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RESEARCH IN THE PCMA UW CONCESSION ON THE FOURTH CATARACT (HAMDAB DAM RESCUE PROJECT). INTERIM REPORT 2009

Marek Chłodnicki

Poznań Archaeological Museum

Abstract: The main aim of research in 2009 was documentation of rock art discovered during previous seasons, as well as newly found this year. Research was concentrated on rock drawings near Keheili, Gamamiya and in the Gebel Gurgurib region. The survey in the desert along the wadis going from the south to the Nile in the area of Keheili and Gamamiya recorded 27 new sites, dated from the Middle Palaeolithic to modern times. The archaeological material is modest, but confirms penetration of the desert, especially in Neolithic times. A few sites were tested in the vicinity of El-Ar village. Site El-Ar P1 contained graves dated to Middle Kerma and Late Meroitic, El-Ar 37 was a separate grave of Kerma date and El-Ar 31 comprised four Post-Meroitic tumuli.

Keywords: Fourth Nile Cataract, rock-art, Kerma, post-Meroitic

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Keywords: Fourth Nile Cataract, rock-art, Kerma, post-Meroitic

The last season of investigations in the concession of the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology of the University of Warsaw (PCMA UW) took place in January–February 2009. The main goal was to document rock art found in the concession. An archaeological survey of Gamamiya and Keheili regions was also completed, concurrently with excavations carried out in the El-Ar area.

ROCK ART DOCUMENTATION

Most of the team focused on documenting rock art discovered during the previous seasons, as well as newly found this year. In addition to the site Hagar el-Beida 38 (Chłodnicki *et alii* 2007: 342), three different areas were visited: Keheili, Gamamiya and Gebel Gurgurib (for previous reports on

rock art recording by Polish teams in this area, see Kuciewicz 2008; Piasecki 2008; Jaroni, Kuciewicz 2010).

In the Keheili area, the following sites were documented:

Keheili 5 (N 19°23'18.9"; E32°50'20.5") Keheili 14 (N 19°23'33.5"; E 32°50'49.2")

Keheili 16 (N 19°23'38.2"; E 32°50'49.5") Keheili 17 (N19°23'38.6"; E 32°50'46.1") Keheili 19 (N19°24'1.3"; E 32°50'55.8") and newly discovered Keheili 38, and Keheili 39 (for details, see gazetteer below).

In the Gamamiya area, two known sites, Gamamiya 13 (N 19°19'13.8"; E 32°48' 15/6") and Gamamiya 67 (N 19°21'19.1"; E 32°48'37.8") were revisited and the following sites recorded:

Gamamiya 30 (N19°20'34.6"; E 32°48'24.4") Gamamiya 75 (N19°21'22"; E 32°48'48.8") Gamamiya 79 (N19°21'24.6"; E 32°48'53.4") Gamamiya 80 (N19°21'26.7"; E 32°48'56") Gamamiya 105 (for details, see gazetteer below).

The third concentration of petroglyphs, on which the team focused attention, was located in the Gebel Gurgurib area.

The petroglyphs where documented in threefold manner: digital photography, tracing of selected images on transparent film (polyethylene) and taking silicon casts [Fig. 1]. All images were photographed, but only the most representative ones were traced, the selection being determined by formal differentiation of given images.

In turn, the cast technique was developed by Kazimierz Raba from the Poznań Academy of Fine Arts in an effort to reproduce back home exact gypsum copies of rock images. About a dozen casts were made. A collection of 20 petroglyphs on small loose stones was also collected for study purposes. For a detailed report on this work and the findings, see Kuciewicz, Rozwadowski 2012, in this volume.

A kind of rasp(?) was found on the site of Gamamiya 30 (see below, 380 and Fig. 8). The site was discovered in 2007 (Chłodnicki *et alii* 2010), but the whole surface of the object had not been cleaned until now. Pottery from the Neolithic and Kerma periods was collected in the vicinity.

Chronological and cultural attribution of rock art encounters many difficulties, but at least in a few cases the archaeological material from the neighborhood could be dated to the Kerma or late Meroitic–post-Meroitic periods. Christian symbols recognized in places indicated the date of some of the sites (see Kuciewicz, Rozwadowski 2012, in this volume).

