



Faculty of Archeology
Egyptology Department

Paleo-environmental Reconstruction of Balat/North-1 Site, Dakhla Oasis, Egypt: A Geo-archeological Study

A thesis submitted for obtaining a Master Degree in Environmental Archeology from
Faculty of Archeology, Cairo University
(Joint MA Program between Cairo University and Cologne University)

Submitted by:

Nevin Wahid Soliman Maarouf

Under supervision of:

Prof. Dr. Salwa Kamel

Head of the Egyptology Department, Faculty of Archeology,
Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Mohamed A. Hamdan

Professor of Geo-archeology,
Faculty of Science,
Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Olaf Bubbenzer

Professor of Physical Geography,
Institute of Geography,
Heidelberg University, Germany

Cairo

2023

ABSTRACT

In recent decades, numerous studies have focused on the climate fluctuations during the Late Holocene period, around 5800 BP, and their effects on human settlement in the Egyptian Dakhla Oasis and surrounding regions. These studies have approached the topic from archeological and geological perspectives, aiming to explore the interaction between humans and their environment.

The Sheikh Muftah culture, a significant cultural group during the Late Holocene, is the latest prehistoric cultural unit known to have inhabited the Dakhla Oasis, from approximately 5000 BP and lasting into the Late Old Kingdom period; nearly 2000 years. It is believed that this culture comprised indigenous pastoral nomads of the Oasis who adapted to the extremely dry periods in the Oasis, while other groups moved to the Nile Valley. However, little is known about their possible distribution and activities in the Dakhla Oasis and beyond.

Since 1987, sites of this culture, identified by fireplaces, bone concentrations, and pottery and flint tools, have been discovered, but only a few remain *in situ*. This has made the understanding of this cultural unit challenging. Therefore, this thesis aims to focus on this enigmatic culture, particularly in the Balat region, addressing one of the most significant aspects of Environmental Archeology: the study of the interaction between humans and their environment and the influence of this environment on their activities using geo-archeological techniques.

The study seeks to contribute to the field of Environmental Archeology by utilizing these techniques to analyze soil samples obtained from the Balat/North-1 Site at Dakhla Oasis, Egypt; to reconstruct the paleo-environment of this Late Holocene culture at Balat, known as the Sheikh Muftah Culture, and provide a comprehensive understanding of this culture, which is considered to be the most enigmatic of all Holocene cultures at the Oasis.

In this thesis, the researcher aims to comprehend the various paleo-environmental and paleo-climatic influences on Sheikh Muftah culture at the Oasis in general, and the Balat/North-1 Site at Balat in particular, throughout the Late Holocene. Therefore, the study will focus on the geo-archeological evidence from the Sheikh Muftah cultural unit at Dakhla Oasis, using some soil samples taken during the excavations of the IFAO (Institut français d'archéologie orientale) between 2013 and 2014 at the Balat/North-1 Site. Additionally, the researcher conducted sediment, mineral, and chemical analyses at the laboratories of the IFAO and the Faculty of Science, Cairo University.

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	i
ABSTRACT	ii
KEYWORDS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
ABBREVIATIONS	xiv
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Significance and Objectives of Research	1
1.2. Questions of Research	2
1.3. Methods of Research	3
1.3.1. Geo-archeological Techniques	3
1.3.2. Archeological Studies	10
1.4. Relevant Literature Review	11
1.4.1. Archeological Literature	11
1.4.2. Geo-archeological Literature	12
2. CHAPTER ONE: Previous Archeological Work at Dakhla Oasis, Egypt	13
2.1. Historical Importance	13
2.2. Previous Visits and Missions	17
2.2.1. Individual Visits	17
2.2.2. Excavation Missions	18
3. CHAPTER TWO: Geology, Geomorphology and Climate of Dakhla Oasis, Egypt	23
3.1. General Geologic Aspects	24
3.2. Geomorphology of Dakhla Oasis Depression	25
3.2.1. Egyptian Limestone Plateau	28
3.2.2. Escarpment and Piedmont Surface	29
3.2.3. The Lowlands	29
3.2.4. Southern Cuesta Region	31
3.3. Stratigraphic Sequence of Dakhla Oasis	33

3.3.1. Cretaceous Period	33
3.3.2. Tertiary Period	35
3.3.3. Quaternary Period	36
3.4. Hydrology of Dakhla Oasis Depression	38
3.4.1. Ground Water	38
3.4.2. Downstream Drainage Network	39
3.5. Climate of Dakhla Oasis Depression	41
3.5.1. Quaternary Paleo-climate	41
3.5.2. Modern climate	43
4. CHAPTER THREE: Holocene Cultures at the Dakhla Oasis, Egypt	46
4.1. Late Pleistocene Sites at the Western Desert (c. 129–11 ka BP)	46
4.2. Holocene Cultures at Dakhla Oasis (11 ka BP)	48
4.2.1. Masara Culture Unit (Epipaleolithic culture: c. 9200–8060 BP)	50
4.2.2. Bashendi Culture Unit (c. 7600–5200 BP)	57
4.2.3. Sheikh Muftah Culture Unit (Neolithic culture: c. 5050–3100 BP)	67
5. CHAPTER FOUR: Balat/North-1 Site: Sheikh Muftah Occupation at Balat	79
5.1. Location	79
5.2. Archeological Context of Balat/North-1 Site	83
5.2.1. Site Stratification	85
5.2.2. Areas of Occupancy and Campsites	87
5.2.3. Prominent Features	101
5.3. Material Culture	104
5.3.1. Lithic of Balat/North-1	105
5.3.2. Pottery: Types and Shapes	110
5.4. Subsistence	112
6. CHAPTER FIVE: Geo-archeological Study of Balat/North-1 Site	113
6.1. Overview	113
6.2. Geo-archeological Descriptions and Applied Analyses	114
6.2.1. Carbonate Content Measurement	116
6.2.2. Grain Size Analysis	118

6.2.3. Mineralogy and Geo-chemistry	123
6.3. Stratigraphic Correlation	133
7. CHAPTER SIX: Paleo-environmental Reconstruction of Sheikh Muftah Culture at Balat/North-1 Site	135
7.1. Geo-archeological Data	135
7.2. Bio-stratigraphical Data	138
7.3. Paleo-climatic Impacts	140
7.4. Archeological Data	143
7.5. Results and Discussions	144
8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	147
1) The Holocene Paleo-environment at the Dakhla Oasis and its Implications	147
2) A Comprehensive Picture of the Sheikh Muftah Culture at the Dakhla Oasis	150
3) The Debatable Presence of Sheikh Muftah at Balat	151
4) New Perspectives on Sheikh Muftah Culture at Balat	152
GLOSSARY	156
BIBLIOGRAPHY	163