

Publication and study of the finds of the excavations of Kom Defsho –el Behera 2021

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Abstract: Kom Defsho, located to the north of the city of Kafr al-Dawwar about 7 km in the Behera Governorate in the Egyptian Delta¹, is one of the most important Egyptian archaeological hills. This archaeological hill is of special importance, as many archaeological excavations took place there, the first of which began in 1995. Many stone coffins and pottery vessels were uncovered during the excavation. It was followed by other excavations such as the one in 2012 and I was part of the work team in this archaeological mission that revealed a large collection of pottery vessels, coins, and pottery lamps. For example, an important cemetery dating back to the end of the Roman period was discovered². In 2021, the third excavation season revealed a number of immovable and movable archaeology³. Accordingly, this paper discusses the results of these excavations associated with the naming of this hill, its location, its nature, and the immovable and movable effects that were revealed in it, as the Permanent Committee for Egyptian Antiquities agreed to that publication in its session on 8/24/2021.

Keywords: Defsho – pottery - Furnaces Venus - Purification Basin – Lamps – Coffins – Coins – Scales - weights.

نشر ودراسة لنتائج حفائر تل آثار كوم دفشو – بحيرة موسم ٢٠٢١م

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المخلص: يعد تل آثار كوم دفشو من التلال الأثرية المصرية الهامة، والتي تقع إلى الشمال من مدينة كفر الدوار بحوالي ٧ كم بمحافظة البحيرة بدلتنا مصر. وقد حظى هذا التل الأثري بأهمية خاصة، حيث جرت به العديد من الحفائر الأثرية، بدأت أولها في عام ١٩٩٥م حيث كشف فيها على بعض التوابيت الحجرية والأواني الفخارية. وفي عام ٢٠١٢م جرت به حفائر أخرى وقد كنت ضمن فريق العمل في هذه البعثة الأثرية التي كشفت به عن مجموعة كبيرة من الأواني الفخارية والعملات المعدنية والمسارج الفخارية، كما تم الكشف عن مقبرة هامة تعود لنهاية العصر الروماني. وفي موسم الحفائر الثالث عام ٢٠٢١م كشف عن العديد من الآثار الثابتة والمنقولة وعليه فسوف أتناول في هذه الورقة البحثية نتائج هذه الحفائر وذلك من حيث تسمية هذا التل وموقعه وطبيعته ثم ما كشف به من آثار ثابتة ومنقولة، حيث وافقت اللجنة الدائمة للآثار المصرية على ذلك النشر بجلستها في ٢٤/٨/٢٠٢١م.

الكلمات الدالة: دفشو - الفخار - أفران - مسارج ، توابيت ، موازين.

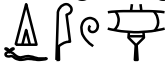
¹ The Geographical coordinates of the main fixed point at Kom Defsho are in the WGS84 datum: N 31°10'05. "; E30°07'29. "; the plane coordinates in the KILO system are: 537 464.14; 936 499.33.

² The results of these excavations have been published. Refer to: Abdulaziz Muhammad Abo Darhat, "Excavations of Kom Dafshu, Kafr El Dawar el Behera Season 2012", *Research Journal of the Faculty of Arts, Menoufia University*, Issue 31, (2019): 3-25.

³ Those excavations are the subject of this publication.

1. A brief history of Defsho (name and history):

The spread of important archaeological hills in the Delta region, especially in the Buhaira governorate confirms the greatness of the ancient Egyptian civilization throughout its various eras and its effects till the end of the Greco-Roman periods. Tel Kom Defsho is considered one of the most important archaeological hills in this region, hence this paper will review the important archaeological finds.

Regarding its name, Defsho may be named after the Ancient Egyptian name  *di.f šw* - which means "he gives or bestows the breeze (air)". This name - of Defsho is appropriate to the nature of the archaeological site as archaeological evidence has proven. The excavations revealed that Tell Kom Defsho of Kafr El Dawar dates from the late period until the Islamic period and it flourished in the Greco- Roman era.

2. Nature of the Archaeological site:

The hill of the ruins of Kom Defsho is one of the large hills, in the middle of which are modern cemeteries for the Muslim population, and to the north of it there are residential villages, including Ezbet El-Deeb and others, and on the southern side of it there is a wide space land, then it is bordered by agricultural land. (Fig.1) Most of its soil is yellow mountain soil, unlike Ezbet El-Deeb, which is approximately 8 meters lower than the ancient sites. A very large scattering of pottery is observed in all parts of the archaeological sites, along with stone blocks of limestone and others. Defsho is close to important archaeological sites, such as the ancient site of Schedia¹, which was a large commercial port in the Ptolemaic period and a vital watercourse that was supplied to Alexandria and other areas with fresh water².

3. Previous excavations of Defsho:

Excavations were carried out at Defsho for two seasons, the first was the 1995 season³. This season revealed a group of dilapidated stone and pottery coffins and some utensils dating back to the Greco- Roman period, some of which were imported from Palestine and the island of Crete. Excavations were carried out in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the site. The second excavation was conducted in 2012 in parts of the residential block represented in Ezbet El Dib, as well as in some of the space fragments resulted in many artifacts. The immovable is a cemetery dating back to the end of the Late Roman period which I published at 2019⁴. This tomb was built of red bricks, the length of one brick was 30 cm and the width was 12 cm. It was built in the Opus quadratum method, or what is known as the Ashlar method⁵

It consists of two main parts: the pro-naos and the burial chamber (the main chamber naos) next to the missing vaulted ceiling. The steps are 55 cm height (Fig. 2), and the height of one step is 22 cm and the width is 25 cm. As for the other ladder, it leads to the burial chamber (Fig. 3). It also consists of three steps with a height of approximately 75 cm. The burial chamber is lower by 1 m from the entrance, which expands at the beginning of the descent of the stairs leading to this chamber to approximately 68 cm.

¹ Marianne Bertrand, *Preliminary Report of Goettingen University, Schedia*, (Berlin: 2003-2009).

² Osama Al-Qatfani, "Kom Defsho Excavation Report", (Supreme Council of Antiquities: 1995).

³ Ahmed Kamel Al-Adham, *Hills and Antiquities of Al-Buhaira Governorate*, (Alexandria: Printable words, 2016), 5.

⁴ Abdulaziz Muhammad Abo Darhat, "Excavations of Kom Defsho Season 2012", 5ff.

⁵ The style of Byzantine architecture was mainly based on this method, and it was widespread in Syria, Palestine and Armenia, and it was rarely used for the bishop.

As for its area, the length of the southern wall from the outside is 4.28 m and from the inside it is 2.75 m. The ceiling is a barrel-vault ceiling. The floor of the room is in good condition, and its thickness is approximately 10 cm. It consists of slabs of silt well packed next to each other and covered with a layer of mortar (Fig. 5). The decorations of this tomb have motifs known as Fresco.¹ Likewise, many artifacts were discovered, such as lamps, coins, utensils, bowls, pots, amphorae, barrel coffins, and others.

4. Archaeological discoveries of Defsho:

These excavations of Defsho resulted in many important monuments reviewed below:

4.1- Incomplete buildings:

4.1.1. Parts of incomplete mud brick units:

In the northeastern part of the archaeological site, a mud-brick wall was found with two parts protruding from the body of the wall, facing from the north. Perhaps it was part of a basilica or a housing unit goes back to the Roman period, or a Roman camp that was reused as a basilica in the Late Roman. The measurements of the brick are 25 cm x 12 cm. It is made of yellow soil with dark mud joints, and the wall 110 cm in width and 2.5 m height (Fig. 6).

In addition, the two protruding parts are 1m width each, and the rest of them protrude from the body of the wall and on the back side of the wall there is a protrusion between these two parts with a width of 1m. The edge of the high hill between the cemeteries and the residential block is likely to have lost many of its parts as a result of rain and the like. And we can hardly begin anywhere with the lower archaeological mound² Until we find many buildings and architectural units of mud bricks of different sizes and even different in the sizes of the brick itself and its colors between black, yellow, mixed, etc., a part of an architectural unit was found between two houses in a distance not exceeding 7 x 4 m with height of 1.5 m, constituting one of the rooms for a block and a unit residential buildings, the rest of which extended under the houses and in the cemeteries (Fig. 7).