Team

Dates of work: 18 January–10 February 2009

Director: Dr. Marek Chłodnicki, archaeologist (Archaeological Museum in Poznań)

NCAM representative: Fathiya Abdelrahman

Archaeologists: Artur Buszek, Dr. Maciej Czech, Dr. Anna Longa, Ewa Kuciewicz, Michał Kurzyk, Dr. Anna Zając (Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University), Assoc. Prof. Andrzej Rozwadowski (Institute of Eastern Studies, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań)

Anthropologist: Dr. Maurycy Stanaszek (State Archaeological Museum in Warsaw)

Zoologist: Dr. Jan Śmiałowski (Poznań University of Life Sciences, Faculty of Animal Breeding and Biology)

Photographer: Maciej Jawornicki (freelance)

Sculptor: Prof. Kazimierz Raba (Artistic University in Poznań)
Student: Łukasz Trusewicz (Artistic University in Poznań)

EXCAVATIONS

Sites situated in the vicinity of the village of El-Ar were excavated. All of them were located at the edge of the desert, on the top of small hills.

Three further graves were noted on the site of El-Ar P1, where excavations had started in 2007 (Longa 2010). They were located in the northern and southern parts of the site. Two were dated to the Middle Kerma period and one to late Meroitic times. A separate grave located to the southeast of El-Ar 1 was numbered El-Ar P37. There were no grave goods in it. Potsherds obtained from the trench indicated Kerma chronology for the grave pit. El-Ar P38 was excavated close to the

quartz outcrop to the west of El-Ar P37. The pottery there was also of Middle Kerma date. No structures of any kind were discovered (for details of the above excavations, see Longa 2012, in this volume).

Four post-Meroitic tumuli located on the northeastern periphery of a large tumuli cemetery at El-Ar P31 were explored. They were from 6 m to 11 m in diameter and the superstructure was 0.50–0.60 m high. All had been looted, but even so excavations yielded pottery vessels and beads, the latter made mostly of ostrich eggshell (for a report, see Buszek, Kurzyk 2012, in this volume).





Fig. 1. Documentation procedures: tracing on film (Gamamiya 67), left, and taking a silicon cast (Keheili 17) (Photos E. Kuciewicz)

SURVEY

The survey team discovered 27 new sites, the date ranging from middle Paleolithic to modern. Not the least were a camp and a single grave of Kerma date, both of them identified in the near vicinity of the site of El-Ar P1, where excavations were being carried out this season. More sites were recognized in the Gamamiya and Keheili areas, in wadis reaching the Nile from the south.

thorough investigation of the neighborhood of the most spectacular rock art site in the Polish concession, Gamamiya 67 (see Osypińska 2012, in this volume), revealed three rock shelters. One shelter was located at the eastern end of the gebel, giving a panoramic view to the north, east and south. A rectangular upper room, 3.40 x 1.60 m, was located some 2 m above the lower room, which measured 2.50 x 1.40 m. An oblique shaft, 0.80 m in diameter, joined the two. Small petroglyphs with representations of cows and gazelles were traced on the walls of the upper chamber. A rock with incised cross and rectangular and two Christian potsherds were also found.

The second shelter was located below the scene of the shepherds (Chłodnicki *et alii* 2010: Fig. 1). The rectangular unit measuring 2.00 m x 1.40 m was filled with soil and rock fragments.

The third shelter, located in the western part of the gebel had a view of the river. It, too, was provided with an upper and lower part, both measuring 2 m by 1 m. The upper chamber contained only soil and rock fragments, whereas the lower one yielded hundreds of potsherds. Most of the pottery was undecorated, made of clay with organic temper, brown surfaces and

black fractures. Red-slipped pottery was also common. A group of potsherds bore mat impressions on the surface. Most of the pottery appears to be connected with the post-Meroitic phase, but earlier (Kerma?) pottery has also been found [Fig. 2:5–6, 9–13; Fig. 3].

Pottery was also found under the representations of giraffes, the sherds decorated with incised lines and comb impressions, as well as brown and plain. The fabric contained either mineral or fine organic temper. The assemblage appears to be classifiable as Kerma production [Fig. 2:3-4, 7-8].

