

**New York University**  
**Amheida / Trimithis 2013 season report**  
**Directed by Roger S. Bagnall**

Excavations at Amheida for 2013 began on January 20 and ended on February 14; work in the magazines continued through February 16. The team consisted of Roger S. Bagnall (director, papyrologist); Paola Davoli (archaeological field director); Olaf Kaper (associate director for Egyptology); Nicola Aravecchia (deputy field director), Roberta Casagrande-Kim, Dorota Dzierzbicka, and Silvia Prell (senior archaeologists); Loriane Bussien, Nancy Highcock, Valentina Liuzzi, Borna Scognamiglio (archaeologists); Clementina Caputo, Julie Marchand, Irene Soto, and Yael Chevalier (ceramicists); Marina Nuovo and Océane Henri (registrars); Fabrizio Pavia (topographer); Bruno Bazzani (database management and computer operations); Rodney Ast (papyrologist and archaeologist); Tosha Dupras and Lana Williams (bioarchaeologists); Thomas Faucher (numismatist); Suzanne Knauff (Egyptologist); Susanna McFadden (art historian); Dorothea Schulz (paintings conservator and artist); Mohamed Ahmed Sayed Mustafa (conservator); Ashraf Barakat (assistant to the director); Gaber Murad (house manager). The MSA inspector was Sayyida Hamdy Mohamed.

The main body of work took place in three areas, Area 2.2 (Building 6, the large pillared hall and adjacent rooms), Area 2.3 (Building 7, the church partially excavated in 2012), and Area 4.1 (the Temple of Thoth). In addition, topographic survey continued in two areas of the site. Besides these activities, work continued on the arrangement of the decorated blocks from the temple in the magazine built for that purpose; on the decoration of the replica of the House of Serenos (Building 1); and on the conservation and study of object found in previous seasons, particularly the large hoard of tetradrachms excavated in 2012.

**Topographic survey (fig. 1)**

Fabrizio Pavia

During the first half of the excavation season, the topographic survey aimed at the identification of the Western limits of the ancient site. The survey took place in an area where the 2007 reconnaissance investigations revealed the presence of some wall tops visibly emerging from the sand.

This area, labelled Area 11 (fig. 2), is characterized by the presence of a district of urban dwellings which extends about 120 meters along the E/W axis and 90 meters on the N/S axis. The North limits of this area are clearly identifiable, whereas towards the South the buildings continue beyond the investigated sector, and are still buried below a sand dune of recent formation.

The architectural structures identified during the survey reveal the presence of a dense grid of streets that vary between 2 to 6 meters in width. These streets delimit a group of dwellings, 100 to 180 square meters each, which are preserved up to the roof level. From their orientations as well as from the different construction techniques employed it is possible to recognize at least two different building phases. The pottery and items present on the surface suggest a dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (according to a survey by P. Ballet, C. Caputo and J. Marchand). Production of bread is shown by the presence of domestic ovens and bread moulds found in quantity between the houses.

The topographic survey in Area 11 has also allowed updating the topographic surface relief (microrelief) as well as the digital model of the site's morphology (DEM).

Area 11 is apparently separated from the dwellings in Area 2 by two areas with thick sand dunes (barchans) that are progressively moving toward the South. By comparing the data from the 2001 to 2013 topographic reliefs it was possible to determine that these dunes move about 7 to 7.5 meters each year. Therefore, a close monitoring of the site's dunes will allow us to plan for additional surveys in areas of the ancient town that are presently covered by sand, such as South of Area 11.

The second half of the topographic campaign focused on Area 6 (the cemetery, fig. 3), in a sector located South-West of Area 2 and characterized by the presence of walls emerging from the sandy surface, in some instances visible for 2 to 3 meters above the sand.

The architectural features most frequently observed in this area are rectangular rooms, varying in size between 5 and 17 square meters, used as monumental burials. These rooms, leaning one against the other, are divided in groups which are separated by narrow streets and corridors. The tombs are highly eroded toward their tops, and often their foundations levels and floors are exposed.

Notable is the presence, in some of the burial chambers visible to the North-East of the investigated sector, of wall paintings depicting divinities, mostly eroded down to their waist level.

## Area 2.2: Building 6 (fig. 4)

Paola Davoli, Silvia Prell

Last campaign's work in B6 was continued in room 29 and room 30 in the western wing of the building. In both rooms already last year the layers below floor level were reached and revealed the walls of an earlier building beneath, which had to be investigated further. The mud brick walls of this earlier building (fig. 5), probably belonging to the earlier *thermae* complex discovered below Building 1, are cut by the massive foundations of B6. Work in room 29 and 30 revealed an interesting concept of foundation protection – after the relatively shallow foundation trenches were refilled with material taken out to cut them in the first place, the foundation trenches were covered by a layer of dense and compact mud, which must have been wet when applied. This mud also covers the protruding foundation layers some of the walls of B6 are equipped with. For confirmation of the situation and to reveal more of the plan of the earlier building, the layers below floor level in corridor room 35 were also exposed, which presented further evidence for the situation as understood in room 30.