Another wall of black mud bricks mixed with sea shells extending from south to north with a width of 110 cm, an extension of 6 meters, and a height of 3.5 meters intertwined under the tombs, which makes it difficult to detect them completely, in addition to revealing a third part of an architectural unit of yellow mud bricks with dark separations between the residential block. Below the two towers, previously mentioned, about 8 m below these two towers, consisting of part of a room for a residential unit intertwined under the buildings also with a width of 1 m and a length of 3 m. The brick sizes are 40 x 25 cm, as well as black bricks with sizes 20 x 40 cm. The excavation

¹ And it is a name that means that the paints of painting dissolved in water were placed on the top layer of mortar before it was completely dry, so the colors were absorbed into this layer, which achieved a degree of continuity for it, for more Aletti, *La tecnica della Pittura greca e romana el'encaustu*, (Roma: L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 1950), 27 ff.

² As previously said, the archaeological hill is divided into several levels, the upper one is approximately 8 meters higher than the lower one, which is where the remnants of the aforementioned basilica are located. The lower ones are residential units, and the western side of the archaeological hill s tombs.

season is not complete but we can be certain that it is a residential area or housing units because there are many clues such as ovens and others¹.

4.1. 2. Limestone tomb:

On the western side of the archaeological site, a limestone cemetery dating to the Roman period was found, with a length of 3 m and a width of 115 cm (Fig. 8). The cover consists of 8 irregular slabs of limestone in their stacking and irregularity, the height of each of them may reach 120 cm in length and width and the height of 40 cm (Fig. 9). The cemetery rises by 110 cm and faces northwest at an angle of 331 degrees. The layers of yellow sand free from any changes around the cemetery indicate that it has not been looted before. This area is 5 meters higher than the adjacent street and the southeastern side of that cemetery. It shows the remains of black mud brick walls, 1m high and 3m wide, extending below the Muslim tombs. It is also noted that there is a layer of limestone fragments close to the cemetery, 1m high, mixed with mud and limestone blocks.

As for the interior of the tomb, it is 65 cm. x 230 cm. width and 65 cm. high from the inside (Fig. 10). The sides are compact stone blocks. The burial is for a decomposing man. The floor is stacked with limestone slabs with regularity and great care. There are no objects with the deceased. Black layers were found in it, perhaps from the decomposition of the corpse as a result of the use of certain materials during burial, such as resin and others to preserve it from decomposition.

4-1-3. Roman Furnaces:

Many ovens were found in the archaeological hill in the northern part, including a mud-brick oven dating back to the Roman period². Its shape is oval and supported from the outside by some pottery stones and red bricks with a layer of soot around it (Fig. 11) related to the burning of pottery and some food. Inside the building some bird bones were found used in food in daily life, along with a very large amount of pottery, including what is intact, including some destroyed as a result of the amount of compact pottery.

On the same side of the ancient site, about 50 meters to the west of the previous kiln, a cylindrical pottery kiln appears at a great depth³ (Fig. 12). With a diameter of 50 cm, its upper inside parts are missing which suggests that it had a roof made of the same pottery. What remains of it is 50 cm high, inside are found many layers of soot and thick pottery molds that were used in cooking bread⁴ (Fig. 13). In addition to some

¹ Samuel Despite , "A New look of Ancient Bread: Ancient Egyptian baking", (Archaeology International 3, 1999): 28.

² Through the surrounding archaeological evidence where I found a large amount of sealed amphorae hands dated to the beginning of the Ptolemaic period.

³ The cylindrical or barrel oven made of pottery for baking bread appeared from ancient times, and its first appearance was in the "Khonis" cemetery in Aswan from the New Kingdom period. For more, see: Rotislav Holthoer, *Pottery Fabrication in Ancient Egypt in New Kingdom Pharaonic Sites*, (London: 1977), 10.

⁴ There were many forms of bread ancient times, between circular and conical, which continued until the Greco-Roman times. The method of baking in ovens also varied, including flattening bread on hot ashes

samples that have not been burned yet and are still made of clay waiting to be burned. A spindle made of adobe clay was found formed before being burned (Fig. 14) along with stone blocks to support it. The kiln is inclined slightly forward and surrounded by a building of mud bricks of 1.5 m height and 130 cm width. This kiln dates to the late period, it is lower than the two towers discovered above and dated in the Roman period, it is lower than them by seven meters, and through archaeological evidence around it is likely to date it in the late period at least¹.

On the opposite side of this kiln, another circular piece of red brick was found, with a diameter of 90 cm (Fig. 15). Next to this kiln, an incomplete circular piece of flint was found², perhaps to grind the grain as a mill and then used as a seat for the furnace (Fig. 16).

4-2. Artifacts:

4-2-1. Statues:

4-2-1-1. **The owner of the statue:** The God Bes (Fig. 17).

Material: Terracotta.

Period: Roman.

Colour: Dark Red.

Dimensions: 44 cm high.

Condition: In a good condition in general, restored in 3 pieces.

Conservation place: the storing-rooms in Tal al-Fara'in – Kafr al-Sheikh.

Conservation Number: 1154 in the Egyptian Missions Register – Behira.

Comment:


This statue was found at the two prominent towers, which may suggest that it was a camp in ptolemaic period. This statue was found, It seems that the statue reused and was reused again in the basilica in the Late Roman, so it is known that God Bes³, He was


or heating bread molds (which is the method used here in Defsho) made of pottery in a certain way on its mouths to heat it. then the dough is placed in it after that to flatten it, and it was thick to withstand the pressure of the heat caused by the fire, then the bread is leveled with that heat stored in it, see:

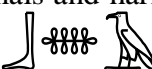
Wspolnicy Wrwszinski, "Backerei", ZAS, 61, (1926): 8, 14; Despite Samuel, "*Brewing and Baking*" in: *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Technology*, ed.by: Paul T. Nicholosl & Ian Shaw, (Cambridge: University press, 2000), 565.

¹ Through the archaeological evidence surrounding it and comparing it with more than one furnace similar to it.

² The ancient Egyptians intended to grind the grain on hard stones to produce with it the flour needed for kneading to level the bread in the ovens, see: Samuel, *Brewing and Baking*, 559.

³ The god Bes was known in the ancient Egyptian language as *bs*  and in the Coptic language as BHc, and the oldest mention of the New Kingdom, see: *Wb*, I, 476(8) ; His fame spread in the Ptolemaic and Roman period, some places were marked by his name, as in a village called "Bsantway" in the center of Abu Homs – Al-Buhaira governorate It just means to shelter bs-n-tAwy, meaning "but the king of the two lands," which indicates the importance of worshipping him here.

worshipped as a god of war in which period, and This is Evident from its shape¹, Broad snub-nosed, bearded, hair like a lion's mane, broad shoulders, crooked and deformed body, his navel visible above his swollen stomach², and the feathery crown of the god Bes is noted here, he has a snake in his left hand that wraps around his arm Families, but an Idol to heal, this body appeared in the Romans periods, where the serpent was associated with the gods of healing Such as Asclepius and his daughter Hygia, as well as Isis³, perhaps as a protection for people from of Bes - idols Remove that provides protection to individuals in particular children and women on certain occasions, and protection from other evil spirits, which is represented here by the top of its crown as an animal resembling as a Apis, for example , which distinguishes the statues of the god, but here in Defsho, as the signs of masculinity are evident on the statue.

Bes worshipped as the god of the role of the god of fun and pleasure and became more important, as he was considered a protective deity against multiple evil and malicious spirits, and became a guard against all animals and harmful creatures, so it is possible that Bes derived his name from the verb *bs3*  meaning "to guard or protect"⁴, that is why he is considered a protector during sleep and a protector of childhood, and his image was placed above subjects related to daily life such as beds, mirrors and adornments, and he played an important role as a protective deity next to the goddess Tawert during childbirth, and many representations in the maternity homes from Greco-Roman temples, showing Bes associated with Tawert goddess the Greco-Roman period on the walls of maternity homes in Egyptian temples, for Bes was portrayed in most of the types of relief and recessed sculpture are in the face, unlike other Egyptian deities, so that he can look and confront the harmful creatures coming in his direction and so that he can direct his gaze towards them through his large open eyes and his terrifying face to terrorize the enemies and expel them out.

The presence of a picture of the calf Apis above the crown of the statue confirms the strength of the relationship between Bes and Serapis as healing gods. The Roman people depiction of the Apis calf on top of a crown, and sometimes inside a sarcophagus, as in the research statue⁵.

4-2-1-2. The God Bes (Fig. 18).

¹ For more on the forms in which God appeared, see: Azza Farouk Syed: *God is Bess and his Role in the Ancient Egyptian Religion*, (Cairo: Madbouly Bookshop, 2005), 26 ff.

