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N. AFRICA - TUNISIA + ALGERIA

July 1943

Villa Washington
Chreia Training Center
10 July, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford, Chief of Staff.
Subject : Attached material and other matters.

1. It is requested that the attached Memorandum on yesterday's inspection of Charchel etc. be forwarded through channels to Lt. Col. George C. Berry, Civil Affairs Division WD, Room 3 C 882, The Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D.C.
2. It is suggested that the attached two folders of the course at Chreia be forwarded direct to the Chief Instructors of the US School of Military Government, Charlottesville, Virginia, and of the British School at Southlands, Wimbledon, England. The material included may be of interest to them. It is also suggested that they be accompanied by folders of the directives included to CACs and by copies of the Proclamations as far as already prepared. Copies of Col. Ogdenhorpe's report on Lancelotus might also interest them.
3. It is again requested that permission be granted to draw three copies of the folders of directives for the Historical Files.
4. It is requested that the Provost Marshall General of AFHQ be asked to provide this HQ. with some copies of the notice prepared for xxx posting on monuments, museums, etc. in North Africa.
5. It is requested that, as per recent conversation, arrangements be made to be able to visit the monuments in the neighborhood of Constantine en route to New Hog.

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

- for as already prepared. Copies of Col. Ogden's report on Lampedusa might also interest them.
3. It is again requested that permission be granted to draw three copies of the Collier's of Directives for the Historical Files.
4. It is requested that the Provost Marshall General of Africa be asked to provide this HQ. with some copies of the notice prepared for the posting on monuments, museums, etc. in North Africa.
5. It is requested that, as per recent conversation, arrangements be made to permit me to visit the monuments in the neighborhood of Constantine en route to New Has.

Mason Hanson
Capt. AC

Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

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20304

785016

AMGOT, 141 Force
APO 777, Postmaster,
10 July, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Berry, 10 Civil Affairs Division.
Subject : Condition of Monuments in Algeria, etc.

1. The following notes are supplementary to the Memorandum dated July 3, 1943. It is requested that similar distribution be given, namely copies to Lt. Col. James H. Shoenaker, Munitions Bldg. 2805, to Prof. or William Koenig, Roger Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and to John Walker Esq., Chief Curator, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

2. Information obtained from British Officers who have been in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, indicates that the monuments there, notably the Arch in Tripoli, the ruins of Leptis Magna and Sabratha, and the excavations at Cyrene, did not suffer any battle damage and have been well protected by the troops both of the Axis and of the British. For the most part, the regular custodians remained at their posts throughout the campaigns and have been continued in office by the British. Occupied enemy territory A minor exception.

5245

3. It was possible to make a trip on July 9 to Cherchel, Tipasa, and the so-called Tomb of the Christian near Tipasa. The most interesting part of the trip was an inspection of the Museum of Cherchel under the guidance of its curator (conservateur), M. Gignat. M. Gignat has had charge of the antiquities of Cherchel for some 28 yrs and is now 34 and quite strong but still active mentally. Acting under instructions, he had buried some 20 of the principal pieces of sculpture about 3 metres deep in the center of the museum, which consists of a covered portico around a central court. Certain other statues and some of the mosaics had been protected with boardings or sandbags. The museum appeared rather makeshift and in general the precautions, though perhaps effective against indirect damage, would hardly have given any protection against a direct hit from a bomb or heavy shell. The objects remained concentrated in a small area, easily subject to total destruction by a single hit. The museum is closed to the public, though a guarded lives adjacent to it and either M. Gignat and his family.

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3. It was possible to make a trip on July 9 to Cherchel, Tipasa, and the so-called tomb of the Christian near Tipasa. The most interesting part of the trip was an inspection of the Museum of Cherchel under the guidance of its curator (conservateur), M. Glénat. M. Glénat was and now is and none to strong but still active mentally. Acted under instructions, he had buried some 20 of the principal pieces of sculpture about 3 metres deep in the center of the museum, which consists of a covered portico around a central court. Certain other statues and some of the mosaics had been protected with boardings or sandbags. The order was a veiled rather take-halt and in general the precautions, though certainly effective against indirect damage, would hardly have given any protection against a direct hit from a bomb or heavy shell. The objects remained concentrated in a small area, easily subject to total destruction by a single hit. The museum is closed to the public, though a surfer lives adjacent to it and either he or M. Glénat are glad to show it to interested persons. On the door is a notice in English, issued by the US Provost Marshall General, warning against damage to monuments by US troops.

4. The Western Baths and the Roman Theatre in Cherchel were also visited. Regular guardians live on the spot and there was no evidence of any damage resulting from the war. The site, however, very inadequately sheltered from public access, a condition which must have been true for a long time. In the baths, a considerable number of fragments of various sorts for which there was not room in the museum are stored in the open and could easily be removed but they are of no great importance.

(over)

- 2 -

5. The remains at Tlasee are consequently under no of local guardian and it was not possible to arrange to have either W. Leach or W. Quenon from El Yera, who are responsible for the recent excavations, accompany the trip. Save for considerable remains of what appeared to be ruins in the center of the small town, the ruins are very scattered and stand but little above ground. A rather hasty survey suggested that they have, or would, suffer no more damage during the occupation than in normal times.

6. At the Town of the Christian there is a resident Arab guardian who takes visitors inside. This document also has not been affected by the occupation.

Mason Hammond

Capt. AC

Advisor on Basic Arts and Monuments.

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FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

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Villa Washington
ANGOT Training Center
Chrea
3 July, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Spofford, Chief of Staff.
Subject : Attached memorandum.

1. It is requested that, if approved, the attached memorandum be forwarded to Lt. Col. George C. Barry, Civil Affairs Division, WD, Room 3 C 332, The Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

Incl.
2 copies of Memorandum.

5244

20904

AM30T 141 Force
APO 777 Postmaster, NY
3 July, 1943.

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Berry, Military Government Division, MD.
Subject : Protection of Monuments in North Africa.

1. On reaching AFHQ at Algiers, I found that the assignment for which I was destined was not concerned with the Monuments of North Africa. It has therefore proved impossible as yet to make any inspection of these, chiefly because of the difficulty of securing transport.
2. It has been possible to discuss the problem briefly with Prof. or Leach, Director of Antiquities for Algeria, and with Prof. or (Capt.) Hauron, Professor of Latin at the University of Algiers, and the following notes are based chiefly on these conversations, with no guarantee of their complete accuracy. They are not to be regarded as official comments by the two gentlemen in question.
3. Despite their inadequacy, these notes are submitted in the hope that they may prove useful for the course on the protection of Monuments at Charlottesville and also of interest to those concerned with the problem in the United States. It is requested that this report, or a copy thereof, be forwarded to Lt. Col. James H. Snodgrass to be used, if he sees fit, at Charlottesville and that he be requested to forward copies to Professor William Kohler, Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and to John Walker Esq., Chief Curator, the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. (this last for reference to the Committee on Fine Arts and Monuments of which he is a member).
4. Morocco: No definite notes were secured, but apparently little damage was suffered by the monuments and the Service des Antiquités is operating.
5. Algeria: There was no material damage in the west or center. The customary guardians or custodians remained at their posts and are fulfilling their functions. Funds are available from the French Government to maintain the Direction des Antiquités. Most of the treasures have, however, been closed and the more valuable objects have been buried, e.g. the Venus of Cherchel from the Museum of Antiquities at Algiers and a fifth century head of Apollo from the Museum at Cherchel. The Harbo Museum in Algiers, a museum of Moslem Art, has been cleared of all

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6. In eastern Algeria certain damages were suffered, less from battle than from failure to take immediate measures to protect the monuments.
 - a) Near Fedessa, French troops used certain ancient remains to build fortifications during the battle.
 - b) At Djemila, the British General Clark, whose headquarters were at Batli, took immediate measures to protect the ruins, which suffered no damage and were fully respected by both officers and men.
 - c) At ancient Saccus, US officers are said to have sent trucks to remove remains, notably columns from an early and ruined church, apparently with the simple intention of using them to decorate their nearby camp.

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WARNING!

U. S. TROOPS



1. When visiting these ruins it is forbidden :

- (a) To touch any object or fragment either in the ruins or at the Museum.
- (b) To conduct researches or to make excavations.
- (c) To fire any kind of weapon.
- (d) To picnic.
- (e) To use vehicles or animals on any but the designated roads.

5242

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6. In eastern Algeria certain damages were suffered, less from battle than from failure to take immediate measures to protect the monuments.

- a) Near Tebessa, French troops used certain ancient remains to build fortifications during the battle.
- b) At Djemila, the British General Clark, whose headquarters were at Sedif, took immediate measures to protect the ruins, which suffered no damage and were fully respected by both officers and men.
- c) At ancient Vadaurua, US officers are said to have sent trucks to remove remains, notably columns from an early and ruined church, apparently with the simple intention of using them to decorate their nearby camp.

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- a) At Timgad, US souvenir seekers did considerable damage by chipping off parts of capitals or removing other small objects.
6. When Prof. Leschl learned of such damages, he made representations to General Eisenhower through the Liaison Officer of APOHQ with the French Headquarters. The US Provost Marshall General took immediate steps to protect the monuments by the stationing of guards and the posting of notices. W. Leschl was extremely pleased with the prompt and thorough measures adopted and feels that there is no further risk of such damages. He especially requested to report his gratification at the immediate response to his suggestions.
7. It has been reported to me, not by W. Leschl, that the Museum at Constantine is being used as an US Air Force Headquarters. Nothing was said about the contents.
8. W. Leschl has recently returned from Tunisia and states that conditions there are good.
- a) W. Guey was appointed Director of Antiquities for Tunisia while a prisoner in Germany so that the acting Director is W. Picard.
- b) Carthage suffered no damage.
- c) The Bardo Museum in Tunisia was undamaged by the heavy Allied bombing, which was concentrated on the port area.
- d) At Kairouan, the Germans tore down a considerable section of the medina wall to use the broken bricks to surface an airfield. The Mosque is undamaged.
- e) At Bouasse the Museum was completely destroyed by the Allied bombings.
- f) No other sites were specifically mentioned.
9. Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are now under direct British administration. Major Peraine, formerly Professor of Archaeology at the University of Velleite, Malta, has been put in charge of monuments. No information is available as to the conditions of monuments in these areas.

Mason Hammond
Capt. AC
Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

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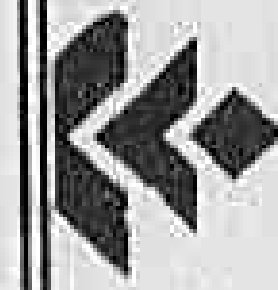
- 2 -

- d) At times, UN souvenir seekers did considerable damage by chipping off parts of capital or removing other small objects.
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Mason Hammond
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 Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

WARNING!

U. S. TROOPS



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- (c) To fire any kind of weapon.
- (d) To picnic.
- (e) To use vehicles or animals on any but the designated roads.

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2. All members of the U. S. forces will conduct them-

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2. All members of the U. S. forces will conduct themselves with decorum in keeping with this historical reservation.

By command of the Theater Commander :

W. H. MAGLIN,

Colonel, Corps of Military Police,
Provost Marshal General.

Issued for N. Apurca.

20904

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TUNISIA

1

AMERICAN DEFENSE-HARVARD GROUP

List of Monuments in Tunisia,
compiled by Wilhelm Koehler
and Margaret Ames.

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Received at Naples via Security Intelligence from Tj in Ouzen
27/1/44

Importance of the monuments

(See also: Main Periods in the history of Tunisia, at the end of the lists)

During the last three decades, Tunisia has become more and more a region favored by European tourists. The economy of the country depends to a great extent on foreign visitors, many of whom are attracted by its grandiose ruins and picturesque monuments. From these resources the population of Tunisia draws much of its subsistence.

Among the monuments the Mohammedan buildings are particularly important because of their religious significance. The religious fanaticism of the Mohammedans is well known; since the great majority of the population consists of Mohammedans, immeasurable damage to American reputation in Mohammedan countries would result from any carelessness or disregard of the many large and small religious shrines and places of worship mentioned in the lists. At the same time efforts at protection will defeat themselves if non-Moslems enter sacred Mohammedan buildings. It will be more practicable to do only what can be done without entering any mosque or other religious edifice and by aiding the local Moslem authorities to do anything else that is necessary.

The bulk of the monuments enumerated in the lists belongs to the Roman, Early Christian and Byzantine periods. No other country, not even Italy, can boast of such a profusion of Roman ruins, of which only the most important ones are included. They are literally scattered all over Tunisia and reveal to us many aspects of Roman art and culture, of Roman social life and administration which have not survived in other countries. Everywhere in Tunisia we are reminded of the fact that the country for a long time was one of the most prosperous regions of the whole Roman Empire.

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Less impressive than the Roman ruins are the Early Christian and Byzantine churches (basilicas) and fortifications; but they are not less important as historical monuments. The churches, with their decoration of sculpture and of mosaic pavements illustrate an important early and little known phase in the development of Christian art. The numerous Byzantine secular structures allow us to study the grandiose system of fortifications which the Greek conquerors erected during the 6th century in order to secure the possession of its outlying province.

In addition there are many megalithic monuments (dolmens), built of huge blocks of stone, dating from prehistoric times. Only few architectural monuments of the Punic period are left, but numerous burial places have been excavated which yielded many objects, now kept in the museums of the country.

Introductory remarks concerning the lists of monuments

The administration in the French protectorate of Tunisia in principle is based upon the idea of cooperation with and supervision of the native administration.

On the Direction générale de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux-Arts (General Office of Public Instruction and Arts) in Tunis depend two institutions which are of primary importance for our purposes:

- 1) La Bibliothèque publique de Tunis (Public Library of Tunis) (400,000 volumes chiefly literature on North Africa), where much valuable information, not available in this country, can be obtained.
- 2) Le Service des Antiquités et arts (Office of Antiquities and Arts), Tunis, charged with:
 - 1) care of all ancient monuments and ruins
 - 2) excavations
 - 3) preservation of picturesque Mohammedan centers
 - 4) development of native crafts, Service des arts indigènes (Office of native crafts), centers at Tunis, Cap Bon (Mabeul), Kairouan, Djerba, Sfax, Gafsa
 - 5) organization and supervision of public collections

Tunisia is divided into five regions; the regions are subdivided into smaller units (contrôles civils) as indicated on the attached map:

Regions: Contrôles civils:

Region I Bizerte
 Beja
 Tabarka
 Souk-el-Arba

Region III Medjer-el-Bab
 Teboursouk
 Maktar
 Kef

Region II Tunis
 Grombalia
 Zaghuan

Region IV Sousse
 Kairouan
 Thala

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Region V Sfax
 Gabes
 Djerba
 Gafsa
 Tozeur

Within each region the monuments are divided according to the contrôles civils, this being the fundamental unit upon which the whole administration is based.

Within both region and contrôle the lists start with the East and proceed to the West.

The lists are primarily based on the Atlas Archéologique de la Tunisie, special edition of topographical maps published by the Ministry of War, first

series 1892-1913, second series 1914, 1920, 1926; the Atlas, however, does not indicate the administrative boundaries. These are based on the map in: Jean Despois, La Tunisie, 1930, with the addition of the recently established contrôle civil Tunis.

