCAM, University of Khartoum, Sudan

I met Professor Eisa at the Rome conference, but did not have an opportunity to discuss an interview with him.

El Salha West Omdurman (Left Bank West off RIVER)



The Archaeological Mission "El Salha Project" began in November 2000, in an area to south of Omdurman, near Khartoum, that is in danger of being lost to urban expansion from Khartoum. Digging of one of the tumuli near Jebel Baroka (iii-ii mill. to C.) and test in the situated neighbor Early Khartoum Mesolithic

Donatella Usai

Archaeologist. Istituto Itaiiano per l'Africa el l'Oriente
EMAIL: Devsna@tin.it
ITALY

I have not met with Professor Usai yet, though I did attend her paper presented at the 10th International Conference of Nubian Studies in Rome in September of 2002.

Kadero (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Neolithic Cemetery

Lech Kryzaniak

Archaeologist. Archaeological Museum
Paznan, POLAND

I have not spoken with Dr. Kryzaniak about his site.



Kabbashi (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)



Prehistoric Cemetery.

Geilli (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Post-Meroitic Cemetery Excavations in Geilli province. Analysis of the origin of the economy and food production and development of the city societies along the Nile situated in the area of Geilli and Khartoum, from 6000 B.C.

Within the framework of the Sudanese programme of the Italian Mission field research concentrated on the eastern bank of the Nile between Wadi el Kenger and Wadi es-Saggai. Focusing on territorial notion and behaviour of different segments of Neolithic groups settlements as well as cemeteries were excavated. Main results concern the Late Neolithic period from which only little archaeological traces are known so far. Occupation remains indicate an increasing mobility of pastoral groups as well as an increasing use of desert resources from the Khartoum Neolithic onwards. The most characteristic feature of the Late Neolithic are large cemeteries with huge tumuli. These are interpreted as signs of strong economic and political networks between groups living along the Nile and in its hinterland which probably were caused or at least favoured by climatic and superregional political pressures.



Isabella Caneva

Facoltà di Beni Culturali e Ambientali, Università di Lecce, IT.

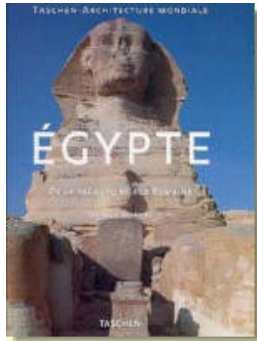
Telephone: 003906-4466611 - Fax: 003906-4453672

EMAIL: isabella.caneva@uniroma1.it

La Sapienza

Rome, ITALY

Prof. Isabella Caneva Holds the Chair of Egyptology and Eurasian Prehistory at the Rome University "La Sapienza", and specializes in excavating prehistoric sites. As well as experience in the Sudan, Professor Caneva has also extensive knowledge of Anatolia. The area she is excavating is not on my canoe route, but I would still like to return there in march to interview her at the sites in the Khartoum area as the sites are a good place to start the historical reference of the history of the area, as they more reflect, in my opinion, the state of the environment further to the north in the Meroitic era, and give a true sense of the more savannah-like surroundings that existed in the Sahara in Neolithic times.



Dietrich Wildung

Curator of the Egyptian Museum in Berlin
Archaeologist, Ägyptisches Museum
Schloßstraße 70, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany

Academy of the national museums to Berlin (ASMB)
Stauffenbergstr. 42, 10785 Berlin
Telephone 266 2695, fax 266 2161
HOME: Fasanenstraße 61, D-10719 Berlin
EMAIL: aemp@smb.spk-berlin.de SUBJECT LINE: Dietrich Wildung



Dietrich is the author of the book, "Egypt: From Prehistory to the Romans", a description of the evolution of architecture in ancient Egypt. He has agreed to speak on camera about his work in the Sudan. In particular, he will be in Naga when I visit.

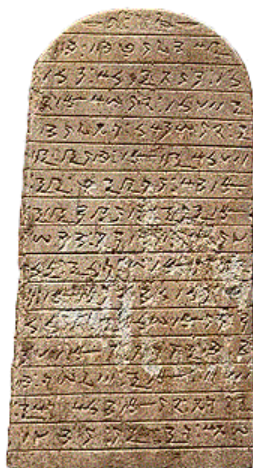
Naga (Right Bank 50 km East of RIVER)

Kushite Site. Naga Project (Central Sudan)

The archaeological project at Naga in Central Sudan, was initiated by the Egyptian Museum and Papyrus Collections (Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung) in Berlin. It is directed by Professor Dietrich Wildung and financed by the German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft). Due to many years of cooperation in the field of archaeology between Professor Wildung and Professor Lech Krzysaniak, a small group of Polish archaeologists from Poznan lead by Professor Krzysaniak are also taking part in this field-work.

Naga is a huge archaeological site, one of the largest in the Sudan. 170 km to the north-north-east of Khartoum and 50 km to the east of the main Nile, Naga is placed in the strategic centre of an extensive network of wadis on the Butana plateau. The first and only previous detailed recording of this site was by the Prussian expedition directed by Richard Lepsius in 1843. Several Meroitic temples (4 century BCE to 4 century AD), settlement ruins and cemeteries indicate Naga was one of the most important centres of this first civilization of Black Africa.

The field-work focuses on the temple of the ram god Amon, appr. 100 meters in length. A major ramp approaches from the west from an alley of ram statues placed on plinths and a kiosk, a kind of way-station before the main gateway to the temple. After this a second ram alley leads to the main gate of the temple building. Originally statuettes of the Natakamani (who founded this temple at the beginning of the 1st century AD together with his wife queen Amanitore) stood between the forelegs of the ram but all of these have been lost. However, several statuettes were found hidden in different parts of the temple, and are some of the finest pieces of



Meroitic art. In a few cases Professor Wildung and Dr Karla Kroeper were able to deduce to which statues they belonged.

A beautifully carved stone altar was found in the centre of the sanctuary (naos) of the temple where originally the main statue of the god was kept. The altar/base decoration includes iconography and hieroglyphs of the Natakamani and Amanitore. Professor Wildung found a 5th statue of Natakamani, also originally a part of a ram statue in this chamber. In the large hypostyle room a commemorative stone stela of the queen Amanishaketo who ruled the Meroites prior to Natakamani-Amanitore. This is a piece of the best Meroitic art; its obverse shows a delicate relief of the queen and a goddess related to the lion-god Apademak. The reverse and sides of the stela show an extensive text written in as yet undeciphered Meroitic writing.

Earlier, the Amon temple and trial testing of another temple dedicated to the Meroitic lion god Apademak was cleared. The walls of this mysterious temple are covered with reliefs of gods and Meroitic hieroglyphic texts referring to the founders - the royal couple Natakamani-Amanitore. In other parts of the Naga site the outlines of more temples and other large scale buildings, possibly palaces, have been found.

The Naga project also involves conservation and restoration of architecture and other relics. This part of the project has focussed so far mainly on the Amon temple. Finally, it should be stressed that after excavating so far mostly prehistoric settlement in the Sudan, due to the participation in the Naga project the Poznan archaeologists have now had the first opportunity to gain experience of excavating a large and complex Meroitic site.