² Hartwig Altenmüller, "Beset", in: *LÄ*, I, (Wiesbaden: 1975): 731.

³ James Romano, *The Bes-Image in Pharaonic Egypt*, Published Ph.D Thesis, I, (New York: Graduate School of Arts and Science, 1989), 61ff.

⁴ HLIME, 2781{10082}; HL 5, 822{10082}; Siut, pl. 19, 21; *CT* (Sp 862) VII 64t; FECT 3, 40; *CT* (Sp 72) I 300f; FECT 1, 67.

⁵ LIMC, (1986, III, s.v. Bes), by: Hermary, 107, Figs. 94a, 95; For a comparison in this style of statues of Bess and more, see: Evaristo Breccia, *Le rovine e i monumenti di Canopo, in: Monumente de l'Égypte Gréco-Romaine*, Vol.I, (Bergamo: Cambridge University Press, 1926), 71, Tav. XXXVI, 6; LIMC, (1986, III, s.v. Bes), by: Hermary, 101, Fig. 38a; Francoise Dunand, *Catalogue des Terres Cuites Gréco-Romaines d'Égypte, Musée du Louvre, département des antiquités Égyptiennes*, (Paris: Reunion des musées nationaux, 1990): 40 -41, No. 38; Ahmad Abd EL-Fattah, "Recent discoveries in Alexandria and Chora", *BCH Suppl.* 33, (1998): 52, No.8, fig. 23; Carl Maria Kaufmann, *Graeco-Ägyptische Keroplastik (Terrakotten der Griechische – Römischen und Koptischen epoche aus der Faijum-Oase und andren Fundstätten)*, (Leipzig und Kairo: Heinrich Finck, Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1915), Taf. 24.

Material: Terracotta.

Period: Roman.

Colour: Dark Red.

Dimensions: 13 cm Height.

Condition: In complete.

Conservation place: the Storing-Rooms in Tal al-Fara'in – Kafr al-Sheikh.

Conservation Number: 393 in the Egyptian Missions Register – Behira.

Comment:

An incomplete statue of Bes, but it shows the usual roughness of this god. The upper part of the head and the crown, as well as the lower part of the knee and the feet, were revealed in the same place as the previous statue.

4-2-1-3. The God Bs (Fig. 19).

Material: Terracotta.

Period: Roman.

Colour: Dark Red.

Dimensions: 11 cm Height.

Condition: In complete.

Conservation Place: the Storing-Rooms in Tal al-Fara'in – Kafr al-Sheikh.

Conservation Number: 393 in the Egyptian Missions Register – Behira.

Comment:

Terracotta statue represents the upper part of Bes, but it shows his face and his feathered crown with a sword holding it. This is the shape of the calf Apis, animal image of Serapis during the Ptolemaic and Roman periods.

4-2-1-4. Goddess venus (Fig. 20).

Material: Terracotta.

Period: Roman.

Colour: Dark Red.

Dimensions: 10 cm Height.

Condition: Parts of it are lost.

Conservation Place: the storing-rooms in Tal al-Fara'in – Kafr al-Sheikh.

Conservation Number: 394 in the Egyptian Missions Register – Behira.

Comment:

An inconspicuous bust of the goddess Venus, or perhaps a woman wearing an inconspicuous crown. This part of the statue is polished and has the remains of a layer of white paint (Lime that receives other colors), and the chest and face are clearly visible.

4-2-2 Limestone Crumbs:

The mission found some fragments of limestone, including a stone piece 8 cm high and 9.5 cm wide showing a relief carving of a *s3* bird, perhaps part of the epithet *s3 R^c*



or perhaps a geese bird  pronounced *Gb* (Fig. 21).

It dates back to the late period, and it is noted on that fragment that it has a prominent edge from the front and also a base from the bottom so that the name settles on it, which means that the mark is the beginning of a word as well as another fragment of limestone with a height of 5 cm and a width of 10 cm. It may represent part of a crown of the god but a cross line appears on it and longitudinal lines (Fig. 22), as well as a part of the limestone perhaps of a stela showing prominent footprints with a height of 9 cm. It is part of a stela of a person's foot carved in relief the remaining parts of which have been lost (Fig. 23).

4-2-3. Purification Basins:

The mission found some purification basins of different sizes, including a basin made of soft limestone with a length of 170 cm, a width of 90 cm and a height of 4 cm from the inside. It shows footprints lowered inside; perhaps it was for one of the priests and dates back to the Roman period. It was found inside the building likely to be used as a basilica in the Late Roman period. For an important figure within that Coptic religious institution (Fig. 24).

Likewise, a small basin made of limestone, 9 cm long and 7.5 cm wide, was found in the same place. It may represent a symbolic purification for one of the priests, and also dates back to the Roman period, specifically the beginning of the Late Roman period (Fig. 25).

4-2-4. Lamps:

It is noted that the Lamps¹ found by the mission were made using the method of molding or molds used during the Hellenistic period in the second century BC.

The mold² was made of more solid pottery and was decorated in its upper part. It has holes for filling oil and for ventilation as well. Olive oil is considered the main fuel since the Greco-Roman period³.

¹ Lamps had some other functions other than lighting, which are ritual functions in temples and tombs as a votive rite. lamps was known in the ancient Greek language as “Lychnus” λύχνος and in Latin as Lychnus meaning “light” derived from its function, see:

Henry Walters, *History of Ancient Pottery* Vol. II, (London: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905), 21 ff; Henry Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek & Roman Lamps in the British Museum*, (London: Order of the Trustees, 1914), 397; Wiktor Andrzej Daszewski: *Les Lamps Egyptiennes d' époque Hellenistique in 'Les Lamps de Terre Cuite en Méditerranée'*, (Lyon: Maison de l' Orient et de la Méditerranée Jean Pouilloux, 1987), 52; The Lamps instruments were not known in the common sense in the Pharaonic period, but flourished in the Greco-Roman period, and Egypt became famous for them over the rest of the countries of the ancient East, see: F. W., Robins: "The Lamps of Ancient Egypt ", *JEA*, Vol 25, (1939): 184-188.

² Ahmad Alhassan, Donald R. Hill, *Islamic Technology. An illustrated History*. Cambridge University Press, 1986; Castaldo Daniela, "Musique en Suisse à l'époque romaine: exemples d' archéologie musicale", *SAKA-ASAC*, (1986): 164.

³ Donald Bailey, *Greek and Roman pottery Lamps* (British museum: 1972), 10

In this hill, the mission revealed a large number of Lamps of different sizes, which were used for lighting. These Lamps were distinguished by their multiplicity of colors between dark and light black, red and brown. It was decorated in high and low reliefs with some oval grooves. It dates from the beginning of the Ptolemaic period until the end of the Coptic period, which confirms the special importance of this hill.

Both the Greeks and the Romans used lamps inside their temples, considering them one of the most important offerings to the gods. It was also used during religious ceremonies and victory processions¹. Perhaps this is due to the belief of the Greeks that it lights the tombs of the gods. It expels evil spirits, and helps the deceased in his journey to the other world².

The lamps in Defsho were actually used in lighting, as traces of soot appeared on them, of different sizes and colors, ranging from dark and light black, red and brown, including some prominent and recessed drawings such as the olive branch and some different circular and oval grooves. They date back from the beginning of the Ptolemaic Period until the late Roman Period, which gives a special character. On that archaeological hill, it is a contemporary and accompanied by many successive historical periods (Fig. 26). The shafts extracted from Defsho are distinguished by the diversity of their colors and designs, ranging from light red, yellowish-red, or brownish-orange³.

The group of Lamps in the research can be classified into several models: Simple Greek style, Hellenistic Lamps model with side projection Hellenistic Lamps model with two projections on both sides, Roman Lamps with a short shaft, as follows:

4-2-4-1. Simple Greek style:

The Lamps of this model were characterized by their small size and their spherical body, the mouth is short and the end is straight, the opening of the wick is oval, and they are Lamps without handles, no side appendages or protrusions, and devoid of any decorations or inscriptions, and the oil hole is wide and mediates the upper surface of the Lamps and is surrounded by a wide circular frame. Bailey dates from the second half of the first century and the first third of the second century BC⁴ (Fig. 26 c).

However, the Lamps of this style can only be dated to the period before the beginning of the second century BC and they can be dated and the beginning of their production in the middle of the third century BC, and continued in use in the second century BC. This is compared to the model Lamps with a side protrusion, and in terms of the simplicity of its shape, which came as a development of Greek Lamps made using the wheel. This model is compatible with Broneer's type X Lamps⁵.