In addition, work was started in the rooms in the northeastern part of the building, which until now had not been investigated. In room 33 a channel system came to light, which belongs to a *latrina* like the one already discovered underneath B1 in 2007 (see report 2007). The lower part of the walls is built of baked bricks. In the middle of the room a rectangular platform, together with the walls surrounding it, form a sewer channel (fig. 6). The walls as well as the platform sit on top of another baked brick platform, forming as well the bottom of the channel. Three other channels are located in the room, leading water in or waste water out of it. Two channels with rectangular section, roofed within the walls with limestone slabs, are located in the southern and western walls of the room. While the one in the west is immediately curving to the south, the one in the southern wall continues straight further south. In the northern wall a bigger sewer channel is included, collecting the waste water from the other channels and transporting it further north. All three channels were at the bottom filled with a dense reddish mud (23 cm thick), which might provide a clue for the reason the building finally was abandoned, as this mud, blocking the channel system at least partly, could be an indication that the water supply might have come to a standstill. Nevertheless, the channels were not completely filled with the mud and are, except for some parts where the roof collapsed, still hollow inside.

The blocking of both doors in room 34 in the north suggested it might be filled with dump as already observed in 2012 in rooms 28 and 29 in the western wing (see report 2012).

This assumption turned out to be true, and after the removal of the dump, the continuation of the big sewer channel already known from room 33 could be exposed from the top.

An east-west oriented corridor (room 37) leads to the *latrina* (room 33); its southern wall turned out to be built of baked bricks with gypsum mortar, and it was assumed that this wall is a genuine part of the *thermae* originally located in the area.

South of the corridor room 37, big amounts of sand still covered the area. To investigate the possibilities of unearthing more remains of the original *thermae* it was decided to remove the sand also between room 37 and room 32 (fig. 7). The insides of the latter are not investigated yet (for the door leading to this room from room 24, the columned hall, equipped with a limestone lintel decorated with relief see report 2010), but its northern perimeter wall was exposed and turned out to be built from baked bricks as well. While attempting to find any eastern perimeter wall of the newly exposed space, a round feature (room 39) was discovered in the very east (fig. 4). Its walls are also bricked up with gypsum mortar and baked bricks, and a low bench surrounds it on the outside. In the north the feature is bonded with the southern perimeter wall of corridor room 37, continuing further east beyond the room itself. While investigating the inside of the round feature another bench-like element was found surrounding its inside. Directly above this bench a channel opens in the eastern wall of the feature, whose slope suggests that it was leading water into it. Its roughly round shape suggests the former presence of a metal pipe. Deeper down in the wall another channel with a square section was discovered, which slopes towards the east and was therefore most probably leading water out of the feature. The floor of the feature turned out to be cut out completely by robbers, looking for baked bricks and for treasures. Also the baked brick walls discovered further west, probably once forming a basin-like structure (room 38), were badly damaged and partly dismantled. The connection with water can be confirmed by another channel opening in the northern wall of this room, which might very well be the same channel as in the southern wall of the *latrina*. Due to the heavy damage of the baked brick features, their original layout and function are not completely clear, only that they are connected with water. As those features as well as the *latrina* most probably were still in use in the time of the occupation of Building 6, one has to give consideration to the possibility that B6 might form the latest stage of the *thermae* itself. But further investigation is needed in the area in the coming years.



### **Area 2.3: Building 7 (fig. 8)**

Nicola Aravecchia, Dorota Dzierzbicka, and Nancy Highcock

The excavation of Building 7, a 4<sup>th</sup> century church, started in the 2012 season (see 2012 Report). The primary object of excavation in the 2013 season was the south area of B7, which consisted of Rooms 5-13. Excavation was also carried out in Room 2, a vaulted space located to the east of Room 1 at a lower level. Two burials (Tombs 3 and 4), tentatively identified in Room 1 following the excavation work conducted there last year, were completely exposed and excavated this season. The skeletal remains found in these two burials, as well as in Tombs 1-2 excavated in 2012, were studied by physical anthropologists.

The southern complex of rooms (fig. 9) suffered from severe erosion in its eastern and western parts, where little is extant above floor level (Rooms 9, 11, 12 and 13), but it is well preserved in the central part (Rooms 5-8), with some walls reaching over 2 meters in height. The complex was accessed from the north, through a doorway in the south-east corner of Room 1 leading into Room 5. The main entrance, however, seems to have been located in the southern wall, where a broad doorway 197 cm in width opens onto Room 6.

The doorway from Room 1 led to a staircase consisting of a lower landing (Room 5) and a flight of steps ascending towards the south. The staircase is severely eroded and only the three lowest steps are preserved in its northern part. The edges of the steps are lined with wood. The lower landing of the staircase (Room 5) opened onto Room 6, which constituted the central space of the southern part of Building 7. A corridor (Room 8) led from Room 6 into Room 9 and another narrow passageway (Room 10) in the south-east corner of Room 6 gave access to Room 11. Room 7 was accessible from Room 9 through a doorway in its west wall. The mud-brick walls of Rooms 6-9 were coated with white plaster. Destruction layers containing ceiling plaster with palm rib impressions and pieces of wood excavated in these rooms (DSUs 36, 37 and 54 in R6; 80 and 82 in R7; 38 in R8, 46 and 57 in R10) suggest that they had flat roofs.

Rooms 5-13 were functionally associated with Rooms 1-4. Like Room 1, the south area had two floor levels. A burial (Tomb 5) was found in Room 6 along the north wall. Like Tombs 1-4 in Room 1, also in this case the burial pit was cut into the lower floor of the room. The pit was overlaid with a mud-brick covering and sealed with the upper floor. Tomb 5 was left unexcavated to be opened and investigated by physical anthropologists in the forthcoming season. A specific function can only be assigned to Room 7, which seems to

have been a storage space. Remains of two niches were identified in its north and east walls and a series of holes in the walls may testify to the presence of wooden shelves in this room.

