

Excavations at Tell Timai 2011
University of Hawaii
Season 3
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An archaeological team sponsored by the University of Hawaii led by Dr. Jay Silverstein conducted excavations and mapping between 12 June 2011 and 15 July 2011. The archaeological team consisted of 37 scholars from eleven nations with a wide variety of specialists. The archaeological study focused continuing the physical survey and on excavations in two regions of Tell Timai, one in the north and one in the center. In 2007 the Tell Timai Project created a 50 meter grid system used to identify areas on the tell and excavation units are annotated by the 50 meter grid unit that they are located in (Figure 1).

During the Tell Timai 2011 season a Sokkia Set 3110 total station and several Pentax autolevels were used to control unit elevations and conduct surface and unit feature mapping. Survey team objectives consisted of:

1. Establishing additional control points in the Timai grid,
2. Mapping unit locations and features relative to the Timai grid,
3. Corelating magnetometric data collected in 2010,
4. Mapping surface features visible in several MSA salvage units excavated in 2010,
5. Organizing site-related spatial data within three project geodatabases.

Four new 5-x-5 meter units and one exploratory trench were excavated in the north with the following objectives:

1. Determine the extent, chronology, and relationship of buildings and architecture to the Temple foundation at Grid M6,
2. To refine the circumstances and chronology of the destruction and construction episodes that occurred in the 2nd century BCE,
3. To record and define activity areas and their chronological phasing in the salvage in the north,

4. To coordinate the mapping of open units with the SCA salvage operation to maximize the ability to interpret features in this area,
5. To search for evidence of a harbor beach.

The excavations in the center portion of the tell represented the first exploration of some of architecture in the area designated as the east forum. Three 5-x-5 meter units were excavated in areas associated with large red Aswan granite monuments. The objectives for these excavations were:

1. Identify the scale, chronology, and function of the architecture
2. Evaluate the condition of the architecture for method and potential of conservation

The season was extremely successful and, with the exception of the evidence of the harbor in the north, all of the objectives were met. A total of 1320 finds and 1900 kg of pottery were recovered and analyzed. Two ceremonial areas and one production area were analyzed. Several areas associated with a destruction event in 2nd century BCE were studied and sufficient data was collected to refine the chronological phasing of the site (Table 1) and the ceramic sequences and assemblages. Numerous museum quality artifacts were recovered (Table 2).

TABLE 1: Preliminary Phase Chart Derived from Ceramic Assemblages				
Phase	Period	Sub-Phase	Suggested Dates	Notes and Features
I (4 th c BC)	Late Period	I	4 th century BC (likely mid-4 th)	Lower kiln excavations in Area O performed in 2010
II (later 3 rd - 2 nd c BC)	Middle Hellenistic	IIa	Late 3 rd century BC	Leveling fill in Area N, mostly present in N6-9-1516 and varia. Includes many imported Hellenistic vessels and stamped Rhodian amphoras dating to the second half of the 3 rd century.
		IIb	Early 2 nd century BC	Destruction event in Area N. Primary evidence from floor deposit in N6-5-1212. Coins under floor provide <i>terminus post quem</i> of the very end of the 3 rd century BC.
		IIc	Late 2 nd / early 1 st century BC	Possibly to be associated with the construction of the mud-brick platform in Area N. No features can be associated with the construction process, but miscellaneous features in the area, such as N6-5-1207 (coin) and N6-5-1209 (stamped amphora handle) point to leveling some time after the late 2 nd century BC.

III (1 st c BC- 1 st c AD)	Late Hellenistic/ Early Roman	III	Late 1 st century BC/ early 1 st century AD	Construction of the limestone structure. Little solid ceramic evidence associated with the construction of the structure. ESA is now present in very small quantities, though not from any features associated with the construction, but present in various features associated with the structure from both 2010 and 2011 seasons.
IV	Middle Roman	IV	3 rd -4 th , Possibly also 5 th (?) c. AD	Lower fill in O7-15-1078 and 1518. Some features in Area S13-1 may be part of this phase, though the paucity of ceramic material from S13 makes it uncertain.
V (5 th -7 th c AD)	Late Roman	Va	6 th century	Destruction(?) in S13-1-1614, under column capital (?). Includes worn rim sherd of Phocaeen Red Slip form 3F, first half 6 th century AD.
		Vb	7 th century AD (?)	Principal source of evidence from pottery dump in O7-15-1014 and 1050. This phase also saw the filling of the pit in R13-1 in which were found the Early Roman figurines and lamps, as well as a cache of what may be Phase IV vessels, based on similarities in ware and forms in O7-15. All seem to have been deposited in the R13-1 pit during Phase Vb, since the ceramics in the fill, from top to bottom, contains significant quantities of LR pottery, mixed with MR material and very little Hellenistic material (it has not yet been possible to distinguish ER ceramics other than by random imports (especially ESA), which were also present in the fill, though in small quantities.

