

Tell Timai Summer 2024
Season Report
Nottingham Trent University
and
University of Hawaii
Excavation Report
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Egypt



Directors:

Dr. Jay Silverstein, Nottingham Trent University,

Jay.Silverstein@ntu.ac.uk

Professor Robert Littman, University of Hawaii,

littman@hawaii.edu

Mansoura Museum Project Director

Stacey A. Bagdi, Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich

Stacey_Bagdi21@hotmail.co.uk

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A. Acknowledgements

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I. Introduction

An archaeological team sponsored by Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom, and the University of Hawaii, United States, led by Dr. Jay Silverstein conducted excavations from 26 June until 28 July 2024. The archaeological team consisted of 13 archaeologists from England, America, France, and Egypt. The archaeological study focused on the Roman building first discovered in the 2019 season of the Tell Timai Project.

A. Team Members

Director	Dr Jay Silverstein
MOTA Inspector	Yasser Gabr
Archaeologist/Museum Project Director	Stacey Bagdi
Archaeologist	Dr. Mohamed Abouarab
Ceramicist	Dr. Amany Shaban
Archaeologist	Nourhan Moustafa
Archaeologist	Aya Ibrahim
Archaeologist	Skylar Joseph
Archaeologist	Emmet Lambert
Geophysicist	Jeffrey Hardy
Student Egyptologist	Esther McGoldrick
Archaeologist	Amandine Madelpech
3D Modeller	Carolina Collaro
Archaeologist	Brandon Poppell
Surveyor	Greg Bondar

B. Spatial Controls

Unit Grids are based on the 2007 University of Hawaii 50m-grid system using alphabet characters from west to east and numbered grids from north to south. During the Tell Timai 2018 Winter Season, an Emlid RTK GPS was used to control unit elevations and conduct surface and unit feature mapping following the base datums established in previous seasons of work. Excavations were conducted by context—individual features were documented and sampled to establish form, function, history, and date. Walls and structures are identified by the Grid in which they were first identified and then given a sequential number (i.e., Wall K7.003) that can be correlated with the unit feature number. Features represent a single site formation context identified during excavation and they are designated in the sequence of recording per unit. Thus, the series of features discovered in Unit R17-5 would be designated R17-5-F001, R17-5-F002, etc. Artifacts found within a feature are designated by the collection bag or muktaf that they are collected in. these are recorded in sequence for the unit as B001, B002, etc, and this is appended to the feature number to provide provenience (e.g., R17-5-F001-B003). After analysis, artifacts without further significant scientific or curation value were returned to the site at a designated pottery dump site (Figure 1).

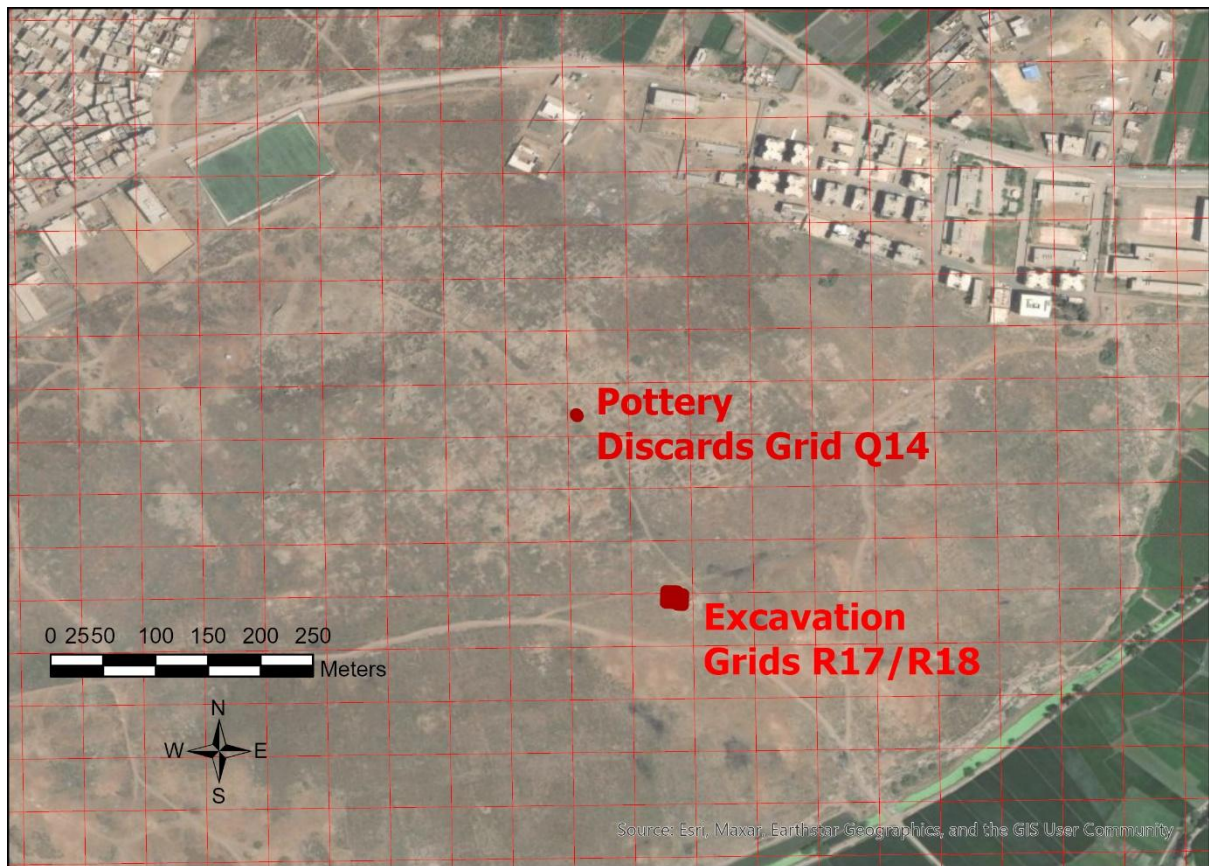


Figure 1. Overview map showing the area of excavation and the location of the dump for pottery and other artifacts after analysis.

