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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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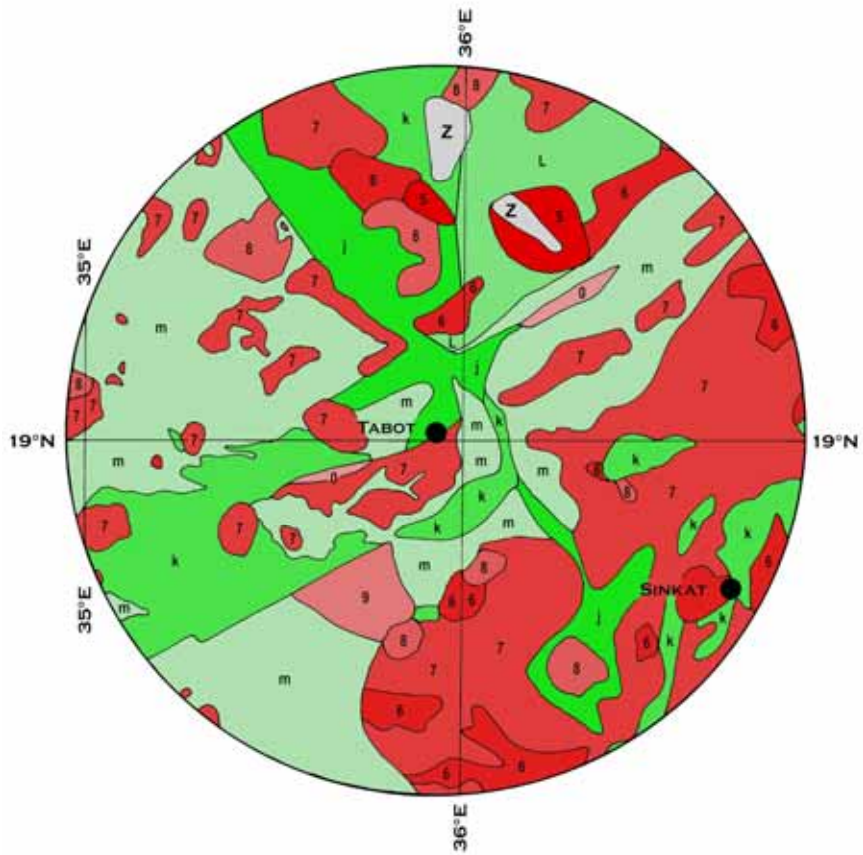
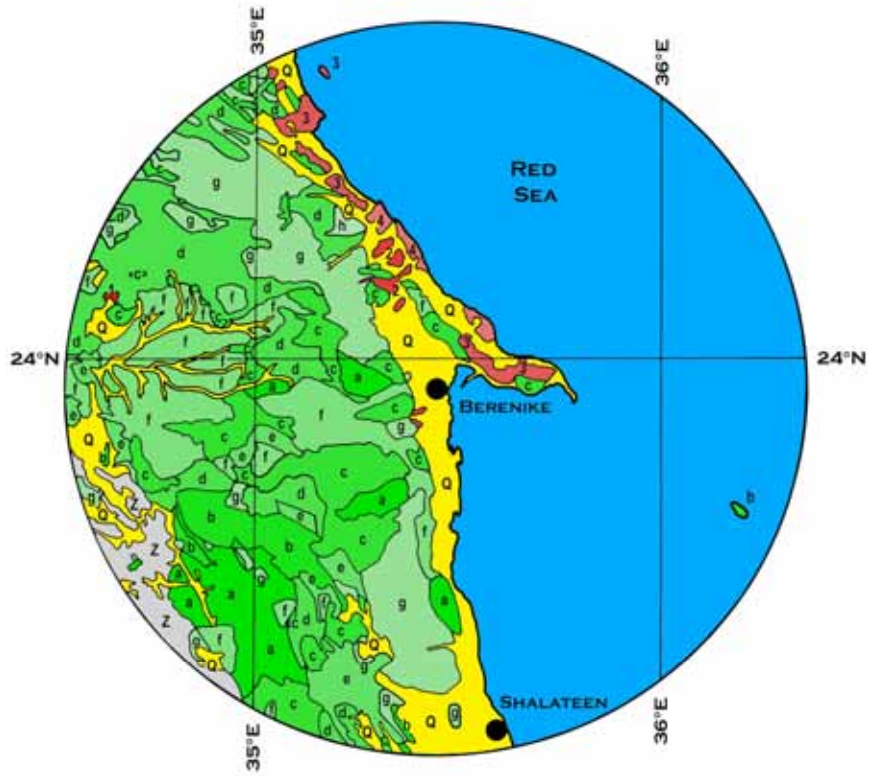
**APPENDIX SIX**  
**Outline of the Geology of the Eastern Desert**

Million years ago	Eon	Period	Epoch	Selected Egyptian layers mentioned in Chapter 3
present	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene	Upper alluvium (Nile and <i>wadi</i> clays)
1.8 Ma			Pleistocene	Lower alluvium (Nile clay)
		Tertiary	Pliocene	Dolerite and 'plastic clay'
			Miocene	Limestone and marl clays
			Oligocene	
			Eocene	
Palaeocene				
65 Ma	Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Nubian sandstone and 'Aswan clay' (palaeosol)	
		Jurassic		
		Triassic		
248 Ma	Palaeozoic	Permian		
		Carboniferous		
		Devonian		
		Silurian		
		Ordovician		
		Cambrian		
545 Ma	Precambrian	Basement complex (diorite, gneiss, granite, schist)		

Table 12-1: Schematic overview of the main geological features in the Eastern Desert, between the Nile Valley and the Red Sea in southeast Egypt and northeast Sudan. Ma (mega-annum) = million years ago. Modified after Nordström and Bourriau 1993.