The sites are grouped around the nearest important modern town, proceeding from East to North, to West, and finally enumerating the sites in the South of the central towns; those central towns are indicated on the attached map. The distances indicated are approximate ones, air distances, and are given in kilometres.

Each site is given first by its modern Arabic name as found in the Atlas Archéologique; secondly, in parenthesis, by its Classical name if known. A question mark after the name indicates uncertainty as to whether this is in fact the particular classical site known by that name. The following Roman numeral refers to the section of the Atlas Archéologique on which the site appears. Numerals I-LXXXII refer to the first series of the Atlas Archéologique; the name of the map has been added to the numeral if the map belongs to the second series which repeats several numerals of the first series. The Arabic number is identical with that printed in red on the map of the Atlas, thus facilitating identification of the site. (No Arabic number can be given in the case of other than Classical sites, since they are not included in the Atlas Archéologique.) The abbreviation H' which often precedes the name proper stands for Henchir (ruins).

Arabic words used in the lists:

a) For religious structures

Koubba	a dome; generally applied to tombs of Mohammedan saints
Marabout	small mosque
Medersa	Musulman establishment usually including a small mosque with court surrounded by rooms, a fountain, and sometimes a minaret
Zaouia	college, convent, place of refuge for religious mendicants or poor scholars

b) In place names

Ain	source, fountain
Bab	gate
Bordj	castle, large farm
Djebel	mountain
Hammam	bath
Henchir	ruins
Ksar (or Kasr)	palace
Oued	river
Sidi	my Lord

REGION I CONTRÔLE CIVIL, BIZERTE

*HF-bou Chatour (Utica) VII, 148
 Extensive ruins of important military post: temple, aqueduct, amphitheater, circus, theater, palaces; museum

Sidi Abdallah VI
 Koubba of Sidi-Abdallah-Ben-Djerel, chief saint of the Kroumirs

Mateur (no monuments) XII, 8

Vicinity:

SW - 9 km. HF-Karrouba (Krerrouba) XII, 109

12 km. HF-Bejaia XII, 150-151

15 km. HF-Guenba (Chiniava) XII, 225

S - 6 km. Ain-Tachegga XII, 79

16 km. HF-Abd-el-Bacet XII, 278-281

REGION I CONTRÔLE CIVIL, BEJA

*Beja (Vaga) XVIII, 128
 One of the most prosperous Roman towns in the Medjerda Valley. There is a Punic burial ground on Sou Hamdan, a hill about 1½ km. NW of the city. The only remaining ruins of the Roman period are: a fountain gate, and ruins of a basin and baths. The Byzantine walls, repeatedly restored, and the Byzantine fortress on top of the hill (superseded by the Kasba) are built largely of Roman materials. The Grand Mosque, built with many spoils from Roman ruins, is one of the oldest in Tunisia.

Vicinity:

NE - 8 km. HF-el-Faguar, Ain-Labrel XVIII, 131 5237
 Important Roman and Byzantine ruins

14 km. HF-Negachia XVIII, 18

15 km. Ksar-Mezouar XVIII, 89

18 km. HF-es-Srir and HF-Oued-Djarou XVIII, 85

28 km. HF-Rmel and HF-Ghemin XVIII, 110-111
 Ruins of 3 great arcaded structures (basilicas)

33 km. HF-Touta XVIII, 55
 Extensive ruins, and a hexagonal 2-storied structure

N - 17 km. Ain-Maabed (Thunigaba) XVIII, 11-13

NW - 14 km. HF-Douamis-es-Slitria XVII, 48

- W - 7 km. H^r-Phiria XVII, 132
Ruins of an important Early Christian basilica (church).
- 10 km. H^r-Guorria XVII, 130
Ruins of a small Early Christian basilica (church).
- 13 km. H^r-Goussa XVII, 120
Ruins of Roman town, city gate, Early Christian basilica (church).
- SW - 5 km. Ala-Kradrada XXVI, 1
- SE - 9 km. Bridge over Oued Beja XXVI, 54
Admirably preserved, dated 29 A.D.
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REGION I CONTROLE CIVIL, TABARCA

- Tabarka (Thabraca) 7, 10 (Arabic number, since section of map of Algeria, included in Atlas Archéologique, first series).
- ruins of an Early Christian basilica (church) and baptistery, a chapel with mosaics. 2 km. from city, the ruins of a small Early Christian basilica (church).
- - - - -

REGION I CONTROLE CIVIL, SOUK-EL-KRAMA

- Souk-el-Krama (no monuments) XXV
- Vicinity:
- E - 12 km. H^r-Haudouma (Avenensis) XXV, 107
Small Roman town completely rebuilt during the Byzantine period: several important buildings; bridge over Oued Ladjerda. 5236
- S - 9 km. Sidi-ali-el-Bahri = H^r-Merja XXII, 5
- SE - 14 km. H^r-Thibar = H^r-Hammanet (Thibari) XXII, 16
- Souk-el-Arba (no monuments) XXII
- Vicinity:
- *N - 7 km. Hamman-Darradji (Bulla Regia) XXIV, 137
A few remains of the pre-Roman occupation: a Punic fortress and rock-cut tombs in the acropolis. Very important Roman ruins: Temple of Apollo, amphitheater, theater, cisterns, reservoir, ~~symphæum~~, well-preserved baths with mosaic pavements, a dwelling house with almost intact ground floor (with mosaic pavements), walls, and stairs to the upper floor, other houses with mosaic pavements, 23 well-preserved subterranean palaces. The Byzantine fortress is now used as a Caravanserai.
- S - 9 km. H^r-el-Abi-H^r-Arzoug XXII, 28
Well-preserved fortress surrounded by ruins.

SE - 7 km. Sidi-el-Messisi

XXXII, 2

15 km. Lalla-Maiza

XXXII, 33

Fernana (no monuments)

XXXIV

Vicinity:

XXXIV, 150

E - 5 km. H^r-Sma

Ruins of an Early Christian basilica (church).

S km. H^r-ed-Douiniss (sala maior)

XXXV, 24

Very extensive Roman ruins.

*Clontou (Sinitu)

XXXI, 70

Remains of an important Roman town famed in the Roman period for its "Lupidian" marble quarries: forum, "Temple des Boucliers" (so-called Temple of Shields, from its frieze decorated with shields), amphitheater and theater with mosaic, *large and well-preserved aqueduct, cisterns, baths, bridge over the Medjerda river, cemeteries; a Byzantine fortress and the remains of Early Christian basilicas (churches).

Vicinity:

XXXI, 77

E - 7 km. Bord-Belal

Large Byzantine fortress on pentagonal plan with 15 square towers.

*W - 10 km. Sidi-ali-bel-Kassem (Thuburnica)

XXXI, 7

Extensive ruins with many monuments still standing: 3 temples, aqueduct, 2 baths (one now the site of a harabot), mausoleum, triumphal arch, bridge over the Oued-Enja; a Byzantine fortress and an Early Christian basilica (church).

5235

14 km. H^r-ben-Douaia

XXXI, 20

S - 6 km. Sidi-bou-Goussa

XXXI, 103

SE - 11 km. Sidi-Meskine (Thunusuda)

XXXI, 113

REGION II CONTROL CIVIL, GROMDALIA

Kelibia (Clupen)

XVI, 67

Numerous Roman ruins within radius of 12 kilometers, chiefly W and on W shore:

Menzel-bel-Gassea

XVI, 2

Ruins of small Roman town; remains of an Early Christian basilica (church).

Kerkouane

XVI, 9

Remains of an important vaulted structure.

H^r-Menzel-Yahia

XVI, 72

El Haouaria (Hernaoui) (no monuments)

IX, 2

Vicinity:

W - 9 km.

El Guerria (Aquilaria?)

VIII, 2 & 3

Ruins of ancient port, temple; Early Christian basilica (church).

SW - 4 km.

H^r-Mahani

IX, 3

11 km. Sidi-Daoud (Lissua)

VIII, 8

Menzel-bou-Zalfa (no monuments)

XXII

Vicinity:

E - 19 km.

H^r-Kerch-et-Tsour

XXII, 191

NE - 16 km.

Sidi-Aïssa

XV, 116

Important ruins, well-preserved fortifications.

17 km.

Ain-el-Hammam

XV, 124

Roman baths, in part well-preserved, mosaic pavements.

18 km.

H^r-ed-Dalia

XXII, 101

Ruins of an important large Roman town, well-preserved Roman dwelling house & city walls.

23 km.

Sidi-el-Areghni

XV, 39

31 km.

Dagla, also called H^r-el-Hafrech (Siminina?)

XV, 1-4, 23

Ruins of about 60 important buildings covering approximately 1 sq. mile.

Hammamet (no monuments)

XXVII

Vicinity:

NE - 4 km.

Bit-el-Assa

Early Christian baptistery with mosaic pavement in place.

- NW - 5 km. Ksar-ez-Zit (Siagu) XXXVII, 4
Remains of a Roman temple, aqueduct, baths with part of mosaic pavement in place; a Byzantine fortress and an Early Christian baptistery with most of mosaics in place.
- SW - 4 km. Souk-el-Abiod (Putput) XXXVII, 14
Extensive ruins, amphitheater.
- SW - 12 km. H^r-Harat (Segernes) XXXVI, 165
Large group of ruins with many buildings still standing: the Capitol, baths with mosaic pavement in place; an Early Christian basilica (church) with mosaic pavement in place.
- Soliman XXI, 13
Minaret of 17th century.
- Vicinity:
NE - 10 km. Kraissa (Carpis) XXI, 15
Amphitheater.
- W - 9 km. Ruins of a Roman temple. XXI, 11
- Grombalia (no monuments) XXIX
- Vicinity:
W - 16 km. H^r-Sidi-ben-Hour XXIX, 25
- SW - 9 km. H^r-Ain-Tebornok (Tubernuc) XXIX, 205
15th century Arab constructions covering Roman and Byzantine ruins.
- 12 km. H^r-ben-Aloch XXIX, 111-115
- 16 km. H^r-Beni-el-Djehala XXIX, 178
- 18 km. H^r-el-Ksour and H^r-el-Ksir XXIX, 162 & 164
- SE - 6 km. Boled-Djedeida (Ad Mercurium?) XXIX, 139
Mosque erected on foundations of an Early Christian basilica(church).
- 11 km. H^r-el-Haden (Vina) XXIX, 219
XXX, 144
- *Oudna (Uthina) XXVIII, 48
Remains of one of the wealthiest Roman towns in N. Tunisia: aqueduct, cisterns, reservoirs, baths, bridge, scanty remains of an amphitheater and theater, triumphal arch, villas with mosaics, among them the Palace of the Laberii (end of the 3rd century A.D.), a fine example of a sumptuous dwelling house; a Byzantine fortress and the ruins of Early Christian basilicas (churches).
- Vicinity:
S - 9 km. Ain-Safsaf (SW of Sidi-Ameur-el-Djebari) XXVIII, 145
- SE - 6 km. Extensive Roman ruins XXVIII, 156

REGION II CONTRÔLE CIVIL, TUNIS

*Tunis (Tunès)

XX, 16

Greatest city of Tunisia during the 13th and 14th centuries; after a period of decline again great prosperity during 17th and 18th centuries. Few remains of Roman period: Aqueduct of Bardo (restored in the 16th century). The Bordjer-Rebta is a fine specimen of Mediaeval military architecture. Christian churches include Ste. Croix (1662) and the Cathedral (1893-97). Among the many mosques are: Djamâa ez-Zitouna, the chief mosque, founded in 732 and later enlarged and modernized, used as a kind of university; el-Ksar, oldest in Tunis; Kasba mosque (1231-1235); Sidi Youssef (1610-37); Sidi ben-Arous (1654); Djamâa Djedid (17th century); Sidi Mohammed Bey; Sidi Mahrez (second half of the 17th century); Djamâa Sahab et-Taba. Two of the palaces are those of Dâr -Hussein (18th century), seat of the French commandant, and the Dar-el-Bey (1810). Among the various public institutions are: Direction des Antiquités (office of Antiquities), housed in the barracks in Souk-el-Attarine; Ecole des Beaux Arts (School of Fine Arts); Bibliothèque française (French Library) containing much literature on North Africa; the Bibliothèque Publique (Public Library) of ca. 400,000 volumes housed in the barracks of Souk-el-Attarine; Institut de Carthage (Carthage Institute); Association Tunisienne des Lettres, Sciences, et Arts (Tunisian Association of Letters, Sciences, and Arts) in the Hotel des Sociétés françaises (Building of the French Societies); the Mohammedan University with its library of 7000 Oriental manuscripts (accessible only to Mohammedans). Some of the private collections include that in the Palais Ben-Ayad, avenue Bab Djedidj and that of M. Ducroquet. At la Manouba near Tunis are the collections of M. Dolot and Khaznadar. About 3 km. west of Tunis is the Palais du Bardo (Bardo Palace) erected after 1782. It contains the Musée du Bardo (Bardo Museum)(or Musée Alaoui), a most important museum containing material from all periods and from all parts of the country.

5232

Vicinity:

E - 9 km. Rades (Maxula)

XXI, 2

16 km. Hammam-Lif (Naro)

XXI, 5

Synagogue of the Roman period, Roman baths (site of the old Dâr el-Bey, a palace now barracks); an Early Christian basilica & baptistery with mosaic pavements.

*NE - 12 km. Carthage

XIV, 1

There are only 3 large burial grounds, some with rock-cut tombs, dating from the 7th to the 3rd century B.C. as a reminder of the Punic Carthage. Many more ruins remain of the once powerful Roman city: 2 temples (one round), cisterns (those of Bordj-el-Djedid now used as waterworks of Tunis) whose chief reservoir was fed by the Roman aqueduct, dated 117-163, which extended from Carthage to Zaghouan (many sections are still standing), baths, amphitheater and theater, a few remains of circus, Odeon (ca. 212 A.D.), foundations of stairs which led from the quay to the Platea Nova, town walls, and burial grounds dating from the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. Early Christian and Byzantine structures include a Byzantine dwelling house, a rock-hewn chapel with wall paintings, Basilica (church) of Damous-el-Karita in the center of a large cemetery Basilica Majorum (burial place of the martyrs Perpetua and Felicitas who died 203 A.D.), Basilica (church) of Dermech, Monastery (of St. Stephen?), Basilicas (churches) of Bir Ftouh

& Bir Knissia. Modern constructions include the Cathedral (1884-1890) and the Musée Lavignerie de St. Louis (Lavignerie Museum of St. Louis) (in the Grande Seminaire de Carthage) containing the most important finds of all periods from Carthage.

Tebourba (Thuburbo minus)

XIX, 75

Remains of Roman amphitheater & reservoirs; mosques and the Koubba of Sidi Ras-Allah.

Vicinity:

NW - 5 km. Ain-Matouia

XII, 172

13 km. H^r-Choussui or H^r-Tobba (Thubba)

XII, 293

S - 3 km. El Bathane

XIX

Roman bridge.

15 km. H^r-Msaadine (Furni)

XIX, 235

Remains of Roman aqueduct and cisterns; Early Christian Basilica (church) and a mausoleum with mosaic pavement.

.. .. .

REGION II CONTROLE CIVIL, ZAGHOUANE

Zaghouane (Zigga-Zigga?)