Rooms 11-13 were much more poorly preserved than the rooms to the west. It appears, however, that the space designated as Rooms 11/13 was originally associated with the staircase (Room 5), since they were built at the same time and the width of the staircase matched the width of Rooms 11/13. A test trench was excavated in Room 13 to investigate the foundations of walls in this room. The east and west walls had shallower foundations (139.03 m asl and 139.07 m asl, respectively) than the north wall (F13), whose bottom course was found at an elevation of 137.38 m asl. This wall was part of the external casing that constituted the foundations of Rooms 1–4, investigated in Test Trenches 1 and 2 during the 2012 season. The elevation of the lowermost course of F13 proved to be consistent with that of the east wall of Room 1 (F14).

It seems that the rooms in the south part of Building 7 had several construction phases and need not have been contemporaneous to the building of Rooms 1-4, but further investigation is needed to clarify the chronology of this area. Several features in Rooms 6, 7 and 9 indicate that this space was used as a food preparation area in its post-abandonment phase. In the southeast corner of Room 9 a two-burner stove (F45) made of mud bricks and mud plaster was built on top of a pile of debris accumulated above the floor (fig.10). A similar stove (F61) was built in the north-west corner of Room 7, most likely at a time when both floors were already damaged. A feature that is possibly in phase with the stoves is a low mud-brick platform (F47), which stands on top of the upper floor in the southwest corner of Room 6.

Room 2, a vaulted subterranean space in the north-east corner of Building 7, was excavated this season. It was very well preserved: only the uppermost part of the vault is no longer intact. The room was accessed through a doorway in the south wall. Deposits of wind-blown sand and mud-brick collapses inside the room were excavated, uncovering a mud floor and three tombs with mud-brick superstructures (fig. 11). The burials, assigned as Tombs 6-8, were left unexcavated, to be opened and investigated by physical anthropologists in the coming season.

In Room 1, the excavation of Tombs 3 and 4 was carried out. The lower floor F20 between platform F19 and northern wall F15 was cut by two burial pits. Both were overlaid with mud-brick coverings and Tomb 4 was sealed with the upper floor F23. The human remains were preserved intact, and they were excavated as FN 12 (fig. 12) and 13. Both bodies were laid on their backs and oriented with the heads facing east. No evidence of

coffins or biers was found, but both FN 12 and 13 contained remains of textile, suggesting that the deceased were wrapped in shrouds. In addition, plant remains tentatively identified as three myrtle and rosemary bundles were found on the human remains in Tomb 4.

Skeletons excavated in Tombs 1-4 in seasons 2012 and 2013 were examined by physical anthropologists Tosha Dupras and Lana Williams. According to the results of their analyses, Tomb 1 contained an adult male ca. 45-50 years of age, whose skeleton showed significant pathologies including healed fractures, fused bones and evidence of sharp force trauma. The skeletal remains in Tomb 2 belonged to a juvenile female, ca. 16 years old, with no major pathologies. Tomb 3 contained the burial of an adult female 25-30 years of age with well-preserved hair. Also the 35-40 year-old male individual buried in Tomb 4 had intact hair that showed evidence of henna treatment during his lifetime.

The data collected in parts of Building 7 investigated in the 2013 season supports last year's conclusions that this structure was a monumental public building datable to the 4th century AD. The subterranean Room 2 can be interpreted as a crypt, which reinforces the identification of the building as a funerary church complex. In addition, the presence of rooms at a lower level explains the considerable depth of the foundations of walls F13, F14 and F15 that constituted the building's architectural framework.

#### **Area 4.1: Temple area (fig. 1)**

Paola Davoli, Roberta Casagrande-Kim

The 2013 excavations of Area 4.1 focused on squares AR48 (10x10 meters), AR49 (5x10 meters), and on a small section of square AO50 already investigated in the 2012 season. Ten pits were identified in AR48 and AR49 (F109, F110, F111, F112, F113, F114, F119, F122, F123, and F124). Only five of them (F109 to F113) were completely emptied of their fills, while the others were left at the end of the season with their lower layers of fill still in situ.

Both squares were covered by a surface layer (DSU 189) characterized by wind blown sand, pottery sherds, medium and small fragments of temple blocks, and fragmentary grinding stones, consistent with what has been observed during the previous seasons. The upper edges of the pits and the higher elevations of their fills were visible at about 30 to 40 cm below this natural surface. Pits F109 to F112, located at the northeast quadrant of square AR48, were all small sized, with rather straight interfaces and flat bottoms. They were all filled by layers of sand and complete or fragmentary temple blocks. In the case of F109, the

blocks occupied the entire pit, filling it from its bottom to the top (DSU 190). In pit F110, the blocks were concentrated at the bottom, suggesting that the pit was reopened at a later time and its original fill (DSU 196) was partially removed. This hypothesis is confirmed by the presence, in the northern half of pit F110, of a retaining wall (F121) made of four reused temple blocks set in the sand on their edges. This partitioning wall was most probably built to prevent the sand from the north of the pit from sliding inside the southern part that was being reopened and emptied.