Pottery of the Kerma Horizon was also found around the destroyed tumuli located in the vicinity of the rock art [Fig. 2:1–2]. Some of the blocks in the tumuli bore petroglyph decoration and below these images, three hammerstones, made of quartz and chert, were discovered along with an axe made of green stone.

In the Keheili area the survey team proceeded about 3.5 km into the desert up the Khor Na'ama. Sites were located on the terraces and the highland above the khor. Archaeological material was scarce, but confirmed penetration of human settlement into the desert, especially in Neolithic and Kerma times [Fig. 4.4–8].

Documentation of petroglyphs at the site of Gamamiya 13 resulted in the additional discovery of a group of sites located between the site and the Nile valley. Archaeological material from the newly identified features was scarce. A decorated bowl [Fig. 4:1] was among the sherds found at a large rounded shelter located on flat ground, already in the desert (Gamamiya 103). Painted pottery

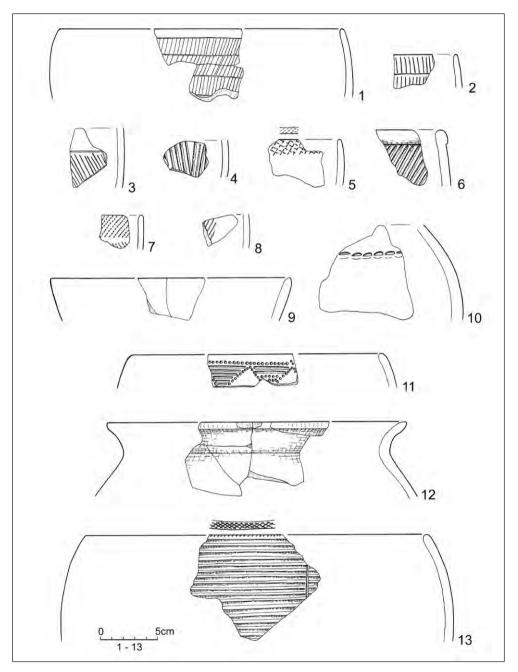


Fig. 2. Selection of Kerma-period pottery from site Gamamiya 67: 1–2 from around the tumuli; 3–4, 7–8 from below giraffe petroglyphs; 5–6, 9–13 from Shelter 3 (Drawing M. Chłodnicki)

[Fig. 4:2–3] came from a Christian site (Gamamiya 104), which appears to be a Christian site farthest from the Nile.

Finally, recording of rock art in Gebel

Gurgurib brought the team to three new prehistoric sites. One of them (GG 2) was located high in the mountains, like the other Paleolithic sites in this region.

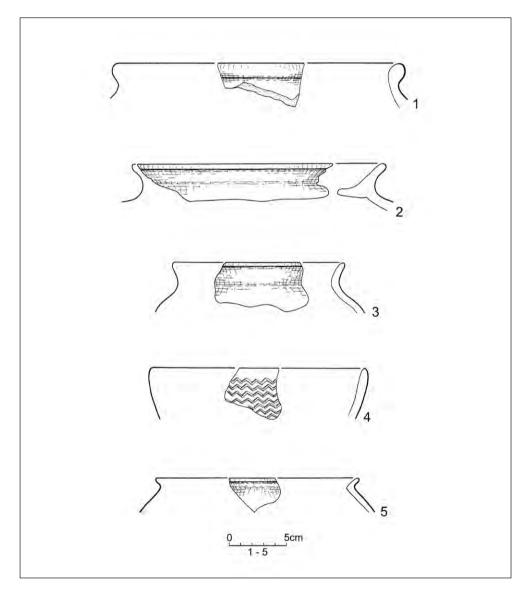


Fig. 3. Kerma-period pottery from Shelter 3 at site Gamamiya 67 (Drawing M. Chłodnicki)