North Excavations and Mapping

N6-7

The excavation of unit N6-7 in 2011 yielded a variety of finds, including pottery sherds, shells, bone, faience fragments, pieces of red brick, and slag. It would appear from this assemblage that the area was or became a dump of cultural material. The entire trench consisted of only two features, the surface layer and the remaining excavated area, which comprised of clayey silt. As our team excavated further down, it became apparent that there was a slope of deposition regarding ceramic finds, beginning in the northeast corner and spreading west as we went further down. The majority of pottery sherds were Hellenistic and a coin recovered in this unit tentatively dates to ca. 260 BCE (SCA#60). No clear evidence of a harbor shoreline. Excavation was halted at the water table, approximately 75 cm below the surface.

N6-8

Unit N6-8 was opened based on Magnetometry results that indicated a large linear anomaly running along the northern face of the unit from east to west. Indications based on previous work in 2009 showed that immediately east of N6-8 was a mudbrick platform in front of the M6 limestone temple platform. This unit was opened to capture the continuation of that platform to the east and to understand its function. The surface level of the unit which was covered with the remains of large halfa grasses on top of dried alluvium clay also had inclusions of modern refuse material, particularly modern glass. Below the surface debris was a thin layer of mudbrick collapse. The removal of this mudbrick collapse revealed a large area of mudbrick architecture that made up a large mudbrick platform. The platform revealed an installation for a possible column and multiple areas of small mudbrick structures within the wall bases that were removed down to the base foundations. In the eastern area was a void in the mudbrick platform in which fallen mud brick had been deposited down to a ceramic deposit level. After excavation of the eastern portion it was found that this area had been subject to seabakheen activity in which they had excavated out large portions of the platform.

The mudbrick platform was bisected to understand the construction method. Underneath was a layer of cultural debris dated to the Hellenistic period, in which a faience figurine of Isis suckling Horus was found. An earlier wall was found under this cultural debris. On either side of the wall was a compacted layer of clayey silt that had no ceramics that continued down until the water table. No foundations cuts were found so the extent of the wall was not reached. The earliest wall was a small wall that was underneath the clayey silt found in the east of the unit. This unit is the result of successive layers of compacted clayey silt and cultural debris that was leveled in the Hellenistic Period (2nd century BCE) for construction of the large mudbrick platform above.

N6-9

N6-9 was opened to follow the extent of the mudbrick platform in N6-8. The surface was removed to reveal a layer of cultural debris that dated to the Late Roman Period based on a series of stacked bowls in the SE corner. The layer also comprised the remains of different building debris including red bricks, limestone and fallen mudbrick. Sandy mudbrick walls were exposed which may have made up the continuation of the mudbrick platform in N6-8. They had been

heavily seabked out based on the slicing of mudbricks on the edges of the wall/platform, leaving a deep depression in the centre and along the SW-SE baulk exposing the cultural debris level of the Hellenistic period that was used to construct the platform above. Removal of this layer included large amounts of ceramics dating to the 3rd Century B.C. including stamped amphora handles particularly from Rhodes, figurines of Harpocrates, Tanagra Style Figurines, painted plaster and large inclusions of limestone. The corner of the long E-W wall in N6-8 was found close underneath the Hellenistic cultural deposit layer and mudbrick platform. The full extent of the deposit was not reached due to the high water table.

M6-9

Unit M6-9 was opened in an effort to determine the archaeological context of the area, to see how it related to the rest of the site excavation and to see whether this particular area on the other side (west) of the modern road would prove fruitful to explore in the future. This particular area had a great deal of surface rubble layer, followed by an ashy dust/charcoal layer that indicated burning. Once we dug through this, there was still a great deal of mixing of debris. However, excavations revealed a limestone/plaster foundation of a wall that cut through the center of the unit and at points, seemed to sit on older mud brick. At first, we thought a cut line and deposit fill line was present, but after further excavation, it seems that the limestone structure was built on top of the mud brick wall (indicated by north/south stretchers of mud brick that seem to continue under the limestone).

A further section was dug in the southeast quadrant as a test pit (this area had a lot of building collapse, with limestone inclusions evident in it.) Profiles of the balk and multi-feature plans were drawn. Overhead photos (and obliques) were noted. Finds were varied, but no strong indication of dating due to the mixed nature of the deposit (perfume jar/Hellenistic pottery, etc.). Further excavation in this area is recommended.