In most of the pits, the temple blocks collapsed without preserving any of their original alignments; their orientation and location in the sand are mostly determined by the shape, depth, and dimensions of the pits. However, the considerable concentration of blocks (over 370, most of which are complete) found inside pit F124, a very large pit that occupies most of square AR48 and extends into the northern limits of square AR50, clearly shows a N/S alignment. This large cluster (DSU 194, figs. 13, 14), almost 10 meters along the north-south axis and at least four levels deep, was very carefully excavated and documented before proceeding to its removal. The study of the position of each block in relation to the neighboring ones and the overall collapse revealed that the blocks are most probably part of the north-south oriented back wall of the temple, near its northwest corner with the east-west oriented wall forming the northern perimeter wall of the temple. Parts of this east-west wall are probably to be recognized in the large portions of wall found inside pit F109, all characterized by the reuse of earlier temple blocks dating back to the reign of Darius (27<sup>th</sup> Dynasty) (fig. 15).

Six corner blocks, all concentrated at the northern end of pit F124 and placed one next to other, suggest that the original Roman temple wall collapsed in this pit, maintaining its overall orientation. This hypothesis is confirmed by the position of most of the other blocks forming DSU 194. Indeed, while the clusters to the west and to the south of the collapse are scattered on the ground without any visible alignment, those at its center are arranged in nine parallel rows, which must correspond to nine courses of the original wall. Among these nine rows, the two easternmost are set on edge, suggesting that they constituted the lower preserved courses of the temple wall. They sank into the sand vertically, rather than collapsing horizontally, because of the support provided by the near hard anthropic layers that formed the interface of the pit. Therefore, the blocks in these two rows did not lose their original orientation or building pattern. The other seven rows of blocks might correspond to seven upper courses of the same wall that collapsed flat into the sand. As for the big portions of wall visible at the western limits of the DSU, they would constitute the uppermost

preserved height of the wall that broke off in clusters and scattered in the sand without preserving their original orientation. As a conclusion we can say that this collapse corresponds to the lower courses of a sector of the rear wall of the temple, seven of which were part of the foundations and possibly two were above floor level, as the presence of pilgrims' grooves testify.

Finally, the presence of seven column drums, all concentrated at the south limits of this collapse, and of one column base along the eastern limits of square AR48, suggest the existence of one or two columns at this location. The columns fell apart sometime after the temple wall was already collapsed inside the pit, their drums hitting the southern half of the nine preserved courses of blocks and scattering them out of the otherwise visible north-south alignment.

In square AR49 was identified a kiln (F125), semicircular in shape, used either in the production of pottery vessels or of mortar. The kiln was badly damaged in the cut of pits F122 and F123, and its two combustion chambers are visible at the eastern interface of pit F122. Due to time constraints, the kiln was not excavated, but its structure was measured and its outline inserted in the CAD drawings of the season.

As has been observed in previous seasons, all pits were dug into an earlier anthropic stratigraphy, identifiable by a series of horizontal layers alternating thick strata of dark ashes, lime spots, and red compacted clay. In several instances (pits F109, F119, F114, and F14) the pits cut preexisting walls that were in stratigraphic relation with the anthropic layers. The pottery coming from these interfaces seem to confirm a date to the Second Intermediate Period, as already suggested in the 2012 report.

The blocks found and removed in this season numbered about 800, of which 134 were decorated (see the section on epigraphy).

The deep stratigraphy cut by the pits excavated to recover *sebbakh* by local people is mainly formed by settlements and anthropic layers of dynastic periods. The pottery collected in the visible strata has been studied by P. Ballet, C. Caputo, and J. Marchand. They reflect two main phases: the Second Intermediate Period and the end of the Old Kingdom to the beginning of the First Intermediate Period. The shapes of the vessels recovered are similar to those found in Balat. The deposits continue in depth but are not yet excavated, while the upper stratigraphy has been eroded.

## **Egyptian epigraphy and temple decoration**

Olaf E. Kaper

134 blocks and fragments of temple decoration have been found this season, all of which were reused in the masonry of the Roman period temple. The majority of these are complete blocks with reliefs on one or two sides. They have all been cleaned from the remains of gypsum cement from the Roman period building, they have been described and documented, photographed and all relief fragments have been traced onto clear plastic. Assistant with this work was Suzanne Knauff.

Dating of the reliefs: nearly all pieces are from the Late Period, from the period between Nekau II and Darius I (610-486 BCE). The number of blocks dated to Amasis (570-526 BCE) has increased especially, reflecting the greater size and scope of the building activities at that time.

Contents of the reliefs: The Amasis temple has a wide range of images of gods and the king, some of which are life-size. The most remarkable new information is the find of a life-size image of the god Seth standing on top of the serpent Apophis and accompanied by a lion (fig. 17). This relief is dated to the reign of Amasis because of it is surmounted by a row of cobras, which is characteristic for that reign on other blocks from Amheida.

Two blocks of the scene with Seth are themselves reused from an earlier temple, which is likely to be that of Psamtek II, as on two other blocks of Amasis, but Nekau II can not be excluded.

A fragment with a Demotic graffito found in 2005 can also be inserted into the scene with Seth. Three other Demotic graffiti have been found this season upon blocks from the Late Period temple. None of these is well preserved, and there is as yet no translation of these graffiti.

The reliefs from the reign of Darius I are of high quality. None of the figures is life-size, with the exception of a series of four baboons in raised relief, which were presumably located upon the rear wall of the sanctuary. One complete body of such a baboon was found in this season (figs. 15, 16).

The occurrence of raised and sunk relief in the same building is exceptional, but a block was found this season from the time of Darius, which juxtaposes the two styles. It derives from the jamb of a doorway with a text in raised relief set next to a part of wall decoration in sunk relief.

Two sets of empty cartouches have been found this season, which should both be ascribed to Darius. Also at Hibis, the temple contains many empty cartouches of that king. One fragment of a relief of the temple of Darius reuses an older relief of Nekau II, which is contained on another side of the block. It preserves part of the five-fold titulary of Nekau II.

