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## **Eastern desert ware : traces of the inhabitants of the eastern desert in Egypt and Sudan during the 4th-6th centuries CE**

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**APPENDIX TWO**  
**List of Sites at which Eastern Desert Ware**  
**has been Described (1935-2002)**

<b>Sites with Eastern Desert Ware in the Nile Valley</b> (from south to north)		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Short description</b>	<b>References</b>
? Gabati	Meroitic (2nd century BCE-4th century CE) and post-Meroitic (350-550 CE) cemetery of tumulus graves just east of the Nile Valley between Atbara and Meroe (south of the 5th cataract). A few sherds resembling EDW, or representing the same tradition, were found among hand-made Nubian ware and Egyptian vessels dated to the 6th-7th centuries CE.	L.V.M. Smith, "Gabati grave goods from test excavation and consideration of funerary practices" in M. Mallinson <i>et al.</i> , <i>Road archaeology in the Middle Nile. Volume 2. Excavations from Meroe to Atbara, 1994</i> (Unpublished report), 181-191, Fig. 8.1, Pls. 53-54. L.V.M. Smith, "The post-Meroitic and medieval pottery," in D.N. Edwards (ed.), <i>Gabati. A Meroitic, post-Meroitic and medieval cemetery in central Sudan. Volume 1</i> (London 1998), 178-183, Figs. 6.27-6.30.
Kurgus (2)	Fortified settlement on the east bank of the Nile between the 4th and 5th cataracts. Remarkable are the many inscriptions (among which the boundary steles of Thutmose I and Thutmose III, 18th Dynasty) and a large post-Meroitic and medieval cemetery in the area. Sherds resembling EDW, or representing the same tradition, were found in 'domestic', pre-Christian contexts (ca. 4th century CE).	I. Welsby Sjöström, "New fieldwork at Kurgus. The cemetery and the fort," <i>Sudan &amp; Nubia 2</i> (1998), 30-34. I. Welsby Sjöström, "Excavations at Kurgus. The 2000 season results," <i>Sudan &amp; Nubia 5</i> (2001), 59-63. H. Barnard and E. Strouhal, "Wadi Qitna revisited," <i>Annals of the Náprstek Museum 25. Prague 2004</i> , 29-55, Fig. 8. H. Barnard, A.N. Dooley and K.F. Faull, "New data on the Eastern Desert Ware from Sayala (Lower Nubia) on the <i>Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna</i> ," <i>Ägypten und Levante 15</i> (2005), 60-61, Fig. 9.
Wadi al-Tereif	A post-Meroitic (350-550 CE) cemetery in the 4th cataract area (which will be flooded after another dam across the Nile is finished). A few vessels resembling EDW, or representing the same tradition, were found among wheel-thrown and hand-made post-Meroitic vessels.	H.-Å. Nordström, "Pottery Production," in D.A. Welsby and J.R. Anderson (eds.), <i>Sudan, ancient treasures. An exhibition of recent discoveries from the Sudan National Museum</i> (London 2004), 269, cat. no. 255.
Qasr Ibrim (7)	Fortress and place of pilgrimage on the summit of a mountain just east of the Nile between Aswan and Balana, intermittently occupied from at least the 7th century BDE (Taharqa, 25th Dynasty) until the 19th century CE. EDW was found among hand-made Meroitic and early-Christian vessels as well as X-group goblets and cups dated to the 4th century CE.	P.J. Rose, <i>The aftermath of the Roman frontier in Lower Nubia</i> (Unpublished PhD-thesis University of Cambridge, Darwin College, 1992). 161-162, Figs. 7/75-78. H. Barnard, A.N. Dooley and K.F. Faull, "New data on the Eastern Desert Ware from Sayala (Lower Nubia) on the <i>Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna</i> ," <i>Ägypten und Levante 15</i> (2005), 61-62, Fig. 9.
Wadi al-Arab	Small 3rd-6th century CE settlement on the west bank of the Nile between Aswan and Balana showing several phases of occupation and what has been identified as a wine press (cf. Sayala). EDW was found among (imitation) Meroitic and Egyptian wares.	W.B. Emery and L.P. Kirwan, <i>The excavations and survey between Wadi es-Sebua and Adindan 1929-31</i> (Cairo 1935), 117-122, Figs. 89, 94/1, 99/5, 103/13.