4-2-4-2. Hellenistic Lamps model with side projection:

¹ Walters, *History of Ancient Pottery*, 395f; The Lamps were like a weapon by which he defeated injustice and fear, and he used them Greeks and Romans, to help see inside private and public buildings, placed openings inside in the wall of the building, and while walking in the dark in the streets, and wandering between the shops and watching the parties theatrical and sports halls, baths, and inside the camps, forts, and ports.

² Robins, *The Lamps of Ancient Egypt*, 184- 185f

³ J. W., Hayes: *Ancient Lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum, I, Greek and Roman Clay Lamps*, (Toronto: The Society of Antiquaries, Royal Ontario Museum, 1980), 93.

⁴ Donald Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British museum, II, Roman lamps, made in Italy*, (London: 1988), 410, Q 512. Bis.

⁵ Oscar Broneer, *Corinth, Vol. IV, part, II, Terra cotta Lamps*, (Harvard University, 1930), 50- 51.

The Lamps of this style were transferred to Egypt from Greece by the Greeks, who were coming to Egypt to settle there, especially in Naucratis, and this type of Lamp continued to be used and became the most popular Greek Lamp made by Potter's wheel in Egypt¹, mold was also used in its manufacture. The Lamps of this type were included by Broneer among the Type VII Lamps, representing the transitional period between Greek and Hellenistic Lamps², Petrie placed it in a group labeled Lamps V. Dolphin³, It is characterized by a convex body in the upper and lower halves, but the most important characteristic of it is the presence of a prominent lateral protrusion on one of the sides, and sometimes it is completely in the middle, other times it is at a slightly elevated level towards the nozzle, and in some examples there is a hole in this protrusion, and it is believed that this hole was found to preserve with the needle that moves the wick when it is not in use, but Broneer believes that its presence represents a decorative element, as many of the Lamps that bear a bump do not have this hole⁴, but Howland's conjecture is that the prong with the hole was originally used to attach a string to it for hanging the lamp in shops for sale, and in the home when not in use⁵.

The bulge is always on the right side, with the crater facing up. The oil hole is wide and round in most models of this model, and it is surrounded by a recessed channel that sometimes adjoins the oil hole. The base of these tracks is sometimes irregular, especially those that were executed using the Potter's wheel, and is often high. The Egyptian Lamps in this style were generally small, and the base was lower in height than those in Greece. Early models of this style were used in the manufacture of wheels, and then a mold was used in their manufacture, and it was made of plaster. Broneer dated these models to the end of the fifth and fourth centuries BC, and may have continued into the third century BC⁶ parts of Lamps of the same style were dated from Karanis in Fayoum in the second century BC until the first century AD, according to the archaeological layers in which these pieces were found⁷ (Fig. 26 d) while the molds used in its manufacture in Alexandria dated the end of the third century and the beginning of the second century BC.⁸

4-2-4-3. Hellenistic Lamps model with two projections on both sides:

The scales of the model of the Hellenistic lamp with two projections on both sides were made using a mould. This model is distinguished by the presence of two protrusions on both sides that resemble wings, and thus they resembled the scales of Asia Minor in the presence of these two wings that take the form of two leaves of a tree⁹ (Fig. 26 e). Further, they were mostly without a hand and a small disk. Howland believes that the city of Alexandria is its main home in Egypt and its environs and

¹ Louis Shier, *Terra Cotta lamps from Karanis*, Egypt, (University of Michigan: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1978), 13.

² Broneer, *Corinth*, 45- 6.

³ Flanders Petrie, *Roman Ehnasya, (Heracleopolis Magna)*, (London: 1905), 8.

⁴ Broneer, *Corinth*, 6-7.

⁵ Richard Hubbard Howland, *The Athenian Agora IV, Greek lamps and their survival*, *American School of Classical Studies at Athena*, (New Jersey: American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1958), 72.

⁶ Broneer, *Corinth*, 46.

⁷ Louis Shier, *Terra Cotta lamps from Karanis*, 14.

⁸ Mervatte Seif El-Din, "The Gayer-Anderson Collection of Plaster moulds in the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria", *BCH Suppl.*33, (1998), 188- 9, Nos.38- 40, Figs. 40- 42.

⁹ Creastal Georges, "Les lampes, Nécropolis 1, Études Alexandrines 5", *IFAO*, (2001): 430.

spread to many places such as Edfu¹. Lamps of this style were generally dated in Athens Athens in the middle and third quarter of the third century BC but it remained in use in Egypt until the third century AD. By comparing it with the Paths from the tombs of Ras a-Tin², Młynarczyk dates the lamps of this group to the end of the second century BC³.

BC³.

4-2-4-4. Roman Lamps with a short shaft:

Lamps of this type have been found in large quantities in most excavation sites, and the Lamps of this type agree with the Lamps of the XXV and XXVII models at Broneer⁴, Lamps of the Type VIII at Loeschcke⁵, while Bailey has the same Lamps as the Types. O, P.Q⁶, Walters has Lamps for models 7, 8, 9⁷ (Fig. 26 f).

The most important feature of the Lamps of this model is the short muzzle that is directly fused to the body and has a rounded end, and the wick hole penetrates the outer circular frame of the shoulder to about its middle Lamps of this type are divided into groups mainly according to some differences on the nozzle⁸, The opinions of researchers in the field of Lamps are almost unanimous in determining the date of those lamps, and that they originated with the second half of the first century AD, and were more common in the second century and continued in use throughout the next, third and fourth centuries. Examples of this style were found in Delphi tombs dating back to the second century AD⁹, and other models in the British Museum dated to the third century AD¹⁰, One of the examples of this group was found in Karanis, in a layer dating back to the second half of the second century AD¹¹, while Bailey dated the Type O models from the Filavian Dynasty to the beginning of the Antonine period¹², while Type Q models are dated from the end of the Antonine era to the middle of the third century AD¹³, examples of the Hadara necropolis are dated to the end of the first century AD.

4-2-5. Pottery shreds:

The excavation resulted in finding a large quantity of pottery shards of all shapes and materials, some of which are made of Egyptian silt and others that are imported, some of which are black color¹⁴.

¹ Richard Hubbard Howland, *The Athenian Agora*, 144.

² Jolanta Młynarczyk, "Terracotta mould-made lamps in Alexandria", (Hellenistic to Roman period), *BCH Suppl.* 33, (Paris: BAR International Series, 1998): 332-3, figs. 6-8.

³ Louis Shier, *Terra Cotta lamps from Karanis*, 18.

⁴ Broneer, *Corinth*, 83-7, nos. 505-525, pl. X; 90-102, nos. 545-785, pls. XI, XII, XXVI- XXIX.

⁵ Siegfried Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa, kommission bei Beer & Cie in Zurich und bei Joseph Baer Baer & Cie in Frankfurt a. M.*, (Zurich: In kommission bei Beer & Cie., 1919), Typus VIII, 237-254, Kat. 65-112. Taf. III. IV, XVI, XVII.

⁶ Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps*, pls. 56- 85.

⁷ Henry Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek & Roman Lamps*, pls. XXIX-XXXVI.

⁸ Broneer, *Corinth*, 85, fig. 41.

⁹ Broneer, *Corinth*, 86-7.

¹⁰ Henry Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek & Roman Lamps*, XXV.

¹¹ Louis Shier, *Terra Cotta lamps from Karanis*, 36.

¹² Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps*, 310.

¹³ Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps*, 359.

¹⁴ Nile silt mud was used during the Ptolemaic period, beginning in the third century BC. For the production of black tableware to imitate those imported from Greece, see:

It dates to the Ptolemaic period and contains many inscriptions and plant decorations (Fig. 27), as well as the discovery of a large amount of nozzles for lost vials and pots of different shapes and sizes dating back to the Ptolemaic and Roman period (Fig. 28). A large quantity of bases and orifices for amphorae, pots, bowls, and bottles were found (Fig. 30), and part of a very splendid pottery vessel (Fig. 31) was also found, as well as a large amount of handles for amphora, pots and cauldrons of different sizes and colors (Fig. 32). Finding a large number of hands of amphorae containing seals¹. Extremely splendid and beautiful, characterized by the clarity of its shapes and the writings it contains, through which it reveals the age of its industry, which gives the place a special character that distinguishes it from other ancient sites in that it is diverse in its historical periods (Fig. 33). As well as half pottery vessels that contain black circular lines and have a very splendid ear, but unfortunately it is incomplete (Fig. 34).