Only two small pieces of relief from the Roman period were found. One of them joins on previously found blocks from the sanctuary of Domitian, which was reconstructed in the 2012 season.

Some ten blocks and fragments have hieroglyphic inscriptions in a larger scale that derive from the decoration of the passage of doorways in the temple. Their different styles indicate that they date to different reigns in the Late Period. One such text from the temple of Amasis mentions the building of a temple to Thoth. Several Late Period reliefs have a layer of oil and dirt upon their face. Often this occurs on doorways, but it can also be found on single figures upon a wall. It is the result of a ritual practice well known from the Roman period temples in Dakhla, but until now it was not attested for earlier times. An exact date for the ritual must lie between the decoration of the temples in the Late Period and their demolition in the first century.

Other finds from the temple with Egyptian decoration include a piece from the lunette of a stela. It depicts only the heads and arms of two male persons carrying offerings and a hieroglyphic legend. It derives from a copy erected at Amheida of the Greater Dakhla Stela, which was found at Mut el-Kharab in 1894. The stela from Mut refers to Amheida (the “town of the Back of the Oasis”) but it is an extraordinary coincidence to find a part of the second copy of the same stela. Instead of Wayheset, the name of the principal character is called Haset on the Amheida fragment.

## **Ostraka**

R.S. Bagnall, R. Ast

The 2013 season produced a relatively low number of ostraka, reflecting the generally low number of small finds from B6 and B7. Of the total of 47 found and classified as ostraka, 4 were of doubtful content and perhaps not even deserving the term ostrakon; 5 were Hieratic and 1 was Demotic, all from Area 4.1 and lacking in stratigraphic position. Of the 37 Greek texts, a high proportion, as usual, were tags or labels originally attached to containers, particularly of wine. These for the most part mention wells in the vicinity of Trimithis that

were already known from previous finds, like Pmoun Psoi, Pmoun Harau, Pmoun Thaut, etc., but there were some previously unattested wells also. Their dates include regnal years up to 24 and belong in the main to the period of Diocletian and Constantine, although a few of the higher numbers could be referred to Constantius II.

The most striking characteristic of the 2013 Greek ostraka was their importance for the dating of the construction phases of B6 and B7. In several cases ostraka that seem highly likely to date after 350 occurred in pre-construction dumped or reused materials under or in these buildings, suggesting that their date of construction may have come very late in the occupation of the site and perhaps somewhat later than B1, where material of this phase is found entirely in occupation levels.

### **The reconstruction of Serenos' house (figs. 18-20)**

Dorothea Schulz

This season saw the reproduction of the decoration of the dome in the 'Domed Room' (Room 1 in the original building). Since the dome of the house completely collapsed, not one fragment of the decoration was found in situ and the survived fragments are very tiny.

Martin Hense and Dorothea Schulz have been working on the reconstruction of the design for the dome from the remaining fragments and could work out a very probable solution.

(See pictures with original fragments fitted into the reconstruction.)

The dome is divided into two areas, the upper 'inner' circle, which is decorated with a lively feather pattern, and the lower 'outer' circle, which is decorated with an intricate geometrical pattern. This pattern, the so called 'coffering', is constructed with lozenges, hexagons and squares. The colors are mainly ochres in red, yellow, brown and whitish tints (what we would call 'classical Dakhla colors'). The amount of black lines is remarkable (more than 17,000 individual lines) but essential.

With the indispensable assistance of Tamer Ramadan the decoration could be completely constructed and painted within just four weeks.

Next season we will fill in the last details (the circles in the black bands) and start with the figurative scenes.