382

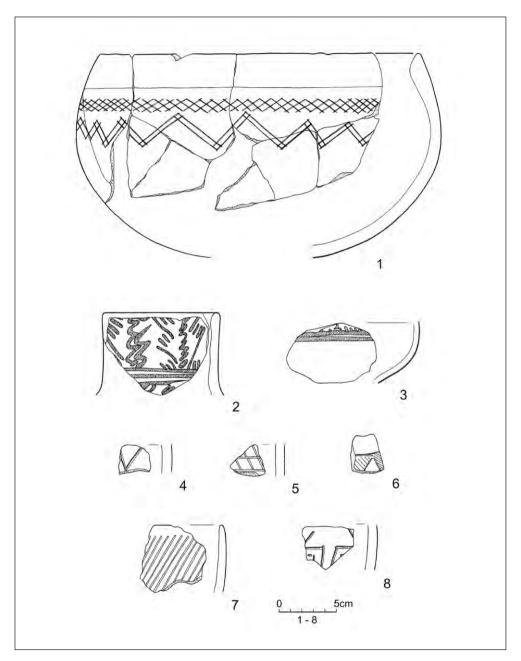


Fig. 4. Selection of pottery from the Gamamiya area: 1 – Gamamiya 103; 2–3 – Gamamiya 104 (Christian), and from the Keheili area: 4, 5 – Keheili 46; 6 – Keheili 47; 7, 8 – Keheili 51 (Drawing 1 E. Kuciewicz, 2–3 A. Longa, 4–8 M. Chłodnicki)

SURVEY

SITE NO.	SITE TYPE	REMARKS	PRELIMINARY PERIODIZATION	GPS COORDINATES			
El Ar							
El Ar 37	Cemetery	Single grave	Middle Kerma	N 19°27'22.9" E 32°55'23.5"			
El Ar 38	Settlement	Scattered potsherds	Middle Kerma	N 19°27'21.7" E 32°55'21.6"			
		Keheili					
Keheili 32	Settlement	Scattered potsherds and flint implements	Paleolithic Neolithic	N 19°22'50.5" E 32°50'52.7"			
Keheili 33	Rock art	Petroglyph of cow and dog(?) near the rock shelter	?	N 19°22'37.3" E 32°50'57.2"			
Keheili 34	Settlement	Stones, sometimes arranged in circles, scattered potsherds	Neolithic	N 19°22'35.4" E 32°50'59.0"			
Keheili 35	Stone rings	Three stone rings, each 2 m in diameter, close to one another	?	N 19°22'45.3" E 32°51'00.6"			
Keheili 36	Cemetery	Two tumuli, each 3 m in diameter	Kerma?	N 19°22'52.8" E 32°51'01.7"			
Keheili 37	Settlement	Remains of stone structure, scattered potsherds and flint implements	Neolithic	N 19°23'04.7" E 32°51'04.3"			
Keheili 38	Rock art	Dozen petroglyphs on flat stones	?	N 19°23'34.2" E 32°50'41.7"			
Keheili 39	Rock art	Dozen petroglyphs on flat stones	?	N 19°23'33.3" E 32°50'42.1"			
Keheili 40	Settlement	Remains of stone structures, single pottery fragment	Late/Post Meroitic?	N 19°23'20.4" E 32°51'01.0"			
Keheili 41	Cemetery?	Destroyed stone structures, small tumuli and circles	Kerma?	N 19°23'16.3" E 32°51'01.9"			
Keheili 42	Stone rings	Two small stone circles, flint flakes	Neolithic?	N 19°23'12.0" E 32°51'04.5"			
Keheili 43	Settlement	Destroyed stone structures, scattered potsherds, crescent made of chert	Neolithic	N 19°23'05.1" E 32°51'10.7"			
Keheili 44	Stone rings	Three stone rings, each 2–3 m in diameter	?	N 19°23'03.3" E 32°51'16.7"			
Keheili 45	Settlement	Destroyed stone structures, scattered potsherds and flint implements	Kerma?	N 19°23'01.7" E 32°51'22.8"			