XXXV, 104

*Roman amphitheater (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ km. distant) and triumphal gate; Early Christian baptistery and basilica (church) with mosaic pavements; chief mosque built with Roman spoils.

Vicinity:

E - 15 km. Ste. Marie du Zit

XXXVI

Early Christian Basilica (church) & baptistery, both with mosaic pavements in place.

NW - 7 km. Bir Chana

XXXV, 35

Large rectangular Roman structure with mosaics.

W - 12 km. H^r-el-Krendeg

XXXV, 130

Well-preserved Roman amphitheater, cisterns, mausolea, bridge.

SE - 4 km. Ain-Kziger

Tomb with mosaics in place.

H^r-es-Souar (Abthugni)

XLII, 52

Remains of 2 temples and a mausoleum; Byzantine town walls.

Vicinity:

SE - 14 km. H^r Ezaguidane

XLII, 106

Remains of an aqueduct, reservoir, mausolea, badly ruined temple, basilica (church), & baths; Byzantine fortress.

5231

*Pont du Fahs (also called H^r-el-Kastat) (Thuburba majus) XXXV, 67

Extensive ruins: Temple of Mercury, dated 211 A.D., with many columns still standing, a hexastyle temple, forum, reservoirs, cisterns, baths, amphitheater, basilica, (church), triumphal gates, houses and villas with mosaics; a Byzantine fortress, fortified reduct, and an Early Christian basilica (church) on the sanctuary of Eaal and Tanit.

Vicinity:

NE - 7 km. H^r-Dra-el-Gamra (- Goritana) XXXV, 22

W - 7 km. H^r-Tell-el-Caid (Thagari) XXXV, 8

NW - 6 km. H^r-Souaia XXXV, 18

Bou-Ftis (Avitta Bibba)

XXXIV, 51

Remains of 2 temples, 2 monumental gates, 3 mausolea; Byzantine fortress.

Vicinity:

E - 4 km. H^r-el-Lakraine XXXIV, 53

NE - 9 km. H^r-Snobbear (H^r bou Ajla) XXXIV, 65-68

20 km. H^r-Debbik (Lun. Septim ...) XXVII, 169

Remains of Roman temple, cisterns, baths; Byzantine walls.

S - 9 km. Tarf-ech-Chena (Apisa Maius) XXXIV, 111

Byzantine town walls enclosing ruins; a building which may be Early Christian basilica, (church).

15 km. H^r-Sidi-Amara (Avioccala) Djebibina XXVI, 40

*2.0 km. H^r-Oum-el-Abouab (Seressi) Djebibina XXVI, 56

Very important Roman ruins: temples, amphitheater, theater, mausoleum, 4 monumental gates; Byzantine fortress and Early Christian basilica (church).

SE - 10 km. H^r-Zennegrou, Ait el Naja (Vicus Haterianus) XXXIV, 115200

12 km. Bir Nagra (Thibica)

Ruins of Roman temple.

XXXIV, 124

REGION III CONTRÔLE CIVIL, MEDJEZ-EL-BAB

Medjez-el-Bab (Membressa) (no monuments)

XXVII, 19

Vicinity:

E - 12 km. Sidi-Medienne (Vallis)

XXVII, 117 & 120

Roman and Byzantine fortifications, mausolea, temple enclosed in Byzantine citadel.

NW - 3 km. Chaouach (Sua(s))

XIX, 183

Prehistoric dolmens (rough stone tombs) and remains of the Roman city: Temple of Fortune, fountain, 2 triumphal arches, city walls.

9 km. Toumbeur (Tuccabor)

XIX, 183

Very important Roman ruins: temple, cisterns, 2 triumphal arches.

SE - 6 km. Bir-el-Ach (Sulules)

XXIV, 21

H^r-Bou-Brada (Aradi)

XXIV, 99

Monumental gate.

Vicinity:

N - 6 km. H^r-Bichra (Bisica)

XXIV, 96

Extensive Roman ruins including temples and baths.

Qued-Zerga (no monuments)

XXVI, 14

Vicinity:

SW - 3 km. H^r-bou-Dzerouaia

XXVI, 15

*S - 19 km. Ain-Tounga (Thignica)

XXVI, 109

Very important Roman ruins: temples, cisterns, amphitheater, semi-circular monument, 2 triumphal arches (large & small), tower walls; Byzantine citadel and a building with 2 apses (Early Christian basilica or church.)

SE - 3 km. H^r-Kra-el-Hadid

XXVI, 24

20 km. H^r-Rougaique or Ben-Brouaia (Sustri)

XXVI, 104

Roman ruins; Byzantine fortress with towers.

Ksar-Hellal (Lun. Felix Thabbora)

XXIII, 239

Roman amphitheater(?), bridge; Byzantine fortress and Early Christian chapel.

(cf. XXIV, 76)

Vicinity:

SW - 5 km. H^r-Maskine

XXIII, 237

S - 12 km. H^r-Tambra (Thabbora)

XXIII, 243

Large Byzantine fortress.

* H^r-et-Tersass (Praedia Rufi Volusiani)

XXIII, 68

(4 km. E of Teboursouk) Very important Roman ruins; Byzantine fortress.

Vicinity:

NE - 3 km.	<u>Ain-Golea</u>	XXIII, 61
7 km.	<u>H^r-el-Hadjra-el-Belka</u>	XXIII, 41
16 km.	<u>H^r-el-Dernaoulia (Corva)</u>	XXIII, 96
SE - 5 km.	Well-preserved Roman bridge	XXIII, 221
6 km.	<u>H^r-Younès</u>	XXIII, 73

REGION III CORPUS CIVIL, TABOURSEUK

Sidi-Bou-Arroud = H^r Zama = Gaffour (Thinisua) Jann XXV, 96
 Roman ruins: temples, cisterns, amphitheater, triumphal gate, villa with mosaic pavements in place, bridge over the Siliana river; Byzantine fortress, Early Christian basilica or church and chapel with mosaics in place.

Vicinity:

NE - 1 km.	<u>H^r-Abd-Es-Sneb</u>	Jann XXV, 96
W - 8 km.	<u>Sidi-Abd-El-Lebou = H^r-Maat (Pusti)</u> Gymnasium and 2 triumphal arches.	Jann XXV, 3
SW - 6 km.	<u>Sidi-Kralifa; H^r-Bou-Ladieb (Fundus ...)</u>	Jann XXV, 17
3 km.	<u>H^r-Bou-Houfa</u>	Jann XXV, 16

Tabourseuk (Taboursioum Sura)

Prehistoric dolmens (rough stone tombs); Roman remains of 2 triumphal arches and baths; Byzantine citadel erected in the second half of the 6th century.

Vicinity:

NE - 5 km.	Large Early Christian basilica (church)	XXIII, 22
7 km.	<u>H^r-El-Katria (Humlul)</u> Roman ruins of the Capitol, cisterns, baths, reservoir, triumphal gate; Byzantine fortress (on site of pagan temple), 2 Early Christian basilicas (churches) with mosaics, Early Christian chapel with 4 apses.	XXIII, 19
3 km.	<u>Sidi-Abdallah-beliti</u> Well-preserved octagonal chapel	XXIII, 6
9 km.	<u>H^r-Gouc-el-Batia = Kouchebatihia (Thim. Sura)</u>	XXIII, 2
W - 13 km.	<u>Sidi-Abd-el-Melek, H^r-Chett, Ain Trab</u> (Pagus Subtensis) Very well-preserved Roman dwelling house.	XXII, 36

**W - 5 km. Dougga (Thugga)

XXIII, 183

Several remains of Pre-Roman occupation: mausoleum of a Berber prince, 5th or 4th century B.C., probably the oldest Punic-Libyan monument of its kind. The ruins of the city are among the most important & impressive Roman remains of the country: the Capitol, one of the finest Roman temples in Tunisia, dated 168-169 A.D.; temple of Casteltis, dated 222-235 A.D.; temple of Saturn, dated 195 A.D.; aqueduct, cisterns, reservoir, baths, *nymphaeum; **theater, the best preserved in North Africa, circus, hippodrome; 2 triumphal arches, *that of Alexander Severus now called Bab Roumia; "Dar-el-Acheb", a Roman building of some kind; forum; Byzantine citadel, Early Christian (church) basilica, & cemeteries.

5 km. Ain-Sarnaa

XXIII, 184

Remains of a Roman temple.

6 km. Ain-el-Bouia

XXIII, 170

Remains of a Roman temple.

SW - 8 km. H^F-Brahim-Riah

XXIII, 153

Small Early Christian basilica (church)

10 km. Roman temple partly transformed into Early Christian basilica (church)

XXIII, 115

10 km. H^F-Lern-el-Kebch (Aunchari)

XXIII, 160

Prehistoric cemetery; (Rough stone tombs); Roman basilica, aqueduct, cisterns, reservoir.

15 km. H^F-Doumaiz (Uchi Maius)

XXII, 52

Roman ruins covering more than 6 hectares: temple, cisterns, triumphal arch, large quadrangular monument, foundations of "castellum" (fort); Byzantine walls.

5227

20 km. H^F-el-Korba = H^F-el-Khina

XXII, 57

24 km. Sidi-Bellagui

XXII, 52

S - 3 km. Ain-Medja (Agbia)

XXIII, 190

REGION III COUVRÉ CIVIL, MAITARAin-Bourna (Barnos) (no monuments)

Jama XXV, 187

Vicinity:

NW - 12 km. Sidi-Ali-El-Hachem

Jama XXV, 154

Extensive ruins: Pre-Roman mausoleum, Roman triumphal arch.

SW - 6 km. H^F-El-Romana

Jama XXV, 168

SE - 4 km. H^F-Sigh (?)

Jama XXV, 223

- 6 km. H^r-Soheli (Saradi) Jama XXV, 225
- Ksour-Abd-el-Melek (Uzappa) Maktar XXX, 153
Ruins of a large Roman town: 2 monumental gates, arcaded structure, city walls.
- Vicinity:
- NE - 20 km. H^r-Sagjos Maktar XXX, 68
(cf. 46)
- 21 km. H^r-Dox (Bazi) Maktar XXX, 107
- 22 km. H^r-Soudra (Urusi) Maktar XXX, 119
- N - 4 km. Ala Foua Maktar XXX, 55-56
- 12 km. H^r-A-Bayada = H^r-Ghaïada Maktar XXX, 18
- SE - 6 km. H^r-Baroua Maktar XXX, 251
- 8 km.: Well-preserved Roman bridge over Oued Djilf. Maktar XXX, 250
- *Lactaris (Lactaris) Maktar XXX, 186
Vandalic monuments; very important Roman ruins: temples, aqueduct with nymphaeum, baths, amphitheater, 2 triumphal arches (Arch of Trajan dated 116 A.D.), palace, mausolea with epitaphs; Early Christian basilicas (churches), one with mosaic pavement in place.
- Vicinity:
- NE - 15 km. Ksar-El-Guernara Maktar XXX, 40
- N - 9 km. Ksar-Edoudja Maktar XXX, 133
- 17 km. Kobour-Elleb Maktar XXX, 35
- 18 km. Ksar-Toual-Zouameul Maktar XXX, 32
Well-preserved mausoleum.
- NW - 12 km. H^r-Hammam-Zouakra (Girma? or Thigibba?) Maktar XXX, 127
Prehistoric monuments; ruins of an important Roman town: triumphal arch and mausolea.
- 14 km. Elles Maktar XXX, 121
Numerous very important prehistoric monuments; Roman baths with mosaics; Byzantine fortress.
- 22 km. Zanfou (Assuras) Ksour XXIX, 80
Important Roman ruins: temple, theater, 2 triumphal arches, 2 mausolea; 2 Byzantine fortresses.
- W - 18 km. Sidi-Mohammed-ben-Zaid Ksour XXIX, 108
- 19 km. H^r-Douga (Thugga Terebenthina) Ksour XXIX, 123
Large Byzantine fortress and an Early Christian basilica (church).

SW - 6 km. H^r-Kef-el-Abassi

Baktar XXX, 173

*12 km. H^r-Meded (Middi)

El Ala XXXVI, 4

Prehistoric cemetery of rough stone tombs; ruins of an important Roman town: forum, cistern, baths, bridge, mausolea; Byzantine fortress & Early Christian basilica (church).

SW - 24 km. H^r-Ben-Drège

Thala XXXV, 192

REGION III CONTIGUE CIVIL, KEF

Jama (or Dilema) (Zama)

Jama XXV, 72

Remains of baths, cisterns, fortress, & a circular construction.

Vicinity:

NW - 14 km. Bir-el-Hani

Jama XXV, 44

17 km. H^r-Tella-Melita ■ H^r-Babarek-Ben-Sia

Jama XXV, 26

21 km. H^r-El-Oust

Jama XXV, 28

Ksour (no monuments)

Ksour XXX, 99

Vicinity:

N - 20 km. H^r-Lobbeus (Lares)

Ksour XXIX, 70

Important town with Byzantine walls and an Early Christian basilica (church) later transformed into a mosque.

NE - 9 km. Obba (Obba)

Ksour XXX, 87-88

24 km. Ain-Zazza (Ainuzza)

Ksour XXX, 35

27 km. Sidi-Ali-Ben-Amar

Ksour XXX, 61

SW - 10 km. Althiburnus (Althiburnus)

Ksour XXIX, 97

Extensive ruins, some of which are of pre-Roman origin. Roman villas with mosaic pavements in place.

19 km. H^r-El-Krislahi

Thala XXXV, 15

SE - 8 km. Sidi-Hamed-El-Hachemi

Ksour XXIX, 121

*Kef (Sicca Veneria)

Kef, 146 (no Roman numeral given this map, in Atlas Archéologique, 1st serie)

To modern times the chief town of W. Tunisia. Few Roman remains: Basin of Ain el-Kef and baths; Early Christian church of St. Peter (Arabic Dar el-Kouss), 5th century, with many Roman sculptures built into the wall and with relics of the old mosaic pavement (today the vestibule is used as a church); Kasr-el-Ghoul with mosaics, Early Christian baptistry (Arabic Dar el-Djin); the chief mosque, Djarda el-Kobira, is built on the site of an Early Christian basilica (church); the Zaouia of Sidi Salah Ben-Aissa and the Zaouia of Sidi Kaddour el-Mizouni (one of the three largest Tunisian establishments of the widely diffused Mohammedan brotherhood of the Kadria) of high reputation. Museum.

5225

Vicinity:
NE - 13 km. H^r-Sidi-Merzoug (Castellum?) Kef, 40
Villa with mosaic pavement.

SE - 2 km. H^r-Faouara Kef, 142

H^r-Guergour (Masculala) (no monuments) XXVIII, 1

Vicinity:
NE - 9 km. H^r-Ksar-Bazelli XXVIII, 14

SW - 11 km. H^r-Djeradou XXVIII, 42

SE - 5 km. H^r-Touireuf XXVIII, 4

REGION IV ^A CONTROLE CIVIL, SOUSSE

Lahija LXXIV, 49
Punic cemetery; Roman cisterns; Christian catacombs (ca. 1 km. from town); 10th century mosque on site of Early Christian basilica; 16th century Spanish citadel.

Vicinity:
W - 16 km. H^r-el-Kenisia = El-Hakaina LXXIV, 19
Early Christian basilica (church) & baptistery with mosaics in place.