C. Goals and Objectives

The primary goal of the Summer 2024 season was the study and conservation of a monumental structure with Aswan Granite columns in central Tell Timai. Preliminary work in 2013 (Littman and Silverstein 2013) and 2019 (Littman and Silverstein 2020) indicated the presence of extensive in situ monumental architecture. With the continued loss of large portions the tell due to encroachment from urban growth, it was important to focus archaeological studies on monumental architecture that would provide visual evidence of the importance of ancient Thmouis to the history of Egypt and the world. The excavation goal of this season was designed to explore the function and form of the structure associated with the granite columns and to discern its function within the urban geography of Thmouis and the Roman ideological organization of Egypt. The future goals include the full excavation of the structure and its architectural restoration.

Units R17-5, R17-6, and R17-7 were placed to re-excavate the previous backfilled units and to expand on that work. Units R18-2, R18-3, and R18-4 were designed to explore the south edge of the structure and find the limits of the colonnade. (Figure 2).

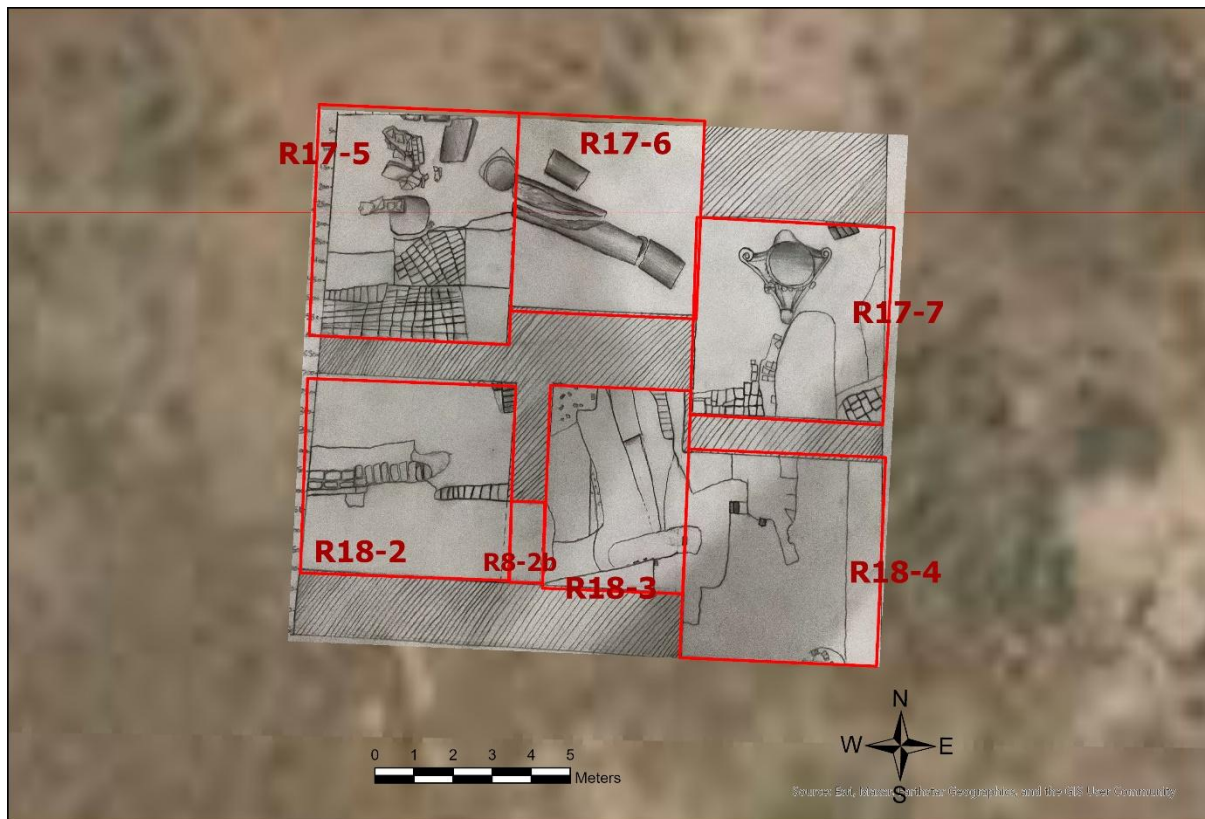


Figure 2. Plan Map of the excavation units.

II. Excavations at R-17/R-18 for the Summer of 2024

A. R17-5: Reopening of 2019/2020 Unit to find structure supporting Columns

Field Supervisors: Skylar Joseph and Aya Ebrahim

Objectives: On 29 June 2024, a 6m x 5m unit was opened with the goal of exposing and identifying the associated structure for a column base found in winter 2019/2020. Goals included obtaining ceramic and other artifacts that would help identify the function of the structure, its chronological sequence of occupation, and the circumstances of its collapse. Concentrations of pottery deposit previously found in the southern part of the unit had not yet been excavated and the current excavation was designed to encompass this in situ assemblage. The western half of the unit was excavated to find the foundation structure associated with the column base. The overarching goal for this unit was to determine when the destruction event occurred and what the purpose/use for the area might have been in ancient times.