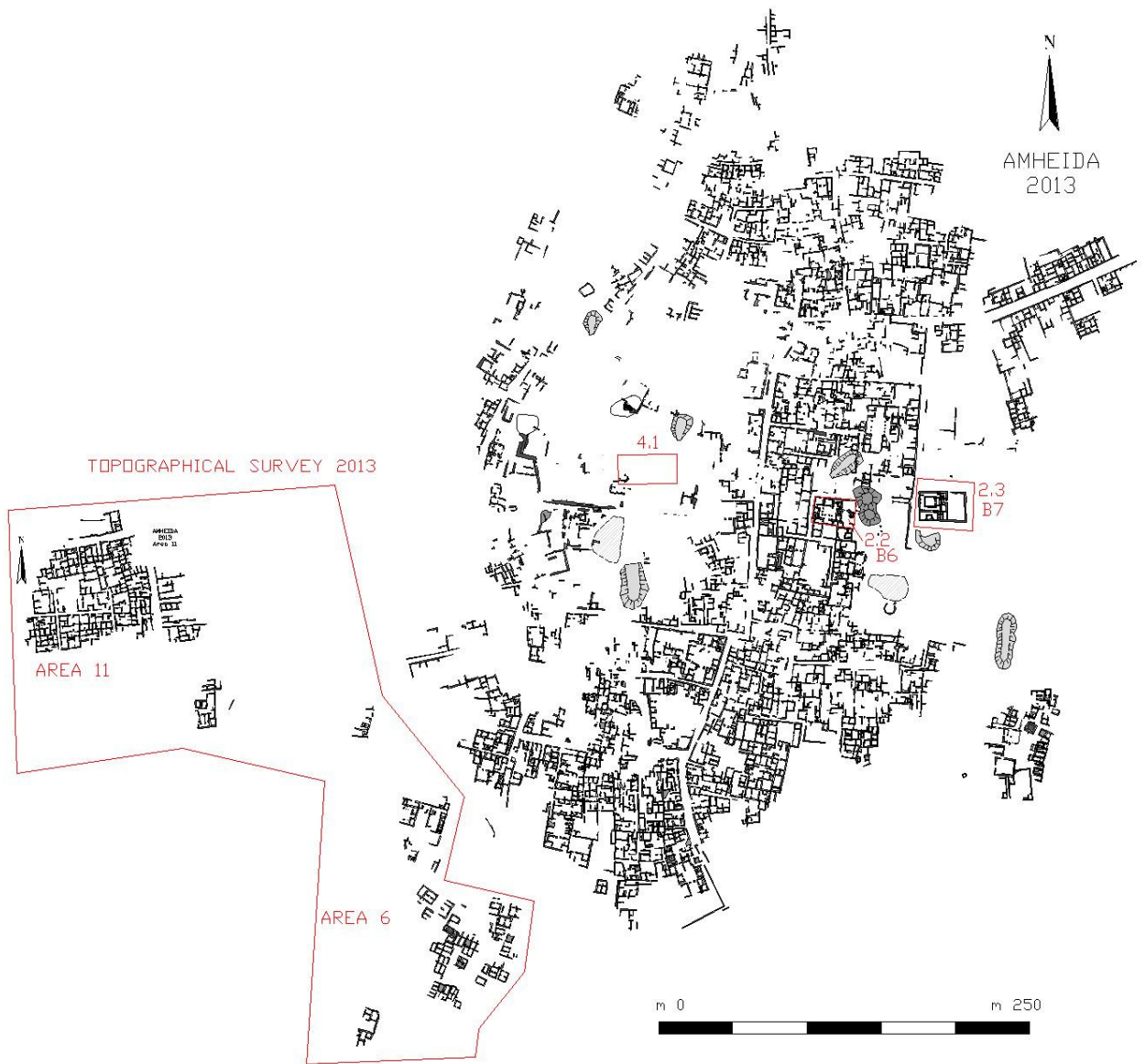


Fig. 1: surveyed area and areas under excavation



Fig. 2: area 11



Fig. 3: area 6, the cemetery

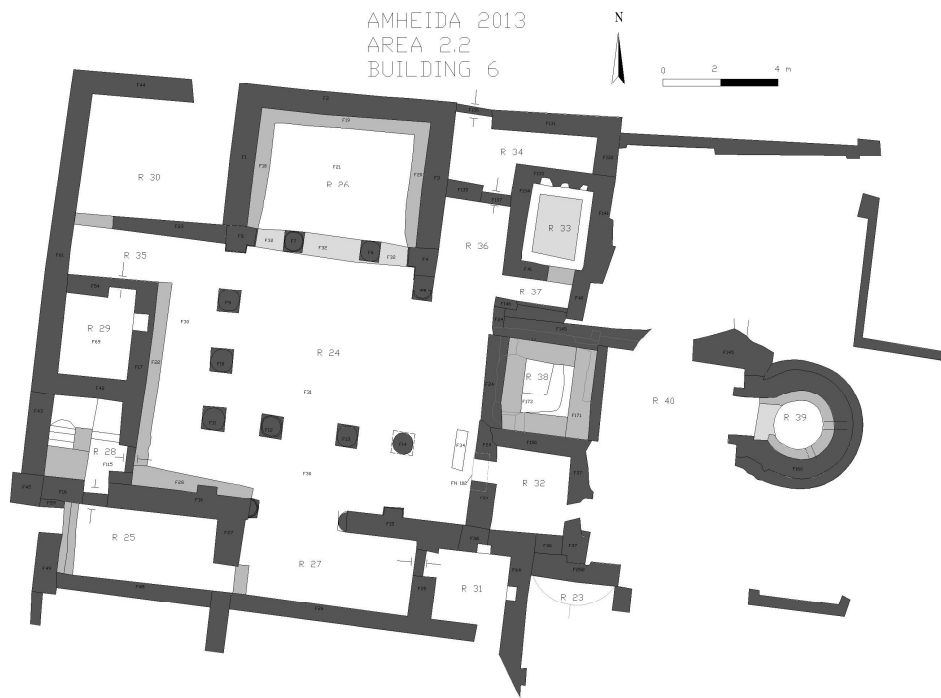


Fig. 4: area 2.2, Building 6



Fig. 5: B6, room 30 with previous period walls





Fig. 6: B6, room 33, the *latrina*



Fig. 7: B6, rooms 38, 40 and 39. Panoramic view looking North-East



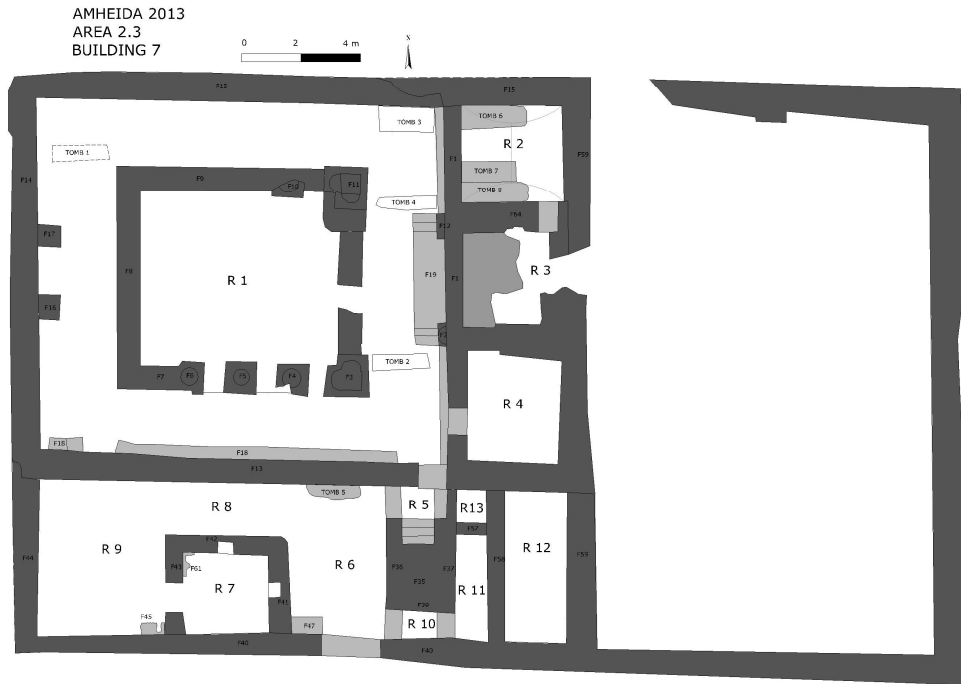


Fig. 8: area 2.3 Building 7, the church



Fig. 9: area 2.3, B7. Panoramic view of the South rooms, looking S-W