El Salha West Omdurman(Left Bank West off RIVER)

Prehistoric Site

Donatella Usai

Archaeologist. Istituto Italoiano per l'Africa el l'Oriente,
EMAIL: Devsna@tin.it
ITALY

I have not met with Professor Usai yet, though I did attend her paper presented at the 10th International Conference of Nubian Studies in Rome in September of 2002. Donatella is involved in recovery archaeology in the Sudan centers them (El Salha): digging of one of the tumuli near Jebel Barkal (1st and 2nd millenium BCE) and studying Early Mesolithic sites near Khartoum



Musawwarat es-Sufra (Right Bank East off RIVER)

Kushite Religious Site. Date; Meroitic. Muswarat Es Sufra is located some 15 km east of Naqa, a and 30 km from the Nile. Main attractions; There is a massive complex of temples and other buildings centered on the (Great Enclosure). Ruins of the Meroitic temple at Musawwarat es-Sufra. This temple complex, called the "Great Enclosure", lies south of Meroë near the Sixth Cataract. It may have been a pilgrimage center or a royal palace.

Steffan Wenig

Humbolt University
Unter den Linden 6
10099 Berlin
Berlin, Germany Tel. (030)2093-0 | Fax: (030)2093-2770
HOME: Grabbeallee 46, D-13156 Berlin
EMAIL: Steffen.wenig@t-online.de



Galat Shanan, Shendi (Right Bank East RIVER accessible) 16.7° N 33.4° E

Prehistoric Site. 60 km N of Kartoum

Salah Omer el Sadig & Awad el Karim Bakheit

NCAM Khartoum and Shendi University
SUDAN



Richard A. Lobban Jr. , PhD

Professor of Anthropology and Afro/American Studies
Rhode Island College, Department of Anthropology
118E Gaige Hall
Providence, RI 02908-1991
Executive Director, Sudan Studies Association
TEL: 1-401-456-8784 Office
1-401-456-9736 Home
EMAIL: rlobban@ric.edu

Professor Lobban has agreed to speak with me on camera. I plan to interview Richard at Rhode Island College, using the computer system he uses as a background. This will provide an interesting contrast to the desert environment of the Sudan. He has developed a program to decipher the so far untranslated Meroitic script that compares the Meroitic phonetically to Old and Modern Nubian languages. His scientific mathematical approach causes some controversy amongst more traditional linguists, but his results are proving to be quite promising.

I also hope to talk to him in his office about the 25th Dynasty. In this period (ca. 760-656 BC) Nubians ruled most or all of Egypt as full-scale pharaohs. A revival of Egyptian religion and architecture took place and major monumental constructions by Nubians were completed at several locations along the Nile. The Nubian revival also saw a rebirth of pyramid construction which began the tradition of Kushite pyramid construction. Several of these Nubian pharaohs such as Shabaka, Shabataka and Taharka are identified by name in the Old Testament as they had key alliances with the Judeans and Phoenicians in their joint efforts to oppose Assyrian expansion.

This also marked the emergence of substantial experimentation with alphabetic writing systems, such as demotic. Eventually, the Nubians began their own unique style of alphabetic writing (still undeciphered). As Africa's oldest writing system outside of Egypt, Meroe has provided an early and key contribution to world history from the heart of Africa and offers a powerful antidote to the misinformed notion that Africa "has no history" in the sense of a written account.

Although the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics dates back to the close of the 18th century, the study of the second oldest system of writing on the African continent, Meroitic, was only been initiated in the late 19th century and was not very seriously advanced until the 20th century. Despite the rapid advance in the transliteration of the Meroitic alphabet, the language still remains a mystery.



El Hassa (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Meroitic Site. The partial excavation of some of the tumuli of El Hogabi, south of Meroe, has yielded conclusive evidence for continuity in Meroitic funerary ritual, even after the last pyramids were built. Theories about the 'End of Meroe' that were modelled on the 'Fall of the Roman Empire' will have to be revised, emphasizing instead the cultural continuity of the region.



Damboya (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Meroitic Site

Awalib (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Kushite Site



Vincent Rondot

Dr. Vincent Rondot
c/o Institute français d'Archéologie orientale
B.P. 11562, Qasr el-Aini
Cairo - Mounira
Egypt
Vincent.rondot@wanadoo.fr



Vincent Rondot has agreed to speak on camera and will be in the Sudan with Patrice Lenoble at the same time as I will be travelling through the Sudan.

Patrice Lenoble

S.F.D.A.S.
Khartoum, SUDAN
Patrice.lenoble@culture.gouv.fr



Patrice was not at the conference in Rome due to family commitments, and I have not contacted him regarding an interview. There is all likelihood he will be willing to speak with me when I am in the Sudan.

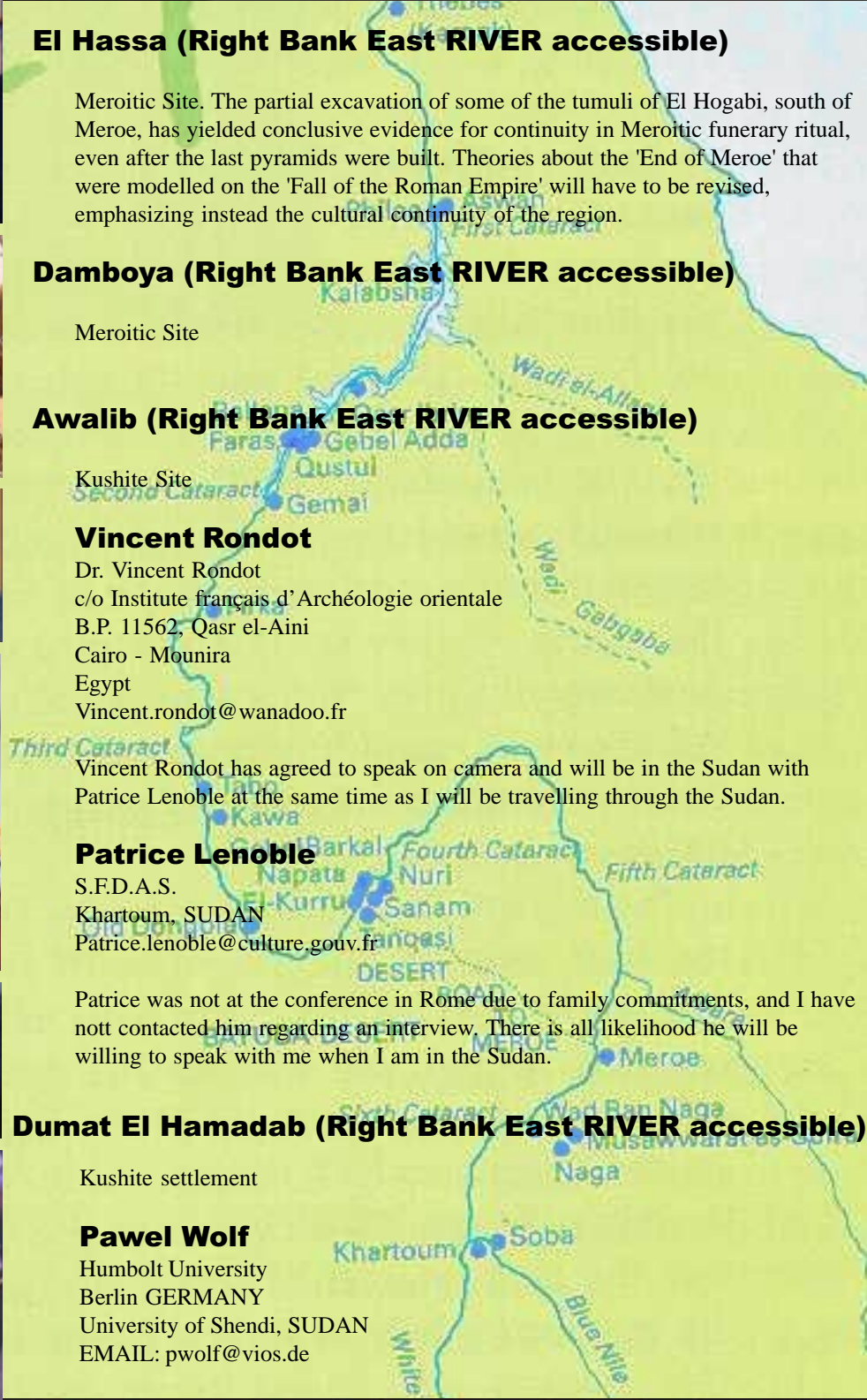
Dumat El Hamadab (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Kushite settlement