O7-15

Unit O7-15 was located at the south end of the SCA north Salvage area. It comprised a triangular trench 15x10m oriented east-west. The aim of this unit was to investigate and record possible industrial features exposed by the SCA excavations. As such it was a salvage investigation with limited excavation and concentrated on recording and interpreting the various exposed features. All exposed features in O7-15 had been truncated by previous Sebakeen

activity. These comprised a series of mud brick wall bases overlying a complex of industrial features, initially interpreted as comprising a brewery. These features comprised a series of six circular vat-like features arranged in an "L" shape, with eleven smaller storage pots arranged along side. Investigation of these features unearthed a further large circular feature, for a total of seven, and two further small pots for a total of thirteen. Investigation of the larger circular features suggested they were ovens or small kilns, rather than storage vats. They were constructed of ceramic, dug into the sediment and leveled on bricks. These features did not have a sealed floor, but instead, each had a layer of burnt earth and ash at base, suggesting prolonged periods of burning. Surrounding these features were successive tips of ash and burnt earth, and an associated floor had also been baked hard by heat. The thirteen small pots were reused amphora with the tops removed, interred in a mud-brick wall to stabilize them. At least two of these pots were unsealed at base suggesting they were not used for liquid storage. Soil samples were taken from all oven features and storage pots and analysis of these may suggest their use. Only a very small amount of industrial slag was found in this area, primarily in leveling deposits, arguing against a manufacturing use for the features. In contrast a large amount of shell and bone was recovered in association with the ovens, suggesting they were used for food preparation. A period of reuse was suggested by a series of later walls and alterations to the large oven features. These later additions were poorly constructed using broken bricks and ceramic sherds. Only three of the seven ovens demonstrated evidence of reuse.

All of these features were constructed on top of an artifact rich leveling layer. A 2m deep sondage was excavated in order to recover datable ceramic artifacts. The leveling layer returned ceramics dating to the 6th and 7th centuries AD, suggesting the oven features were constructed and used during Phase V of occupation at the Tell. This leveling layer overlay a layer of mudbrick collapse. Below this a ceramic assemblage was recovered that dated to the 4th and 5th centuries AD (Phase IV). This suggests a period of hiatus after the collapse, before reuse of the area at a later period.

N6-5

N6-5 was opened during the 2011 season to continue the exploration started in 2010 of a building identified through a magnetometer survey. The building is approximately 15x10 meters. Unit N6-5 was placed west of Unit N7-3 with a one-meter balk between them. This positioning, according to the magnetometer survey, put Unit N6-5's south end within the building and the

north end seemingly outside the building. The unit was excavated approximately 80 cm below the surface before work had to stop because of muddy clay due to a high water table. In that space, however, three sub-phases were identified, all dating to the Middle Hellenistic Period (late third century BC to early first century BC). The first sub-phase (IIc, late second century to early first century BC) consisted of deposited soil that covered the remains of the building. The second sub-phase (IIB, early second century BC) consisted of the bulk of the soil excavated and relates to the building's destruction. Mudbrick walls were found that crossed the unit dividing it into four quadrants. The primary finds indicating a destruction level occurred in the unit's southeast quadrant where a large pottery assemblage was found broken in place on a hard-packed floor. Approximately 40 different vessels designed for domestic use were found. Some were intact and many others were mendable (SCA #63&67). All of them dated to the early second century BC. Evidence of the hard-packed floor was also found in the southwest and northwest quadrants. Some whole and mendable vessels were found in these two other quadrants, but not nearly in the quantity as those found in the southeast quadrant.

The third sub-phase (IIa, late third century BC) consisted of features beneath the hard-packed floors. The most significant find again occurred in the southeast quadrant where a hoard of 13 coins was found (SCA#43-59). All of the coins dated to Ptolemy II, III, and IV (285-203 BC). The features beneath the floors contained a large amount of broken pottery suggesting a leveling action in preparation for the building's construction. Unfortunately, these features could not be fully excavated because of the high water table.

N6-6

Trench N6-6 was laid 5x5 meters southwest of Units N6-1 and N6-2 and Northwest of the Units N7-1, N7-2 and N7-3, which were excavated and documented in 2010. The objective of N6-6 was to correlate features identified in the 2010 magnetometry data. Mudbrick architecture became apparent -0.41 m below sea level and a total of five mudbrick walls were identified. These mudbrick structures could be platforms, or walls. They are interrupted at the Northeast corner and at the North by deposits or fills – possibly due to sabakheen activity.

Evidence of mudbrick structures comes also from the southern half of the trench. Its centre is dominated by a 0.41 m high platform in zigzag form. This platform could possibly be connected to the latest one that stands 0.16 m above the others at the northern half of N6-6. The -0.44 m deep feature around this zig zag platform consists of muddy dark brownish clay silt with

traces of charcoal. This and the amounts of slag, plaster, shells and pottery – with two small intact bowls among them – leads us to believe, that it could be a destruction layer and the mudbrick structures were build afterwards (SCA#71). Below the destruction layer, in -1.28 m depth, appears a structure that was interpreted as a floor with unevenly sized bricks and uneven layout. This mudbrick construction extends at the southern half of the zig zag shaped platform. The excavation had to stop at this point, because the water table level was reached at -1.24 m depth.