4-2-6. Stone crumbs:

The mission found a large and varied amount of stones that were used for living, religious and military purposes. Irregular pieces of basalt, granite, flint, zanzite, and others were also found. Half a pot of black basalt was found with a diameter of 20 cm and a height of 3 cm, dating back to the Ptolemaic period (Fig. 35). It was next to the wall of the fort, the camp, or the basilica discovered on the northeastern side of the archaeological site, which was previously mentioned. Likewise, in the same place, another half of a limestone vessel was found with a diameter of 16 cm and a height of 3 cm. It may have been used in the residential units adjacent to the same military fort. We found a large layer of crushed and accumulated limestone with a height of about 1 m, so that it would be visible to the wanderer even around the ancient site, due to its high above what is around it.

4-2-7. Bowls²:

The mission found in this hill a large number of beautiful pottery vessels³, which vary in size, shape and color. Including what is locally made and what is imported. Most of them are dated from the beginning of the Ptolemaic period until the end of the Roman period⁴ (Figs. 36-37). A large number of green faience dishes were also found, but most

Cecile Harlaut, "Productions céramiques égyptiennes d'Alexandrie à la époque ptolémaïque" *TMO*, 35, (2002): 273.

¹ It is a research project under publication entitled: AbdelAziz Mohamed, Nesreen Sabry, Niveen Sabry study of some sealed amphorae handles from the Hellenistic period discovered at Kom Defsho excavation site, Beheira governorate, Conference "Mediterranean Islands in Ancient and Medieval History (Influence and Impact), To be held in the Library of Alexandria in the period from it is scheduled to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, October 18 and 19, 2023.

² They will be studied another study.

³ Pottery is defined as what is made of clay and is shaped while it is wet, then dried in the sun and then hardened by burning. It was known in Greek as Κέραμος, see:

Alfred Lucas, *Ancient Egyptian materials and industries*, (London: The Prehistoric Society, 1962), 367.


⁴ Nile silt clay was also used to produce red Roman pottery, as an imitation of Roman pottery with a red color. Pots were also made in the Roman period as a single stage, and this method distinguished Roman pots, see: Robert Jesse Charleston, *Roman Pottery*, (London: Faber, 1955), 6; H. Jartiz, & M. Rodziewicz, "Synre-Review of the Urban remains and its pottery", *MDAIK*, 50, (1994): 123 (fig.6).

of them are in poor condition. A large number of pots¹ and bowls with a wide and narrow mouth and with rings that bear them were also found (Figs. 38-39).

A quantity of jugs and large pots were also found, which contained burials for birds. It is worth noting that a large number of these pots were found next to the housing units or next to the ovens that were prepared for the manufacture of these pots and pots in preparation for their use in daily life. These pots were characterized by different sizes and depths, some of which are deep. It may reach approximately 10 cm. and others are shallow, the depth of the pot may reach approximately 2 cm, and some of them have circular, oval, or even conical bases, and some pots that have ears to carry from, in addition to many pots that contain irregular drawings.² It is white and has two ears for carrying, It was used to store liquids such as water and others. It dates back to the Ptolemaic and Roman period.

A large, light-colored pottery amphora with a pointed base was also discovered in the site³. Its height is about 65 cm, its handle is about 25 cm long, and its nozzle diameter is 9 cm. It dates back to the beginning of the Ptolemaic period⁴ (Fig. 40). It is noted that most of the pottery found in Tell Defsho was made of clay mixed with sand, which gave it a red or reddish-brown color after burning⁵.

4-2-8. Tools of Decorations:

The mission found a large quantity of vials and tools used in ornamental tools. The mission found a so-called teardrop vessel, which is a black pottery vessel that looks like the hieroglyphic *hs*  sign 9 cm long, without a nozzle, and has a circular base, dating back to the ptolemaic period. It was used from Nile silt and decorated with parallel rings on the neck and body, and mimics imported patterns in its design⁶ (Fig. 41), as well as parts of a pectoral made of ivory (Fig. 42).

Some beads of an ivory and bronze necklace were also found (Fig. 43), and a circular ivory earring (Fig. 44), all of which date back to the Roman period. A large number of pots of different shapes, sizes and colors were also found (Fig. 45).

4-2-9. The Coins:

¹ The pots were used to serve the drink, which is cylindrical in shape and black in color, see: Myśliwiec, & Bakr Said, "Polish–Egyptian excavations at tell Atrib in (1994-1995)" *ÉT*, XVIII, (1999): 13, pl. x.

² Sometimes the body of the rich is scribbled with random circular grooves using a tool with teeth such as a comb, in order to make it easier to use and carry it, or to hold the vessel, whether directly from the body or through the handles, if any, see: Janine Bourriau, "Description of pottery BCE, I", *IFAO*, (1975): 30; Ballet, "Ceramics, Coptic" *CE*, 2, Atiya, A. S.,(éd), (1991): 481.

³ The base of the amphora was formed by means of a mold having a conical shape, in which clay was poured to take the pointed conical shape, and then dried. The first task of the amphora was to preserve the wines after trampling the grapes and filling them in those amphorae and the fruit after that, cf: Martine Sciallano & Patricia Sibella, "*Les Amphores, Comment Les identifier*", (Edisud, Revue des Études Anciennes, 1991), 10, fig.12; Peacock & Williams, "*Amphorae and roman economy, An introductory guide*", (London: Riley J. A. ,1986), 46.

⁴ Grzegorz Majcherek & Abd el-Aziz EL-Shennawi,"Research on amphorae production on the northwestern coast of Egypt" *CCÉ*, 3, *IFAO*, (1992): 133, fig. 3.

⁵ Dorothea Arnold & Janine Bourriau, "An introduction to ancient Egyptian pottery", Fascicle, I, (1993): 160.

⁶ Pascale Ballet & Cecile Harlaut, "Introduction à la Céramique de Gabbari" *Néc.*, 1, *IFAO*, (2001): 313, fig.9.

The mission found a number of bronze coins ¹ dating back to the Ptolemaic period:

4-2-9-1. Ptolemaic bronze coin: (Fig. 46.1):

Description:

Obverse: A portrait of Alexander the Great in profile from the right side, wearing an elephant head helmet. The forehead is short, the eyebrows are prominent, the eyes are recessed, the nose is straight, and the chin is round, surrounded by a frame of dots.

Reverse: The eagle was depicted on it in a frontal manner, spreading its wings and turning its head to the right. This is considered a consistent imitation of the rulers in the Hellenistic period on their coins ². It is surrounded by the Greek inscription βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου, which means King Ptolemy I within a frame of dots. The helmet of the elephant's head was a symbol of Alexander the Great's victory over the Indian king Poros and against the war of elephants in northern India in 623 BC. Alexander was depicted on coins after his death with a headdress in the shape of a lion's head.

4-2-9-2. Ptolemaic bronze coin: (Fig. 46.2)

Description:

Obverse: It is the same as the previous model, where a portrait of Alexander the Great was depicted on the face in a profile from the right side, wearing an elephant head helmet, the forehead is short, the eyebrows are prominent, the eyes are recessed, the nose is straight, the chin is round, the only difference here is the presence of a seal at the ear of the king.

Reverse: The eagle was depicted on it, standing in a forward manner, spreading its wings, and turning its head to the right, surrounded by the Greek inscription βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου,, which means king Ptolemy I, within a frame consisting of dots.

4-2-9-3. Ptolemaic bronze coin: (Fig. 46.3)

Description:

Obverse: It is the same as the previous model, where a portrait of Alexander the Great was depicted on the obverse in a profile from the right, wearing an elephant head helmet, the forehead is short, the eyebrows are prominent, the eyes are recessed, the nose is straight, the chin is round, the upper part of the helmet disappeared due to the poor condition of the coin.

Reverse: The eagle was depicted standing in a frontal manner, spreading its wings and turning its head to the right, surrounded by the Greek inscription βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου, which means king Ptolemy I, within a frame consisting of dots. The description here is compared to earlier Ptolemaic coins due to the condition of the reverse.

¹ Perhaps the oldest Greek money found in Egypt dates back to the end of the sixth century BC. Perhaps it is also worth noting that there were some coins issued in the period of King "Teus" and also King "Nectanebo II" (360-343 BC). For more, see:

James Curtis, "Coin age of Pharaonic Egypt", *JEA*, 43, (1957):71ff; Tyler Smith, *A Companion to Greek Art*, Blackwell, (London: Blackwell, 2012), 297.