Pawel Wolf

Humbolt University
Berlin GERMANY
University of Shendi, SUDAN
EMAIL: pwolf@vios.de





Meroe (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Situated on the eastern bank of the Nile, 4 miles north of Kaboshiya station in Shendi area. Main attractions; It's the capital of the Meroitic Kingdom, the royal city with several temples especially for the god Amun, and largely unexcavated rubble mounds with evidence for iron working and kilns. Immediately to the east there lies the sun temple, and 3 pyramid cemeteries where several great kings and queens were buried.

Royal Bath

Simone Wolf

German Archaeological Institute
Germany

Pyramids Restoration Project

Friedrich Heinkel

NCAM
Khartoum SUDAN

Janice Yellin

Associate Professor of Art History
Arts and Humanities Division
Babson College
Babson Park MA 02457-0310
TEL: 1-781-239-5160
FAX: 1-781-239-4312
EMAIL: yellin@babson.edu www.babson.edu

Dr. Yellin has taught at Louisiana State University, the University of Florida, Brandeis University, and Merrimack College. She has held the Martha Willcomb Lectureship in Egyptian Civilization at Harvard University. Her major interest is in Egyptology and Meroitic Studies. She has agreed to speak on camera concerning her interest and work concerning the pyramids and their reconstruction at Meroe.

Kushite Settlement

Krzysztof Grzymalski

Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto, CANADA



Dangeil (Right Bank East RIVER accessible)

Meroitic temple.

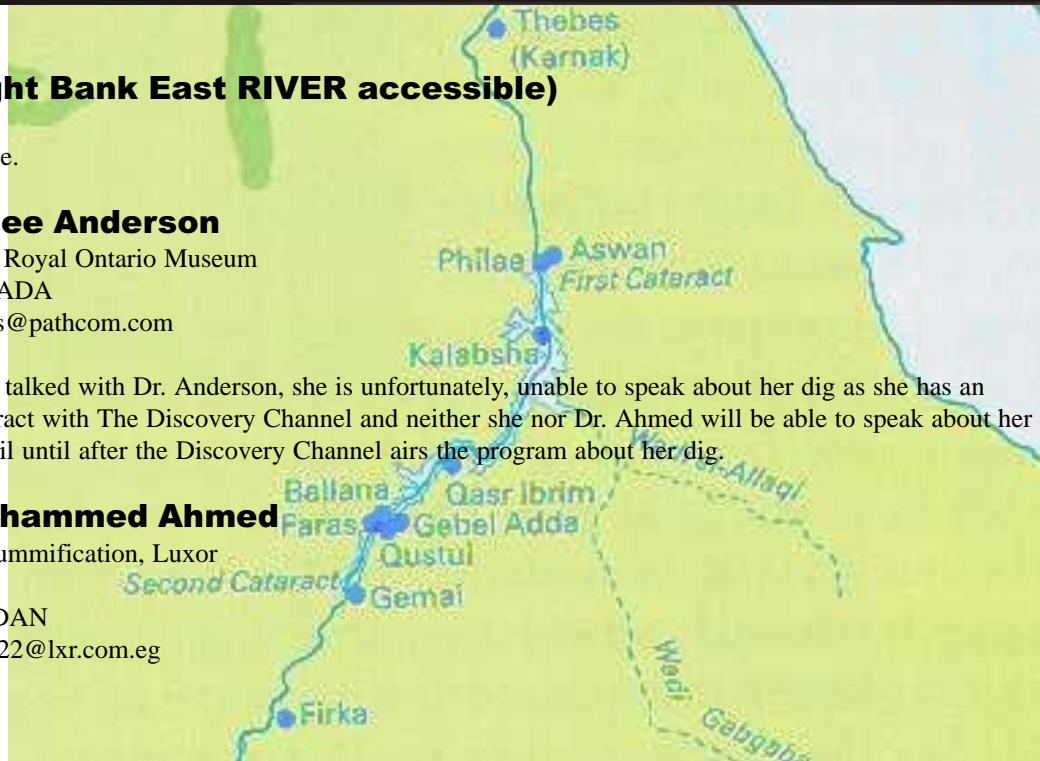
Julie Renee Anderson

Archaeologist. Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto, CANADA
EMAIL: nisses@pathcom.com

Though I have talked with Dr. Anderson, she is unfortunately, unable to speak about her dig as she has an exclusive contract with The Discovery Channel and neither she nor Dr. Ahmed will be able to speak about her work at Dangeil until after the Discovery Channel airs the program about her dig.


Salah Mohammed Ahmed

Museum of Mummification, Luxor
NCAM
Khartoum SUDAN
EMAIL: saleh22@lxr.com.eg




Tim Kendall

Research Scientist, Dept. of African-American Studies,
Northeastern University,
360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115
Director of the joint mission of Northeastern University,
Boston,
Sudan National Corp. for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM)
Former Associate Curator, Dept. of Ancient Egyptian,
Nubian, and Near Eastern Art, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston;
and Vice President, International Nubian Studies Society
Boston TEL: (617)522-5690
EMAIL: tkendall@tiac.net



Tim is a graduate student of Peter's and has agreed to help with the project. He is also willing to be interviewed about the region. Timothy Kendall, a fellow at Harvard University's W.E.B. Du Bois Institute and an expert in Nubian Studies, has conducted numerous archaeological expeditions of ancient sites in Egypt and the Sudan. He has served as associate curator of the Department of Egyptian and Near Eastern Art at Boston's Museum of Fine Arts, and developed the "Kush: Lost Kingdom of the Nile" exhibition for the Brockton Museum. Dr. Kendall has authored many articles and books on ancient Nubian archaeology and culture and contributed to the catalog of the

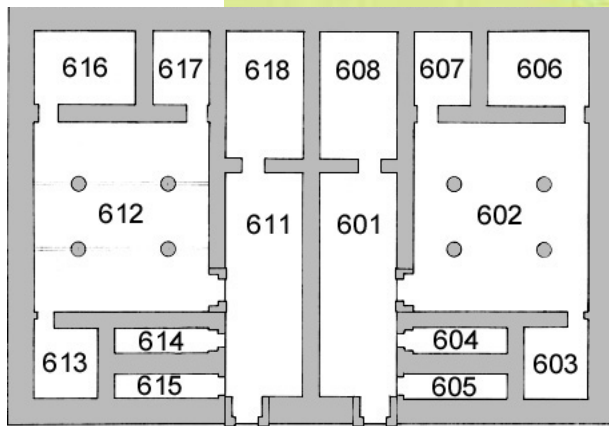


international exhibition "Sudan: Ancient Kingdoms of the Nile." His present research is exclusively devoted to Nubian and Sudanese archaeology and history, and to improving relations between the United States and Sudan.