S - 13 km. Salakta (Sulleochum) LXXIV, 138
Early Christian chapel & catacombs (Arsch Zara)

17-19 km. Ruins & Roman villas with mosaic pavements and wall-paintings LXXIV, 142-145

SW - 21 km. Brada-Phelra 5224
Roman villa and private baths with mosaics in place.

Moknino (no monuments) LXVI

Vicinity:
E - 13 km. Ras-Dimas (Thapsus) LXVI, 75-78
Roman amphitheater and cisterns.

N - 6 km. Lente (Leptis Minor) LXVI, 7
Ruins of a large Roman town: forum, aqueduct, baths, amphitheater, theater, dwelling houses, cemetery, large enclosure; Byzantine fortress, Early Christian basilica (church), Christian cemetery.

SW - 10 km. Boni-Massano (Agar?) LXV, 80
Early Christian basilica (church) and baptistery

*El Djem (Thysdrus) LXXXI, 33
Amphitheater dated first half of 3rd century, the grandest Roman structure in Roman Africa, fifth largest in the world; baths, circus theater, houses, some with mosaics in place.

*Sousse (Hadrumetum)

LVII, 16

Site of the capital of the Roman province of Byzacene. Monuments of particular interest; Roman dwelling houses with mosaics; catacombs; Early Christian chapel; city walls (827) and the chief mosque (9th century); the Ksar er-Ribat, originally a Byzantine fort, next a monastery, and now a medersa; Kalwat-el-Kubba, Moorish "domed cafe"; a palace (Dar el Bey); the Kasba, used as a barracks and houses the Musée du 4e Tirailleurs (Museum of the 4th Infantry), containing neo-Punic, Roman and Early Christian objects; Musée municipal (City Museum) in Hotel de Ville (Town Hall) with Punic, Roman, and Early Christian antiquities.

Vicinity:

N - 4 km. Villa des Pins

LVII, 4

Private collection of Roman sculpture.

S - 7 km. El-Knissia

LVII, 70

Roman cisterns, baths with mosaic pavements, mausoles, basilica (church).

SE - 18 km. Monastir (Auspina)

LVII, 94

Muslim fortress on site of Christian monastery; mosques.

Knaiss (Zota?)

LXV, 9-11

Roman ruins.

Vicinity:

W - 18 km. Sidi-el-Hani (Vicus Augusti)

LXIV, 40

Hergla (Horrea Caelia)

XLIX, 126

Roman ruins & mosaic pavements.

5223

Vicinity:

W - 18 km. Field of dolmens (prehistoric stone tombs)

XLIX, 56-58

SW - 12 km. Derdj-el-Menzel

XLIX, 83

2 2 km. H^F-Dra-Djenila

XLIX, 147

Roman houses with mosaic pavements.

22 km. H^F-Ziba

XLIX, 211

Roman ruins and mosaics

23 km. Mausoleum with mosaic pavement

XLIX, 215

S - 10 km. H^F-Zembra (Ulisippira?)

XLIX, 190, 191

Ruins of a Roman town: amphitheater & other structures, vaulted ruins with mosaics.

Enfidavilla

XLIII

Church containing Early Christian tomb mosaics.

Vicinity:

NE - 5 km. H^F-ech-Chgarania (Uppenna)

XLIII, 148

Important Roman ruins; large Byzantine fortress, Early Christian baptistery.

- N - 13 km. Sidi-^rmalifa or ^rH-Pradis (Aphrodisium or Grasse) XLIII, 34
Impressive ruins: temple, basilica (church), amphitheater, triumphal gate.
- 20 km. H^r-Bou-Ficha XLVI, 208
Early Christian basilica (church) with important pavements.
- NW - 12 km. Aïne-Medeker (Medicoera) XLIII, 60
Impressive ruins: mausolea.
- 17 km. H^r-el-Faquara XLIII, 26
Impressive ruins of a temple transformed into Byzantine fountain, amphitheater, mausoleum, fountain.
- 18 km. H^r-Rairair XLIII, 13
Early Christian basilica (church) with mosaic.
- 18 km. Aïne-Batria (Civitas Bilensis) XLIII, 12
Impressive ruins: forum(?), mausoleum; Byzantine fortress.
- W - 11 km. Sidi-Abd-er-Rahmane-el-Garci XLIII, 168
- 14 km. Sidi-bel-Kassen-ben-es-Souda XLIII, 167
- - - - -

REGION IV

CONTROLE CIVIL, KAIROUAN

LXIII

*Kairouan

Founded in 671, capital of the Aglabide Empire (9th century), most important religious center in North Africa, particularly in the Turkish period (since 16th century). In this "holy city" mosques & tombs of Mohammedan saints are very numerous. Only the most important monuments are mentioned here. Among the Mohammedan structures to be noted chiefly are the mosques: *Sidi-Okba (also called Djama-Kebira), one of the greatest sanctuaries of Islam; existing structure chiefly of 8th and 9th centuries; of particular importance; Mihrab chapel with its fayence decoration, Minbar (Priny pulpit), Makbara (court-platform) all of which are precious monuments of Mohammedan decoration; Mosque du Barbier, (Mosque of the Barber), second great sanctuary of Kairouan, dedicated to Abu Zouba el-Beloui, the Barber of the Prophet (17th-19th centuries); Djama el-Feta Liban, early Moorish building much altered in 1440 & 1509; Mosque des Sabres (Mosque of Swords) (Djama Anor Abeda) (19th century); Zaouias; Sidi Abid el-Guerian with the sumptuous tomb of the saint (16th century); Sidi Abd el-Kader el-Djilani; M'sala Darb-et-Tajer, a large open place of prayer for great Mohammedan festivals, El Barota, sacred well enclosed in domed building; secular structures include: Bab-el-Khoukha (Town gate) and Porte de Tunis (Gate of Tunis) decorated with ancient columns. There are also two Zaouias of the fanatical Moslem fraternity called Aissawa.

Vicinity:

- SW - 35 km. Sidi-Mohamed-el-Geboui
Tusulan chapel on ancient building.

- 60 km. Madjeb-el-Aïoun (Mascliana?)
Byzantine fortress, Early Christian basilica (church)
with mosaics.
- SE - 20 km. Madjeb-el-Aïoun (Germaniciana?)
Roman villa with mosaics.
- Aïne-Djeloula (Uzalitanum??) LV, 113
Impressive ruins: Byzantine fortress.
- Vicinity:
NE - 12 km. H^r-el-Guellal LV, 32
17 km. H^r-en-Nechmaya LV, 6
- H^r-Karachoua (or Khackoun) (Musuc) XLVIII, 28, 29
Very important Roman ruin: temple, reservoirs; two Byzantine fortresses.
- Vicinity:
E - 6 km. Aïn-os-Sif XLVIII, 31, 32
21 km. Well-preserved Roman bridge XLVIII, 73
22 km. H^r-Nobana XLVIII, 49
- Ksar-Lemsa (Dimisa); Dechert-Bouja = H^r-Boudja Djebel-Bou-Dabouss
Large, well-preserved Byzantine fortress. XXXI, 5-6
- Vicinity:
S - 12 km. H^r-El-Beldia Djebel-Bou-Dabouss
Roman baths; Early Christian basilica XXXI, 40 5221
(church).
- 16 km. H^r-El-Mestour = H^r-Tenda Djebel-Bou-Dabouss
Two large mausolea, one with sculp- XXXI, 45-46
tured frieze.
- 23 km. H^r-Es-Sneb = H^r-Es-Snam Djebel-Bou-Dabouss
XXXI, 69
- SE - 7 km. H^r-Desra = Tell-El-Bseur (Musuc) Djebel-Bou-Dabouss
XXXI, 33
- H^r-Sidi-Amara (Aggar) Maktar XXX, 262
Ruins of large Roman town: temple, monumental arch;
Byzantine fortress.
- Vicinity:
S - 1 km. H^r-Janoua Maktar XXX, 277
4 km. H^r-Mansoura Maktar XXX, 283
3 km. H^r-El-Ksiba Maktar XXX, 280
- - - - -

REGION IV CONTABLE CIVIL, THALA*Sbeitla (Sufetula)

Sbeitla XLVIII, 18

Very impressive & well-preserved ruins of forum, surrounded by Byzantine town walls, and group of *temple buildings in the center of the extensive remains of the city, the Capitol (court) used as fortress in Byzantine period); Early Christian basilica (church) with mosaics.

Thala

Thala XXXV, 77

Extensive Roman ruins; temples (one transformed into an Early Christian basilica (church)), mausoleum, Roman monument within subsidiary buildings of mosque.

Vicinity:

E - 16 km. H^r-Oulea-El-Rhaoui

Thala XXXV, 212

38 km. H^r-Sbiba (Sufes)

El Ala XXXVI, 116

Roman baths & nympheum; Byzantine fortifications, Early Christian basilicas (church); Mosque of Djama-sidi-Okba.

NE - 16 km. H^r-Dhar-El-Ramen

Thala XXXV, 43

19 km. H^r-Saïda

Thala XXXV, 114

N 6 km. Bordj-el-Arbi = Hamman (Saltus Massipianus) Thala XXV, 73
Important ruins, gate with inscription.

Kasserine (Cillina)

Kasserine XLVII, 92

Extensive Roman ruins: aqueduct, baths, theater, triumphal arch, Mausoleum of Titus Flavius Secundus with epitaphs, Tomb of the Petronii; Byzantine fortress and Early Christian basilica (church).

5220

Vicinity:

E - 4 km. H^r El-Hammir

Kasserine XLVII, 96

NE - 17 km. H^r-Routatila

Kasserine XLVII, 45

18 km. Ksar-El-Guelal

Kasserine XLVII, 44

NW - 17 km. H^r-Briat = El-Bereka
Early Christian basilica (church)

Kasserine XLVII, 13

23 km. H^r-El-Guillal
Early Christian basilica (church)?

Kasserine XLVII, 5

W - 20 km. H^r-el-Goussa
In the center of Roman ruins, an Early Christian basilica (church).

Kasserine XLVII, 51

Feriana (no monuments)

Feriana LIII

Vicinity:

NE - 3 km. *Modinet-el-Kedima (Thelepte)

Feriana LIII, 14

Very extensive ruins: baths with mosaics, theater, aqueducts; 7 Early Christian basilicas (churches) with mosaics large Byzantine citadel.

- 14 km. H^r-Er-Rochig Feriana LIII, 33
Among extensive ruins, large, well-preserved Roman structures.
- 22 km. H^r-Daklat-Ez-Zomit Feriana LIII, 43
Early Christian basilica (church)
- 27 km. Krimet-Sidi-Mahmoud Feriana LIII, 51
- 27 km. H^r-Mosbah = Haouch Khim-mta-Darrouia Feriana LIII, 52
Early Christian basilica, mausoleum.

*Haidra (Annedera) Tabessa XL, 5
Impressive ruins: 2 triumphal arches (*that of time of Septimius Severus used as fort in Byzantine period), 2 mausolea (*one almost intact), theater, and other Roman buildings; *important Byzantine fortress (largest in N. Africa), Early Christian basilicas (churches).

REGION V CONTROLE CIVIL, SPAX

La Chelba (no monuments)

LXXII

Vicinity:

NE - 1 km. Sidi-Abdallah-el-Berahchi LXXII, 42
Villa with mosaics, some in place.

NW - 7 km. H^r-Djebenine LXXII, 38

7 km. El-Aerg LXXII, 33
Villa with mosaics & wall-paintings.

W - 20 km. H^r-Rougga (or Ronga) (Bararus) LXXII, 73
Roman ruins: monumental gate, amphitheater, well-preserved mausoleum, cisterns.

5219

Sfax (Tunaura)

Sfax, 134 (no Roman numeral given this map in Atlas Archéologique, 1st series)

The most important city in Tunisia after Tunis. The only ruins are of the Early Christian period: basilica, (church), baptisteries, and a cemetery. Important buildings include several mosques, the upper part of the chief mosque dating from the 13th century; zaouia Sidi-Ben-Aissa, the Darba (a fine example of aristocratic mansion), *town walls, Musée municipal (City Museum) in the Hotel de Ville (Town Hall), a church which contains many ancient mosaics.

Vicinity:

NE - 11 km. Sidi-Ansour Sfax, 135
Early Christian basilica (church) & baptistery.

27 km. Inchille (Usilla)
Mosque on Early Christian basilica.

SW - 12 km. H^r-Thina (Thenao)
Roman ruins: baths with mosaics, cemetery with mosaics, villa with mosaics, amphitheater, fortress; Early Christian basilica (church), cemetery with tomb mosaics, many in place.

Elahares (Lacomedes Linores)

Vicinity:

NW - 11 km. El-Mouassat

Early Christian basilica (church), with mosaics.

SW - 12 km. Ourga (Junda)

Early Christian basilica (church) with mosaics; castle said to have been built by the knights of Malta.

Oulet-Atha

Roman villa with mosaics.

REGION V CONTROLE CIVIL, GABESGabès (Tocapas)

Remains of Classical town are buried under the modern structure.

Gabès, 61 (no Roman numeral given this map in Atlas Archéologique, 1st series.)

REGION V CONTROLE CIVIL, DJERBADjerba (Meninx)

An island containing many ruins in its several towns. Extensive ruins of the Roman town of Meninx; the only intact Roman monument is the Mausoleum of Bergho on the road to Midoune; early Christian basilica (church) & baptistery, both with mosaics. Near Hara Srira is the Synagogue much revered by Moslems and Catholics as well as Jews; tradition that one of the tablets of Moses was found there. At Mount Souk are the Mosque of the Strangers (15th century), the Mosque of the Turks (after 1500), and the Berdj Kebir, an ancient Spanish fortress.

5218

Sidi-Bou-Ghrara (Gightis)

The ruins illustrate remarkably well the plan of a small Roman town: the Capitol, Temples of Mercury and Isis (?), forum with curia (seat of local government) & market, basilica (church), baths with mosaics, villas with colored incrustation & mosaics; Byzantine houses built of Roman materials, Early Christian chapel.

Vicinity:

E - 40 km. H-Zian (Zita)

Well-preserved forum of Roman town.

SW - 25 km. Hadenine (probably in Territoire militaire S of Region V)

Large prehistoric village; "bread-loaf" architecture of modern town.

REGION V CONTROLE CIVIL, TOZEURTorour (Tuzuros)

Mosques; one on site of Early Christian basilica (church), originally a Roman temple; Byzantine town; clay brick houses with geometric ornamentation.

characteristic of this oasis.

Vicinity:

W -

Bled-el-Adhar

Icosue (oldest in the Djerid) on site of Roman temple;
Mihrab (prayer-niche), dating from 1194 elegantly decorated
with stucco.

SW - 25 km. Hefta (Hepta)

Several oases including that of the Kadria, the most
important in S. Tunisia; Larabout of Sidi Messir.