Pottery from at least two features of N6-6 is dated in the Hellenistic Age. Nevertheless, it is not possible at the present situation to date the mudbrick structures and put them in phasing groups. The same could be said about a possible interpretation of the structures. It is difficult to say at the present situation, if the N6-6 structures are connected to the platforms found at the Western Units N6-8 and N6-9 and the mudbricks at the Southern Unit N6-5. According to the potsherds found in N6-6, which are coming mostly from storage, drinking and eating vessels, but also because of the characteristics of these particular mudbricks, these could be the features of domestic architecture.

Other Salvage Area Recording O5-6, P5-13, P5-23, P5-24, P5-11

These units contain significant mudbrick architecture and although much was previously excavated, a considerable wealth of knowledge and artifacts remain unstudied in this area.

P5-13

The south east corner of Unit P5-13 contained a rectangular arrangement of limestone that enclosed a large ceramic vessel. The vessel has a wide opening cut into it. This feature may be a cistern. The ceramic vessel was probed but samples were unable to be retrieved.

P5-23

Unit P5-23 includes a limestone altar. The center piece of stone was worked and includes a flat top with a slight rim and a channel carved into the northern side of the libation stone. The way this stone was carved indicates that the altar was uses for ritual libations.

P5-24

Unit P5-24 includes a limestone door jamb and the remains of what was likely a tiled surface in the southern balk and a floor with a lining of gypsum plaster.

P5-11

The eastern balk of Unit P5-11 included a large coarse-ware ceramic basin. Upon excavation, a glazed steatite amulet of the god Bes (SCA #81) was found in the balk just north of the basin. A coin, a green turquoise bead (SCA #82), and the head of a terracotta Harpocrates figurine were discovered inside the basin itself. The surrounding balk consisted of mudbrick. The northern half of the unit was then cleaned revealing an arch shaped arrangement of mudbrick with one limestone brick near the arch's center. Further excavation of the northern half of the unit was carried out in order to better understand the role of the ceramic basin and the arch. These features may be a fountain. Excavation of the northern half of the unit revealed one course of a fired brick structure that extends into the western balk. There is more than one course in this architectural feature; however, the total number of courses remains unknown as the full extent of this feature was not excavated. Partially covering this architectural feature was a large limestone platter. An intact roman period terracotta lamp, shaped as the goddess Isis was found in the north eastern corner of P5-11 (SCA # 74). Additionally, excavation of P5-11 also revealed four ceramic vessels placed in the ground and supported by fired bricks. These were spread over the excavated area, both inside and outside of the mudbrick arch. The arrangement of P5-11 suggests a ritual function, possibly a small shrine.

Central Excavations

R13-1

These adjacent excavation units explored the south face of a public building in the east central portion of the tell. Unit R13-1 was excavated to explore the relationship of an extant mud brick architectural feature with nearby granite statue/column bases located in Units R13-2 and S13-1. The excavated portion of the unit measured 4x4.5 m as a portion of the northeastern unit bulk was excavated between R13-1 and R13-2. Excavations during the 2011 season did not exhaust the cultural deposits located within the unit and further excavation is recommended in the future. Preliminary artifact analysis (i.e. ceramics) suggests that excavated deposits date to the Late Roman period. Major features include a floor level, two pit features, and several mud brick architectural features (floor and walls).

Although the single documented floor was itself in poor condition (i.e. damaged in antiquity), the floor level contained a several amphora sherds and offering vessels. Two complete or nearly complete vessels (bowl and small pitcher) were located in direct association with the

burial and likely represent intentional offerings. Two additional complete or nearly whole vessels were located just above the floor level near the burial. Although these latter two vessels were not located directly on the floor, their good condition (i.e. unweathered state) relative to the other fill contents may suggest some level of association. No burial pit was discerned during excavation. To the northwest of the burial location, the floor level was sealed by plaster wall fall. This plaster is assumed to have fallen from the extant mud brick walls and was recovered, painted surface down.