Dr. Kendall is vice president of the International Society of Nubian Studies, chairman of the organizing committee of a proposed American Center for Sudan Research in Khartoum, Sudan, and a member of the Sudan Archaeological Mission of the University of Rome. Prior to earning his doctorate from Brandeis University in Mediterranean Studies in 1974, Dr. Kendall earned his M.A. in Ancient Near Eastern History and Language from the University of Chicago and studied Classical Archaeology as an undergraduate at Oberlin College.

Al Meragh (Left Bank (South) off RIVER)

Among other topics, I intend to speak with Tim about Al Meragh which is quite far into the desert south of the Nile as well as his excavations at Jebel Barkal (detailed later). The site of Al-Meragh is located 227 km north of Omdurman and about 66 km south of Korti. The townsite at Al-Meragh reveals that the central Bayuda was at one time occupied by the Meroitic state. The buildings discovered there thus far all seem to be private houses, but the largest are also of a plan and construction that suggests they were built not by their occupants but by the state itself. The houses are duplex units of identical plan, and their stone columns and doorways suggest that they were to be used by high-status individuals, probably the officials sent by the state to live there as its governing representatives. The town appears to have been occupied for no more than one or two generations before it was destroyed by fire, which appears to have been the work of an enemy. The Napatan texts suggest that this enemy was the people called the Meded, who were said to live in the area "west" of Krtn. Krtn is almost certainly the ancient name of Korti, which lies on the left bank of the Nile at the terminus of the Wadi Muqaddam. Between 15 and 18 km up the wadi from Korti is the largest ancient cemetery in our survey area, which suggests the location of a huge settlement of long duration.





Kurgus (Right bank East River accessible)

Pharaonic inscriptions, medieval fort and cemetery. Kurgus is located between the Fourth and Fifth Cataracts of the Nile, on the east bank of the Nile, about 520 km north of Khartoum and 40 km south of Abu Hamed. It is best known for a petroglyph station, called in Arabic Hagr el-Merwa, 'rock of quartz', famous for bearing the two boundary stelae of Kings Thutmose I and III of the early 18th dynasty and other Egyptian inscriptions.



Situated at the edge of the desert, the Hagr el-Merwa is a substantial quartz outcrop, with a maximum height of 23.6 m. It is decorated with inscriptions along the length of its north-east face and on a small section of its south-west face, the majority of them lightly hammered in the intractable rock, and some inscribed in red paint. We were able to identify over fifty individual inscriptions, substantially more than had previously been documented. Some proved to be very difficult to spot and it is possible that further examples await discovery.

William Vivian Davies

British Museum, Dept. of Egypt. Ant., Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG & SARS

EMAIL: wdavies@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk



Isabella Welsby Sjostrom

The British Museum & SARS

36 Beechdale Road, London SW2 2BE UK

EMAIL: welsbysjostrom@compuserve.com

Isabella graduated in Ancient and Medieval History and Archaeology from Liverpool University in 1983 and gained an Mlit from Newcastle University in 1989. She has participated in surveys and excavations in the UK, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Sudan and Libya, both at el Merj and at Lepcis Magna. She works as a pottery specialist on the UK based Sudan Archaeological Research Society's projects in northern Sudan (directed by Dr Derek Welsby of the British Museum) as well as at Lepcis. Her postgraduate research concerned the transitional period between Rome and the Middle Ages in Tripolitania. SHE has agreed to talk to me on camera regarding Meroitic pottery, and will be in the region of the fourth cataract with Vivian Davies and Derek Welsby.

SURVEY: Abu Hamed to Karima

inclusive all periods.

Henryk Paner

Archeological Museum, Gdansk, POLAND

I have not had the opportunity to contact Dr. Paner at this time.



Jebel Barkal (Right bank North River accessible)

Kushite religious center, temples and pyramid complexes. It is a small isolated sandstone butte on the western edge of Karima, and stands about 2 km from the river, which it confronts with a spectacular cliff 200 m long. Jebel Barkal is perhaps the most important Kushite and Egyptian sacred site along the Nile. It is here that the god Amon resides and it is here that the pharaoh must come in order to receive his kingship. The priesthood of the Temple of Amon plays a significant role in the selection of the king, or at least the ratification of his kingship. The family relatives of the king are usually appointed as priestesses of Amon in order to solidify the claim to the throne. As embodiment of both male and female deities, the re-enactment of the sacred marriage of king to goddess is crucial to the coronation ceremonies.



Since the time of the New Kingdom this site has been of significance in establishing the pharaoh's rule, not only of the Kushite, but Egyptian state. It was sacked in 593 BC by the army of Psammetichus II. In fact, that Gebel Barkal was extremely important long before the rise of the Kushites in the eighth century BC. In fact, it was the site's very importance and meaning during the New Kingdom that led the Kushites to restore it. The Kushites, in other words, did not give the site importance. It already existed. It was the site that gave them importance. By restoring the site

and revivifying its god, they were able to justify their claims to the Egyptian throne. The site was probably visited by most or all of the pharaohs from Thutmose I to Ramses II, all of whom, at least from Thutmose III, patronized it and actively built temples and erected statues and monuments there.

The site ceased to function as a cult place when the New Kingdom ended, in the 11th c. BCE. The temples were abandoned throughout the Third Intermediate Period. The Napatan revival of the site and the rebuilding of the temples began in the early 8th c. BCE. Despite this there was no loss of memory of the site's cult during this period, for it was fully restored under the Napatans.

Timothy Kendall

archaeologist. Boston TEL: (617)522-5690
EMAIL: tkendall@tiac.net

Allesandro Rocotti

La Sapienza, Rome Italy
HOME: Via Sommacampagna, 13 bis I-10131 Torino



Sanam Abu Dom (left bank South River accessible)

Kushite settlement Publication of a group of 34 clay sealings found in the palace of king Natakamani at Jebel Barkal. Apedemak is most frequently depicted, but other deities are represented as well: Amon, Horus, Thoth, Isis, and hybrid beings.

Hillat el-Arab (left bank South??? River accessible)

Kushite cemetery

Irene Liverani

Prof.ssa Irene Vincentelli Liverani
Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia - Laboratorio di Archeologia
Via Bari, 8 - 03043 Cassino
Tel. 06-37352106 (a Roma)
EMAIL: - liverani@mclink.it

I have spoken with Dr. Liverani, but did not take the opportunity to ask her about speaking about her work.



SURVEY: Old Dongola to el-Zuma

inclusive all periods.

Bogdan Zurowski

Polish Mediterranean Research Centre, Warsaw, POLAND

Old Dongola (Left bank, South, River accessible)

medieval settlement, church and cathedral.

Włodzimierz Godlewski

Warsaw University, POLAND

EMAIL: w.godlewski@zigzag.pl

I have not spoken with Professor Godlewski, though I have made his acquaintance at the conference in Rome.

Mr Hyder Hamid Mukhtar

Director of Conservation Department

Sudan National Museum

Khartoum, SUDAN

TEL: 013-301384

FAX: 013-301384

I have talked at length with Hyder Hanid and Hyder has agreed to be interviewed on camera about his work. He is head of the conservation department for the National Museum and has an intimate knowledge of the materials used in wall paintings and the types of clay that create particular colors. Originally a sculptor, Hyder heads a team of artists who restore the paintings on the plaster walls from antiquity to the medieval and Islamic times in the Sudan. In particular, he has worked with the Polish team led by Godlewski, and I hope to be able to film Hyder Hamid at work at the museum in Khartoum.