Excavation Summary: Following the removal of the modern surface debris (west) and the backfill from the 2019/2020 season (east), the first feature of note (F008) was in the southern part of the unit and contained a high concentration of pottery, fired brick fragments, bones, shells, and glass. In the NW quarter of the unit was a mostly Nile silt layer (F009) which had some fallen mudbricks present as well (this is likely the same as the “packed Earth” layer described in 2019/2020 as F002 in the Eastern half). The southern extent of the unit at this level (and deeper) was mudbrick collapse (F011). A small pit feature (F010) was noted cutting through F009 and F010. Each of these features had minimal artifacts, and only F011 had three coins.

Continuing deeper, the unit revealed two distinct areas that would remain consistent despite changes in features. To the south of the unit there was mudbrick collapse mixed with some other architectural debris (F012, F014, F016, F018, F021, F023), eventually revealing a large wall spanning across the southern part of the unit (F015, F019, F025). In the western half of the unit was more densely packed architectural debris (F013, F016, F017, F020, F022) which seems to be the same as F003 and F006 from the eastern half of the unit when excavated in 2019/2020.

After F022 reached the same level that F006 ended in 2019/2020, the entire area north of the wall was excavated as a whole, since it was all the same type of densely packed architectural debris. F024 and F026 are a continuation of the same debris layers, the features only changed when we reached the bottom of the exposed column pieces because we expected them to be laying on a floor. However, F026 revealed that the column pieces had fallen with the rest of the architectural debris, because they were suspended by the debris (a mix of red bricks, mortar, plaster, stones, and pottery fragments), rather than sitting on the floor. In total, four column pieces and one potential door socket were found in the unit, with two of the column pieces extending further into the northern baulk. See Table 1 for the dimensions of these pieces. Finally, below F026 a plaster floor (F027) was revealed, which stretched across the entire extent of the northern part of the unit and went up vertically against some of the southern wall. Several flat limestone pieces were found against the plaster floor as well as against the southern wall (at least 15 cm vertical), indicating that the floor was likely originally plastered over and then finished with limestone tiles. Based on the pottery found in the destruction layers, the building likely collapsed between the 4th-6th centuries. While we did not dig deeper past the plaster floor this season to date the construction of the building, previous excavations in 2019/2020 in adjoining units suggest that the original structure may have been built between the 1st century BCE and the 1st century CE.



Figure 3. Column segments and plinths.

Table 1. Description of Large Granite Pieces.

Description	Length (Direction)	Width (Direction)	Height
A-Column base in the northern baulk, oriented on its side	Max Length (Vertical on Easternmost side) = 81cm Middle (Vertical at center) = 78cm	N/A: Continues into baulk	Horizontal E-W = 42cm
B-Column body piece in the northern baulk, laying horizontal	Horizontal diameter (E-W) = 74cm	Vertical diameter = 67cm	N/A: Continues into baulk
C-Eastern Column base oriented at an angle on top of debris	Max Diameter = 79cm	Max Diameter = 79cm	Max on northern side = 48cm
D-Western/SW column base flipped upside down and sitting on top of & under debris	Max at center (E-W) = 93cm	Max at center = 95cm	Max on Western side = 52cm
E-Granite door socket, oriented at an angle on top of debris	Max at center (SW-NE) = 95cm	Max at center (NW-SE) = 71cm	Max on NW side = 40cm

Conclusions: That the column pieces were suspended in the architectural collapse suggests that the columns fell with the original structure, with their original location presently undetermined due to the massive displacement that occurred. Considering the chaotic nature of the column plinths it seems likely that they toppled from a platform. Graeco-Roman architecture for buildings often used a stepped platform (Crepidoma and Stylobate) on which the plinths resided. The in situ form of the columns suggests that at least the one that spans units R17-5, R17-6, and R17-7 was standing at the time that the foundational platform collapsed. The collapsed debris suggests that other stories above collapsed into the building at the same time that the column bases were deposited suggesting a synchronous catastrophic event for the columns and the structure as opposed to the building being abandoned, the walls falling in and then the columns collapsing later. One or more earthquakes seem the most likely explanation. The building appears to have been out of primary use by the 5th century AD based on a Late Roman burial in a southern part of the building and the 4th-10th century was a period of elevated seismic activity in the Nile Delta and Eastern Mediterranean (Ambraseys, Melville, and Adams 2005; Badawy 1999). Another structure excavated in 2013 also suggests a 4th-6th century collapse (Littman and Silverstein 2013).

B. R17-6: The fallen column unit

Unit Supervisor: Stacey A. Bagdi

Objectives: The unit was marked out as a 5 x 5m unit on 02 July 2024 to primarily expose the fallen columns which are currently in situ within the unit dimensions and to increase accessibility for future conservation. There are five column segments in the unit, most part of a single toppled column.

The second aim is to understand the features that are contemporaneous with the collapse of the columns. This will highlight any possible cause as to why the columns collapsed in such a manner which in turn will piece together a wider understanding of that area of the Tell. Thus, the unit was shallow and it is only a preliminary excavation of this section, the rest of the excavation to be completed in the following seasons after the column segments are removed.

Stratigraphy: Embedded within the excavated strata were five pieces of column illustrated in Figure 4. The central column and two pieces to the east of it appear to be in situ from the initial collapse (figure 4: Pieces 2-5). The force of the fall appears to have split the main segment of the column vertically. The other segments leading to the column capital which toppled into R17-7 appear in place as well (figure 4: Piece 1). One smaller column segment north of the main segment appears to be from another column. The main segments of the column have been partially exposed on the surface since their collapse and the deposits that they are buried in accumulated after they collapsed.