Main Periods in the history of Tunisia

6th - 2nd cent. B. C.	Tunisia the center of the Punic state with Carthage as capital.	
146 B.C. - 429 A.D.	Tunisia a Roman province; large scale colonization and heyday of its prosperity during the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. Early spreading of Christianity. Tunisia a center of Christian thought and literature (St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo, 354-430).	
429 - 533	Kingdom of the Vandals.	
533 - 698	Tunisia part of the Byzantine Empire.	5217
700 - 1573	Tunisia under various Mohammedan dynasties; to be mentioned:	
698 - 909	dynasty of the Aglabides; Kairouan capital.	
10-16	invasion of nomadic Arabs who destroy Kairouan.	
1500-1573	dynasty of the Hafsides; Tunis capital. Tunisia an important center of Mohammedan culture.	
1574 - 1650	Tunisia governed by Turkish officials.	
from 1705 onwards	Tunisia, often only a nominal dependency of Turkey, degenerates into mere pirate state.	
1881	Establishment of the French protectorate; new period of prosperity.	

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List of Monuments in Tunisia,
compiled by Wilhelm Koehler
and Margaret Ames.

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1881	Establishment of the French protectorate; new period of prosperity.

Importance of the monuments

Many megalithic monuments (dolmens), built of huge blocks of stone, dating from prehistoric times.

Only few architectural monuments of the Punic period, but numerous burial places have been excavated which yielded many objects, now kept in the museums of the country.

The bulk of the monuments enumerated in the lists belong to two different periods:

1. The Roman, Early Christian and Byzantine periods: 1st - 6th cent. A.D.
2. The Mohammedan period: 13th - 17th cent., some monuments dating back to earlier centuries.

The monuments belonging to the first of these periods we wish to protect chiefly because of their immense historical importance. No other country, not even Italy, can boast of such a profusion of Roman ruins, of which only the most important ones are included. They are literally scattered all over Tunisia and reveal to us many aspects of Roman art and culture, of Roman social life and administration which have not survived in any European country where the remains of Classical times are covered and more or less destroyed by Mediaeval and modern structures. Everywhere in Tunisia we are reminded of the fact that the country for a long time was one of the most prosperous regions of the whole Roman Empire.

Less impressive than the Roman ruins are the Early Christian and Byzantine churches (basilicas) and fortifications. But they are not less important as historical monuments. The churches, with their decoration of sculpture and of mosaic pavements illustrate an important early and little known phase in the development of Christian art. The numerous Byzantine secular structures allow us to study the grandiose system of fortifications which the Greek conquerors erected during the 6th century in order to secure the possession of its outlying province.

To protect the Mohammedan buildings in Tunisia will be our duty not only because of their historical and aesthetic importance, but also because of their religious significance. The religious fanaticism of the Mohammedans is notorious; since the great majority of the population consists of Mohammedans immeasurable damage to American reputation in Mohammedan countries would result from any carelessness or disregard of the many large and small religious shrines and places of worship mentioned in the lists.

During the last three decades, Tunisia has become more and more a region favored by European tourists. The economy of the country depends to a great extent on foreign visitors many of whom are attracted by its grandiose ruins and picturesque monuments. From this point of view, too, it would be very shortsighted indeed if everything were not done to preserve the resources from which the population of Tunisia draws such of its subsistence.

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Introductory remarks concerning the lists of monuments.

The administration in the French protectorate of Tunisia in principle is based upon the idea of cooperation with and supervision of the native administration.

On the Direction générale de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux-Arts in Tunis depend two institutions which are of primary importance for our purposes:

- 1) La Bibliothèque publique de Tunis (400,000 volumes chiefly literature on North Africa), where much valuable information, not available in this country, can be obtained.
- 2) Le Service des Antiquités et arts, Tunis, charged with:
 - 1) care of all ancient monuments and ruins
 - 2) excavations
 - 3) preservation of picturesque Mohammedan centers
 - 4) development of native crafts (Service des arts indigènes, centers at Tunis, Cap Bon (Nabeul), Kairouan, Djerba, Sfax, Gafsa)
 - 5) organization and supervision of public collections.

Both the organization of the Direction des Antiquités and the classification of monuments in the files of the Direction are unknown, though it might be assumed that they correspond to the main administrative divisions. In any case, this classification system has been adopted in drawing up the attached lists, since it promises to be the most practical one.

Tunisia is divided into five regions; the regions are subdivided into contrôles civils as indicated on the attached map:

Regions:	(Contrôles civils:		
Region I	Bizerte Eja Tabarka Souk-el-Arba	Region III	Medjex-el-Sab Teboursouk Maktar Kef
Region II	Tunis Grombalia Zaghouden	Region IV	Sousse Kairouan Thala
	Region V	Sfax Gabes Djerba Gafsa Toneur	

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Within each region the monuments are divided up according to the contrôles civils, this being the fundamental unit upon which the whole administration is based.

Within both region and contrôle the lists start with the East and proceed to the West.

The lists are primarily based on the Atlas Archéologique de la Tunisie, édition spéciale des cartes topographiques publiées par le Ministère de la Guerre, first series 1892-1913, second series 1914, 1920, 1926; the Atlas, however, does not indicate the administrative boundaries. These are based on the map in: Jean Despois, La Tunisie, 1930, with the addition of the recently established contrôle civil Tunis.

The sites are grouped around the nearest important modern town, proceeding from East to North, to West, and finally enumerating the sites in the South of the central towns; those central towns are indicated on the attached map. The distances indicated are approximate ones, air distances, and are given in kilometres.

Each site is given first by its modern Arabic name as found in the Atlas Archéologique; secondly, in parenthesis, by its Classical name if known. The following red Roman numeral refers to the section of the Atlas Archéologique on which the site appears. Numerals I-LXXXII refer to the first series of the Atlas Archéologique; the name of the map has been added to the numeral if the map belongs to the second series which repeats several numerals of the first series. The red Arabic number is identical with that printed in red on the map of the Atlas, thus facilitating identification of the site. (No red Arabic number can be given in the case of other than Classical sites, since they are not included in the Atlas Archéologique.) The abbreviation H^r which often precedes the name proper stands for Henshir (ruins).

Whenever detailed information was available a brief enumeration of the main monuments or a general characterization of the ruins is added to the name of the site. In many cases follows a reference to its special religious significance.

Arabic words used in the lists:

a) For religious structures

Koubba	a dome; generally applied to tombs of Mohammedan saints.
Marabout	small mosque.
Medersa	Musulman establishment usually including a small mosque with court surrounded by rooms, a fountain, and sometimes a minaret.
Zaouia	college, convent, place of refuge for religious mendicants or poor scholars.

b) In place names

Aïn	source, fountain.
Bab	gate.
Bordj	castle, large farm.
Djebel	mountain.
Hammam	bath.
Renchir	ruins.
Ksar (or Kasr)	palace.
Oued	river.
Sidi	my Lord.

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REGION I CONTRÔLE CIVIL, BIZERTE

*Hf-bou Chateur (Utica) VII, 148
 Extensive ruins of important military post: temple, aqueduct, amphitheater, circus, theater, palaces; museum.

Sidi-Abdallah VI
 Kouba of Sidi-Abdallah Ben-Djemel, chief saint of the Kroumirs.

Kateur (no monuments) XII, 8

Vicinity:

SW - 9 km. Hf-Karrouba (Kerrouba) XII, 109
 12 km. Hf-Behala XII, 150-151
 15 km. Hf-Guenda (Chiniava) XII, 225
 S - 6 km. Ain-Tachegga XII, 79
 16 km. Hf-Abd-el-Saet XII, 272-281

- - - - -

REGION I CONTRÔLE CIVIL, BEJA

*Beja (Vaga) XVIII, 128
 One of the most prosperous Roman towns in the Medjerda Valley. There is a Punic burial ground on Bou Hardan, a hill about 1½ km. NW of the city. The only remaining ruins of the Roman period are: a fountain gate, and ruins of a basin and thermae. The Byzantine walls, repeatedly restored, and the Byzantine fortress on top of the hill (superceded by the Kasba) are built largely of Roman materials. The Grand Mosque, built with many spoils from Roman ruins, is one of the oldest in Tunisia.

Vicinity:

NE - 8 km. Hf-el-Yaouer, Ain-Labrel XVIII, 131 5199
 Important Roman and Byzantine ruins.
 14 km. Hf-Nagachia XVIII, 18
 15 km. Ksar-Mezouay XVIII, 89
 18 km. Hf-es-Srir and Hf-Oued-Djiron XVIII, 85
 28 km. Hf-Rmel and Hf-Chemin XVIII, 110-111
 Ruins of 3 great arched structures (basilicas).
 33 km. Hf-Touta XVIII, 55
 Extensive ruins, and a hexagonal 2-storied structure.
 N - 17 km. Ain-Marbed (Thunigaba) XVIII, 11-13
 NW - 14 km. Hf-Doumais-es-Slitain XVII, 48

- W - 7 km. HF Bhiria XVII, 132
Ruins of an important Early Christian basilica.
- 10 km. HF Gasrria XVII, 130
Ruins of a small Early Christian basilica.
- 13 km. HF Goussa XVII, 120
Ruins of Roman town, city gate, Early Christian basilica.
- SW - 5 km. Ain-Kradkrada XXVI, 1
- SE - 9 km. Bridge over Oued Beja XXVI, 54
Admirably preserved, dated 29 A.D.
- - - - -

REGION I CONTROLE CIVIL, TABARCA

- Tabarka (Thabraca) 7, #10 (Arabic number, since section of map of Algeria, included in Atlas Archéologique, first series).
Ruins of an Early Christian basilica and baptistery, a chapel with mosaics. 2 km. from city, the ruins of a small Early Christian basilica.
- - - - -

REGION I CONTROLE CIVIL, SOUK-EL-ARBA

- Souk-el-Kremis (no monuments) XXV
- Vicinity:
E - 12 km. HF Hamioune (Avensensis) XXV, 107
Small Roman town completely rebuilt during the Byzantine period: several important buildings; bridge over Oued Medjerda.
- S - 9 km. Sidi-eli-el-Bahri = HF-Merja XXXII, 5
- SE - 14 km. HF-Thibar = HF-Hammamet (Thibari) XXXII, 16
- Souk-el-Arba (no monuments) XXXII
- Vicinity:
*W - 7 km. Hammam-Derradji (Bulla Regia) XXIV, 137
A few remains of the pre-Roman occupation: a Punic fortress and rock-cut tombs in the necropolis. Very important Roman ruins: Temple of Apollo, amphitheater, theater, cisterns, reservoir, nymphaeum, well-preserved thermae with mosaic pavements, a dwelling house with almost intact ground floor (with mosaic pavements), walls, and stairs to the upper floor, other houses with mosaic pavements, *3 well-preserved subterranean palaces. The Byzantine fortress is now used as a Caravanseraï.
- S - 9 km. HF-el-Arbi = HF-Merzoug XXXII, 28
Well-preserved fortress surrounded by ruins.

- SE - 7½ km. Sidi-el-Hemissal XXXII, 2
- 15 km. Lalla-Meiza XXXII, 33
- Fernane (no monuments) XXIV
- Vicinity:
- S - 6 km. HF Smala XXIV, 150
Ruins of an Early Christian basilica.
- 9 km. HF-ed-Douimiss (Sala Ma ior) XXV, 24
Very extensive Roman ruins.
- *Chemou (Simittu) XXXI, 70
Ruins of an important Roman town famed in the Roman period for its "Numidian" marble quarries: forum, "Temple des Boucliers" (so-called from its frieze decorated with shields), amphitheater and theater with mosaic, "large and well-preserved aqueduct, cisterns, thermae, bridge over the Medjerda River, cemeteries; a Byzantine fortress and the remains of Early Christian basilicas.
- Vicinity:
- S - 7 km. Bord-Helal XXXI, 77
Large Byzantine fortress on pentagonal plan with 15 square towers.
- *W - 10 km. Sidi-ali-bel-Kassem (Thuburnica) XXXI, 7
Extensive ruins with many monuments still standing: 3 temples, aqueduct, 2 thermae (one now the site of a Marabout), mausoleum, triumphal arch, bridge over the Oued-Anja; a Byzantine fortress and an Early Christian basilica.
- 14 km. HF-den-Douaia XXXI, 20
- S - 6 km. Sidi-bou-Gougen XXXI, 108
- SE - 11 km. Sidi-Meskine (Thunusuda) XXXI, 113

REGION II CONTRÔLE CIVIL, GROMBIA

- Kelibia (Clupea) XVI, 67
 Numerous Roman ruins within radius of 12 kilometers, chiefly found on W shore:
- Menzel-bel-Gassen XVI, 2
 Ruins of small Roman town; remains of an Early Christian basilica.
- Kerkouane XVI, 9
 Remains of an important vaulted structure.
- H^F-Menzel-Yahia XVI, 72
- El Maouria (Hormaeum) (no monuments) IX, 2
- Vicinity:
 W - 9 km. El Guerria (Aquilaria?) VIII, 2 & 3
 Ruins of ancient port, temple; Early Christian basilica.
- SW - 4 km. H^F Mahani IX, 3
- 11 km. Sidi-Dagoud (Missua) VIII, 8
- Menzel-bou-Zalfa (no monuments) XXII
- Vicinity:
 E - 19 km. H^F-Kerch-et-Tsour XXII, 191
- NE - 16 km. Sidi-Afssa IV, 116
 Important ruins, well-preserved fortifications.
- 17 km. En-el-Hammam XV, 124
 Roman thermae, in part well-preserved, mosaic pavements.
- 18 km. H^F-ad-Dalia XXII, 101
 Ruins of an important large Roman town, well-preserved Roman dwelling house & city walls.
- 23 km. Sidi-el-Mareghni XV, 39
- 31 km. Sigla, also called H^F-el-Hafraeh (Siminina?) XV, 1-4, 23
 Ruins of about 60 important buildings covering approximately 1 sq. mile.
- Hammamet (no monuments) XXXVII
- Vicinity:
 NE - 4 km. Bit-el-Assa
 Early Christian baptistery with mosaic pavement in place.
- NW - 8 km. Ksar-es-Sit (Siagu) XXXVII, 4
 Remains of a Roman temple, aqueduct, thermae with part of mosaic pavement in place; a Byzantine fortress and an Early Christian baptistery with most of mosaics in place.

- SW - 4 km. Souk-el-Abiod (Putput) XXVII, 14
Extensive ruins, amphitheater.
- SW - 12 km. H^r-Marat (Segermes) XXVI, 165
Large group of ruins with many buildings still standing:
the Capitol, thermes with mosaic pavement in place; an
Early Christian basilica with mosaic pavement in place.
- Soliman XXI, 17
Minaret of 17th century.
- Vicinity:
NE - 10 km. Mraïssa (Carpis) XXI, 16
Amphitheater.
- W - 9 km. Ruins of a Roman temple. XXI, 11
- Orosbelia (no monuments) XXIX
- Vicinity:
E - 16 km. H^r-Sidi-ben-Mour XXIX, 25
- SW - 9 km. H^r-Ain-Tebornak (Tabernac) XXIX, 205
15th century Arab constructions covering Roman and Byzantine ruins.
- 12 km. H^r-Ben-Aioch XXIX, 111-115
- 16 km. H^r-Bnai-el-Djehala XXIX, 178
- 18 km. H^r-el-Ksour and H^r-el-Kair XXIX, 162 & 164
- SE - 6 km. Selat-Djedida (Ad Mercurium?) XXIX, 139
Mosque erected on foundations of an Early Christian basilica.
- 11 km. H^r-el-Meden (Vina) XXIX, 219 5195
XXIX, 144
- *Qadpa (Uthina) XXVIII, 48
Remains of one of the wealthiest Roman towns in N. Tunisia: aqueduct, cisterns, reservoirs, thermes, bridge, scanty remains of an amphitheater and theater, triumphal arch, villas with mosaics, among them the Palace of the Laberii (end of the 3rd century A.D.), a fine example of a sumptuous dwelling house; a Byzantine fortress and the ruins of Early Christian basilicas.
- Vicinity:
S - 9 km. Ain Sofsaf (SW of Sidi-Amour-el-Djehari) XXVIII, 145
- SE - 6 km. Extensive Roman ruins XXVIII, 156

of Bir Fekouah & Bir Knissia. Modern constructions include the Cathedral (1884-1890) and the Musée Lavignerie de St. Louis (in the Grande Seminaire de Carthage) containing the most important finds of all periods from Carthage.