Keheili 46	Settlement	Destroyed stone structures, scattered potsherds and flint implements	Kerma?	N 19°22'59.9" E 32°51'35.6"
Keheili 47	Settlement	Scattered potsherds	Neolithic? Kerma?	N 19°22'55.7" E 32°51'45.8"
Keheili 48	Settlement	Scattered potsherds	Post Meroitic	N 19°23'02.0" E 32°51'48.7"
Keheili 49	Stone rings	Three stone rings, each 3 m in diameter	?	N 19°23'08.5" E 32°51'31.6"
Keheili 50	Settlement	Shelter, 5 m in diameter, and two small stone rings, scattered potsherds	Post Meroitic?	N 19°23'09.9" E 32°51'15.9"
Keheili 51	Settlement	Scattered flint implements and potsherds	Christian	N 19°23'13.8" E 32°51'11.9"
		Gamamiya		
Gamamiya 101	Rock art	Several small symbolic petroglyphs	?	N 19°19'31.3" E 32°47'58.9"
Gamamiya 102	Settlement	Scattered potsherds on a hill	Neolithic	N 19°19'30.8" E 32°47'54.6"
Gamamiya 103	Settlement	Scattered potsherds inside shelter 10 m in diameter	Post-Meroitic?	N 19°19'34.2" E 32°47'45.8"
Gamamiya 104	Settlement	Scattered potsherds between stone blocks	Christian	N 19°19'46.9" E 32°47'45.3"
Gamamiya 105	Cemetery Rock art	Several destroyed tumuli along the wadi	Kerma?	N 19°19'43.2" E 32°46'54.2"
		Gebel Gurgurib		
GG1	Settlement	Rounded spots with removed stones, potsherds and flint crescent	Neolithic	N 19°28'43.3" E 33°01'37.3"
GG2	Settlement	Scattered flints on the top of a hill	Paleolithic	N 19°28'29.9" E 33°02'03.1"
GG3	Settlement	Scattered potsherds and flint implements	Neolithic Kerma	N 19°28'23.5" E 33°00'10.7"
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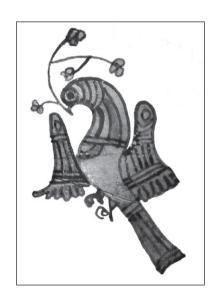
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Acknowledgments
OBITUARIES Aleksandra Krzyżanowska
Abbreviations and standard references
PAM REPORTS
PCMA field missions and projects in 2009 (with map)
EGYPT
ALEXANDRIA
Alexandria Kom el-Dikka: excavations and preservation work. Preliminary report 2008/2009 Grzegorz Majcherek
Appendix: Auditorium E: exploration in season 2009 Karol Juchniewicz, Katarzyna Lach
Kom el-Dikka 2005–2009: selected anthropological research <i>Robert Mahler</i>
MAREA
Marea. Report 2009 [Hanna Szymańska], Krzysztof Babraj
MARINA EL-ALAMEIN
Marina el-Alamein. Conservation work in the 2009 season <u>Stanisław Medeksza</u> , Rafał Czerner, Grażyna Bąkowska with contributions by I. Fuks- Rembisz, W. Grzegorek, G. Majcherek, M. Mrozek-Wysocka, P. Zambrzycki

TELL EL-RETABA
Tell el-Retaba: season 2009 Sławomir Rzepka, Jozef Hudec
Tell el-Retaba 2009: the pottery Anna Wodzińska
TELL EL-FARKHA
Tell el-Farkha (Ghazala). Season 2009 Marek Chłodnicki, Krzysztof M. Ciałowicz
SAQQARA
SAQQARA 2008–2009 Karol Myśliwiec
Appendix: conservation work in Saqqara (2008–2009) Zbigniew Godziejewski16
Saqqara 2008–2009: the pottery Teodozja I. Rzeuska
NAQLUN
Naqlun (Nekloni) excavations in 2008–2009 Włodzimierz Godlewski
Appendix: Naqlun 2008: archaeobotanical studies Jarosław Zieliński
Refuse dump in Sector B in Naqlun: excavation report 2008–2009 Tomasz Derda, Dorota Dzierzbicka
Pottery from the refuse dump under unit B.26 in Naqlun Katarzyna Danys-Lasek
Two burials from cemetery A in Naqlun: archaeological and anthropological remarks Dorota Dzierzbicka, Marzena Ożarek
On the collection of wooden finds from Naqlun again Jarosław Zieliński, Iwona Zych
DEIR EL-BAHARI
Conservation work in the Hatshepsut Temple in Deir el-Bahari (2009) Rajmund Gazda
SANDSTONE SPHINXES OF QUEEN HATSHEPSUT FROM DEIR EL-BAHARI: PRELIMINARY REMARKS Agata Smilgin