The second major feature of note included a pit feature which was intrusive (but potentially contemporary) into the mud brick floor described above. This pit feature was built of mud brick and was mud lined. The pit profile revealed that the pit was intrusive to both the exposed floor and unexcavated cultural deposits located to the northwest. These additional deposits could not be investigated due to time constraints. The pit was excavated in arbitrary levels defined by artifact concentrations. Artifacts recovered from this pit feature included large concentrations of amphora sherds and fish bones, a nearly completed Bes figurine, numerous whole or nearly complete (reconstructed) vessels, a possible cut gemstone (tentatively identified as garnet), and several fragmentary acrobat figurines. Some of these items may have been produced earlier in the Roman era, however, their inclusion with Late Roman wares dates the fill episode(s) to the Late Roman period. In addition to offerings, a single small gold bead was recovered from upper layers of the unit(SCA #62, 68, 69, 73, 75, 77, 84, XX)

R13-2

Unit R13-2 is located at the edge of two main streets and in front of a possible Gymnasium or forum area, not far from a temple mound south of the unit. Objectives of the unit were to explore a huge octagonal granite pedestal in the middle of the unit and to study the architecture and function of the building. The first feature consisted of Late Roman pottery sherds and some plaster fragments. Beneath the surface was a Late Roman deposit layer which used to cover the whole unit. A small statue of a sphinx in faience was found. Beneath this deposit was a floor dating to the Late Roman period. The floor was cut and removed away in the central area in antiquity. Inside the cut we found a deep deposit of mixed materials and the base of the granite pedestal. The granite pedestal was moved to the south side of the unit. A second floor was found dating to the Early or Middle Roman period. The floor is composed of compact hard soil and sum of mud bricks. Below the floor is a limestone foundation possibly dating to the

Ptolemaic Period. Beside the door entrance of the room we found a huge pot inserted into inside the wall.

The red granite pedestal was not *in situ* and it may have actually sat on top of the building at R13-1/2. Given its typology and form, it is very likely that a statue of some importance would have been placed on it. The statue would be seen from far and the structures in R 13-1 and R13-2 seem to be a religious building of certain importance because of the various figurines which were found in the pit in R13-1.

S13-1

Unit S13-1 consisted of a 4x4 meter excavation in the vicinity of units R13-1 and R13-2. All were chosen because of several prominent architectural features lying on the surface (monumental pedestal in R13-2 made of pink granite and a monumental column base in S13-1) and standing mudbrick walls in or near the units.

S13-1 was characterised by a steep slope north of a standing wall. Perpendicular to that appeared a mudbrick wall with a sloped surface. Its specific characteristic is an abutting low wall with a sloping wall base which was attached later, most likely to stabilise the wall. However, its northern end is heavily destroyed and perhaps forms a corner with a perpendicular wall that parallels the standing wall south of S13-1. All three walls may form a room for which at least one floor can be attributed. However, the sloping wall might also be part of a wide entrance structure which would extend to the west of S13-1.

Southeast of the presumed room there is another standing wall in the same orientation which indicates that all mentioned walls belong to a large building. After its collapse at least parts of the building were still used as another wall on a higher level indicates (perpendicular to the sloping wall). Within the mudbrick collapse there was an Attic column base (Roman style, pink granite) which could be used both in the Ionian and Corinthian order of columns. Since it was not *in situ* it cannot be securely attributed to a specific location, though its heavy weight suggests its original location was most likely not far away; perhaps it belonged to the building where it was found.

The size of the building, the column base, fragments of polished marble and painted plaster indicate a public building with a representative function. Amongst the finds were a high number of glass objects. According to the pottery all features belong to Late Roman period, most likely to the 5th to the first half of the 6th century.

Ceramic Analysis

Brief summary of work, 2011:

- Approximately 1,900 kilograms of pottery were processed this season.
- 209 ceramic vessels were inventoried (described and drawn for further analysis and future publication).
- 92 ceramic vessels were inventoried (described and drawn for further analysis and future publication) from material recovered from the 2010 season.
- A ceramic phasing sequence was developed for the excavated areas that cover over 1000 years of activity at the site (4th century BCE-7th century CE).

Notes on Imported Amphorae:

Preliminary results:

The northern portion of the tell is scheduled to be destroyed for construction of a stadium. The salvage archaeology conducted in this area has exposed evidence of intensive production, warehouses, religious buildings, and other important features related to the lives, religion, and business of the ancient inhabitants of Thmouis. While the salvage excavations have revealed much architecture and recovered dozens of precious artifacts, it is clear that much more remains to be discovered. The mapping work in the salvage area has augmented the data collected by the SCA, elucidating the phasing, the scale of the economy, and the various activities of life, religion, and commerce. It is likely that, if destruction of this area can be delayed, further excavation will produce a large number of important artifacts and a great body of knowledge regarding the ancient city of Thmouis.

Excavations in the central portion of the tell show that the mudbrick and monumental stone architecture have great potential for reconstruction to a level that could have significant appeal for tourism. With careful excavation and conservation, entire insulae and public could be conserved with walls at a level of three or more meters, providing a unique example of Graeco-Roman Egyptian City life preserved within a contiguous site.