# Eastern Desert Ware



## Appendix VI: Geology

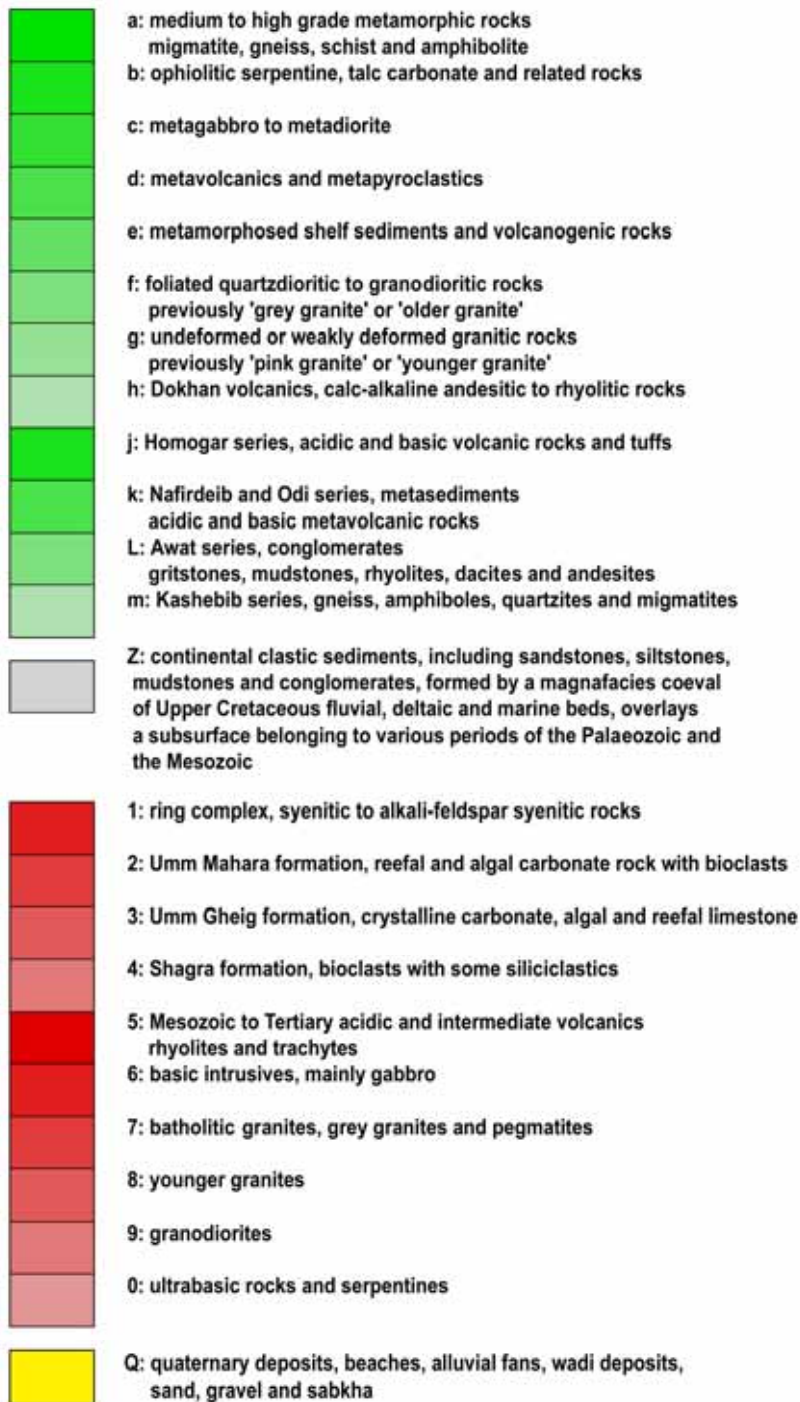


Figure 12-1 (on this and the previous page): Geological maps of the areas about 100 km (approximately one degree of longitude of latitude) around Berenike, on the Egyptian Red Sea coast, and Tabot, in the Sudanese Eastern Desert. Modified after the 1987 Geological Map of Egypt, prepared by Conoco Coral and the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (Cairo), and the 1981 Geological Map of Sudan, prepared by the Geological and Mineral Resource Department (Khartoum), the Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Joint Commission and the Bureau de Recherches Géologique et Minières (Orléans). The circular edges of the maps should not be interpreted as the limit of the possible production areas of Eastern Desert Ware.