² De Callataj, *The Pattern of Royal Epithets on Hellenistic Coinages*, in Panagiotis P. Iossif, Andrzej S. Chankowski and Catharine C. Lorber (eds), "More than Men less than Gods", *Studia Hellenistica*, n51, (2011): 417- 455

4-2-9-4. Alexandrian bronze coin: (Fig. 46.4)

Description:

Obverse: portrait of Emperor Tiberius in profile, on the right, wearing a radiant crown hanging from the back, the features of the face blurred due to the poor condition of the coin.

Reverse: Inscribed with the first three letters of the Emperor's name. TIB.

4-2-10. Pottery and stone coffins group:

The mission found a large number of pottery and stone coffins with many different burial methods which can be summarized as follows:

4-2-10-1. Pottery Coffins:

They are poorly made rough and preserved red pottery coffins, which made it difficult to extract any of them in a proper condition. They are known as barrel coffins and were famous in the Roman period. They were made of Egyptian silt and were devoid of any inscriptions. The length of the coffin is 130 cm, the diameter of the base is 30 cm, and the diameter of the mouth is 45 cm. Most these coffins contained only the dead bodies without any other belongings, and these coffins took the direction from east to west (Fig. 47).

In addition to many large pottery jars that were used as burial coffins, by opening the upper part of them and burying children in them (Fig. 48). Their dimensions ranged from 1 meter in length and 40 cm in height.

This method used two vessels in the process of burying a single corpse, so that the mouth of one corresponds to the mouth of the other, mouth to mouth, in order to accommodate the different sizes of the dead, so that the lower half of the corpse is placed in one of the two vessels, then the other is placed to hide the other part of the corpse, and plaster was used as an adhesive in an area corresponding to the two nozzles, these vessels were placed either directly in the sand or on the floor of the tombs.

Sometimes Pottery Coffins were surrounded by some stones to protect it from breaking. For this method of burial, all kinds of pottery vessels were used even those used in daily life and were suitable for burial purposes. The mouth is at the top of the body of the vessel, some of them had two handles, and pots were also found used for burial in the form of zeer and semi-barrel pots with a wide opening that is larger in diameter than its base. Expensive economy due to the abundance of these utensils in daily life due to the availability of the raw material manufactured for them, which is Nile silt. The method of burying the dead in pottery vessels spread in lower Egypt during the Greco- Roman period from anywhere, especially in Alexandria, Buto and Salvago in the Behera Governorate. about 130 burials were found in pottery in pottery coffins, and one coffin is in the form of two buttons that take the barrel shape and the two buttons meet at the two nozzles, and the length of the coffin is 180 cm, and the average diameter of the mouth of the zir is about 45 cm, and the average base is 25 cm, and the heads in most of these burials are directed to the west, and some are directed to the east, south, or north. They were found inside amphorae, with an average length of 75 cm.

4-2-10-2. Sarcophagi:

The mission also found a large number of coffins that were shaped like a building of red brick and limestone (Fig. 49), and their measurements ranged between 2 meters in length and 50 cm in width. Only the bodies of the dead were found inside them, and they date to the end of the Greco-Roman period.

4-2-10-3 Burial Method:

The burial process in this ancient mound took different patterns, depending on the period to which it belongs. Some of them were buried lying on their backs, face up, and others had their heads sticking out under a wall (Fig. 50). It is believed that it may represent the burials of some captive soldiers in the Roman period, as it is likely that there was a Roman fort or camp in this hill. Burials of children were also found in limestone coffins measuring 130 cm long, 50 cm wide, and 40 cm high (Fig. 51).

Likewise it is noticed that there are burials of people without coffins next to these coffins and very close to them, and a large amount of iron and bronze nails were found inside and next to those burials with a length of 5 cm and a diameter of 1.5 cm. from him.

4-2-11. Scales and Weights:

The mission found a large number of scales and measures made of limestone and some other stones, round or pear-shaped, with different weights and sizes, dating to the Roman period (Fig. 52).

4-2-12. Fun Games:

The mission found a large number of games made of Pottery and limestone that are circular in shape and resemble the present game of chess or the game of fencing in the common term, which is widespread in the countryside (Fig. 53).

4-2-13. Arrow Blades:



The mission found a piece of bronze representing an arrow blade with a length of 4.5 cm and a diameter of 1.5 cm. It was found next to the tower that extends from mud - bricks on the northwestern side of the archaeological site and it was among the evidence that suggested that this building may have been part of a military camp or fort in the Roman period (Fig. 54).

4-2-14. Tomb Stones:

This hill is considered one of the archaeological hills in which both the religious and living lifestyle was evident, as places for worldly living and places for burying the dead were found in it. The vessels found there were also used for living and religious purposes. The mission found many of the limestone tombstones dating to Roman period contain unclear inscriptions perhaps in Coptic script (Fig. 55).

Results:

First: The site of Kom Defsho in the center of Kafr El Dawar, Behera Governorate is considered an archaeological site with a special character, in which many eras were contemporary, beginning with the late period, and the appearance of some fragments of limestone with some hieroglyphic signs of the Sa bird, perhaps part of the surname s3

R^c , or perhaps the geese bird  and it is pronounced Gb and many other fragments of the same era, including a cylindrical pottery kiln, then the Ptolemaic period, many artifacts were found that appeared in Defsho as coins, lamps, pottery vessels of different shapes and sizes, and many of the hands of the amphorae that date back to the beginning of the Ptolemaic period, then the Roman period and the emergence of many pottery pots and bottles, then the late Roman period, which appeared clearly in the results of the excavations of the 2012 season, which I published and is represented in a cemetery dating back to the late Roman period and many amphitheaters that show Paintings of priests, emperors and crosses of various shapes. This is what distinguishes this ancient hill.

Second: The study concluded that there is a school of Defsho pottery represented in the presence of many kilns for making pottery and the presence of types of bottles and utensils that only appeared in Defsho, especially pottery jugs for preserving liquids, and Defsho pottery was distinguished by it.

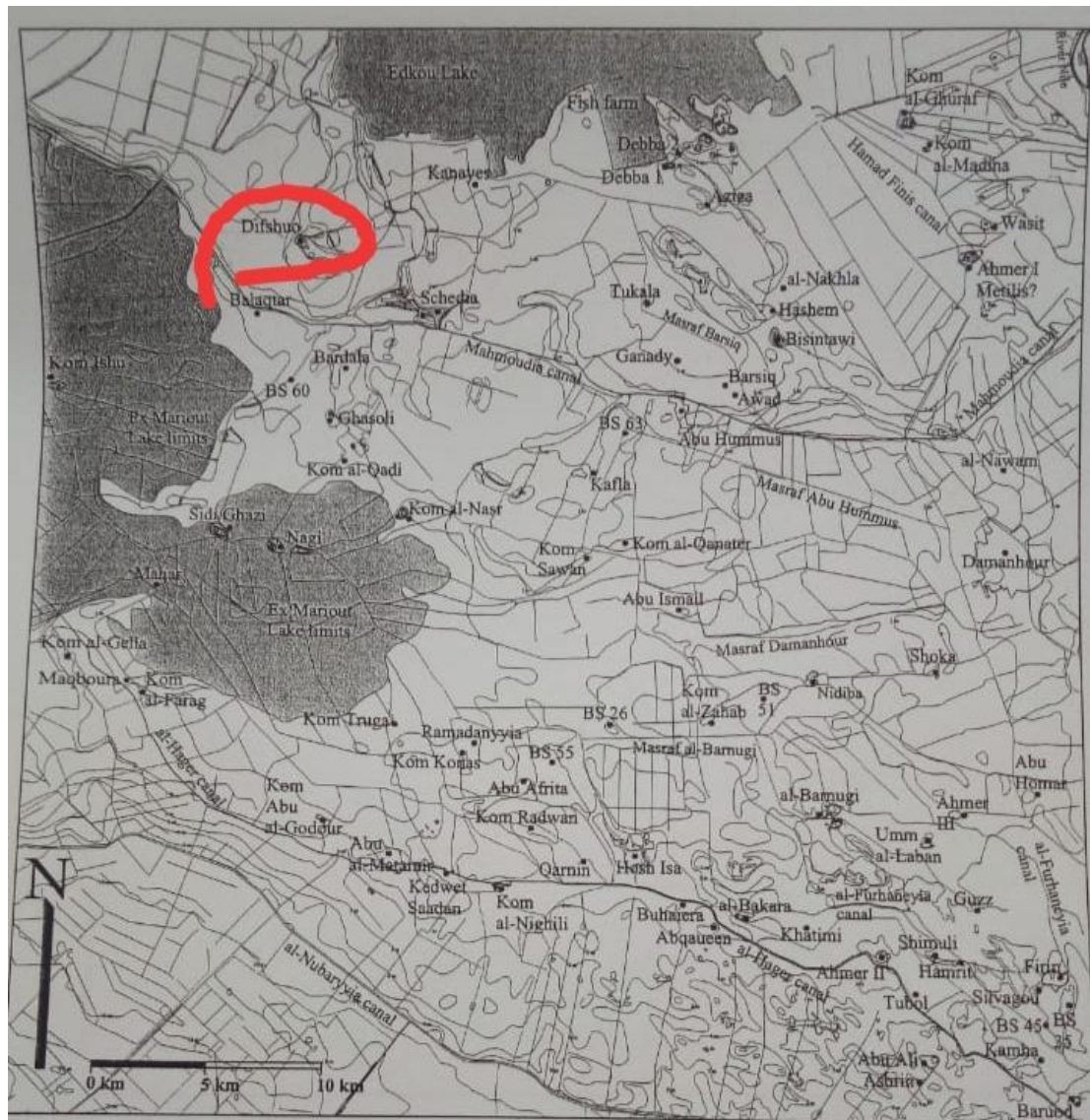
Third: The presence of the remains of a Roman camp that was reused in the Islamic period. This is evidenced by the presence of many artifacts in that area, as well as the presence of many statues of the god Bes, who was worshipped as a god of war in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. In the same place there are purification basins for the Roman priests who camped in the same place.