FIGURES

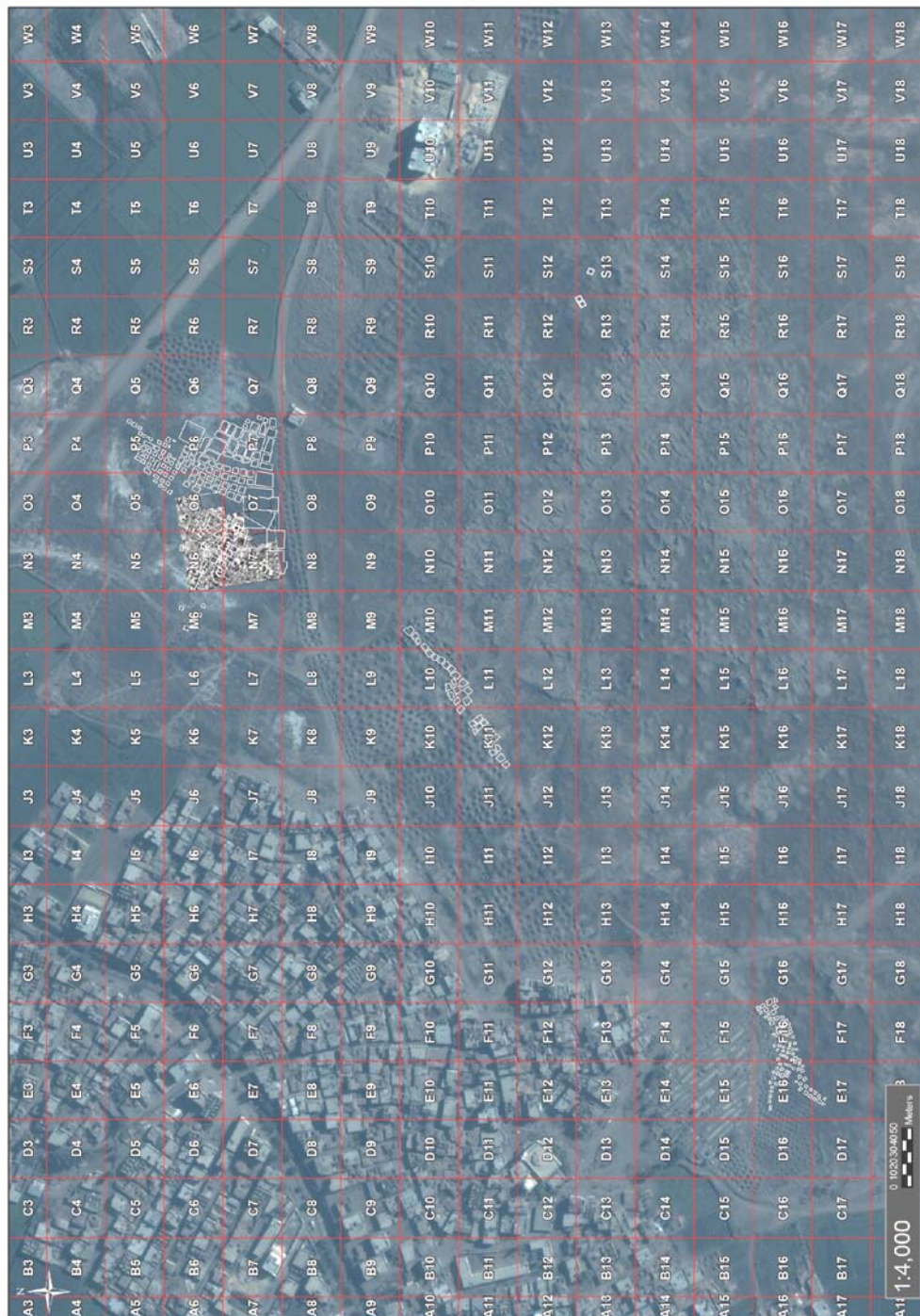


Figure 1. Map of Tell Timai showing area of work in 2011.



Figure 2: Map of north area showing magnetometry data and units mapped and worked in 2011.



Figure 3. Unit N6-5 at season's end. Unit N6-5 is in the foreground and Unit N7-3 from 2010 is in the background.



Figure 4. Unit P5-11, Salvage area cleaning at end of season.



Figure 5. Unit S13-1 at season's end.



Figure 6. Unit R13-2, red granite statue pedestal.



Figure 7. Floor with vessel at end of season, Unit R13-2.



Figure 8. Possible large scale food preparation area, 07-15.