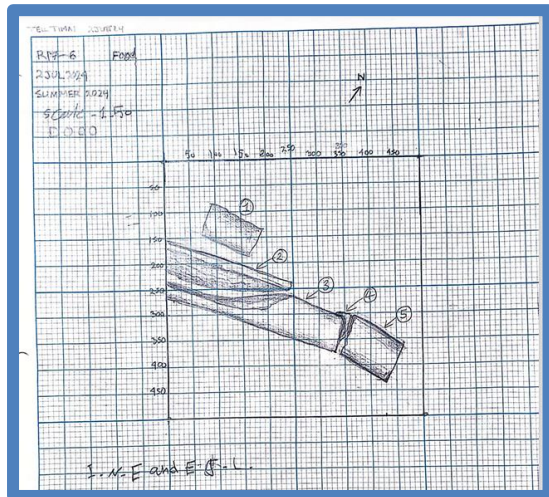


Figure 4. R17-6, Central collapsed column visible on the surface

Within F001, one limestone architectural block was found indicating tumbled structural debris as part of the matrix around the column fragments. Within F001, there were limited finds but of significant interest was a large piece of glass slag (15-x-20.5cm) that contained numerous glass inclusions and it appeared to be made of vitrified bricks, likely part of a kiln. Two small poorly preserved coins and fragments of glass were excavated from F001.

The stratigraphy on the north profile shows Nile flood silts overlaying collapse or fill designated F002. The soil is loose, but it was noted that some parts are “clayey” and a few carbon spots were identified near to the edge of the profile. F002 appears to be post-collapse depositions from natural forces. The surrounding areas of the column were cleared at the F002 level while not destabilizing the columns. The columns were slightly adjusted and the north fragment was removed from its earthen support to minimize a fall and roll hazard to the deeper adjacent units. F002 reached a depth of approximately 70cm below the surface.

It was decided that the work in the unit should stop on 04/07/2024 until the columns were taken out. Work started on building a ramp nearby made from removed soil. Removing the columns is, however, dependent on bringing a loader to move the monuments for conservation.

C. R17-7: The Column Capital

Unit Supervisor: Dr. Mohamed A. R. Abouarab

Objectives: Four points were identified for the new unit based on the Winter of 2019 excavation of Unit R17-2). An area of 2.5-x-5m was re-excavated; in addition to a new part to the south with an area of 2.5-x-5m) making the total area of the unit 5-x-5m and it was designated R17 - 7.

The goal of the re-excavation of this unit was to uncover the previously excavated (Figure 5) and to discover what associated architectural elements were present. Therefore, the main goal was to complete the excavation and excavation work and trace the extensions of the architectural elements and archaeological finds.

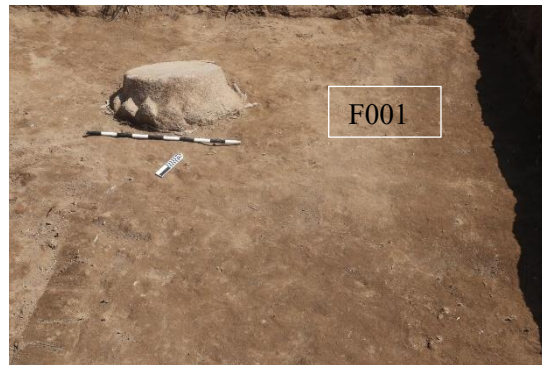


Figure 5: Column Capital: The photo was taken from the west.

The fill layers were removed exposing the column capital and discovering new archaeological features on the south side of the unit. After F001 was removed, a 1.6-x-0.5m mud brick was uncovered extending from the south towards the north (Figure 6). The mudbrick matched Munsell Soil Color 10YR 3/2, Very Dark grayish-brown. The unit was drawn on a scale of (1:50). A total of 15 features were excavated with F015 being a brick and cement plastered floor measuring 160-x-85 cm and an elevation of 3.208 meters above sea level (Figure 7).



Figure 6: Mudbrick wall (F002)



F11

Figure 7: Floor (F015)

Floor and plaster: Above the floor remains of a layer of plaster thick mixed with dark brown soil was excavated. Few fired bricks were exposed in place showing the elements of soil preparation by location (Figures 8 and 9). At the southeast corner of the unit, it is mainly composed of plaster and broken fired bricks, while in the part near the capital, the level of soil preparation was made with broken fired bricks and sand (Figure 10).



Fig. 9

At the southeast corner of the unit, a new architectural element appeared, which is part of a wall consisting of four bricks of burnt bricks covered with a layer of plaster and surrounded by a thin layer of sand (which may have been laid as foundations), (51 cm) long and (33 cm) wide towards the east. The wall is located at 3.556 meters above sea level.

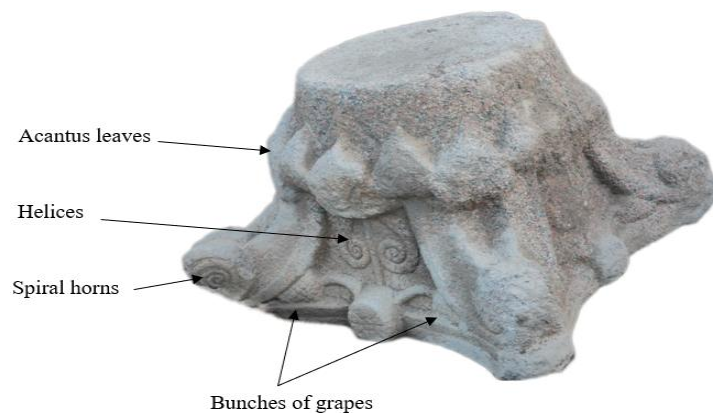


Figure 10. Corinthian Capital

The Corinthian capital of the column, like the entire column, is made of pink Aswan granite (Figure 10) and has a diameter of (67 cm). According to McKenzie's classification of Roman column capitals in

Egypt, the exposed capital in this unit is of the Corinthian type, and consists of spirals facing each other inward (McKenzie 2007). Two bunches of grapes can be seen. The four corners of the abacus are decorated with spiral pods and a row of acanthus leaves, which only has cracks in one acanthus leaf. The other three faces of the column are in poor condition.