- Tebourba (Thuburbo minus) XIX, 75
Remains of Roman amphitheater & reservoirs; mosques and the Koubba of Sidi Ras-Allah.
- Vicinity:
- NW - 5 km. Ain-Matouic XII, 172
- 13 km. H^F-Chouéroul or H^F-Tobba (Thubba) XII, 293
- S - 3 km. El Bathene XIX
Roman bridge.
- 15 km. H^F-Msaadine (Yurni) XIX, 235
Remains of Roman aqueduct and cisterns; Early Christian basilica and a mausoleum with mosaic pavement.
- - - - -

REGION II CONTRÔLE CIVIL, ZAGHOUANE

- Zaghouane (Zigga-Zigga?) XXIV, 104
Roman nymphaeum (2½ km. distant) and triumphal gate; Early Christian baptistery and basilica with mosaic pavements; chief mosque built with Roman spoils.
- Vicinity:
- E - 15 km. Ste. Marie du Zit XXVI
Early Christian basilica & baptistery, both with mosaic pavements in place.
- NW - 7 km. Bir Chana XXIV, 35
Large rectangular Roman structure with mosaics.
- W - 12 km. H^F-el-Krenieg XXIV, 130 519?
Well-preserved Roman amphitheater, cisterns, mausolea, bridge.
- SE - 4 km. Ain-Meiger
Tomb with mosaics in place.
- H^F-es-Souar (Abthugni) XLII, 58
Ruins of 2 temples and a mausoleum; Byzantine enceinte.
- Vicinity:
- SE - 14 km. H^F-Ezguigane XLII, 106
Remains of an aqueduct, reservoir, mausolea, badly ruined temple, basilica & thermae; Byzantine fortress.

*Pont du Fahs (also called H^r-el-Esbat) (Thuburbo majus) XXXV, 87

Extensive ruins: Temple of Mercury, dated 211 A.D., with many columns still standing, a hexastyle temple, forum, reservoirs, cisterns, thermae, amphitheater, basilica, triumphal gates, houses and villas with mosaics; a Byzantine fortress, fortified redoubt, and an Early Christian basilica on the sanctuary of Baal and Tanit.

Vicinity:

NE - 7 km. H^r-Dra-el-Gamra (- Geritana) XXXV, 32

W - 7 km. H^r-Toll-el-Caid (Thagari) XXXV, 8

NW - 6 km. H^r-Sounia XXXV, 18

Pou-Ftis (Avitta Bibba)

XXXIV, 51

Remains of 2 temples, 2 monumental gates, 3 mausolea; Byzantine fortress.

Vicinity:

E - 4 km. H^r-el-Lakraine XXXIV, 53

NE - 9 km. H^r-Snebbour (H^r-bou Ajla) XXXIV, 65-66

20 km. H^r-Dobbik (Mun. Septim ...) XXVII, 169

Remains of Roman temple, cisterns, thermae; Byzantine walls.

S - 9 km. Tarrf-ech-Chena (Apisa Maius) XXXIV, 111

Byzantine enceinte enclosing ruins; a building which may be Early Christian basilica.

15 km. H^r-Sidi-Amara (Avioccala) Djebbina XXVI, 40

*20 km. H^r-Oum-el-Abouab (Serassi) Djebbina XXVI, 56

Very important Roman ruins: temples, amphitheater, theater, mausoleum, 4 monumental gates; Byzantine fortress and Early Christian basilica.

SE - 10 km. H^r-Zennagrou, M^tat en Haja (Vicus Haterianus) XXXIV, 112

12 km. Bir Magra (Thibica) XXXIV, 124

Ruins of Roman temple.

68

REGION III CONTRÔLE CIVIL, MEDJEZ-EL-BAB

Medjaz-el-Bab (Membressa) (no monuments)

XIVII, 19

Vicinity:

E - 12 km. Sidi-Medienne (Vallis)

XXVII, 117 & 120

Roman and Byzantine fortifications, Mausoleum, temple enclosed in Byzantine citadel.

NW - 9 km. Chacouch (Sua(s))

XIX, 182

Prehistoric dolmens and remains of the Roman city: Temple of Fortune, fountain, 2 triumphal arches, city walls.

9 km. Toukbour (Tuccabor)

XIX, 180

Very important Roman ruins: temple, cisterns, 2 triumphal arches.

SE - 5 km. Bir-el-Ach (Sululoe)

XXIV, 21

H^r-Eou-Arada (Aradi)

XXXIV, 99

Monumental gate.

Vicinity:

N - 6 km. H^r-Bichga (Bisica)

XXIV, 95

Extensive Roman ruins including temples and thermae.

Qued-Zerga (no monuments)

XXVI, 14

Vicinity:

SW - 5 km. H^r-bou-Djerouaia

XXVI, 15

*S - 19 km. Ain-Tounga (Thignica)

XXVI, 109

Very important Roman ruins: temples, cisterns, amphitheater, semi-circular monument, 2 triumphal arches (large & small), enceinte; Byzantine citadel and a building with 2 apses (Early Christian basilica?).

5192

SE - 3 km. H^r-Kra-el-Hadid

XXVI, 24

20 km. H^r-Ragouga or Ben-Ragouga (Suetri)

XXVI, 104

Roman ruins; Byzantine fortress with towers.

Kaer Mellal (Mun. Felix Thabbara)

XXXIII, 239

Roman amphitheater(?), bridge; Byzantine fortress and Early Christian chapel.

(cf. XXXIV, 78)

Vicinity:

SW - 5 km. H^r-Meskina

XXXIII, 237

S - 1 km. H^r-Tembre (Thabbara)

XXXIII, 243

Large Byzantine fortress.

H^r-et-Tersass (Praedia Rufi Volusiani)

XXXIII, 68

(4 km. S of Teboursouk) Very important Roman ruins; Byzantine fortress.

Vicinity:

NE - 3 km.	<u>Ain-Goles</u>	XXXIII, 61
7 km.	<u>H^r-el-Hadjra-el-Baida</u>	XXXIII, 41
16 km.	<u>H^r-el-Dermoulia (Coreva)</u>	XXXIII, 95
SE - 5 km.	Well-preserved Roman bridge	XXXIII, 221
5 km.	<u>H^r-Younès</u>	XXXIII, 73
-	-	-

REGION III CONTRÔLE CIVIL, TEBOURSOUE

Sidi-Bou-Argoub = H^r-Tamen = Gaffour (Thimisua) Jams XV, 95
 Roman ruins: temples, cisterns, amphitheater, triumphal gate, villa with mosaic pavements in place, bridge over the Siliana river; Byzantine fortress, Early Christian basilica and chapel with mosaics in place.

Vicinity:

NE - 1 km.	<u>H^r-Abd-Wa-Smet</u>	Jams XV, 96
W - 8 km.	<u>Sidi-Abd-Er-Rebou = H^r-Mest (Musti)</u> Nymphaeum and 2 triumphal arches.	Jams XV, 3
SW - 6 km.	<u>Sidi-Kralife; H^r-Bou-Ledeb (Fondus ...)</u>	Jams XV, 17
8 km.	<u>H^r-Bou-Houis</u>	Jams XV, 15

Teboursouk (Thubursicum Bure)

XXXIII, 27

Prehistoric dolmen; Roman remains of 2 triumphal arches and thermae; Byzantine citadel erected in the second half of the 5th century.

Vicinity:

NW - 5 km.	Large Early Christian basilica	XXXIII, 22
7 km.	<u>H^r-El-Mastria (Bualuli)</u> Roman ruins of the Capitol, cisterns, thermae, reservoir, triumphal gate; Byzantine fortress (on site of pagan temple), 2 Early Christian basilicas with mosaics, Early Christian chapel with 4 apses.	XXXIII, 19
8 km.	<u>Sidi-Abdallah-Meliti</u> Well-preserved octagonal chapel	XXXIII, 6
9 km.	<u>H^r-Gouch-el-Batia = Kouchbatibia (Thim. Bure)</u>	XXXIII, 2
W - 12 km.	<u>Sidi-Abd-el-Malak, H^r-Ghati, Ain-Trab</u> (Pagus Suttuensis) Very well-preserved Roman dwelling house.	XXXII, 26

5191

*** - 5 km. Dougga (Thugga)

XXXIII, 183

Several remains of Pre-Roman occupation: mausoleum of a Berber prince, 5th or 4th century B.C., probably the oldest Punic-Libyan monument of its kind. The ruins of the city are among the most important & impressive Roman remains of the country: the Capitol, one of the finest Roman temples in Tunisia, dated 166-169 A.D.; temple of Coelestis, dated 222-235 A.D.; temple of Saturn, dated 195 A.D.; aqueduct, cisterns, reservoir, thermae, "nymphaeum"; **theater, the best preserved in North Africa, circus, hippodrome; 2 triumphal arches, "that of Alexander Severus now called Bab Roumia; "Der-el-Achab", a Roman building of some kind; forum; Byzantine citadel. Early Christian basilica, & cemeteries.

5 km. Ain-Barnes

XXXIII, 184

Ruins of a Roman temple.

5 km. Ain-el-Bouia

XXXIII, 170

Ruins of a Roman temple.

SW - 8 km. Hr-Brabis-Rish

XXXIII, 155

Small Early Christian basilica.

10 km. Roman temple partly transformed into
Early Christian basilica

XXXIII, 115

10 km. Hr-Kern-el-Kebch (Annobari)

XXXIII, 160

Megalithic cemetery; Roman basilica, aqueduct, cisterns, reservoir.

15 km. Hr-Doumia (Uchi Valus)

XXXII, 62

Roman ruins covering more than 6 hectares: temple, cisterns, triumphal arch, large quadrangular monument, foundations of "castellum"; Byzantine walls.

5190

20 km. Hr-el-Kerna = Hr-el-Khima

XXXV, 57

24 km. Sidi-Bellacui

XXXII, 52

S - 8 km. Ain-Hedja (Agbia)

XXXIII, 190

REGION III CONTROL CIVIL, MAKTAR

Ain-Fourna (Furnos) (no comments)

Jama XXV, 187

Vicinity:

NW - 12 km. Sidi-Ali-el-Hnoum

Jama XXV, 154

Extensive ruins: Pre-Roman mausoleum, Roman triumphal arch.

SW - 6 km. Hr-El-Romana

Jama XXV, 166

SE - 4 km. Hr-Slah (?)

Jama XXV, 223

6 km. Hr-Scheli (Saradi)

Jama XXV, 225

REGION II CONTRÔLE CIVIL, TUNIS

*Tunis (Tunes)

XX, 16

Greatest city of Tunisia during the 13th and 14th centuries; after a period of decline again great prosperity during 17th and 18th centuries. Few remains of Roman period: Aqueduct of Baro (restored in the 16th century). The Bordj er-Rebba is a fine specimen of Mediaeval military architecture. Christian churches include Ste. Croix (1662) and the Cathedral (1893-97). Among the many mosques are: Djamâa es-Zitouna, the chief mosque, founded in 732 and later enlarged and modernized, used as a kind of university; el-Ksar, oldest in Tunis; Kasba mosque (1231-1235); Sidi Youssef (1610-37); Sidi ben-Arcus (1654); Djamâa Djedid (17th century); Sidi Mohammed Bey; Sidi Mehrez (second half of the 17th century); Djamâa Sahab et-Taba. Two of the palaces are those of Dâr-Musseïn (18th century), seat of the French commandant, and the Dar-el-Bay (1810). Among the various public institutions are: Direction des Antiquités, housed in the barracks in Souk-el-Attarine; Ecole des Beaux Arts; Bibliothèque française containing much literature on North Africa; the Bibliothèque Publique of ca. 400,000 volumes housed in the barracks of Souk-el-Attarine; Institut de Carthage (Association Tunisienne des Lettres, Sciences, et Arts) in the Hotel des Sociétés françaises - its publication: Revue Tunisienne; the Mohammedan University with its library of 7000 Oriental manuscripts (accessible only to Mohammedans). Some of the private collections include that in the Palais Ben-Ayed, avenue Bab Djedidj and that of M. Ducroquet. At la Manouba near Tunis are the collections of M. Dolet and Khaznadar. About 3 km. west of Tunis is the Palais du Baro, erected after 1782. It contains the Musée du Baro (or Musée Alaoui), a most important museum containing material from all periods and from all parts of the country.

Vicinity:

E - 9 km. Rades (Maxula)

XXI, 2

5189

16 km. Hammam-Lif (Saro)

XXI, 5

Synagogue of the Roman period, Roman baths (site of the old Dâr el-Bey, a palace now barracks); an Early Christian basilica & baptistery with mosaic pavements.

*NE - 12 km. Carthage

XIV, 1

There are only 3 large burial grounds, some with rock-cut tombs, dating from the 7th to the 3rd century B.C. as a reminder of the Punic Carthage. Many more ruins remain of the once powerful Roman city: 2 temples (one round), cisterns (those of Bordj-el-Djedid now used as waterworks of Tunis) whose chief reservoir was fed by the Roman aqueduct, dated 117-163, which extended from Carthage to Zaghouan (many sections are still standing), thermae, amphitheater and theater, a few remains of circus, Odeon (ca. 212 A.D.), foundations of stairs which led from the quay to the Platea Nova, town walls, and burial grounds dating from the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. Early Christian and Byzantine structures include a Byzantine dwelling house, a rock-hewn chapel with wall paintings, Basilica of Demous-el-Karita in the center of a large cemetery, Basilica Majorum (burial place of the martyrs Perpetua and Felicitas who died 203 A.D.), Basilica of Darnech, Monastery (of St. Stephen?), Basilicas

Ksour-Abd-el-Melek (Uzappa)

Maktar XXX, 163

Ruins of a large Roman town: 2 monumental gates, arcaded structure, city walls.

Vicinity:

NE - 20 km. H^r Sagjes

Maktar XXX, 68 (cf. 48)

21 km. H^r Feg (Uzi)

Maktar XXX, 107

22 km. H^r Soudja (Urusi)

Maktar XXX, 110

N - 4 km. Ain Zouza

Maktar XXX, 55-56

12 km. H^r-Er-Rayada = H^r-Ousfada

Maktar XXX, 18

SE - 6 km. H^r-Farona

Maktar XXX, 251

8 km. Well-preserved Roman bridge over Oued
Djilfa

Maktar XXX, 250

*Maktar (Mactaris)

Maktar XXX, 186

Megalithic monuments; very important Roman ruins: temples, aqueduct with nymphaeum, thermae, amphitheater, 2 triumphal arches (Arch of Trajan dated 116 A.D.), palace, mausolea with epitaphs; Early Christian basilicas, one with mosaic pavement in place.