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Sayala (16)	Small 1st-4th century CE, but most likely late 3rd century CE, settlement on the west bank of the Nile between Aswan and Balana, identified as 'rest houses' (cf. Wadi al-Arab). EDW was found among Meroitic cups and Egyptian ribbed amphorae. Across the Nile is a contemporary but not necessarily directly related cemetery. Some EDW was found here as well, again among Egyptian ribbed amphorae and Meroitic cups.	K. Kromer, <i>Römische Weinstuben in Sayala (Unternubien)</i> (Vienna, 1967), 96-99, Abb. 30/4-5, 31, Tafs. 16/Fig. 2, 32, 34/3, 37-5. F.A. Bedawi, <i>Die Römische Gräberfelder von Sayala-Nubien</i> (Vienna 1976), 29-31, Abb. 12, Taf. 28/Fig. 2. H. Barnard, A.N. Dooley and K.F. Faull, "New data on the Eastern Desert Ware from Sayala (Lower Nubia) on the <i>Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna</i> ," <i>Ägypten und Levante</i> 15 (2005), 49-64.
Wadi Qitna (54)	Large 3rd-6th century CE cemetery of tumulus graves on the west bank of the Nile between Aswan and Balana (Egyptian Nubia, cf. Kalabsha South). EDW was found among X-group goblets and cups, as well as Egyptian white ware amphorae and jugs.	E. Strouhal, <i>Wadi Qitna and Kalabsha-South. Volume I</i> (Prague 1984), 157-177, 195-200, Tabs. 31-34, Pls. 66-70. E. Strouhal, "Further analysis of the fine handmade pottery of Egyptian Nubia in 3rd-5th century AD," in W. Godlewski (ed.), <i>Coptic and Nubian Pottery. International workshop, Nieborów, 29-31 August 1988. Part II.</i> (National Museum in Warsaw, Occasional Paper, 1991), 3-9. H. Barnard and E. Strouhal, "Wadi Qitna revisited," <i>Annals of the Náprstek Museum</i> 25. <i>Prague 2004</i> , 29-55, Fig. 8.
Kalabsha South (10)	Large 3rd-6th century CE cemetery of tumulus graves on the west bank of the Nile between Aswan and Balana (Egyptian Nubia, cf. Wadi Qitna). EDW was found among X-group goblets and cups, as well as Egyptian white ware amphorae and jugs.	E. Strouhal, <i>Wadi Qitna and Kalabsha-South. Volume I</i> (Prague 1984), 157-177, 195-200, Tabs. 31-34, Pls. 66-70. E. Strouhal, "Further analysis of the fine handmade pottery of Egyptian Nubia in 3rd-5th century AD," in W. Godlewski (ed.), <i>Coptic and Nubian Pottery. International workshop, Nieborów, 29-31 August 1988. Part II.</i> (National Museum in Warsaw, Occasional Paper, 1991), 3-9. H. Barnard and E. Strouhal, "Wadi Qitna revisited," <i>Annals of the Náprstek Museum</i> 25. <i>Prague 2004</i> , 29-55, Fig. 8.
Kalabsha North	Several 4th century CE cemeteries and settlements, identified as 'migration villages', along the Nile between Aswan and Balana. EDW was found among X-group goblets and cups.	H. Ricke, <i>Ausgrabungen van Khor-Dehmit bis Bet el-Wali</i> (Chicago 1967), 46-70, Tafs. 23-28.
<b>Sites with Eastern Desert Ware in the Mons Smaragdus area (from north to south)</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Short description</b>	<b>References</b>
Gebel Zabara (1)	One of the mining settlements, 24°N 46'16" / 34°E 43'05", in the Mons Smaragdus area. Some EDW on the surface, no excavations have yet been performed in Gebel Zabara.	H. Barnard and E. Strouhal, "Wadi Qitna revisited," <i>Annals of the Náprstek Museum</i> 25. <i>Prague 2004</i> , 29-55, Fig. 8.
(Wadi) Sikait (42)	The central settlement, 24°N 37'54" / 34°E 47'44", in the Mons Smaragdus area (1st-6th century CE), the major source of beryl (a semi-precious stone) in the Roman empire. EDW was found among Late Roman Amphora type 1, as well as Aswan red-slipped or painted bowls and jars.	J.L. Rivard, B.C. Foster and S.E. Sidebotham, "Emerald city," <i>Archaeology</i> 55, 3 (May-June 2002), 36-41. S.E. Sidebotham, H.M. Nouwens, A.M. Hense and J.A. Harrell, "Preliminary report on archaeological fieldwork at Sikait (Eastern Desert of Egypt), and environs: 2002-2003," <i>Sahara</i> 15 (2004), 7-30, Fig. 27-28.