Hambukol (right bank, West, River accessible)

Medieval settlement The mediaeval settlement of Hambukol is one of the "lost cities" buried under the Nubian sands on the banks of the Nile halfway between the Third and Fourth Cataracts. The ROM team uncovered so far parts of the domestic sector as well as a church and a monastery. The site dates to the Christian period, that is 6th-14th century.

Krzysztof Grzymiski

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, CANADA
EMAIL: Krzysg@rom.on.ca

Julie Renee Anderson

Archaeologist. Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto, CANADA
EMAIL: nisses@pathcom.com



Kawa and site R12 (right bank East River accessible)



The ancient town of Kawa lies on the right bank of the River Nile 100km upstream of the Third Cataract in the Dongola Reach. The settlement occupies a prominent mound covering some 40 hectares. One of the largest and most important archaeological sites in Sudan, the history of Kawa spans the 14th century BC to the 4th century AD, yet stands in an even more ancient landscape. Neolithic pottery is scattered in the plain immediately to the east while a large cemetery of the Kerma Kingdom (2500 - 1500 BC) lies a little to the north east.



The most famous Kushite king, Taharqo, mentioned in the Bible, ordered the reconstruction of a large temple to the god Amun (Temple T). At that time the power of Taharqo stretched from Central Sudan to the Mediterranean. Kawa was a nome capital, a regional capital, and held a prominent place in the ritualised demonstration of royal power of the Kushite kings. The town was one of several sites visited by the new Kushite monarch whose divine mandate to rule was confirmed by the local god, here the ram-headed Amun of Gematon.

Derek Welsby

Department of Egyptian Antiquities, British Museum
Great Russell Street London WC1B 3DG, TEL: 020 7323 8311 FAX:020 7323 8303
020 7323 8500,
EMAIL: welsbysjostrom@compuserve.com
dwelsby@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk
welsbysjostrom@compuserve.co



Gism el-Arab (right bank, East)

Kerma village.

Brigitte Gratien

CNRS, Lille FRANCE

c/o Inst. de Papyrologie, B P 149, F-59653 Villeneuve d'Asq CEDEX

EMAIL: gratien@univ-lille3.fr



Charles Bonnet

University of Geneva, SWITZERLAND

17 ch. du Bornalet, CH-1242 Satigny Ge

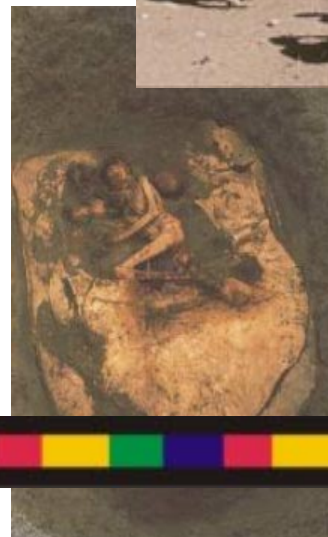
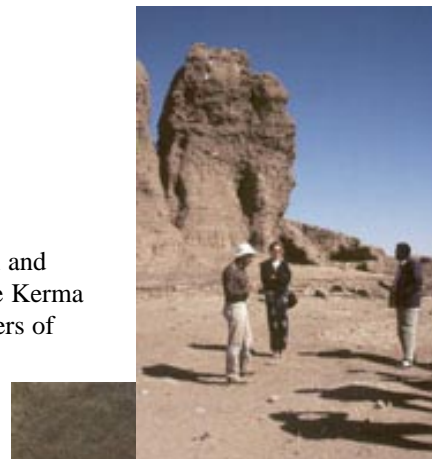
EMAIL: Cbonnet@iprolink.ch

Kerma (right bank East River accessible)

Pre-Kerma settlement, Kerma settlement and cemetery, New kingdom and Kushite temples. Excavations at the Nubian royal town of Kerma. The Kerma culture evolved out of the Neolithic around 2400 BC. The Kushite rulers of Kerma profited from the trading such luxury goods as gold, ivory, ebony, incense, and even live animals to the Egyptian Pharaohs. By 1650 BC, Kerma had become a densely occupied urban center overseeing a centralized state stretching from at least the 1st Cataract to the 4th, rivaling ancient Egypt.



I have spoken to Professor Bonnet and he has agreed to speak with me on camera about his work at Kerma.





Matthieu Honegger

Institut de préhistoire, LATENIUM
Parc et Musée d'archéologie
Espace Paul Vouga
CH 2068 Hauterive / Suisse
Téléphone: 032 889 6910
Fax: 032 889 6286
Matthieu.Honegger@anthro.ne.ch

Matthieu has agreed to be interviewed concerning the neolithic and pre-Kerma sites where he is digging.

El Kurru



The Kerma region is situated in a vast alluvial plain where the course of the Nile shifted to the west during the Holocene. On the right bank, ancient settlements tend to be located on the edge of the plain in close proximity to the desert, whereas more recent settlements are found closer to the current course of the river. These lateral movements of the Nile and their consequences on the distribution of human settlements have already been observed elsewhere in the valley. So far, thirty-seven sites predating the Kerma civilisation have been identified. Five of them have been radiocarbon-dated, and their artefacts are currently being studied. Among these sites, three settlements have been excavated more or less extensively. Dated respectively from around 7400 cal. BC (Early Khartoum), 4600 cal. BC (Neolithic) and 3000 cal. BC (pre-Kerma), they have provided crucial data on architecture and spatial organisation.

Around Kerma, several sites date from the Neolithic period, but only one of these has been excavated. It occupied the same location as the eastern cemetery of the Kerma civilisation. It was buried under several dozen centimetres of Nile silt, and could be uncovered in an area which had been revealed by wind erosion. This location was reoccupied on several occasions, and was not protected from Nile floods. These settlements may have been seasonal, and have been linked to populations practising animal husbandry who occupied the alluvial plain during the dry season seeking pastureland. The site yielded hearths and postholes, as well as pottery, stone objects (flints, grinders and grindstones) and faunal remains. The species represented consisted mainly of cattle and domestic caprines. An isolated human bone was also found, indicating that graves were dug nearby. The settlement structures can be reconstructed from the posthole alignments. They consisted of oval huts, rectangular buildings, wind-breaks located to the north of the hearths, and a series of palisades, some of which seem to have formed enclosures. Today similar dwellings can be found in the Sudan and several parallels may be drawn between the Pre-Kerma settlement and the ancient city of Kerma, whose earliest structures date from around 2300 to 2200 cal. BC. This town displayed certain architectural traditions which were inherited from the preceding period, such as huts, storage pits and palisades.

SURVEY: Mahas

Toponym survey. Place names and relation to features of place. The 'Mahas Survey' is a University of Khartoum project undertaking a regional study of the archaeology and long-term history of the Mahas region of Middle Nubia, northern Sudan. The area currently inhabited by Mahasi Nubians (Nobiin speakers) extends north from around Tombos - Hannek (the southern end of the Nile Third Cataract) to the area of Jebel Doshawawa, the traditional frontier with their Sikoot Nubian neighbours to the north.

Herman Bell

Oxford, UK

Seidinga (left bank West River accessible)

Kushite cemetery. Temple of Tye.

Catherine Berger el-Nagger

Catherine Berger, 3, rue Mazet, F-75006 Paris
EMAIL: Bergerel@aol.com

I have spoken with Catherine, and she is willing to speak with me on camera, but she may not be at the site at the same time that I am. The timing is very close, but she said that if I speak to George at the Hotel Acropole in Khartoum, where most archaeologists stay when they arrive there. It is also my intention to interview George and hopefully I can film him at work as he facilitates permit acquisition in the Sudan.