Fourth: The existence of a stone cemetery dating back to the Roman period, devoid of inscriptions or belongings, and containing the remains of the deceased's body, and the remains of a black layer appearing at the bottom of the corpse, perhaps as a result of the decomposition of the resin and the materials used in the burial. The western culprit of the archaeological mound designated for burial, as previously mentioned.

Fifth: The seals of the amphorae that represented in Defsho were distinguished by their diversity in their dating and shapes, starting from the period (287 to 88 BC), and their forms varied as long as the name of the maker or ruler was mentioned, between animal and plant Indicate diversity.

Sixth: Burial customs varied in Defsho, It is strange to find some burials built over their necks, which may indicate that they may have been prisoners of war or one of the methods of punishment for them, in addition to burying some children next to their mothers in the bottom of the coffin, and the directions of burials in that layer varied between north and south, East, West, Northeast and Southwest, in addition to the difference in the type of burial from one layer to another between burials in pottery jars overlapping in each other and between barrel coffins or coffins built with limestone and red bricks, which indicates the diversity of the ages of those burials.

Figures:



(Fig. 1), Beheira 2011: Surveyed Sites between 2008-2011.

Kwnawi, M., *Alexandria's Hinterland Archaeology of the western Nile Delta*, (Egypt, Oxford: 2014), 227.



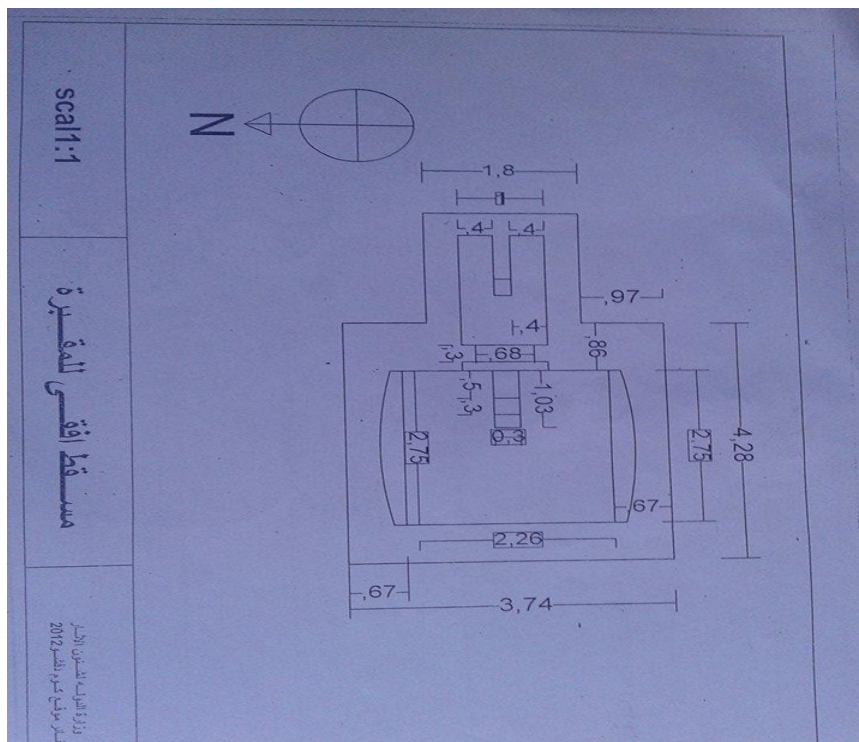
(Fig. 1 a), Kom Defsho in Google Earth



(Fig. 2), Kom Defsho cemetery which dates back to the Coptic period and was discovered in the 2012 season.



(Fig. 3), The staircase leading to the cemetery in the 2012 season.



(Fig. 4), Dimensions of the cemetery in the 2012 season.



(Fig. 5), The floor of the cemetery in the 2012 season.





(Fig. 6), Mud- brick walls, probably of a Roman camp, that used a basilica in the Coptic Period.



(Fig. 7), Mud-brick walls probably unfinished housing units.

(Fig. 8), A stone tomb dating back to the Roman period.



(Fig. 9), The cover of the tomb is made up of eight closely packed stone blocks.



(Fig. 10), The stone tomb from the inside.



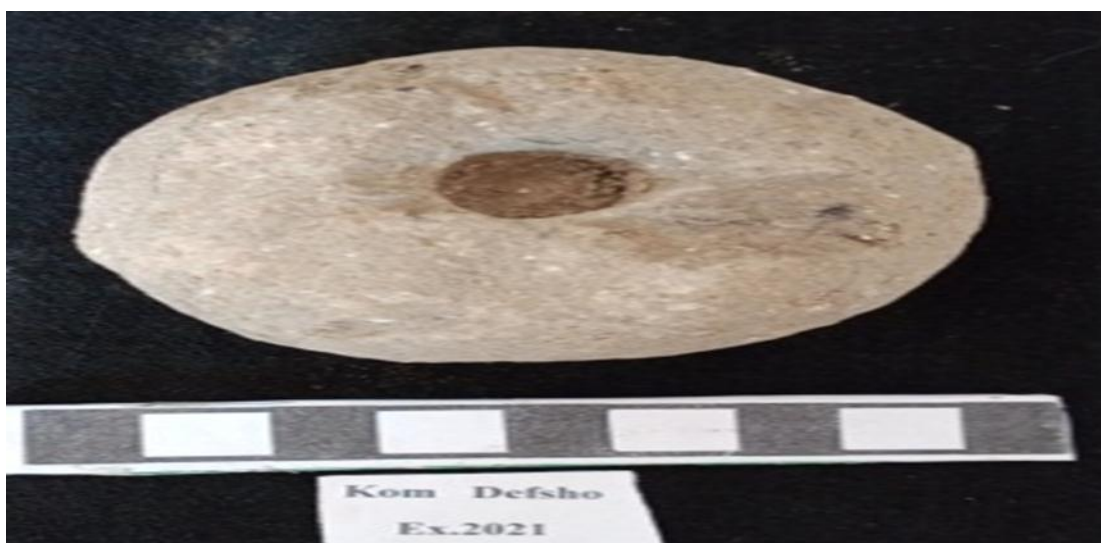
(Fig. 11), Remains of a pottery kiln.



(Fig. 12), A cylindrical oven.



(Fig. 13), Leftover molds for molding bread.



(Fig. 14), A mud-brick spindle before being fired in a kiln.



(Fig. 15), A circular oven.



(Fig. 16), A piece of flint found in front of the kiln.



(Fig. 17), A pottery statue of the god Bes.



(Fig. 18,) A pottery statue of the god, but incomplete.



(Fig. 19), A pottery statue of the god but incomplete showing the obvious evil animal on his crown.