Vicinity:

NE - 15 km. Ksar-El-Guennara

Maktar XXX, 40

N - 9 km. Ksar Mdoudja

Maktar XXX, 133

17 km. Kebour-Elib

Maktar XXX, 33

18 km. Ksar-Toual-Zouneul

Maktar XXX, 52

Well-preserved mausoleum.

NW - 12 km. H^r-Hamman-Zoukra (Gimma? or Thigibba?)

Maktar XXX, 127

Prehistoric monuments; ruins of an important Roman town:
triumphal arch and mausoleum.14 km. Elles

Maktar XXX, 121

Numerous very important prehistoric monuments; Roman thermae
with mosaics; Byzantine fortress.22 km. Zanfou (Assures)

Ksour XXIX, 80

Important Roman ruins: temple, theater, 2 triumphal arches,
2 mausolea; 2 Byzantine fortresses.W - 18 km. Sidi-Mohammed-ben-Said

Ksour XXIX, 108

19 km. H^r-Douga (Thugga Terebenthina)

Ksour XXIX, 123

Large Byzantine fortress and an Early Christian basilica.

SW - 6 km. H^r-Kef-el-Abassi

Maktar XXX, 173

*12 km. H^r-Meded (Mididi)

El Ala XXVI, 4

Megalithic cemetery; ruins of an important Roman town:
forum, cistern, thermae, bridge, mausolea; Byzantine for-
tress & Early Christian basilica.

SW - 24 km. H^r Ben-Dreze

Thala XXV, 192

REGION III CONTRÔLE CIVIL, KAF

Jama (or Djama) (Zama)

Jama XXV, 72

Remains of thermae, cisterns, fortress, & a circular construction.

Vicinity:

NW - 14 km. Bir-el-Hani

Jama XXV, 44

17 km. H^r-Talla-Melita = H^r-Embarak-Ben-Sla

Jama XXV, 26

21 km. H^r-El-Oust

Jama XXV, 28

Ksour (no monuments)

Ksour XXIX, 99

Vicinity:

N - 20 km. H^r-Lerbaue (Lares)

Ksour XXIX, 70

Important town with Byzantine walls and an Early Christian basilica later transformed into a mosque.

NW - 9 km. Ebba (Obba)

Ksour XXIX, 87-88

24 km. Ain-Zazza (Anbuzza)

Ksour XXIX, 35

27 km. Sidi-Agla-Ben-Amer

Ksour XXIX, 61

SW - 10 km. Misina (Althiburnus)

Ksour XXIX, 97

Extensive ruins, some of which are of pre-Roman origin.
Roman villas with mosaic pavements in place.19 km. H^r-El-Krisiahi

Thala XXV, 15

SE - 8 km. Sidi-Hamed-El-Hachemi

Ksour XXIX, 121

*Kef (Sicca Veneria)

Kef, 145 (no Roman numeral given this map, in Atlas Archéologique, 1st series)

To modern times the chief town of W. Tunisia. Few Roman remains: Basin of Ain el-Kef and thermae; Early Christian church of St. Peter (Arabic Dar el-Kouss), 5th century, with many Roman sculptures built into the wall and with relics of the old mosaic pavement (today the vestibule is used as a church). Hagrual (Theul with mosaics, Early Christian baptistery (Arabic Dar el-Djin); the chief mosque, Djamaa al-Kebira, is built on the site of an Early Christian basilica; the Zaouia of Sidi Salah ben-Aïssa and the Zaouia of Sidi Kaddour el-Miscuni (one of the three largest Tunisian establishments of the widely diffused Mohammedan brotherhood of the Kadria) of high reputation. Museum.

Vicinity:

NE - 13 km. H^r-Sidi-Mersoug (Castellum?)

Kef, 40

Villa with mosaic pavement.

SW - 3 km. H^r-Maouara

Kef, 143

H^r-Guergour (Maeculula) (no monuments)

XXXVIII, 1

Vicinity:

NE - 9 km. H^r-Karr-Bazelli

XXXVIII, 14

SW - 11 km. H^r-Djeradou

XXXVIII, 42

SE - 5 km. H^r-Touireuf

XXXVIII, 4

REGION IV CONTRÔLE CIVIL, SOUSSE

Mahdia

LXXIV, 49

Punic cemetery; Roman cisterns; Christian catacombs (ca. 1½ km. from town); 10th century mosque on site of Early Christian basilica; 16th century Spanish citadel.

Vicinity:

E - 16 km. H^r-el Kenisla = El-Hakelma

LXXIV, 19

Early Christian basilica & baptistery with mosaics in place.

S - 13 km. Salakta (Sullectum)

LXXIV, 176

Early Christian chapel & catacombs (Arsch Zana)

17-19 km. Tumulus & Roman villas with mosaic pavements and wall-paintings

LXXIV, 142-145

SW - 21 km. Frede-Pheira

Roman villa and private thermae with mosaics in place.

Hoknine (no monuments)

LXVI

Vicinity:

E - 15 km. Esa-Dimes (Thapana)

LXVI, 75-78

Roman amphitheater and cisterns.

N - 6 km. Leata (Leptis Minor)

LXVI, 7

Ruins of a large Roman town: forum, aqueduct, thermae, amphitheater, theater, dwelling houses, cemetery, large enclosure; Byzantine fortresses, Early Christian basilica, Christian cemetery.

SW - 10 km. Sani-Hassane (Agora?)

LIV, 30

5185

*El Dja (Thysdrus)

LXXII, 33

*Amphitheater dated first half of 3rd century, the grandest Roman structure in Roman Africa, fifth largest in the world; thermae, circus, theater, houses, some with mosaics in place.

*Soussa (Hadrumetum)

LVII, 16

Site of the capital of the Roman province of Byzacene. Monuments of particular interest: Roman dwelling houses with mosaics; catacombs; Early Christian chapel; city walls (837) and the chief mosque (9th century); the Ksar er-Ribat, originally a Byzantine fort, next a monastery, and now a medersa; Kahsat-el-Kubba, Moorish "lone café"; a palace (Dar el Bey); the Kasba, used as a barracks and houses the Musée du 4e Vireilleurs containing neo-Punic, Roman and Early Christian objects; Musée municipal in Hotel de Ville with Punic, Roman, and Early Christian antiquities.

Vicinity:

N - 4 km. Villa des Pins

LVII, 4

Private collection of Roman sculpture.

S - 7 km. El-Knissia

LVII, 70

Roman cisterns, thermae with mosaic pavements, nausolea, basilica.

- SE - 18 km. Monastir (Buspina) LVII, 94
Muslim fortress on site of Christian monastery;
mosques.
- Knaïas (Zeta?) LXV, 9-11
Roman ruins.
- Vicinity:
W - 18 km. Sidi-el-Hani (Vicus Augusti) LXIV, 40
- Hergla (Horrea Caesia) XLIX, 128
Roman ruins & mosaic pavements.
- Vicinity:
W - 18 km. Field of dolmens XLIX, 56-58
- SW - 12 km. Bordj-el-Mansel XLIX, 88
- 22 km. H^F-Dra-Djemila XLIX, 147
Roman houses with mosaic pavements.
- 22 km. H^F-Ziba XLIX, 211
- 25 km. Roman ruins & mosaics XLIX, 215
Mausoleum with mosaic pavement.
- S - 10 km. H^F-Kembra (Ulisippira?) XLIX, 190, 191
Ruins of a Roman town: amphitheater & other structures,
vaulted ruins with mosaics.
- Enfidaville XLIII
Church containing Early Christian tomb mosaics.
- Vicinity:
NE - 5 km. H^F-sch-Chegarnia (Uppenna) XLIII, 148
Important Roman ruins: large Byzantine fortress, Early
Christian baptistery.
- W - 13 km. Sidi-Khalifa or H^F-Fradis (Aphrodisium or
Grasse) XLIII, 34
Impressive ruins: temple, basilica, amphitheater,
triumphal gate.
- 20 km. H^F-Bou-Vicha XXXVI, 208
Early Christian basilica with important pavements.
- NW - 12 km. Aïne-Medeker (Mediccers) XLIII, 60
Impressive ruins: mausolea.
- 17 km. H^F-el-Faouara XLIII, 26
Impressive ruins of a temple transformed into Byzantine
fountain, amphitheater, mausoleum, fountain.
- 18 km. H^F-Bairmir XLIII, 13
Early Christian basilica with mosaic.
- 18 km. Aïne-Patria (Civitas Bliensis) XLIII, 13
Impressive ruins: forum (?), mausoleum; Byzantine
fortress.

W - 11 km. Sidi-Abd-el-Mahmoud-el-Garai

XLIII, 166

14 km. Sidi-bel-Kassem-ben-es-Souda

XLIII, 167

REGION IV CONTROUN CIVIL, KAIROUAN

*Kairouan

XLIII

Founded in 671, capital of the Aglabide Empire (9th century), most important religious center in North Africa, particularly in the Turkish period (since 16th century). Among the Mohammedan structures to be noted chiefly are the mosques: **Sidi-Okba (also called Djama-Kabira), one of the greatest sanctuaries of Islam; existing structure chiefly of 8th and 9th centuries; of particular importance: Mihrab chapel with its fayence decoration, Minbar (Friday pulpit), Maktura (court-platform) all of which are precious monuments of Mohammedan decoration; Mosque du Barbier, second great sanctuary of Kairouan, dedicated to Abu Kassa al-Heloui, the barber of the prophet (17-19th centuries); Djama Tlata Eitan, early Moorish building much altered in 1440 & 1509; Mosque des Sabres (Djama Amor Aheda) (19th century); Zaouias: Sidi Abdi el-Guerian with the sumptuous tomb of the saint (16th century); Sidi Abi el-Kader el-Djilani; M'sala Darb-et-Tamar, a large open place of prayer for great Mohammedan festivals, El Barota, sacred well enclosed in domed building; secular structures include: Bab-el-Zhoukha (Toingate) and Porte de Tunis decorated with ancient columns.

Vicinity:

SW - 35 km. Sidi-Mohammed-el-Geboui

Musulman chapel on ancient building.

60 km. Hadjeb-el-Afoun (Macedonian?)

Byzantine fortress, Early Christian basilica with mosaics.

SW - 20 km. Hadjeb-el-Afoun (Germaniciana?)

Roman villa with mosaics.

Aine-Djeloula (Usakitanum)

IV, 113

Impressive ruins: Byzantine fortress.

Vicinity:

NE - 12 km. H^F-el-Guelal

IV, 23

17 km. H^F-en-Nechmaya

IV, 6

HR-Karachoun (or Ehechoun) (Mueuc)

XLVIII, 28, 29

Very important Roman ruin: temple, reservoirs; two Byzantine fortresses.

Vicinity:

E - 6 km. Ain-es-Sif

XLVIII, 31, 32

21 km. Well-preserved Roman bridge

XLVIII, 73

23 km. H^F-Mehana

XLVIII, 49

Ksar-Lemsa (Limia); Dechart-Bouja = H^F-Bouja

Djebel-Bou-Rabous XXI, 5-6

Large, well-preserved Byzantine fortress.

5183

- Vicinity:
- S - 12 km. H^F-El-Meldia Djebel-Bou-Dabous XXXI, 40
Roman thermae; Early Christian basilica
- 16 km. H^F-El-Mostour = H^F-Teada Djebel-Bou-Dabous XXXI, 45-46
Two large mausolea, one with sculptured frieze.
- 23 km. H^F-El-Snob = H^F-El-Snae Djebel-Bou-Dabous XXXI, 69
- SE - 7 km. H^F-Baera = Tell-El-Baer (Muzus) Djebel-Bou-Dabous XXXI, 33
- H^F-Sidi-Amara (Aggar) Makter XXX, 262
Ruins of large Roman town: temple, monumental arch; Byzantine fortress.
- Vicinity:
- S - 1 km. H^F-Janoue Makter XXX, 277
- 4 km. H^F-Mansoura Makter XXX, 283
- 8 km. H^F-El-Kaiba Makter XXX, 280
- - - - -

REGION IV CONTRÔLE CIVIL, TRALA

- *Sbeitla (Sufetula) Sbeitla XLVIII, 18
Very impressive & well-preserved ruins of forum, surrounded by Byzantine enceinte, and group of temple buildings in the center of the extensive remains of the city, the Capitol (court used as fortress in Byzantine period); Early Christian basilica with mosaics.
- Thala Thala XLIV, 77
Extensive Roman ruins: temples (one transformed into an Early Christian basilica), mausoleum, Roman monument within dependences of mosque.
- Vicinity:
- S - 16 km. H^F-Ouled-El-Bhaoui Thala XXXV, 212
- 38 km. H^F-Sbiba (Sufes) El Ala XXXVI, 116
Roman thermae & nymphaeum; Byzantine fortifications, Early Christian basilicas; Mosque of Djama-Sidi-Okba.
- NE - 16 km. H^F-Siar-El-Bhnam Thala XLIV, 43
- 19 km. H^F-Saïda Thala XXXV, 114
- N - 6 km. Sorij-el-Arbi = Hammam (Saltus Messianus) Thala XXXV, 73
Important ruins, gate with inscription.

- Kasserine (Cillium) Kasserine XLVII, 92
Extensive Roman ruins: aqueduct, thermae, theater, triumphal arch, Mausoleum of Titus Flavius Secundus with epitaphs, Tomb of the Petronii; Byzantine fortress and Early Christian basilica.

- Vicinity:
- S - 4 km. H^F-El-Hamair Kasserine XLVII, 96

NE - 17 km. HF-Routitla Kasserine XLVII, 45
 18 km. Kaar-El-Qualal Kasserine XLVII, 44
 NW - 17 km. HF-Brika = El-Baraka Kasserine XLVII, 18
 Early Christian basilica.
 21 km. HF-El-Guellal Kasserine XLVII, 5
 Early Christian basilica ?
 W - 26 km. HF-el-Goussa Kasserine XLVII, 51
 In the center of Roman ruins, an early Christian basilica.

Periana (no monuments)

Periana LIII

Vicinity:

NE - 3 km. Medinet-el-Kedime (Thelepte) Periana LIII, 14
 Very extensive ruins: thermae with mosaics, theater, aqueducts; 7 Early Christian basilicas with mosaics, large Byzantine citadel.
 14 km. HF-El-Rechig-ouit Periana LIII, 33
 Among extensive ruins, large, well-preserved Roman structures.
 22 km. HF-Daklat-Sz-Lamit Periana LIII, 43
 Early Christian basilica.
 27 km. Krinet-Sidi-Mohamed Periana LIII, 51
 27 km. HF-Mosbeh = Maouch Khim-ma-Barrouia Periana LIII, 52
 Early Christian basilica, mausoleum.

*BaYara (Ammaedara)

Tebessa XL, 5

Impressive ruins: 2 triumphal arches (*that of time of Septimius Severus used as fort in Byzantine period), 3 mausolea (*one almost intact), theater, and other Roman buildings; *important Byzantine fortress (largest in N. Africa), Early Christian basilicas.

REGION V CONTRÔLE CIVIL, SFAX

La Chebba (no monuments)

LXXXII

Vicinity:

NE - 1¹/₂ km. Sidi-Abdallah-el-Merakchi
Villa with mosaics, some in place.