After the removal of the F014, in the southeast corner, and at the beginning of F015 were tumbled were mud bricks and red bricks with a near-complete jar (Figure 11). Inside this amphora, clay-silt was found to contain small inclusions (bone, pottery, rock pieces, in addition to a piece of shell).



Figure 11. The near complete jar on Feature 15. (See Register of Objects #657)

Conclusion: At the end of the excavation work, and in confirmation of what was written in the winter 2019 season report for Unit R17-2, we can conclude for Unit R17-7, that a granite column from an upper building crushed a lower structure by falling on it. Ceramic and coin evidence indicates the contexts date to the Roman to the Late Roman periods. Architectural elements include mud brick, red brick, limestone, and granite.

D. R18-2 and R18-2b: The South Extension

Unit Supervisors: Amandine Madelpech, Nourhan Mostafa, Stacey A. Bagdi

Unit R18-2 and R18-2B Description and Analysis : Unit R18-2 was opened south of R17-5 with a one-meter baulk between them. The baulk between the units R18-2 and R18-3 was partially removed over an area of 1m x 2m. The main objective for Unit R18-2 was to explore the extension of the Roman building and any supporting architectural remains. The features F001, F006, F007, F008, F009, F014, and F015 were layers of architectural debris from an upper building. They were composed of a soil dark yellowish brown mixed with pieces of fired bricks, mudbrick collapsed, plaster, and pottery sherds.

Three pits were exposed (F004, F005, F010) in the upper strata which consisted of a soil dark reddish brown with architectural debris. The presence of its pits had already been observed in the 2013

excavation report. At the time, they were filled with pebbles, fragments of glass, bone, shell, plaster, and tiny pieces of bronze (perhaps pieces of wires). The pits appeared to have been used as dump holes and had been dated to the Byzantine period¹.

During this phase of excavation, a fired brick wall (F0019) composed of fired bricks was revealed. There are still a few fired brick bases visible in the corner with a width of 12 cm and a length of 19 cm in the shape of a square. It should be explored further in a future excavation season to learn more. The layers F026 and F015 appear to be resting on a Floor (F016) composed of plaster. The archaeological layer showed the presence of architectural debris composed of decomposed red bricks and traces of wood. The floor has not been excavated it could be explored further during a future excavation season.



Figure 12 : Walls in R18-2.

Another building seems to be taking shape and would be older in the southeast of the unit (see Figure 12). A large west-east wall (F018 and F025) was highlighted. It is made up of several courses of raw bricks. The wall (F018) measures 2m long while F025 constituting its lower part is 1.73m long. In parallel, a mud-brick wall (F020) of the same orientation is present in the eastern part of the excavated area. In this building a hole was found, filled in with some collapsed mud bricks. Evidence of a collapsed building can be seen by the fact that the F007 was collapsed architectural debris filled with pottery and red bricks, pottery sherds, and plaster.

Underneath were discovered occupation layers F021 and F022 with pebbles and mudbricks collapsed. Among the artifacts notable were found: six amphorae upright *in situ* in a line (see Figure 13) and

¹ https://telltimai.org/pdf/Excavations_at_Tell_Timai_2013_Summer.pdf(p. 39).

numerous coins including one attached to an amphora dating from Constantine. The amphorae could be identified as Egyptian type 3 amphora. Amphorae of the same kind were discovered in R17-2 during the Winter 2019 excavation season, in a layer of charcoal. The archaeobotany analysis showed that one fig, dates, wheat, unidentified flowers, and charcoals were inside some of the amphorae². However, the analysis by the ceramologist of the interior of the amphorae found this season did not give convincing results. Next to these 6 amphorae, there were 3 other lying amphorae which would come from a secondary deposit (Figure 14). Several hypotheses can be put forward for the function of this space. It could have been used as storage space, a market place or could still be linked to the female skeleton found in R18-3 which we will discuss in more detail later in the report.

Dating: The material found in the rubble produced by the collapse of the upper building allows dating to the Roman Period based on 2 fusiform *unguentarium* found in F024 (100 BC - 100 AD). These vases probably contained oil or perfume. Other examples with the same shape can be seen at the Yale University art gallery number 1938.5265 from Doura-Europos³. Furthermore, the 6 amphorae (F022) found *in situ* are Dressel AE3. This form, type AE3, dates from the beginning of the Roman era to the first half of the 8th century⁴ and generally contains wine. Likewise in the same archaeological layer, a Constantine coin was also found near the 6 standing amphorae. On the obverse, the face of Emperor Constantine is visible (306-337). On the reverse, a victory stands with a palm in his right hand and the right foot is placed on a Sarmate captive seated on the right, hands tied behind the back. Furthermore, a Latin inscription is partially visible. This coin represents the victory over the Sarmates⁵.



Figure 13: Six amphorae upright in situ in a line



Figure 14: Three amphorae lying on the floor.