(Fig. 20), Unfinished pottery bust of Aphrodite.



(Fig. 21), A limestone fragment bearing a relief carving of a bird.



(Fig. 22), A limestone fragment perhaps only part of a crown for God Bs.



(Fig. 23), A part of limestone with footprints.



(Fig. 24), A limestone purification basin.



(Fig. 25), A symbolic purification basin of small size limestone.



(Fig. 26a), A variety of Lamps.



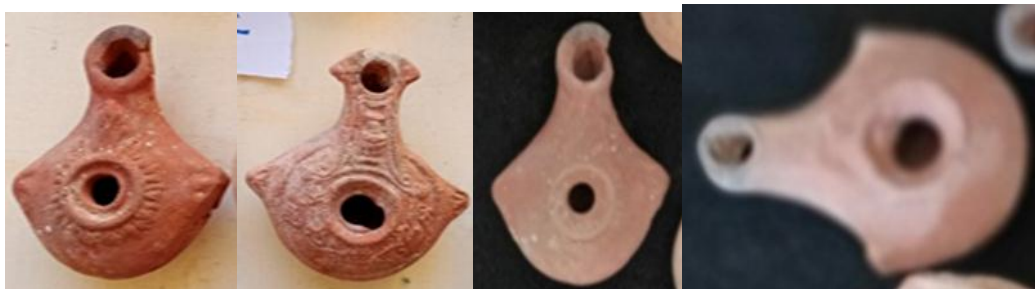
(Fig. 26 b), A variety of Lamps.



(Fig. 26 c), Simple Greek Style of Lamps.



(Fig. 26 d), Hellenistic Lamps model with side projection.



(Fig. 26 e), Hellenistic Lamps model with two projections on both sides.



(Fig. 26f), Roman Lamps with a short shaft.



(Fig. 27), Floral motifs on shards of polished pottery.



(Fig. 28), A group of nozzles.



(Fig. 29), A glazed earthenware vessel containing plant motifs.



(Fig. 30), Bases and nozzles for vials and amphorae.



(Fig. 31), An incomplete earthenware bowl.



(Fig. 32), A set of pottery handles for pots and pans.



(Fig. 33), A set of hands for sealed amphorae.



(Fig. 34), Half of a wonderful earthenware vessel.



(Fig. 35 a), A different group of stones found in the ancient hill.



(Fig. 35 b), A different group of stones found in the ancient hill.



(Fig. 36), A group of pottery of Bowls.



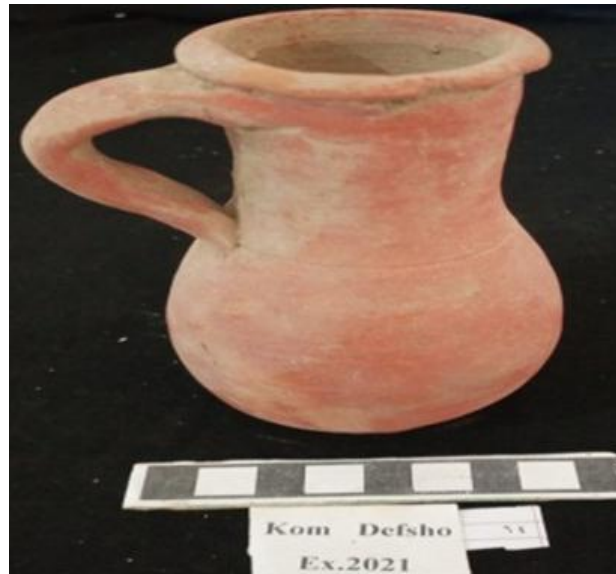
(Fig. 37) A group of pottery of Bowls



(Fig. 38a) A light-coloured pottery pot.



(Fig. 38b) A red pottery pot.



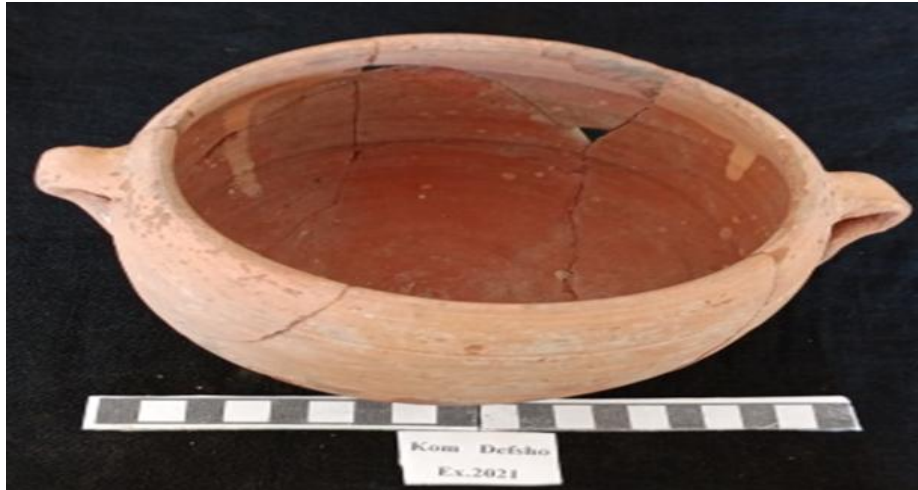
(Fig. 38c), An pottery pot with a handle.



(Fig. 38d), An pottery pot with a handle.



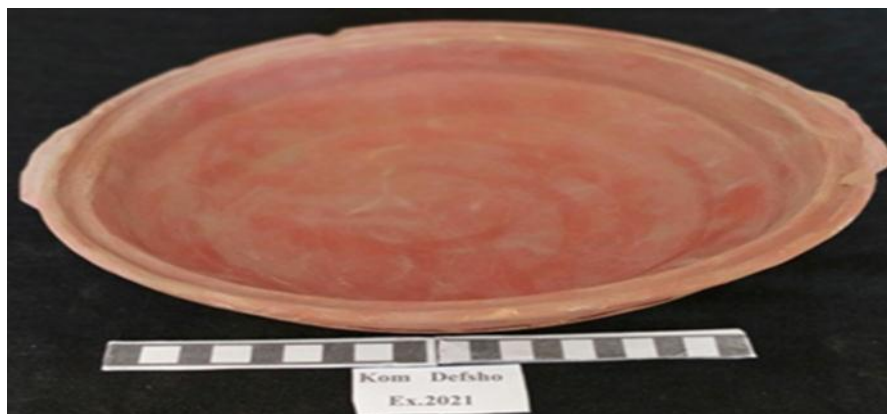
(Fig. 38e), A black pottery pot.



(Fig. 38f), A light-coloured pottery pot with two ears covered with white paint.



(Fig. 38g), An pottery jug with a zebuz and three holes in the middle at the top.



(Fig. 39), A bowl of red pottery with two solid ears.



(Fig. 40), A pottery amphora dating back to the Hellenistic period specifically to the period (287-247 BC)



(Fig. 41), A black pottery vessel called the Tears Pot and it resembles the hieroglyphic *hs* sign.



(Fig. 42a), Parts of ivory for a pectoral with some holes for pregnancy.



(Fig. 42b), Parts of ivory for a pectoral with some holes for pregnancy.



(Fig. 43a), Beads of bronze are perforated



(Fig. 43b), Beads of ivory are perforated.



(Fig. 44), A circular earring of ivory.



(Fig. 45a), A wonderful pottery vessel with a height of 3 cm.



(Fig. 45b), An pottery bottle with an upward handle.



(Fig. 45c), An pottery bottle with a circular base.



(Fig. 45d), An pottery vessel with an upward handle.



(Fig. 45e), An pottery bottle with no mouth or neck.



(Fig. 45f), A pottery vessel that has lost part of its polished rim used for adornment.

Reverse

Obverse



1



2



3



(Fig. 46), A group of bronze coins.



(Fig. 47), A barrel-shaped pottery coffin.



(Fig. 48), Pottery jars for burial.



(Fig. 49), Stone coffins.



(Fig. 50), The construction on the neck and the skull protrudes outside the coffin, perhaps of one of the prisoners.



(Fig. 51), Burials for children.



(Fig. 52), A set of scales and measures of different sizes.



(Fig. 53), A circular group of pottery and limestone toys.



(Fig. 54), A bronze blade dating back to the Roman period.



(Fig. 55a), A limestone tombstone bearing fuzzy Coptic inscriptions.



(Fig. 55b), A limestone tombstone with indistinct inscriptions.

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