APPENDIX

<u>SCA #</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Condition</u>
43	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Raised Wings and Inscription	D:46.00mm Th: 7.25mm Wt: 80.0g	Ptolemy II?	Good
44	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Raised Wings and Inscription	D: 46.15mm Th: 6.60mm Wt: 67.6g	Ptolemy II?	Good
45	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 38.72mm Th: 5.90mm Wt: 43.3g	Ptolemy III?	Good
46	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 41.70mm Th: 7.46mm Wt: 64.5g	Ptolemai c	Good
47	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 34.76mm Th: 5.90mm Wt: 32.9g	Ptolemy III?	Good
48	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 33.65mm Th: 5.62mm Wt: 31.6g	Ptolemy IV?	Good
49	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 40.92mm Th: 7.19mm Wt: 58.5g	Ptolemy III?	Good
50	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 35.13mm Th: 5.91mm Wt: 34.5g	Ptolemy IV?	Good
51	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Raised Wings and Inscription	D: 46.65mm Th: 6.97mm Wt: 63.8g	Ptolemy II?	Good
52	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 36.94mm Th: 6.06mm Wt: 46.6g	Ptolemy III?	Good
53	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing	D: 44.47mm	Ptolemy II?	Good

			Eagle, Raised Wings and Inscription	Th: 7.58mm Wt: 35.3g		
54	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Raised Wings and Inscription	D: 47.77mm Th: 6.84mm Wt: 69.9g	Ptolemy II?	Good
55	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 37.69mm Th: 5.18mm Wt: 34.0g	Ptolemy IV?	Fair
56	Bronze	N6-5-1207	Coin: Obv. Profile Head of Alexander with Elephant Helmet; Rev. Standing Eagle, Raised Wings and Inscription	D: 21.39mm Th: 3.92mm Wt: 8.5g	Ptolemy V?	Good
57	Bronze	N6-5-1211	Coin: Obv. Profile Head of Alexander with Elephant Helmet; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 24.45mm Th: 3.34mm Wt: 9.4g	Ptolemy III?	Good
58	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Raised Wings and Inscription	D: 27.13mm Th: 3.55mm Wt: 9.0g	Ptolemai c	Fair
59	Bronze	N6-5-1213	Coin: Obv. Head of Zeus Ammon; Rev. Standing Eagle, Closed Wings and Inscription	D: 19.17mm Th: 3.01mm Wt: 3.6g	Ptolemy II?	Fair
60	Bronze	N6-7-1409	Coin: Obv. Laureate Profile of Zeus; Rev. Standing Eagle with Raised Wings	D: 17.49mm Th: 2.10mm Wt: 2.5g	Ptolemy II?	Fair
61	Ceramic	R13-2-1313 TM11-0591	Juglet with one handle, missing parts of the rim	H: 16.4cm Rim: 8.0 cm Base: 7.5cm	Late Roman	Eroded on surface
62	Ceramic	R13-1-1725 TM11-0653	Dish, roughly made missing parts of the rim (lid?)	H: 5.5cm Rim: 14.5cm Base: 5.0cm	Late Roman	Crack in base
63	Ceramic	N6-5-1221	Bowl, roughly made, missing parts of the rim and base. Incurved rim.	H: 5.0cm Rim: 9.2cm Base: 4.5cm	Hellenistic	Crack in rim and belly, hole in base
64	Ceramic	N7-6-1459 TM11-	Unguentarium missing parts of the rim and base	H: 87.9mm Rim:	Hellenistic	Good

		0733		22.4mm Base: 17.6mm		
65	Ceramic	N6-7-1409 TM11-0554	Unguentarium missing parts of the rim	H: 84.18mm Rim: 19.9mm Base: 20mm	Hellenistic	Good
66	Ceramic	Tm11-0656	Carrenated bowl with ring base	H: 5.8cm Rim: 13.5cm Base: 6.5cm	Roman	Good
67	Ceramic	N6-5-1224 TM11-0705	Miniature cook pot with two handles missing parts of the rim	H: 8.4cm Rim: 7.1cm Base: rounded	Hellenistic	Good
68	Ceramic	R13-1-1717 TM11-0083	Juglet missing part of the rim and neck with ring base	H: 13cm Rim: 4.6cm Base: 4.2cm	Late Roman	Restored from two pieces. Crack in the neck and body
69	Ceramic	R13-1-1717 TM11-0082	Dish missing part of the rim	H: 4.6cm Rim: 13.5cm Base: 5.2cm	Late Roman	Good
70	Ceramic	TM11-0063	In-curved rim bowl with ring base. Missing part of the base	H: 10cm Rim: 24.3cm Base: 10cm	Hellenistic	Restored from six pieces
71	Ceramic	N6-6-1108 TM11-0682	Stopper with cemented remains inside and out	H: 2.8 cm Rim: 9.0cm	Hellenistic?	Fair
72	Ceramic	R13-2-1322	Lamp with long nozzle and missing handle	H: 2.76cm W: 5.16cm L: 7.68cm	Late Hellenistic	Fair
73	Ceramic	R13-1-1729 Tm11-0191	L-shaped hanging lamp	H: 14.24 W: 3.42cm L: 5.20cm	1 st century AD	Fair
74	Ceramic	P5-11-2106	Terracotta lamp-hanging in the shape of a female (Isis?) missing piece in the back	H: 21 cm		Fair
75	Ceramic	R13-1-1725	Terracotta figurine of warrior Bes with feather	H: 18.6cm		Fair