## Appendix II: List of Sites

Wadi Gamal North = Kab Marfu'a (14)	1st-5th century CE settlement, 24°N 32'37" / 34°E 44'12", in the Mons Smaragdus area, without evidence of mining. Some EDW on the surface among small, flat-bottomed vessels with grooved handles (imported from present-day France or Algeria) and so-called 'costrels' (small jugs with flattened sides). No excavations have yet been performed in Kab Marfu'a.	H. Barnard, "Eastern Desert Ware, a short introduction," <i>Sudan &amp; Nubia</i> 6 (2002), 53-57, Pls. XXX-XXXI. S.E. Sidebotham, H. Barnard, L.A. Pintozzi and R.S. Tomber, "The enigma of Kab Marfu'a. Precious gems in Egypt's Eastern Desert," <i>Minerva</i> 16,1 (January/February 2005), 24-26.
Umm Heiran (1)	Settlement, 24°N 34'38" / 34°E 51'40", of unknown purpose within the Mons Smaragdus area. A small number of sherds of EDW were found among many sherds of Egyptian Graeco-Roman (4th-6th century CE) vessels.	S.E. Sidebotham, H.M. Nouwens, A.M. Hense and J.A. Harrell, "Preliminary report on archaeological fieldwork at Sikait (Eastern Desert of Egypt), and environs: 2002-2003," <i>Sahara</i> 15 (2004), 7-30.
Wadi Gamal South = Gelli (8)	Large settlement, 24°N 31'12" / 34°E 44'27", in the far south-west of the Mons Smaragdus area. A small number of sherds of EDW were found among many sherds of Egyptian Graeco-Roman (4th-6th century CE) vessels.	H. Barnard, A.N. Dooley and K.F. Faull, "New data on the Eastern Desert Ware from Sayala (Lower Nubia) on the <i>Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna</i> ," <i>Ägypten und Levante</i> 15 (2005), 60-63, Fig. 10.
<b>Sites with Eastern Desert Ware in the Eastern Desert (from north to south)</b>		
Site	Short description	References
Bir Umm Fawakhir	Large 5th-6th century CE gold-mining settlement, 26°N 01'32" / 33°E 52'40", north and about midway of the ancient road between modern Quft (in the Nile Valley) and Quseir (on the Red Sea coast). Very few sherds of EDW among large quantities of amphorae, jars and cooking vessels from the Nile Valley.	C. Meyer, "Gold, granite and water. The Bir Umm Fawakhir Survey Project 1992," in W.G. Dever (ed.), <i>Preliminary excavation reports Sardis, Bir Umm Fawakhir, Tell el-'Umeiri, the combined Caesarea expeditions and Tell Dothan</i> (American Schools of Oriental Research, volume 52, 1995), 83-86, Figs. 29j, 30f.
Quseir al-Qadim (2)	Ancient <i>Myos Hormos</i> , a large 3rd century BCE-6th century CE Graeco-Roman settlement, 26°N 09'25" / 34°E 14'32" on the Red Sea coast east of Luxor (cf. Berenike and Marsa Nakari). Intermittently the main focus of the long-distance trade through the Eastern Desert and across the Red Sea, probably also before and definitely also after the Graeco-Roman period. Some EDW was found among hand-made vessels from India, as well as Egyptian and imported Roman wares.	D.S. Whitcomb and J.H. Johnson (eds.), <i>Quseir al-Qadim 1980. Preliminary report</i> (Malibu 1982). R.S. Tomber, "The pottery," in D.P.S. Peacock et al., <i>Myos Hormos-Quseir al-Qadim. A Roman and Islamic port site on the Red Sea coast of Egypt. Interim report 1999</i> (Unpublished report), 31-37. Personal communication of Dr.R.S. Tomber after the 2002 field season (DN 526 and DN 576 were identified as EDW).
Bir Minih (1)	Large 3th-7th century CE settlement, 25°N 33' / 33°E 36', of unknown purpose, located in the desert east of Luxor. Remarkable are the many inscriptions (dating from the Old Kingdom to the Ptolemaic Period) in the area among some, possible earlier, settlements and several, probably later, graves. EDW was found among Aswan red-slipped or painted bowls and jars. Research has so far concentrated on the inscriptions.	U. Luft, A. Almásy, M.A. Farkas, I. Furka, Z. Horváth and G. Lassányi, "Preliminary report on the fieldwork at Bir Minih, Arabian Desert," <i>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Abteilung Kairo</i> 58 (2002), 384, Figs. 7/10-13.