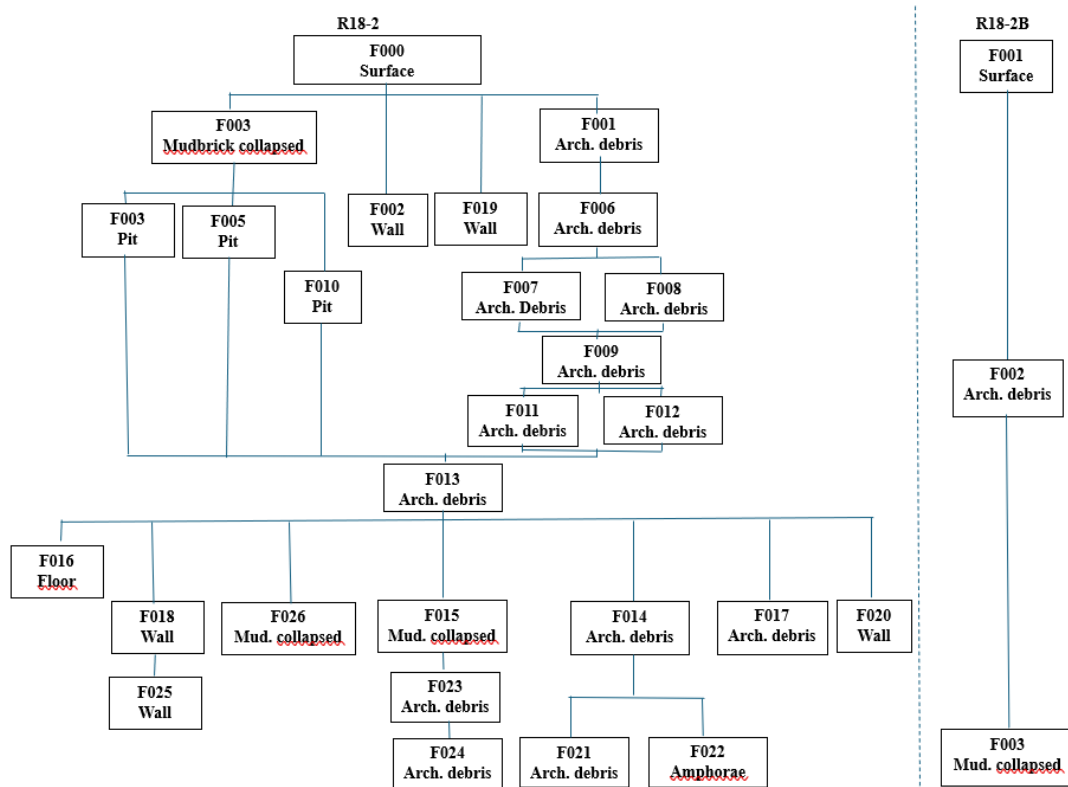
² [https://telltimai.org/pdf/Excavations_at_Tell_Timai_2019-2020_Winter-MOA.pdf\(p.11\)](https://telltimai.org/pdf/Excavations_at_Tell_Timai_2019-2020_Winter-MOA.pdf(p.11))

³ <https://artgallery.yale.edu/collections/objects/24850>

⁴ Dixneuf Delphine, Amphores égyptiennes : Production, typologie, contenu et diffusion (IIIe siècle avant J.-C.- IXe siècle après J.-C.), Études Alexandrines, 22, CEalex, Centre d'Etudes Alexandrie, Alexandrie, 2011.

⁵ <https://fr.numista.com/catalogue/pieces57324.html>

Harris Diagram R18-2 and R18-2B:



E. UNIT R18-3

Unit Supervisors: Amandine Madelpech and Skylar Joseph

Unit R18-3 had two aims, to see if the wall F002 in R17-7 continued, and to see if the Mudbrick structure in R18-2 had an extension. Three different soils can be distinguished for the architectural debris from an upper building. One consists of a dark reddish brown soil (F001, F004, F005, F007) or dark brown (F010, F011, F013), another more sandy (F002, F003) and finally, one consists of a part of the earth is made up of clay in Est part of layer F013 and mixed with a clay very dark greyish brown layer. Its layers of destruction are mainly made up of rubbish of red bricks and crushed pottery sherds. Among the finds common to these various archaeological layers, we find bones, sherds, fragments of glass and faience; however, among its layers of destruction, two features stood out because of their unique contents. F013 contained the skull of a pig (Figure 15) associated with shells and an adjacent human burial in F014 contained a female skeleton oriented West-East (Figure 16). The burial was surrounded by red bricks indicating that it was likely included in a small crypt of red

and possibly mude brick. A coin located in context with the skeleton was issued during the reign of Emperor Theodosius II (Registration #667). A Loeschke VIII oil lamp was also discovered in the layer Registration #662).



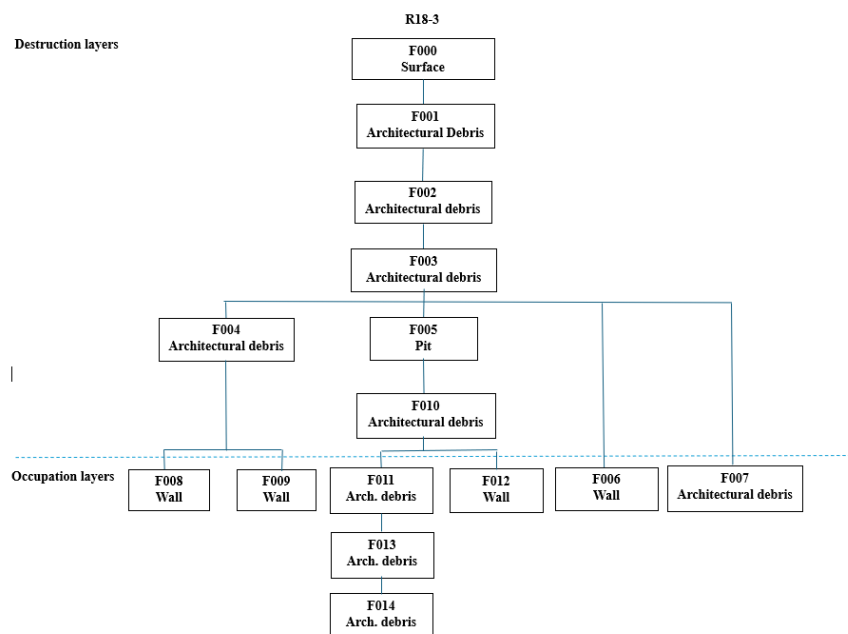
Figure 15. An adult pig skull.