LXXXII, 42

NW - 7 km. H^T-Djebnine

LXXXII, 38

7¹/₂ km. El-Aerg

LXXXII, 33

Villa with mosaics & wall-paintings.

W - 29 km. H^T-Rouzen (or Ronga) (Saparusa)

LXXXII, 73

Roman ruins: monumental gate, amphitheater, well-preserved mausoleum, cisterns.

Sfax (Tapsarura)

Sfax, 124 (no Roman numeral given this map in Atlas Archéologique, 1st series)

The most important city in Tunisia after Tunis. The only ruins are of the Early Christian period: basilica, baptisteries, and a cemetery. Important buildings include several mosques, the upper part of the chief mosque dating from the 13th century; sacua Sidi-ben-Aissa, the Driba (a fine type of aristocratic manion), *town walls, Musée municipal in the Hotel de Ville, a church which contains many ancient mosaics.

Vicinity:

NE - 11 km. Sidi-Mansour
Early Christian basilica & baptistery.

Sfax, 135

27 km. Inchilla (Usilla)

Mosque on Early Christian basilica.

SW - 12 km. H^T-Thina (Thense)

Roman ruins: thermae with mosaics, cemetery with mosaics, villa with mosaics, amphitheater, fortress; Early Christian basilica, cemetery with tomb mosaics, many in place.

Mabares (Macomades Minores)

Vicinity:

NW - 11 km. El-Mouassat
Early Christian basilica with mosaics.SW - 12 km. Ounga (Junca)

Early Christian basilica with mosaics; castle said to have been built by the knights of Malta.

Oglet-Atha

Roman villa with mosaics.

REGION V CONTRÔLE CIVIL, GABES

Gabès (Tacapae)

Remains of Classical town are buried under the modern structure.

Gabès, 61 (no Roman numeral given this map in Atlas Archéologique, 1st series)

REGION V CONTRÔLE CIVIL, DJERBA

Djerba (Meninx)

An island containing many ruins in its several towns. Extensive but unimportant ruins of the Roman town of Meninx, the only intact Roman monument is the Mausoleum of Borgho on the road to Midoune; Early Christian basilica & baptistery, both with mosaics. Near Hara Srita is the Synagogue much revered by Moslems and Catholics as well as Jews; tradition that one of the tablets of Moses was found there. At Hount Souk are the Mosque of the Strangers (15th century), the Mosque of the Turks (after 1560), and the Bordj Kebir, an ancient Spanish fortress.

Sidi-Bou-Ghrara (Gightis)

The ruins illustrate remarkably well the plan of a small Roman town: the Capitol, Temples of Mercury and Isis (?), forum with curia & market basilica, thermæ with mosaics, villas with colored incrustation & mosaics; Byzantine houses built of Roman materials, Early Christian chapel.

Vicinity:

N - 40 km. Hf-Zian (Zita)

Well-preserved forum of Roman town.

SW - 25 km. Medenine (probably in Territoire militaire S of Region V)
Large prehistoric village; "bread-loaf" architecture of modern town.

REGION V CONTRÔLE CIVIL, GAFSA

Gafsa (Capsa)

Roman ruins mostly buried under modern city; several mosques including Sidi Yakub mosque, one of oldest in Tunisia.

Gafsa, 23 (no Roman numeral given this map in Atlas Archéologique, 1st series)

REGION V CONTRÔLE CIVIL, TOZEUR

Tozeur (Tuzuros)

Mosques; one on site of Early Christian basilica, originally a Roman temple; Byzantine town; clay brick houses with geometric ornamentation characteristic of this oasis.

Vicinity:

N - Bled-al-Adher

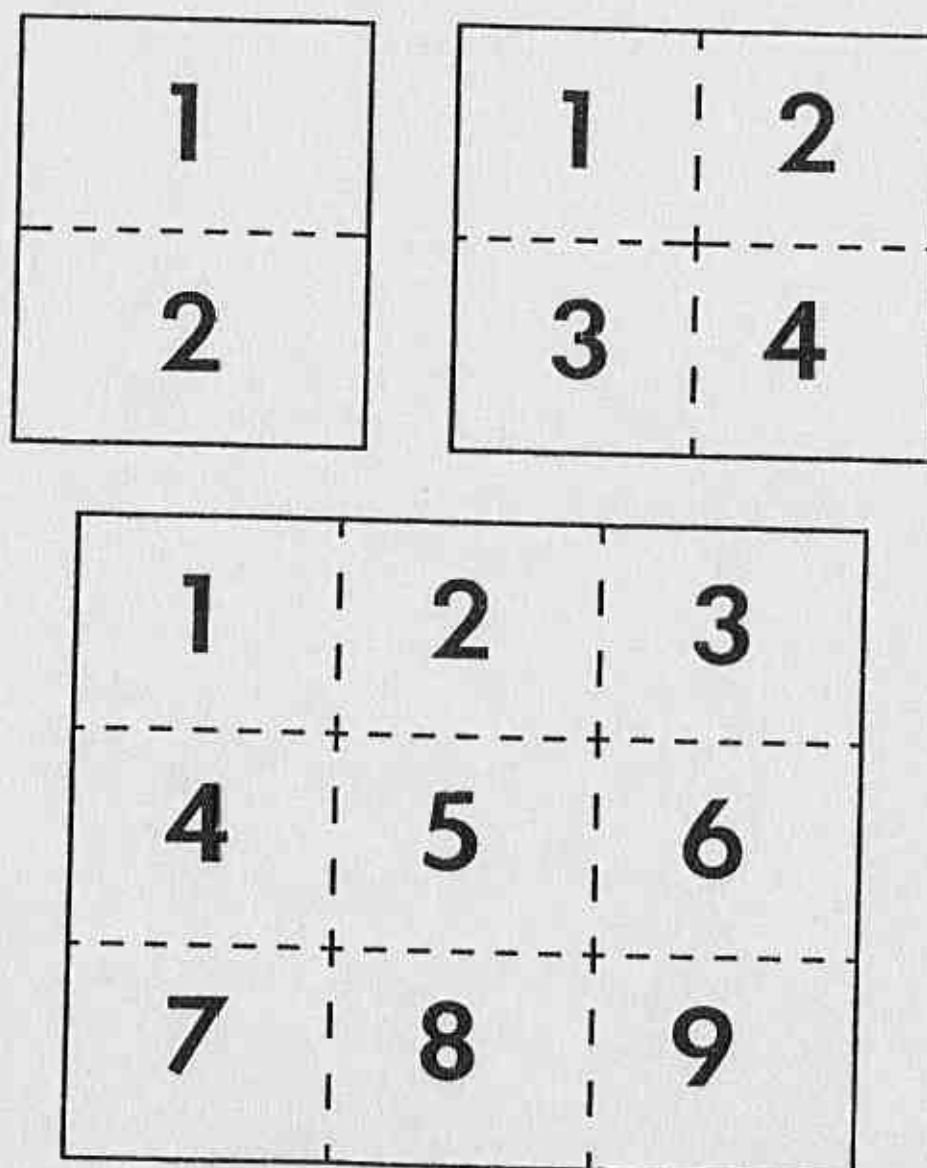
Mosque (oldest in the Djerid) on site of Roman temple; Mihrab (prayer-niche), dating from 1194 elegantly decorated with stucco.

SW - 25 km. Nefta (Nepta)

Several zaouïas including that of the Kadria, the most important in S. Tunisia; Marabout of Sidi Nessim.

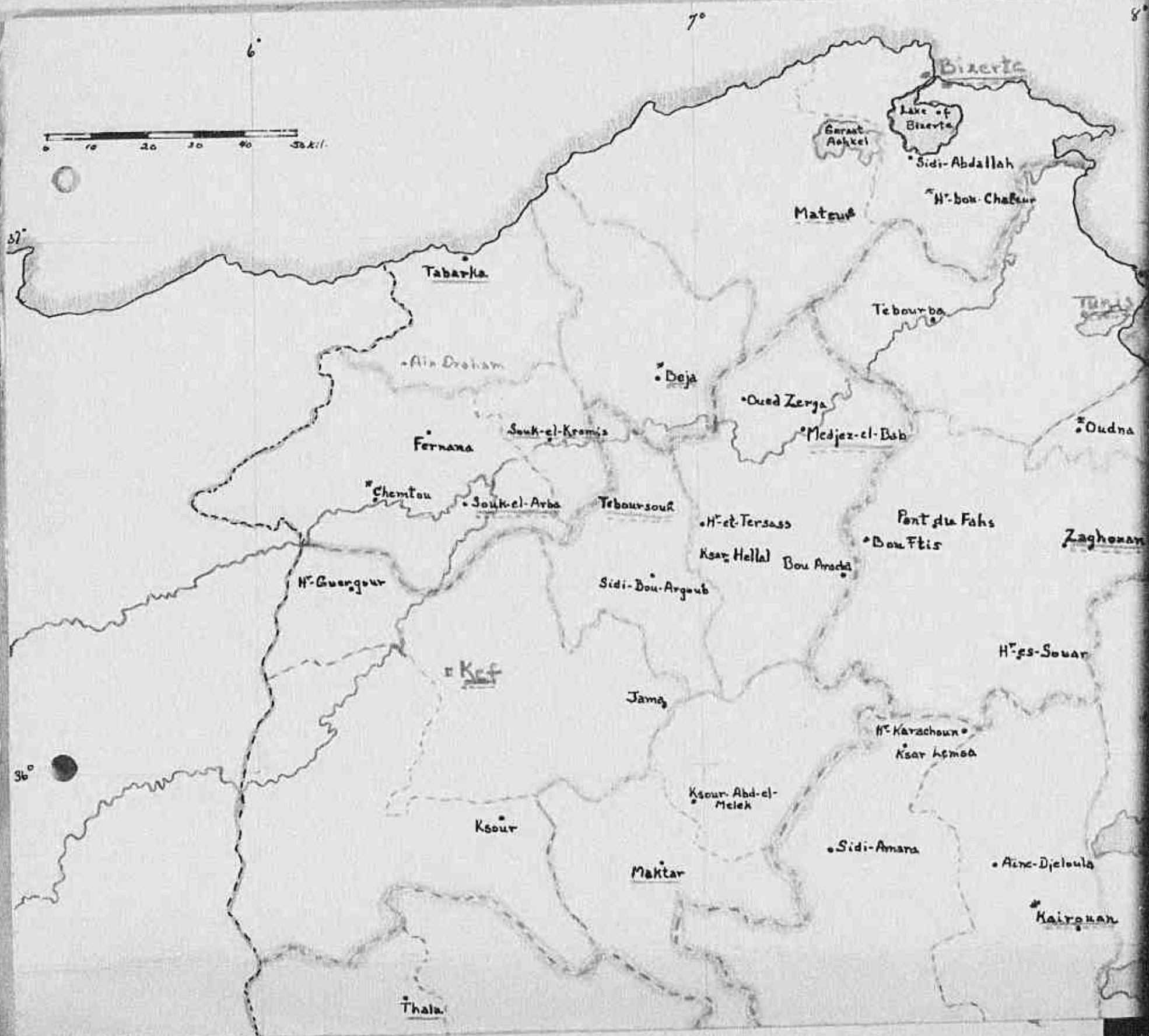
MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



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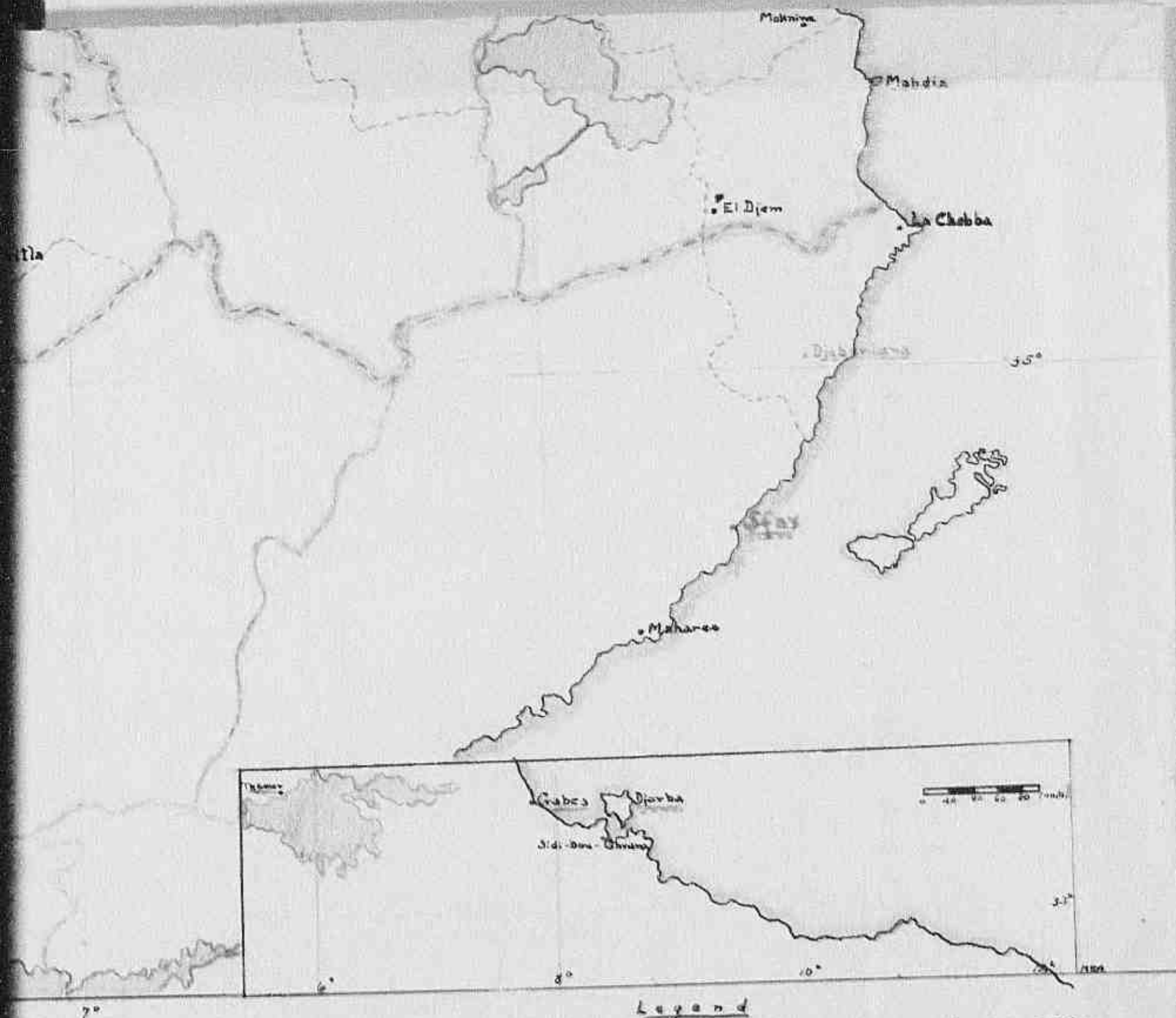




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Legend

- Division of Regions
- Division of Contrôle Civil
- Division of Caïdat

Names in red - Capital of Région
 Names underlined with green - Capital of Contrôle civil
 Names in underlined with purple - Capital of Caïdat

Line between Tunisia and Algeria