			headdress sword and shield. Missing part of the right side of the face			
76	Ceramic	N6-9-1516	Upper part of the terracotta figurine	H: 7.9cm		Poor
77	Ceramic	R13-1-1727	Upper part of a terracotta figurine of Hypocrates (just head with headdress). Missing front part.	H: 12.22cm		Bad
78	Ceramic	R13-1-1729	Hanging terracotta lamp in the form of an African male in the position of a handstand on a table. Missing pieces in base back and front	H: 20.2cm		Fair – restored from three pieces
79	Ceramic	N6-7-1409 TM11-0592	Roughly made stopper (?) in the form of a cup	H: 7.4cm Rim: 6.48cm Base: pointed	Middle or Late Roman	Good
80	Ceramic	R13-2-1322 TM11-592	Bowl missing parts of the rim and base	H: 9.0cm Rim: 13.5cm Base: 5.7cm	Early Islamic	Eroded on surface
81	Stone	P5-11-1444	Bes amulet	H: 1.90cm		Fair
82	Stone	P5-11-1443	Round bead	TH: 0.8cm D: 1.3cm		Fair
83	Stone (semi-precious)	S13-1-1614	Bead with five sides	TH: 0.8cm D: 0.7cm		Fair
84	Carnelian	R13-1-1717	Bead-cylindrical shape			Good
85	Stone	N7-6-1459	Bead – spherical with chip inside	D: 1.39cm		Good
86	Stone	N6-7-1408	Bead with six sides and chip in one side	D: 6.7mm TH: 4.4mm		Fair
87	Stone (semi-precious)	R13-1-1726	Stone inlay from ring or crown?	L: 1.9cm		Fair
88	Ceramic	Surface	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Greek inscription in one line. Greek inscription:	H: 3.9 x 1.5cm	Ptolemaic	Good

89	Ceramic	N6-9-1516	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Greek inscription in two lines with profile of Greek sun god (Helios?) to the left of the stamp:	2.8cm x 1.4cm	Ptolemaic	Good
90	Ceramic	R13-2-1321	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Greek inscription in one line with cornucopia to the left of the stamp and caduces below: IMA	3.7 x 1.2cm	Ptolemaic	Missing upper left-hand corner
91	Ceramic	Surface	Part of an amphora handle with round stamp with rose in the centre and Greek inscription around it: AMDY	D: 4.6cm	Hellenistic	Good
92	Ceramic	R13-2-1322	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Greek inscription in one line. Missing part from the left side: MOYE	3.5?cm x 1.4cm	Hellenistic	Fair
93	Ceramic	R13-2-1322	Part of a two handled amphora separated into two parts each with a partial handle with a complete matching stamp. Three line inscription	4.1 x 1.9cm	Hellenistic	Good
94	Ceramic	N6-9-1516	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Greek inscription in two lines:	2.8 x 1.2cm	Hellenistic	Good
95	Ceramic	N6-7-1409	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Greek inscription in two lines:	2.6 x 1.7cm	Hellenistic	Good
96	Ceramic	N6-9-1516	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Greek inscription in one line. Unclear EON...	2.8 x 1.4cm	Hellenistic	Good

97	Ceramic	N6-9-1516	Part of an amphora handle with rose stamp in the centre with Greek inscription around it:	2.4cm	Hellenistic	Good
98	Ceramic	Surface	Part of an amphora handle with rectangular stamp with Latin? inscription in one line:	7.5cm?		Good
99	Ceramic	P5-11-1443	Terra Cotta fragment head of Harpocrates wearing a crown or headdress	6.3cm		Bad
100	Ceramic	R13-2-1327	Terra Cotta fragment of Warrior Bes missing blade of sword and part of crown	8.0cm		Fair
101	Ceramic	R13-1-1724	Terra Cotta fragment head and part of the neck of a lady	3.8cm		Fair
102	Ceramic	N6-9-1516	Terra Cotta fragment head and part of the neck of a lady with round hairstyle	3.7cm		Fair
103	Ceramic	P5-2	Terra Cotta fragment of a horse	5.8cm		Fair
104	Ceramic	N6-7-1409	Terra cotta fragment of a king wearing a double crown	5.4cm		Fair
105	Ceramic	N6-7-1409	Terra Cotta fragment head wearing a helmet	2.7cm		Fair
106	Ceramic	N6-9-1516	Terra Cotta fragment of a female standing between two pillars with a sun disk? Overhead	H: 8.0cm W: 7.0cm		Fair
107	Bead	R13-1-1722	Gold foil bead missing about half of it	H: 0.7 cm D: 5.0mm		Bad