Figure 16: An adult human female burial.

Dating: Among the materials found which can make it possible to date the archaeological layers. There is a Roman molded glass lion's head applique was unearthed in F011 (Registration #660). It dates from the Imperial era, the 1st to 3rd century AD. To conclude, in the same archaeological layer, a Loeschke VIII oil lamp was unearthed, characterized by a circular body and short rounded nozzle, early examples can be found in Claudian times, its peak period corresponds at the end of the first century A.D. and during the two next centuries, with a reduction in frequency through the 4th and 5th century AD.⁶

Harris Diagram of R18-3 :



⁶

<https://universite-lyon2.academia.edu/MatthieuPoux/Teaching-Documents>
<https://www.getty.edu/publications/ancientlamps/catalogue/loeschke-type-viii>

F. R18-4: Linking R17-7 and R18-3

Field Supervisor: Skylar Joseph

Objective: On 15 July 2024, a 5m x 5m unit was opened with the goal to see if the mudbrick structure in R17-7 continues to the South, as well as any related architecture found in R18-3.

Excavation summary: R18-4, as with the other units in the area, consisted of a layer of architectural debris just below the surface. While separate features were identified mostly due to textural changes, originally defining F003, F004, F005, and F006 as separate from F007 and F008, it became clear later that it was all likely from the same architectural collapse, and the reason for the texture differences was due to the presence of walls (or suspected walls under mudbrick collapse as was seen across the Eastern side of the unit, but this section was unexcavated due to time constraints at the end of the season).

Due to time constraints at the end of the season, the full extent of the architecture in R18-4 is still undetermined. However, a few structural elements did appear, including the corner of a large wall in the NW corner of the unit which continued in R18-3 and likely R17-7. The wall in R17-7 seemed to be at a lower elevation, but this may have just been due to collapse or accidental cutting during the excavation process. In addition to the NW wall, the top of a smaller/more degraded wall 47.5cm deeper and potentially connecting to the NW wall extended eastward 2m from the eastern side of the NW wall and extended from the north into the center of the unit 2.65m at its longest point. Next to this central wall are some red bricks, the extent of which is two bricks wide and extending down at least 3 courses, potentially continuing deeper but this was not fully excavated. Based on the location, orientation, and elevation of these redbricks, it's possible that they once connected to the brick structure seen above the burial in R18-3.

Along the entire eastern side of the unit was a 1.8m-wide mudbrick collapse, suggesting there may be a wall below. Finally, in the SE corner directly next to the mudbrick collapse and potentially extending into the southern baulk, was a circular structure of red bricks with a large piece (now broken into two pieces) of limestone on top. The diameter of this red brick structure is at least 80cm (maximum extent of the existing red bricks), but could be as wide as 1.15m. On 21 July 2024, a burial was found in R18-3, the lower legs and feet of which continued into R18-4.

Conclusions: All the pottery recovered from the architectural debris layers from R18-4 seems to date to the Late Roman era, and the Theodosius II coin found in the same feature as the burial in R18-3 (F014) dates the burial to the 5th century.

III. Next Seasons Objectives

The work this season provided considerable evidence on the sequence and chronology of the main constructions and the functions. The lower layers of the structure consistently yielded artifacts dating to the 1st century AD, the beginnings of Roman administration of the Nile Delta (e.g, Registration artifacts #668, #670, #673). The presence of a large number of coins, possible badly corroded bronze seals, and weights (Registration artifacts #663, #665) suggests an administrative function for the area. Upper strata indicate use into the 4th century. The presence of a burial with a *terminus post quem* in the

early 5th century suggests a shift and loss of administrative function after the Theodoisan Period associated with the establishment of Roman Christianity. The upper layers include Nile silt deposits indicating that the site had been abandoned or in severe decline with walls and flood control no longer effectively managing the inundation between the 6th and 9th centuries AD.

The next season's work will focus on expanding the excavations with an emphasis on the north where monumental architecture is visible on the surface and in the north profile of Unit R17-5. Heavy machinery will be required to move and begin the conservation of the granite columns in preparation for the eventual restoration of the main architectural element of the structure (Figure 17)



Figure 17. Oblique view looking north of the Summer 2024 excavations derived from 3D modelling..

IV. Improvements at Tell Timai

Considerable effort was made to maintain and advance the conservation and development of Tell Timai. The area around the north temple was cleaned of halfa. The previously vandalized main sign on the road between Kafr el Amir and Timai el Amdid was repaired and modified to be more inclusive of both towns (Figure 18). Two security guards were hired by the Tell Timai Project, with the approval of the regional office of the MOTA to overwatch Tell Timai excavation sites.



Figure 18. The Tell Timai Sign.

V. Mansoura Storage Museum Project

The Mansoura Storage Museum Project completed the planning and approval process (Figure 19) and has begun work with the movement and conservation of the monuments currently stored on the ground (Figure 20). The current schedule is aimed at completing the main work by December 2024.



Figure 19. Architects 3D image of the Museum



Figure 20: Examples of the monument restoration work in progress.

VI. IV. Tell Timai magazine at El Rub'a

The approval of the plans and commencement of the work for the dedicated Tell Timai storage magazine at the Mansoura Storage Museum has begun and is expected to be completed by September 2024.

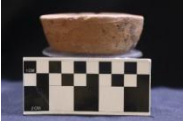


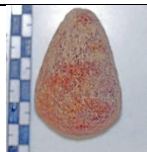
Figure 21. The Tell Timai storage magazine foundation.