Fig. 10: area 2.3 B7. Room 2, a crypt



Fig. 11: area 2.3, B7. Stove F45 in the south-east corner of Room 9





Fig. 12: area 2.3 B7. Burial FN 12 in Tomb 3





Fig. 13: area 4.1. The collapse DSU 194 of the rear wall of the Roman temple

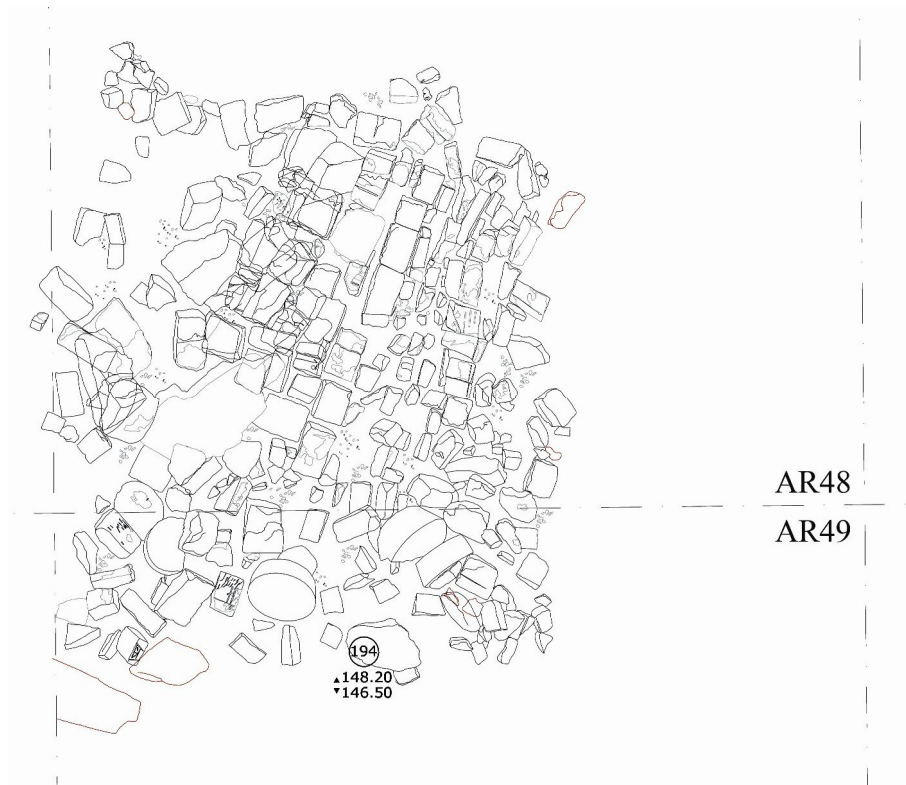


Fig. 14: area 4.1. Plan of the collapsed wall DSU 194





Fig. 15: area 4.1. Temple blocks of Darius, with a representation of the baboon-Thoth



Fig. 16: area 4.1. Temple blocks of Darius, with a representation of the baboon-Thoth