Marsa Nakari (9)	Small 1st-4th century CE Graeco-Roman settlement (ancient <i>Nechesia?</i> ), 24°N 55'30" / 34°E 57'44" on the Red Sea coast between Quseir al-Qadim and Berenike, most likely related to the long-distance trade through the Eastern Desert and across the Red Sea (cf. Berenike and Quseir al-Qadim). Some EDW was found among wheel-thrown pottery that has not yet been published.	J.A. Seeger, "A preliminary report on the 1999 field season at Marsa Nakari," <i>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</i> 38 (2001), 77-88.

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<p>Berenike (52)</p>	<p>Large 3rd century BCE-6th century CE Graeco-Roman settlement, 23°N 54'37" / 35°E 28'25", on the Red Sea coast east of Aswan, intermittently the main focus of the long-distance trade through the Eastern Desert and across the Red Sea (cf. Marsa Nakari and Quseir al-Qadim). EDW was found in both domestic (houses and workshops) and religious contexts (pagan and early Christian) among hand-made vessels from Axum, Arabia and India, Late Roman Amphora type 1, Aswan red-slipped or painted bowls and jars as well as X-group goblets and cups. Most EDW could be dated to the 4th-5th century CE some may have been deposited as early as the 2nd century CE.</p>	<p>J.W. Hayes, "Summary of pottery and glass finds," in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1994. Preliminary report of the 1994 excavations at Berenike (Egyptian Red Sea coast) and the survey of the Eastern Desert</i> (Leiden 1995), 33-36, Fig. 13.  P.J. Rose, "Report on the handmade sherds," in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1994. Preliminary report of the 1994 excavations at Berenike (Egyptian Red Sea coast) and the survey of the Eastern Desert</i> (Leiden 1995), 41-43.  J.W. Hayes, "The pottery," in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1995. Preliminary report of the 1995 excavations at Berenike (Egyptian Red Sea coast) and the survey of the Eastern Desert</i> (Leiden 1996), 153, Figs. 6-15/1-6, 6-19.  S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich, "Berenike: Roman Egypt's maritime gateway to Arabia and India," <i>Egyptian Archaeology 8</i> (1996), 16-17.  R.S. Tomber, "The pottery," in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1997. Report of the 1997 excavations at Berenike and the survey of the Egyptian Eastern Desert, including excavations at Shenshef</i> (Leiden 1999), 152, Fig. 5-15/75.  S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich, "Berenike, Roms Tor am Roten Meer nach Arabien und Indien," <i>Antike Welt 32,3</i> (2001), 256-257, Abb. 14.  H. Barnard, "Eastern Desert Ware, a short introduction," <i>Sudan &amp; Nubia 6</i> (2002), 53-57, Pls. XXX-XXXI.</p>
<p>Hitan Rayan</p>	<p>Large 5th-7th century CE settlement, 23°N 47'49" / 35°E 19'34", of unknown purpose (cf. Qaria Mustafa 'Amr). EDW on the surface among Late Roman Amphora type 1 as well as Aswan red-slipped or painted bowls and jars. No excavations have yet been performed in Hitan Rayan.</p>	<p>F.G. Aldsworth and H. Barnard, "Survey of Hitan Rayan," in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1995. Preliminary report of the 1995 excavations at Berenike (Egyptian Red Sea coast) and the survey of the Eastern Desert</i> (Leiden 1996), 411-440.  S.E. Sidebotham, H. Barnard and G. Pyke, "Five enigmatic late Roman settlements in the Eastern Desert," <i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 88</i> (2002), 187-225, Fig. 20.</p>
<p>(Hitan) Shenshef</p>	<p>Large 5th-6th century CE settlement, 23°N 44'15" / 35°E 22'43", of unknown purpose. Remarkable are the presence of several monumental structures on site and the surfacing of ground water just east of the settlement. On the summit of one of the hills north of the site are the remains of a large fortress which predates the settlement. EDW was found among Late Roman Amphora type 1 and Aswan red-slipped or painted bowls and jars.</p>	<p>R.S. Tomber, "The pottery," F.G. Aldsworth and H. Barnard, "Survey of Shenshef", both in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1996. Report of the 1996 excavations at Berenike (Egyptian Red Sea coast) and the survey of the Eastern Desert</i> (Leiden 1998), 170, 427-443.  R.S. Tomber, "The pottery," in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1997. Report of the 1997 excavations at Berenike survey of the Egyptian Eastern Desert, including excavations at Shenshef</i> (Leiden, 1999), 146-149.  S.E. Sidebotham, H. Barnard and G. Pyke, "Five enigmatic late Roman settlements in the Eastern Desert," <i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology 88</i> (2002), 187-225.</p>

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Qaria Mustafa 'Amr Gama'a	Large 5th-6th century CE settlement, 23°N 36'44" / 35°E 23'22", of unknown purpose (cf. Hitan Rayan). EDW on the surface among Late Roman Amphora type 1. No excavations have yet been performed in Qaria Mustafa 'Amr.	S.E. Sidebotham, H. Barnard and G. Pyke, "Five enigmatic late Roman settlements in the Eastern Desert," <i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i> 88 (2002), 187-225, Fig. 23.
