The Rise of Christianity in Egypt as Told from a Destroyed Roman Temple at Tell Timai

## **Figures:**



Figure 1. The Nile Delta with the nomes noted and shaded, and the location of Thmouis (Thmuis) highlighted.



Figure 2: Showing the relationship between the sister cities of Tell Timai and Mendes and their geographical situation with the neighboring towns.

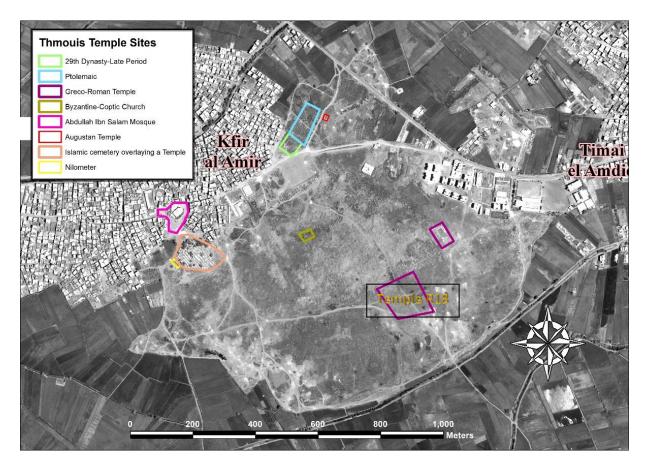


Figure 3: Showing the location of key ancient and modern religious centers at Tell Timai. Also, note the encroachment onto the archaeological site occurring from east and west. Temple R18, the focus of this study, lies in the south-central portion of the tell and is labeled in gold font.



Figure 4: Roman Temple at R18. The top shows the toppled column. Below are images of the excavated looter's pit adjacent to the column. The image on the right shows *in situ* amphora, one of which contained ancient flowers (covered in foil to protect the botanical remains).

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Figure 5: Artifacts examples from the Roman Temple at R18. A) A coin of Antoninus Pius depicting a sphinx, B) a lamp, c) a gold ring, D) a coin of Hadrian depicting an Osirian hydria, E) a glass handle, F) the end of a bone kohl stick, G) a bone hair pin.



Figure 6. A view north of the church. This church was established in the center of the tell sometime after the destruction of the Roman Temple at Grid R-18



Figure 7: Examples of Coptic-related artifacts found on the surface at the church include an amphora top seal with a cross (left) and a piece of fresco.

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Figure 8. Images showing the Roman Well with the mud-stomping pile in the background. The image on the right shows the molding of bricks and how they are laid out to dry.