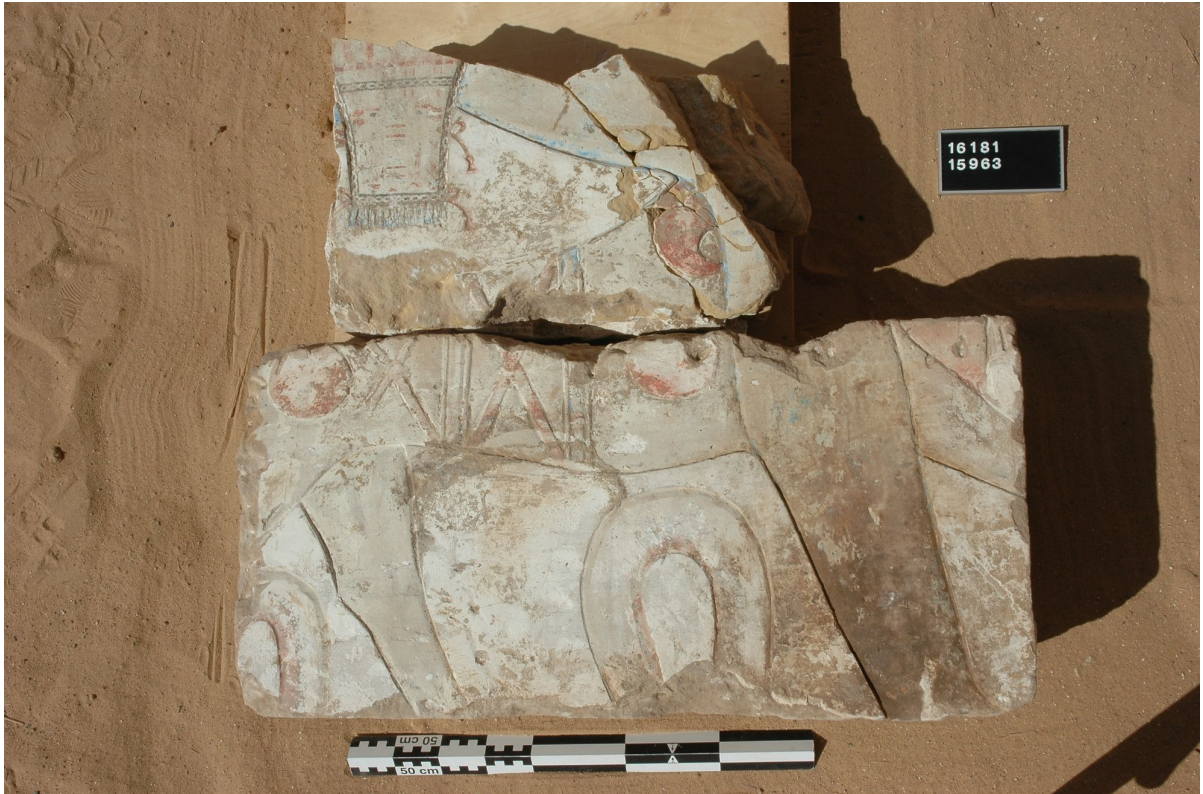


Fig. 17: area 4.1. Temple blocks of Amasis, with a representation of Seth and Apophis



Fig. 18: the replica of Serenos' house. The feathers decoration on dome of room 1





Fig. 19: the replica of Serenos' house. The "coffering" decoration on dome of room 1

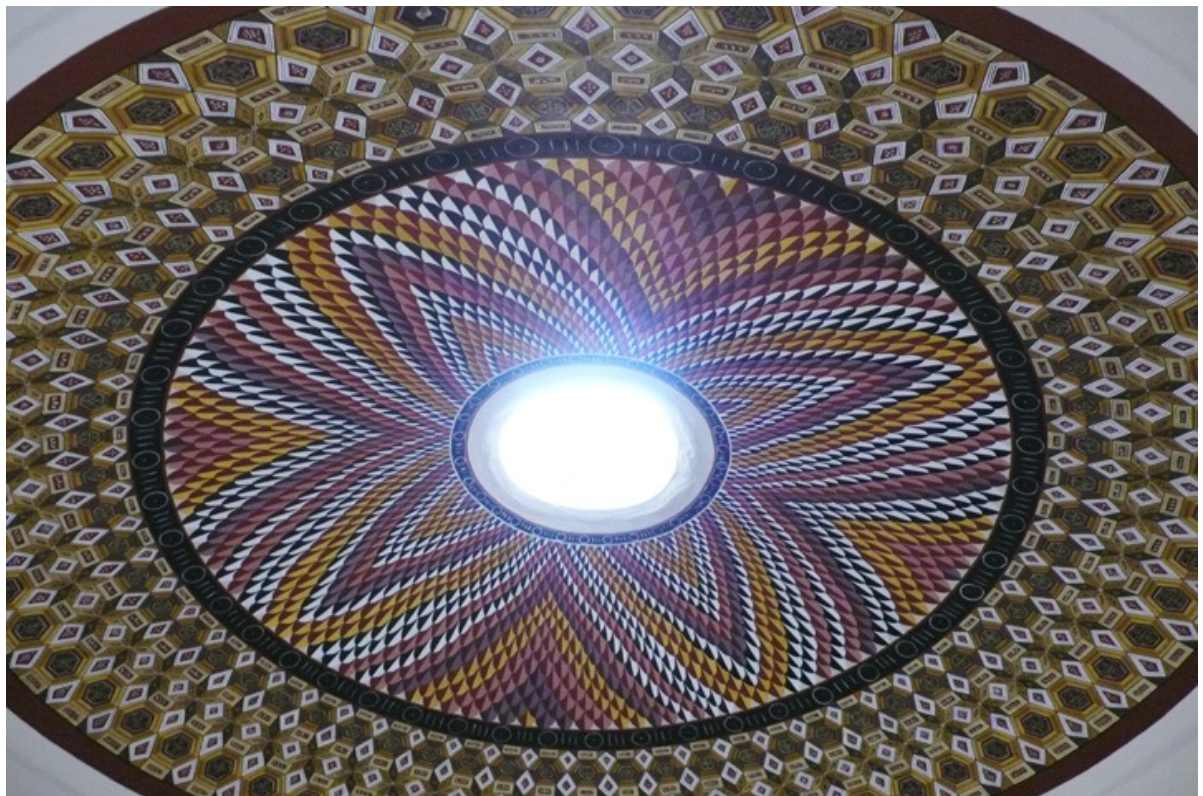


Fig. 20: the replica of Serenos' house. The decoration on dome of room 1