Temple of Tuthmosis III in Deir el-Bahari in 2008 and 2009: work in the stores and field Monika Dolińska
The Temple of Tuthmosis I rediscovered Jadwiga Iwaszczuk
DAKHLEH OASIS
Dakhleh Oasis Project. Petroglyph Unit: rock art research, 2009 Ewa Kuciewicz, Michał Kobusiewicz
SUDAN
OLD DONGOLA
Dongola 2008–2009 Włodzimierz Godlewski
Appendix: Conservation of wall paintings inside the former Throne Hall of the Makurian kings in Dongola (2009 season) Cristobal Calaforra-Rzepka
Dongola 2009: Pottery from Building I (Kom A) Katarzyna Danys-Lasek
Wall inscriptions in a burial vault under the Northwest Annex of the Monastery on Kom H (Dongola 2009) Adam Łajtar, Jacques van der Vliet
Crypts 1 and 2 in the Northwest Annex of the Monastery on Kom H in Dongola: report on the exploration in 2009 Włodzimierz Godlewski, Robert Mahler, Barbara Czaja-Szewczak
EL-ZUMA
The pottery from four tumuli graves in el-Zuma (2009) Edyta Klimaszewska-Drabot, Ewa Czyżewska
FOURTH CATARACT
Research in the PCMA UW concession on the Fourth Cataract (Hamdab Dam Rescue project). Interim report 2009 Marek Chłodnicki
ROCK ART RESEARCH IN THE FOURTH CATARACT REGION, SEASON 2009 Ewa Kuciewicz, Andrzej Rozwadowski
Excavations in 2009 in the environs of El-Ar village (Fourth Cataract region, Sudan) Anna Longa
El-Ar 31: excavations of late/post-Meroitic tumuli. Preliminary report Artur Buszek, Michał Kurzyk

CYPRUS NEA PAPHOS NEA PAPHOS SEASON 2009 Henryk Meyza in cooperation with Wiktor Andrzej Daszewski, Aleksandra Brzozowska, LEBANON JIYEH Preliminary report on the 2008 and 2009 excavation seasons at Jiyeh (PORPHYREON) APPENDIX 1. SUNKEN VESSELS IN LATE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE HOUSES IN AREA D Mariusz Gwiazda 439 APPENDIX 2. PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON THRESHOLDS FROM PRIVATE HOUSES IN JIYEH (PORPHYREON) Mariusz Gwiazda 441 LOCAL HELLENISTIC 'PHOENICIAN'-TYPE AMPHORA AND OTHER POTTERY VESSELS FROM EXCAVATIONS IN IYEH (PORPHYREON) (SEASONS 2008–2009) GROUND AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC DOCUMENTATION IN JIYEH (Porphyreon) Miron Bogacki454 **SYRIA** PALMYRA Polish Archaeological Mission to Palmyra, Seasons 2008 and 2009 Grzegorz Majcherek459 HAWARTE. Excavations in Hawarte 2008–2009 GLASS FINDS FROM THE MITHRAEUM IN HAWARTE TELL ARBID Tell Arbid 2008–2009. Preliminary report on the results of the THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH SEASONS OF POLISH-SYRIAN EXCAVATIONS

Piotr Bieliński 511

Adam Mickiewicz University excavations in Sector P at Tell Arbid (spring2009) Rafał Koliński
TELL QARAMEL
Tell Qaramel: excavations 2009 Ryszard F. Mazurowski
PAM STUDIES
Adult burials of Ninevite 5 date on Tell Arbid (2007–2008) Dariusz Szeląg
Chariot terracotta models from Tell Arbid <i>Mattia Raccidi</i>
New Protodynastic <i>serekhs</i> from the Nile Delta: the case of finds from Tell el-Farkha <i>Mariusz A. Jucha</i>
Pithos-type vessels from Chhîm: preliminary assessment of finds from 1996–2009 Zofia Kowarska, Szymon Lenarczyk
Buildings on Site B at Naqlun (Nekloni) Szymon Maślak
Zooarchaeological analysis of material from cisterns STR 1/96–97 and HA/NEH 2.16.3 in Nea Paphos <i>Ewelina Tepe</i>
Animal bone remains from Sheikh Abd el-Gurna: issues and opportunities Urszula Iwaszczuk
Animals in rock art. Results of archaeozoological research at the site of el-Gamamiya 67 (Fourth Cataract, Sudan) Marta Osypińska
Index of sites715
Guidelines for authors