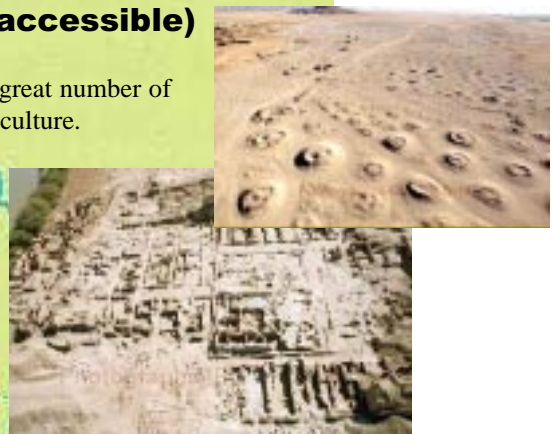


Island of Sai (Right bank, East, River accessible)

All period site survey and excavation. This island has a great number of sites from all periods including pharaonic and X Group culture.

Francis Geus

SFDAS, Khartoum, SUDAN
55, rue Nicolas Leblanc, F-59000 Lille, FRANCE
EMAIL: fgeus@nil-moyen.com





Jebel Umm Rowag (Left bank, West, River accessible)

Kushite ritual site. So far, I have not been able to obtain any information about Jebel Rowag.

Derek Welsby

SARS, London UK

Department of Egyptian Antiquities, British Museum

Great Russell Street London WC1B 3DG, TEL: 020 7323 8311 FAX:020 7323 8303

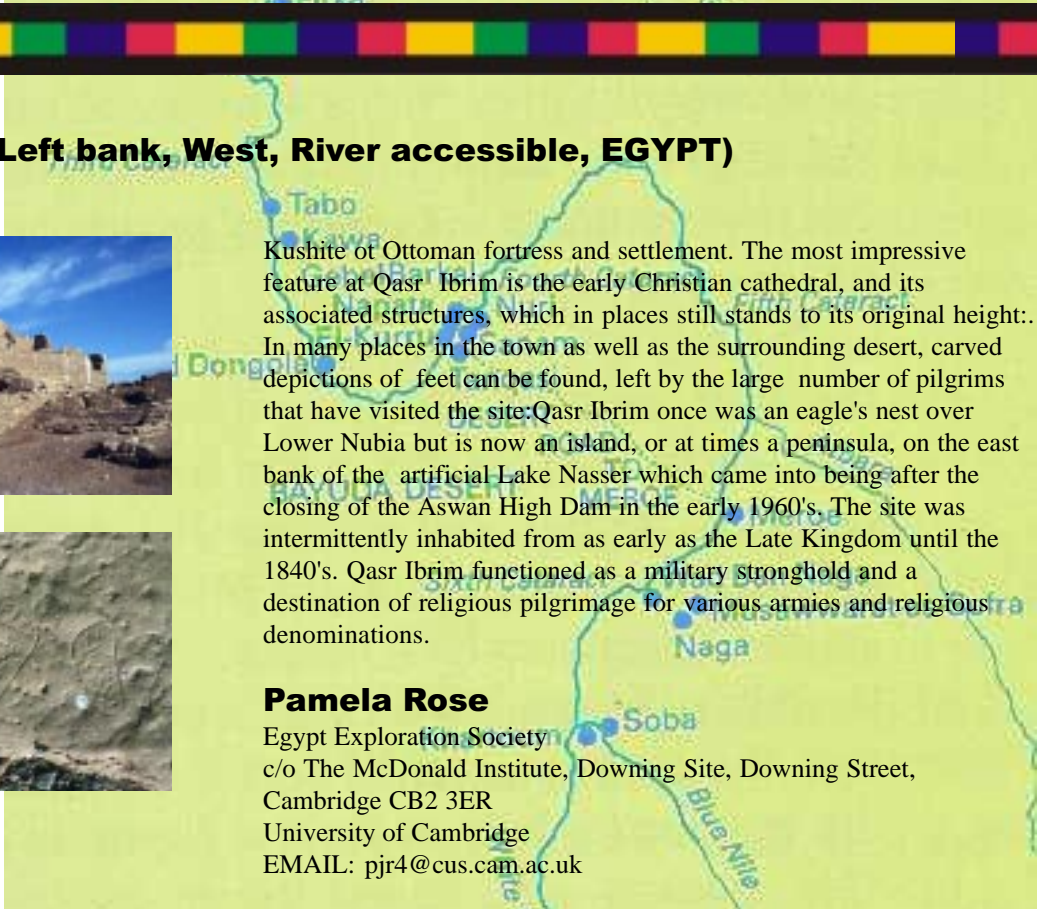
020 7323 8500, dwelsby@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

EMAIL: welsbysjostrom@compuserve.co

Derek's credentials are detailed previously and he has agreed to be interviewed on camera.



Qasr Ibrim (Left bank, West, River accessible, EGYPT)



Kushite or Ottoman fortress and settlement. The most impressive feature at Qasr Ibrim is the early Christian cathedral, and its associated structures, which in places still stands to its original height. In many places in the town as well as the surrounding desert, carved depictions of feet can be found, left by the large number of pilgrims that have visited the site: Qasr Ibrim once was an eagle's nest over Lower Nubia but is now an island, or at times a peninsula, on the east bank of the artificial Lake Nasser which came into being after the closing of the Aswan High Dam in the early 1960's. The site was intermittently inhabited from as early as the Late Kingdom until the 1840's. Qasr Ibrim functioned as a military stronghold and a destination of religious pilgrimage for various armies and religious denominations.

Pamela Rose

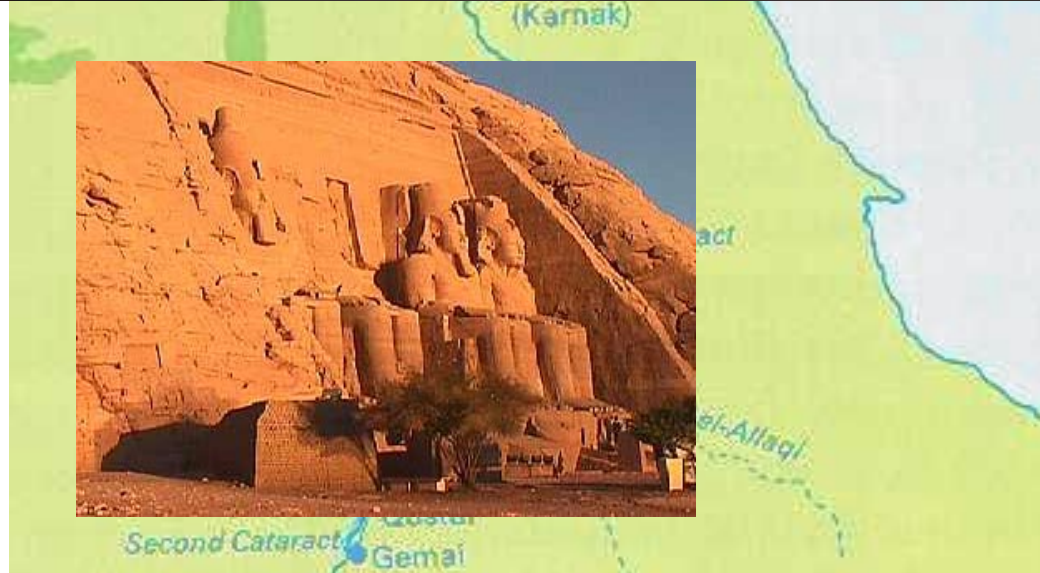
Egypt Exploration Society

c/o The McDonald Institute, Downing Site, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3ER

University of Cambridge

EMAIL: pjr4@cus.cam.ac.uk

This document will be updated at intervals as information about the curriculae vitae and availability of scientists and authors is obtained.