Dr. Jay Silverstein
Director, Tell Timai Project
Nottingham Trent University
31 July 2024

Registration Objects

Summer 2024

S م	Excavation Number رقم الحفائر	Registration Number رقم التسجيل بسجل قيد الآثار	N of object عدد القطع	Material المادة	Description الوصف	Dating التاريخ	Measurements in centimeters المقاسات سنتيمتر	Picture صورة الأثر
1	R17-7- F15-B39	.657	1	Ceramic فخار	Jar with tow handles, ripped on the outer surface, and with hole in the base. اناء كرى البدن ذو قاعده حلقية يفقد أجزاء و مرمم وبه شروخ نافذة ولة مقبضين - الاناء به شطوف وتهاشير	Roman روماني	Ht=19.50 Diameter of the rim= 10.50 Diameter of the base= 5.50	
2	M E2. F 011	.658	1	Ceramic فخار	Small bowl with shallow طبق صغير الحجم شبة مستوي به شطوف وتهاشير وخدوش	Late period عصر متأخر	Ht= 4cm Diameter of rim= 10cm	
3	M E2. F 011	.659	1	Ceramic فخار	Small dish with flat base طبق صغير ذو قاعدة مستوية به شطوف وتهاشير	Late period عصر متأخر	Ht= 3cm Dimeter of the rim= 8.50 cm	
4	R18-3- F11-B72	.660	1	Glass زجاج	Lion head applique قطعة من الزجاج مشكلة علي هيئة راس اسد	Roman روماني	Diameter=4.07 cm Weight=26.4 g	
5	R18-4-F6- B44	.661	1	Green Stone حجر ؟	Small round bead خرزه صغيره خضراء اللون	Roman روماني	Diameter=0.4 cm Weight=0.06 g	

6	R18-3-F14-B107	.662	1	Terra Cotta فخار	Small round oil lamp with chipped wick hole مسرجة بها فتحة بالمنتصف للزيت وفتحة للفتيل تفقد جزء وبها شطوف وتهاشير	Roman روماني	اقصي طول: 7 سم	
7	R18-2-F26-B111	.663	1	Granodiorite جرانيت	Cube-shaped weight مئقال	Roman روماني	Diameter=4.2cm	
8	R18-2-F13-B42	.664	1	Marble رخام ؟	Conical Hammerstone قطعه حجرية مخروطية الشكل ربما استخدمت للطرق	Roman روماني	Height=4cm Diameter=5.8cm	
9	R18-3-F11-B79	.665	1	Limestone حجر جيرى	Conical weight قطعه حجرية مخروطية الشكل ربما استخدمت كمئقال	Roman روماني	Height=5.7cm Width= 3.8cm	
10	R18-4-F1-B2-CN47	.666	1	Bronze برونز	A piece of metal shaped amulet or fitting قطعة معدنية مشكله ربما استخدمت كعمله	Roman روماني	Length=2.6cm Thickness=0.4cm	
11	R18-2-F22-B95-CN32	.667	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Nummus Minimis, Emperor Theodosius نقش لصليب عملة صغيرة الحجم علي الوجه غير واضحة - بها تاكل و الظهر كتابات وصدا	Late Roman روماني	Diameter=1.0cm	

12	R18-2-F22-B95-CN32	.668	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Hemiobol, Emperor Hadrian عملة صغيرة علي الوجه بروفايل لوجه امبراطور غير واضح المعالم وعلي الظهر نقش لحيوان (وعل) - العملة بها تاكل وصداً	Roman روماني	Diameter=1.6cm	
13	R17-2-F13-B39-CN35	.669	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Emperor Constantine عملة صغيره علي الوجه بروفايل الامبراطور يحيط به كتابات وعلي الظهر نقش ربما لاحد المعبودات تمسك بسنبلة - بها تاكل وصداً	Late Roman روماني	Diameter=1.8cm	
14	R17-5-F23-B91-CN46	.670	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Jewish Prutah, Jerusalem عملة صغيرة علي الوجه نقش ربما لآباء وعلي الظهر نقوش نباتية - بها تاكل وصداً	AD 60-70	D=1.5cm	
15	R18-2-F11-B28-CN16	.671	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Emperor Constantine I عملة صغيره علي الوجه بروفايل لاحد الاباطره وعلي الظهر نقش غير واضح - العملة بها تاكل وصداً	Late Roman AD 321-2	D=1.5cm	
16	R17-5-F5-F0-B4-CN1	.672	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Emperor Magnus Maximus, Spain عملة صغير علي الوجه بروفايل لاحد الاباطرة يحيط به كتابات وعلي الظهر نقش غير واضح وكتابات - بها تاكل وصداً	Late Roman AD 383- 388	D=2.4cm	

17	R18-2-F26-B118-CN29	.673	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Tetradrachm, Emperor Nero Damaged on bottom عملة متوسطة علي الوجه نقش ل احد الابطرة وعلي الظهر نقش غير مكتمل - العملة تفقد جزء وبها تاكل وصدا	Early Roman	D=2.2cm	
18	R18-2-F0-B2-CN2	.674	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Folis, eroded عمله صغيرة الحجم الوجه غير واضح وعلي الظهر نقش وكتابات - بها تاكل وصدا	Late Roman	D=1.5cm	
19	R17-5-F11-B31-CN38	.675	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Emperor Constantine عمله صغيرة على الوجه بروفايل امبراطور وعلي الظهر احد المعبودات واقف يفقد جزء وبه تاكل وصدا	Late Roman	Diameter=1.7cm	
20	R17-5-F2-B8-CN41	.676	1	Bronze برونز	Coin, Emperor Constantine عمله صغيرة على الوجه بروفايل امبراطور وعلي الظهر غير واضحعلوها الصدا والتاكل	Late Roman	D=1.8cm	