? Bir Abraç	1st century BCE-1st century CE fortress, 23°N 24'55" / 34°E 47'51", half-way up the slope of a hill in the desert above a still active well. Remarkable are the many petroglyphs of cattle and elephants (most likely contemporary with the fortress) in the area among several small settlements and numerous graves. Many of the recovered sherds were originally attributed to the Pan-Grave culture but some of them may actually be EDW. No excavations have yet been performed in Bir Abraç.	K. Sadr, "Preliminary report on an archaeological reconnaissance in the Eastern Desert, southeast Egypt," in C. Bonnet (ed.), <i>Étude Nubiennes. Actes du VIIe congrès international d'études nubiennes, 3-8 septembre 1990. Volume II</i> (Neuchatel 1994), 9. S.E. Sidebotham and R.E. Zitterkopf, "Survey of the hinterland," in S.E. Sidebotham and W.Z. Wendrich (eds.), <i>Berenike 1995. Preliminary report of the 1995 excavations at Berenike (Egyptian Red Sea coast) and the survey of the Eastern Desert</i> (Leiden 1996), 372-377.
Wadi Alaqi	Many of the numerous 7th-8th century CE tumulus graves scattered over the Wadi Alaqi region, 21°N 24' / 34°E 35', mostly in the higher parts of its tributaries Wadi Elei and Wadi al-Ku, have yielded EDW. Remarkable is the absence of EDW in settlement sites in the same area.	K. Sadr, A. Castiglioni, A. Castiglioni and G. Negro, "Archaeology in the Nubian Desert," <i>Sahara</i> 6 (1994), 69-75. A. Castiglioni, A. Castiglioni and J. Vercoouter, <i>Das Goldland der Pharaonen</i> (Mainz 1995). K. Sadr, A. Castaglioni and A. Castaglioni, "Nubian Desert archaeology: a preliminary view," <i>Archéologie du Nil Moyen</i> 7 (1995), 210-221, Figs. 10, 11, 25.
Tabot (63)	Small 3rd-4th century CE way station, 19°N 00'50" / 35°E 55'22", along the ancient road between modern Berber (in the Nile Valley just north of Atbara) and Suakin (on the Red Sea coast just south of present-day Port Sudan). Probably also associated with nearby mines or quarries. Relatively large quantities of EDW among Egyptian ribbed amphorae.	A.A. Magid, R.H. Pierce and K. Krzywinski, "Test excavation in the southern Red Sea Hills (Sudan): cultural linkages to the north," <i>Archéologie du Nil Moyen</i> 7 (1995), 165-170, Pl. V. A.A. Magid, "Ancient way stations in the southern Red Sea Hills: a new discovery," <i>Sudan Notes and Records</i> 2 (new series) (1998), 1-12. A.A. Magid, "The site of Tabot. An old waystation in the southern Red Sea Hills, Sudan," in S. Wenig (ed.), <i>Neueste Feldforschungen im Sudan und in Eritrea. Acten des Symposiums, Berlin, 13-14 Oktober 1999</i> (Wiesbaden 2004), 155-172, Fig. 6. H. Barnard and A.A. Magid, "Eastern Desert Ware from Tabot (Sudan). More links to the north," <i>Archéologie du Nil Moyen</i> 10 (2006), 15-34.

Table 8-1: Overview of the sites where Eastern Desert Ware has been found (cf. Appendix 12). This table was originally prepared for H. Barnard, H. (2006). "The Macroscopic Description of Eastern Desert Ware (1935-2002)," in I. Caneva and A. Roccati (eds.), *Acta Nubica: Proceedings of the X International Conference of Nubian Studies: Rome, 9-14 September 2002*. Rome, Libreria dello Stato: pp. 52-55.