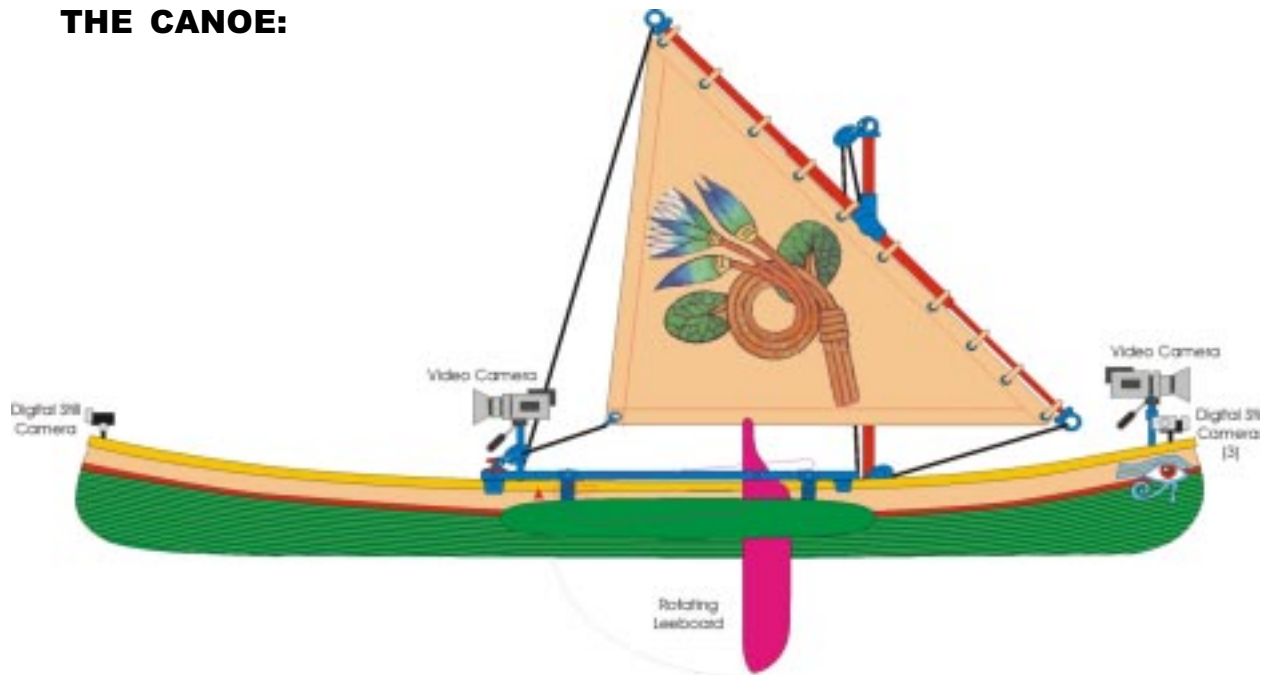
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. LASZLO TOROK

Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
H -1250 Budapest, Uri u. 49
TEL: (+36-1) 375-90-11
FAX: (+36-1) 224-67-19

HOME: 1051 Budapest
Bajcsy-Zesilinsky ut 20.
TEL: (+36-1) 312 84 65
(+36-27) 350 406

Professor Torok has agreed to be interviewed on camera and in particular I would like to speak to him concerning the capital city of Meroe. Professor Torok has maintained that the description of different “capital” cities of Meroe is incorrect, and that the city of Meroe has always been the capital of Kush. His theories are interesting as the ancient kings (and pharaohs) did have to travel from city to city for various New Year “coronation” ceremonies. This fits with his contention that Meroe is the only true capital of Kush (or Meroe). The fact that certain cities did achieve ascendancy does not preclude the establishment of the actual capital moved to those places. For example, though New York is larger and is a greater economic power, Washington D.C. is still the capitol of The United States. I would also talk to him about The emergence of the realm of Kush and the mythology of the civilization of ancient Sudan.

THE CANOE:



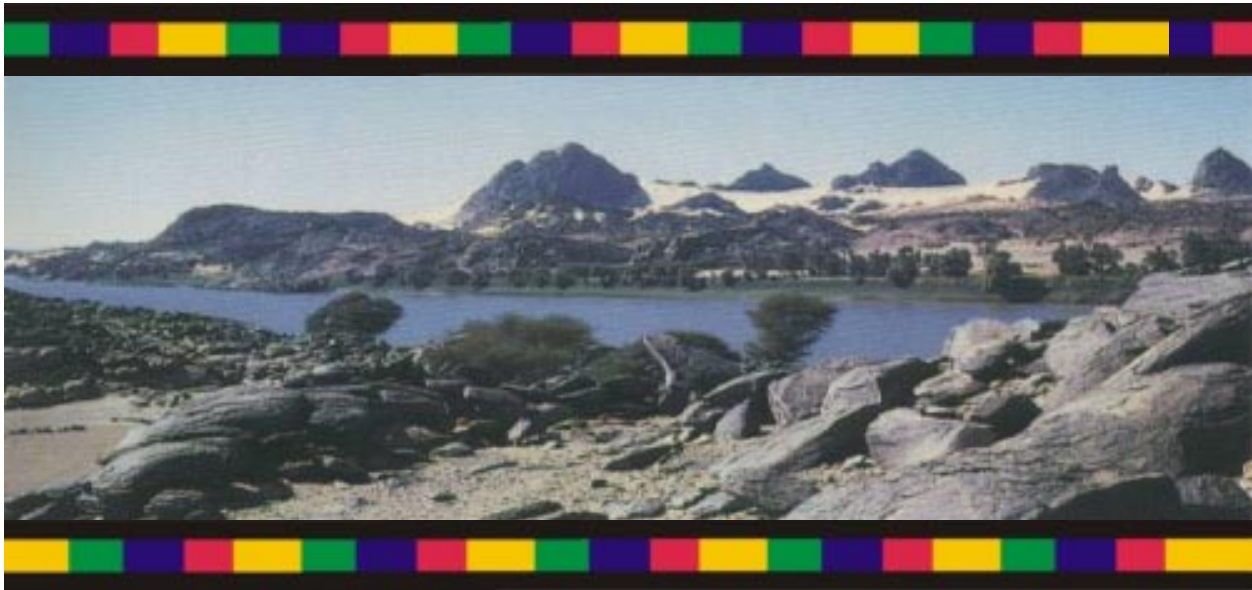
I am hoping to take my 16ft “Canadian” canoe to Port Sudan and shipping it by rail or truck (I can go with it) from Port Sudan. It would sail from Montreal to Port Sudan by ship. I am currently testing the canoe and sail rig. The outfitting includes a new paint job (a papyrus pattern with “sand” gunwhales for Meroitic inscriptions as well as room for Arabic place names) and also an adjustable lateen sail for travelling upstream when required (The wind along the Nile always blows South). As well, the rig may include outriggers to stabilize the canoe in wind and inflatable floatation inserts to prevent swamping. It will also have wheels (like a rather large golf caddy), so that I can portage when necessary.

