CHAPTER 9

Surveying Work at Wadi Abu Subeira, Season 2012

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Abstract

في عام 2012 قام فريق العمل المصري الخاص بقطاع المحاجر والمناجم القديمة وتفتيش أسوان بعمل مسح لوادي أبوصريرة. كان موسما قصيراً يركز على المنطقة المهددة حول مناجم أكيد الحديد. وقد عُرَض أثناء عمل المسح على بقايا أثرية منها رسومات صخرية وورش لتهذيب الأحجار وإحتمال وجود مستوطنة من عصر ما قبل التاريخ. مما أثبت أهمية لوادي أبوصريرة من الناحيتين التاريخية والحضارية.

1 Introduction

Wadi Abu Subeira is considered an important site historically and culturally, the third rock art site dated to the Late Upper Paleolithic Age after the sites of Qurta and el-Hosh. In addition to the several examples of rock art found there, there is also the variety of rock art, as well as other archaeological remains dated back to different periods from prehistory through to modern periods.¹ Wadi Subeira is locating on the east bank of the Nile river, about 12 km from Aswan city, spread over 55 km in the desert and at the end joins with Wadi Khrait coming from the north (from Kom Ombo)² (Fig. 9.1). The survey work at Wadi Subeira was started in 2005 by the Egyptian team, with a survey of modern quarries in this area. Many archaeological sites have been identified. Most are rock art assemblages, while the rest are ancient quarries, craven

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Egypt map shows the location of Late Paleolithic rock art sites in Egypt.