I would like to set up two video cameras facing forward and aft when I am travelling by canoe, that can be removed and placed on tripods once I have landed at a site. I have seen some documentaries where the camera is run from solar cells, and this is the preferred method for me to charge the batteries when the cameras are not being used and power the camera during the day (It does not rain, and there are no clouds along the Nile here). The one facing aft would be pointed at me, but when necessary, I could use it to document the river bank. Which brings me to the river exploration and documentation. I may use a car battery charged from solar panels to power the charger and cameras in the canoe.



The canoe in “dry dock” with temporary sail.

As well as the video documentary, A friend of mine in Vancouver is in the last stages of developing a four camera system that takes digital pictures that form a 360 degree p.o.v when run through software he has created. This system will be set to photograph at regular intervals and then when processed, accessed by clicking on a map display. This allows you to pick a point on the map and virtually “go there”. By zooming and turning from one side to another and moving ahead (or to the side) from point to point you can to explore the site. The camera system has a gimbaled mount that allows the camera to remain upright and we will be creating an automatic GPS position for each picture to relate more accurately to a satellite map of the river. Many the parts of the Nile that I will be travelling through are unexplored and this camera system will be a valuable survey tool for archaeologists who are digging or wanting to dig in the Sudanese region. In this application, three cameras would be mounted in the bow (left, right and forward) and one in the stern (back). I will be testing both the sail/outrigger attachment and GPS directed four-camera system in June, July, and if possible August and September. It all depends on the shipping date I will have to send it away. Delivery to Africa is notoriously slow. I would prefer to make sure that I can get there before it arrives, but that may not be possible. So I am hoping to be able to make arrangements for storage there. This is another one of the things about which I would need to talk to the people who have already been there.



EQUIPMENT:

- 2 digital video cameras.
- Reflectors for outdoor and shaded spots
- 2 microphones.
- GPS unit
- 4 camera digital still imager and storage device
- Laptop computer.
- Solar cells for the above.
- Dictating cassette recorder for notes and impressions.

A more detailed list is available at:

<http://www.marymagdalene.ca/budget.htm>

VISAS AND TRAVEL PERMITS:

I will be in touch with the ambassador to the Sudan shortly, but will be taking advice from archaeologists who have worked onsite as to the best method of approach. Photograph permits are required for each spot I will need to film and photograph. I can only film in spots for which I have a permit, and I will need to know these places in advance. I will also have to gain a passage permit for the last leg of the trip across Lake Nasser upstream of the Aswan Dam.

I have initiated contact with Dr. Julie Anderson of the Royal Ontario Museum who has had experience with dealing with film permits in the Sudan with her project with the Discovery Channel, but because of contractual obligations with that production, she is unable to talk to me about her digs at Dangeiul.

I have obtained permit applications for a visa to the Sudan: The Embassy's address is:



Dr. Hassan Hussein Edriss

Director General
National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums
Ministry of Tourism and National Heritage
PO Box 178
Khartoum, Sudan

TEL: Office: 249-11-777149
TEL: Home: 249-11-476488
FAX: 786784

While at the 10th International Conference on Nubian Studies, I was able to discuss my project with Dr. Edriss, and he has expressed the opinion that my journey would be welcomed and feasible. As his department is responsible for the issuing of film permits for the antiquities sites, I am confident that I will obtain the needed permits once I arrive in the Sudan. I am continuing correspondence with Hassan Hussein in order to keep the communication active between us.

Final travel arrangements will not be made until I have attended the International Society for Nubian Studies *Tenth International Conference* (September 9-14, 2002 - Rome, Italy). For information, check:

<http://rmcisadu.let.uniroma1.it/nubiaconference>

I attended the conference, and made contact with most of the people on my list. While in Italy, I travelled to Naples before the conference to investigate the Roman buildings in Herculaneum and Pompeii, with a side trip to Paestum (the 550 BC Basilica and the 450 BC temple there is the finest preserved Greek temple complex in the Mediterranean world). These buildings will help me develop insight into ruins found in the Sudan built during the Ptolemaic and Roman periods of Egyptian (and hence Meroitic) history. The amalgam of Hellenistic and Kushite art is characteristic of Meroitic artifacts.

Note: This document can be accessed online in Adobe Acrobat format at
<http://www.marymagdalene.ca/proposal.pdf>
<http://www.marymagdalene.ca/budget.htm>

For more information call Richard @ 1-866-282-0420 TOLL FREE in North America
1-204-475-2133

CURRICULUM VITAE**FAX SHEET****1 PAGE****Richard Kellie**

202-52 Albert Street
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 CANADA R3B 1E8

tel: 204-475-2133
 toll-free 1-866-282-0420
 rkellie@entertainers.ca
<http://www.geocities.com/rjkellie>

Height: 5' 11"
 Weight: 180 lbs.
 Hair: Light Brown w. gray
 Eyes: Blue

THEATRE EXPERIENCE

Arthur Birling	An Inspector Calls	Essential Theatre Group
The Phantom	The Old Lie	Manitoba Association of Playwrights
Detective Cole	Stop Kiss	Incarnate Theatre Collective
Male Chorus	Jack and Jill	Incarnate Theatre Collective
Old Man	Fool For Love	Incarnate Theatre Collective
King Richard	Lion in Winter	Prairie Theatre Players
Young Ebenezer	A Christmas Carol	Prairie Theatre Players
Giles Corey	The Crucible	Prairie Theatre Players

FILM SPEAKING ROLES

John	It's Your Choice	Beat The Street
The Doc	Amidst The Twilight	Erasmus Productions Ltd.

FILM EXTRA EXPERIENCE

Cop, Principle Extra	A Life In The Day	Future Films Inc., UPN/Paramount
FBI Agent	Red Team	John Aaron Productions
Theatre Goer	The Story of Manitoba	Credo Productions for Manitoba Lotteries
Wedding Guest	Nights Under Station Street	Credo Productions/Global Television
Party Guest	Voyeur	Night Angel Entertainment
Gambler	Scalpers	Adam Rodin, Independent
Conventioneer	Desire	Credo Productions
Friend of the Family	Law of Enclosures	Buffalo Gal Pictures
Fighting Accident Guy	My Own Partridge Family	Independent

PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE

Soryboard Illustrator	Various Projects	Red Devil Productions
Assistant Director	Voyeur	Night Angel Entertainment
Chief Lighting Technician	Adrenalin	Night Angel Entertainment
Set Designer	Pounding Nails In The Floor With My Forehead	Incarnate Theatre Collective

WORKSHOPS

Acting For Film	Cairn Moore, Instructor	Prairie Theatre Exchange
Basic Filmmaking	Shereen Jerret, Instructor, et al	Winnipeg Film Group
Media 100 Editing Suite	Jeff Gillman	Video Pool
Lenses and Film Stock		Winnipeg Film Group
Camera II		Winnipeg Film Group
Digital Cinematography		Winnipeg Film Group
Art of Direction	Shereen Jerret	Winnipeg Film Group

MEMBERSHIPS

Winnipeg Film Group	Manitoba Society of Independent Animators
Video Pool	

ASSOCIATED SKILLS

Licensed Driver (Taxi, Limo and Truck Experience)	Sculptor Construction Experience Computer Programmer	Painter Playwright Website Designer
--	--	---

AWARD

Second Place DuMaurier Playwriting Contest

Winnipeg Fringe Festival 2001